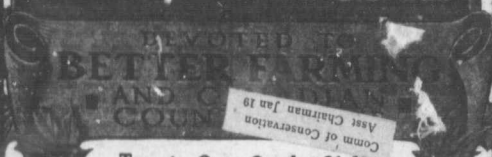


FARM AND DAIRY & RURAL HOME



Toronto, Ont., October 24, 1918



ONE OF THE TRACTORS DEMONSTRATED AT OTTAWA LAST WEEK.

The National Dairy Show at Columbus

Canada was Well Represented. (Page 5.)

Feeding Out the Silo

Suggestions for the New Feeder. (Page 4.)

Frogs and Bankers

Whither They Jump and Why. (Page 3.)

Profits from Commercial Fertilizer

Examples from the Old Country and Our Own. (Page 4.)

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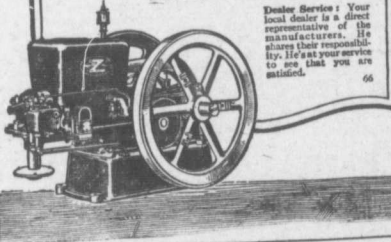
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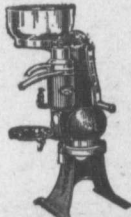
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Treatment of Aborters in Dairy Herds

This Disease the Most Common Cause of Sterility

COMMON methods of treating aborters is dealt with in a recent circular from the New Hampshire Experiment Station as follows:

"When a cow aborts, the afterbirth usually clings tightly to the cotyledons in the womb and should be carefully removed from them. Previous to this secure a douche can and smooth non-collapsible rubber tube (preferably a horse stomach tube) about ¾ inch in diameter. A douche may be made by attaching a faucet to the side of a pail near the bottom or to the bottom of the pail. The rubber tubing should be attached to the faucet. The pail may be raised to the desired height by means of a rope and pulley fastened to the ceiling. The cow's genitalia should be rinsed off with an antiseptic solution (such as lysol or compound cresol solution) and then the hose should be inserted into the birth canal and down into the womb. About a gallon of the solution may be allowed to run into the cavity.

"Daily irrigations of the womb and vagina should be kept up for a week or ten days, when the cow should be syringed two or three times a week for another week or two. When properly treated, the discharge usually stops in two or three weeks, but the cow should be syringed once weekly until she is bred. She should not be bred for three months after abortion, as it takes about ten weeks to properly treat an aborter. Neglect in properly cleaning a cow is apt to result in sterility, or at least it will be very difficult to get her in calf. Cows bred before the discharge has stopped are not likely to "catch," and, if they do conceive, abortion is apt to recur in a short time.

Disinfecting the Bull.

"To prevent the bull from carrying infection, the sheath should be disinfected before and after each service with about a quart of a 2 per cent solution of lysol or creolin. This may be done with a d.c. she can, injection pump, or a large syringe. The rubber tube or nozzle of the syringe should be inserted into the end of the sheath, which should be held firmly to the nozzle or rubber tube so that the discharge may be forced up into the infant. Some bulls object to this procedure and must be securely tied so they cannot step from side to side or kick at the operator. Care should be used to insert the tube or nozzle gently so as not to irritate the bull. The long tuft of hair at the opening of the sheath should be clipped and disinfected. When it is possible to do so, a separate, clean bull should be used for heifers and clean cows.

"Various agents and means have been recommended from time to time as specifics for the treatment of abortion. For preventing abortion that is imminent no drug seems to be of any avail. As a cure for abortion, carbolic acid has been recommended for fifty years, to be given both subcutaneously in the feed. However, this remedy has been given up as unsatisfactory by many who have tried it. Recently methylene blue has been hailed as the specific cure, but in many herds where it has been tried it has been discontinued because it was found ineffective. There seems to be no evidence that methylene blue or carbolic acid reaches the uterus where the infection is operating.

"Some dairymen practice selling aborting cows, thinking thereby they are rid of their disease. The fallacy of this reasoning is shown by the fact that new cows and heifers taken into the herd will abort. If a cow is not a good producer and becomes unprofitable after aborting, she should be sold for economic reasons, not as a dairy animal, but to be slaughtered. The practice of selling aborting cows for breeding purposes,

thereby spreading the disease, is to be vigorously condemned. Cows which have aborted should be retained, treated, and again bred."

Horse-Power for Varying Soils

ONE may easily be underhoused or overhoused for any farm operation, so varying are the amounts of pull on the various conditions. When the land conditions prevail we find our opportunity for deep plowing. A good draft horse is able to exert 150 pounds pull on the drawbar, and 253 are required for plowing corn stubble six inches deep with a 14-inch bottom, so that a team that can exert 300 pounds pull has an excess power of 43 pounds. Wheat does power of the same work requires 336 pounds pull on the drawbar, and when it comes to the heaviest gumbo, 1,680 pounds may be required. When 1,680 pounds may be required, there will be a great increase in the pull required. In very light sand dunes light horses are indicated, because only 153 to 233 are indicated, and the light pounds pull is required and the light horse carries himself more easily on shifting footing. But as a rule it is easily seen that horses of considerable substance are necessary for farm operations. Huesgrass soil needs 504-pound pull to turn it, clover soil 588 pounds. With the bluesgrass three good horses with a pull of 150 pounds, show a deficiency of 54 pounds, with the clover a deficiency of 138 pounds or within 12 pounds of a full-horse deficiency.

The figures are tractor figures. They may not be accurate and it is admitted, that they are subject to great variations, but a horseman's experience will lead him to value a comparison which is probably correct. A pair of horses in a field requires a 553-fairly strong pair and requires a 553-pound pull and a clay 673; if we get a good plowing days in a year on strong tough soils and that every advantage should be taken to handle such soils at best, if we are to conserve our horse power. None but the strongest of horses can cope with such soils, which are and always have been one of the hardest problems of agriculture. It can only be met in part by force and for the rest by covering them with such a heavy and such that their delinquencies are carpeted. When such a condition is attained they may often be used even in wet weather.—L. Ogilvy in Breeder's Gazette.

Small Farm Disadvantages

ALTHOUGH the "little farm will tithe" is a favorite motto of poets, farm management surveys of the Nebraska College of Agriculture show that it has several disadvantages. Among those which have the greatest effect upon farm profits may be mentioned the following:

1. Two men are needed to do a large part of farm work economically, and a small farm frequently does not offer enough steady work to keep an additional man busy.
2. The cost of horse labor per acre, like that of men, is excessive.
3. The cost of machinery per acre on small farms is nearly double that on "family-sized" farms, as machinery can be used to better advantage on such farms.
4. Barns and similar equipment cost more per acre than on large farms.
5. Small fields are increased per acre.

Dairy farmers are not in the business for their health, nor as a rule are they philanthropists. They want a living and a profit; hence the agitation for higher milk prices.

We Welcome

Trade In

VOL. XX

THE concrete Westville good road and I advise you the road is the money of the day upon that I do buy severance

Even the lot one or two first turns by the road is a beautiful site

About four road from each one to the one about one hundred bottom land concrete but a Chas the Mart

The little white almost no show shop only a barn and milk construction, repair, and the feed mill and the small will find another A.H. of the necessary cost of repair.

All of this I know John who rier's place for know that is and that after barely enough for 120.00 apples first two of I know how to pure-bred Holsteins to improve this of his herd, also the hevi ueteli Holstein cows the best prices Westville An just paid the he is now his own

Al Smith, across the road with John Mar tracts in approp one of these impressive you he doesn't see the way smiling

Al's farm is (I have been in buildings all but almost so big call "all the things. His goes into the "Flivver" truck dispense with good, big, serve is none of my

I think that produces just that again is It would be more than Jo hard to find two One morning and his son J. Toml Bank with to the back of almost steady arrived.

*From the H

AND

& RURAL HOME

We Welcome Practical Progressives

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

VOL. XXXVII.

TORONTO, ONT., OCTOBER 24, 1918.

NO. 43.

THE concrete road leading northward out of Westville is an exceptionally fine one; it is a good road for an afternoon's automobile ride and I advise you to take it. Almost its entire length the road is bordered by ditches or goldenrod and many of the surrounding farms are so good to look upon that I don't mind driving over it even during hay fever season.

Even the most pretentious of these farms boasts one or two fine big silos and in almost every pasture by the roadside or back on the hill you will see a beautiful sturdy herd of black and white cows.

About four miles from Westville and across the road from each other are two excellent farms. The one to the east belongs to John Martin. John owns about one hundred and twenty-five acres of as good bottom land as I ever saw. His buildings aren't very big but a glance at them is enough to tell you that the Martins are a thrifty, frugal sort of folks. The little white house with its green shutters seems almost as though it must have come out of the paint shop only a month before you see it, and the dairy barn and milk house, though of somewhat obsolete construction, give evidence of being in first-class repair, and also speaks convincingly of low winter feed bills and healthy, well-fed stock.

In the small, weather-proof machinery shed you will find nothing but the best that money can buy. All of the machinery is good, practical stuff—no unnecessary contraptions—and it is always in the best of repair.

All of this seems quite remarkable to me for I know John when he was working out on Cyrus Carrier's place for "\$20.00 a month and board," and I know that he bought his farm on time payments and that after making the first payment he had barely enough cash in hand to buy five scrub cows for \$120.00 apiece. I know, too, how he struggled the first two or three years, to add to his meagre herd. I know how he slumped to pay the service fee of a pure-bred Holstein bull; how he studied and labored to improve the quality of his herd and the quality of his land, and how he finally built up the farm and the herd until now he has nothing but pure-bred Holstein cows and his property is rated as one of the best pieces of land within a hundred miles of Westville. And he told me this spring that he had just paid the last dollar on his mortgage. His farm is now his own.

Alf Smith, who owns the big, pretentious place across the road from Martin's, contrasts in nature with John Martin quite as strongly as his farm contrasts in appearance with his. Alf's farm. John is one of these quiet, unassuming fellows and though he impresses you as being a pretty good man to trust, he doesn't seem to radiate confidence and affluence the way smiling Alf Smith does.

Alf's farm is about three times the size of John's (I have been told his father left it to him). His buildings all look new and modern. His house is almost as big as his barn. He has what you might call "all the trimmings" as fast as they come into style. He drives a racy six cylinder car when he goes into Westville while John goes to town in his "Fifver" truck. Personally, I think that Alf might dispense with the car for he, too, has a truck—a good, big, serviceable one, at that; but of course, it is none of my business.

I think that Alf must "live up" to what his farm produces just about as fast as it can produce, but that again is none of my business.

It would be hard to find two men less alike in nature than John and Alf, and it would be quite as hard to find two men more friendly. One morning about a month ago, John Martin and his son Joe drove up before the Westville National Bank with a double row of empty milk cans by the back of the "Fifver." Alf Smith's car was already standing in front of the bank when they arrived.

Frogs and Bankers

Whither They Jump and Why

BY PAUL WING.

As John entered the bank Alf hailed him with this hearty greeting:

"Well, John, my boy, are you coming to see the old skin-fint, too?"

Now you mustn't take Alf seriously. By referring to him as "the old skin-fint" he meant no disrespect to President Thompson of the Westville National, for he and Thompson are strong personal friends—'specially before the war. Alf's farm joins his on the south. That's just Alf Smith's way. Everybody knows him and no one would take offense at anything he said. John admitted that he was there to see Mr. Thompson.

"Alf," he said, "I'll tell you what I'm going to do. The boy and I have got to spend more time in the fields this year. We can't get any extra help, and even if we could I wouldn't trust them with the cows. I have just spent the last cent we have for six years' help over at the Miller dispersion sale, that's going to mean more cows to milk before many months so I'm going to see if I can't borrow money enough to buy me a milking machine so's I can take care of the extra cows when the time comes and still have more time for field work."

"Uh-eh," said Alf, "good idea. And since you're feeling so confidential this morning I'll tell you what I'm here for. The old boss, out there, is getting out of date," he jerked his thumb toward his automobile, "and I haven't got the ready cash to buy a new one so I'm going to borrow it."



Why Buy Victory Bonds?

YOUR country needs the money. It can't be borrowed from either Great Britain or the United States. The money to finance Canada's share of the war must be supplied by the Canadian people.

Without the money we'll sustain prosperity, our bonds will sustain the war. The Victory Loan cash could not be paid for the products of the farms or the factories, business would be stagnant and there would be hardship at home as well as at the front.

It will encourage our boys over there. We are encouraged to hear of their victories. They, too, will be glad to hear of our financial victory. It is a guarantee to them that the folks back home are doing their part.

Victory bonds are a good investment. Their security is the entire wealth, developed and undeveloped, of the Dominion of Canada. The rate of interest is as high as on first mortgage on land. They constitute almost a liquid asset so readily can they be cashed if money is needed.

In supporting the Victory Loan, by buying Victory Bonds, you can be patriotic and selfish at the same time. Every motive of patriotism and self-interest should prompt the Canadian people to "go over the top" with the full \$500,000,000 asked for. Whether we have an early peace or not, the money is vitally necessary to our national well being.

"Why, Alf," said John, "you don't need a new car any more than you need a new farm. Why don't you take that money and put it into a tractor or a milking machine? You may not be short of men yet, but you will be, as sure as my fate, if the Government increases the draft age limit."

"Oh, I know," was Alf's reply, "but the mischief and I can't get out of date, can we? And besides, any ten acres of my farm 't'd be good security for the amount I want to borrow. I think Thompson will let me have it all right, at, but of course you never can tell which way a frog will jump."

Their conversation was interrupted when Thompson ushered Alf into his office. Alf was gone for some time, fifteen or twenty minutes I should think and when he returned to John he didn't seem quite as boisterous as when he left him.

"I'll wait for you and take you out in my car," he said as John followed Thompson back to his sanatorium.

Now, I have no banking experience, and of course my opinion is only a layman's opinion, but I too, should think that Alf's excellent farm, or any part of it, would be considered good pledged security for any reasonable loan by any reputable banker. Possibly President Thompson did not consider Alf's loan a reasonable loan. At any rate when John left Thompson's office, only five minutes or so after he entered it and got into the "six cylinder boat" with Alf, Alf's first remark concerned the stubbornness and lack of reasoning ability of some bankers.

"Of course," he added, "I've got nothing against Thompson, he's a good fellow, all that, and I s'pose he has a right to do what he pleases with his own money. How'd you come out?"

"I got the money," said John, "and I'm going to get the milking machine, and I'll tell you this, Alf: I'm not much of a hand to bet, but if I was I'd bet anything I own that you could have got all the money you wanted if you'd been buying a milking machine instead of a new automobile. I'll tell you what Thompson said to me. He said: 'John, you can have twice what you want if you need it, there isn't anything that I'd sooner lend you money to buy than a good milking machine. Under present conditions, with the shortage of labor and with a greater shortage threatened, with high food costs and with the urgent need, both in this country and abroad, for more milk and milk products, you couldn't make a wiser investment than the purchase of a good milking machine. I'd rather loan you money to buy that machine than to buy a new wagon or a new manure spreader. You can always patch up your wagon or your manure spreader and make them do, but you and Joe can't do six months' work in the dairy barn without the proper mechanized equipment. The milking machine will be better for you, better for your cows and better for the rest of your farm 'cause you'll have more time to work it. I'm going to put in one of 'em myself just as soon as I finish remodeling my barn. I know something about the machine, you say you're going to buy; it's a good one, I believe it's the recognized standard. Sure you can have the money.' That's about what he said to me," said John, "and that's about what Alf's had said to you if you'd asked him for money to buy a tractor or a new ensilage cutter or a pure-bred sire, or something like that."

Alf was silent all the way home. He gets that way when he's disappointed or worried. He was too deeply impressed in thought even to notice the ditches and the golden rod and the cow barn on the sides along the concrete road leading northward out of Westville.

As John Martin got out of the car at his own gate, Alf said, as if in reply to a statement that John had made only a moment before, "Maybe so, maybe so."

If you were to go into John Martin's cow barn one of these days at about four-thirty or a quarter-of-five in the afternoon, you might see young Joe Martin milking his father's forty cows alone and doing it quite easily in an hour and a half. You might hear the rhythmic click of the pulsators on two double

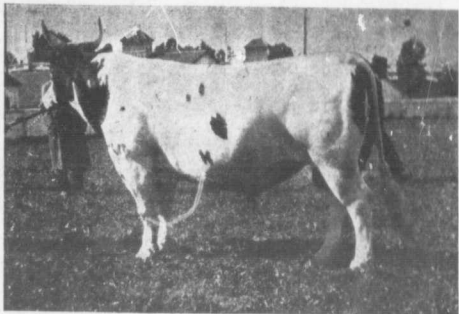
Canadian Herds Do Well at the National

In Competition With the Greatest Herds on the Continent—R. R. Ness and Gilbert McMillan With Their Ayrshires and B. H. Bull & Son With Their Jerseys, Fully Hold Their Own and Come Back With Many Good Placings and One Grand Championship

THE National Dairy Show at Columbus, Ohio, is the great final of the show season. At the "National," as it is called, by dairy cattle breeders all over the continent, the herds that have been winning at the leading state fairs in various parts of America, meet for the final great contest of the season, where the awards represent a national triumph. In past years the "National" usually has been such, in character, as well as in name. Canadian breeders have crossed the line to meet the great United States herds on very few occasions in the past and never has there been more than one breed with Canadian competition in any one year. This year the competition at Columbus took on a truly international aspect. Mr. R. R. Ness, of Howick, Quebec, and Mr. Gilbert McMillan, of Huntington, Quebec, worthily represented Canadian Ayrshire interests and the Jersey herd of B. H. Bull & Sons of Brampton, Ont., was numbered as one of the best winning herds in competition with the best herds of the United States show circuits. It was a record of which Canadian dairy cattle breeders may well be proud. Of course, no one herd "cleaned up" in either breed. The competition was altogether too stiff for such exploits as are commonly witnessed at smaller fairs. But the Canadians did as well as any, better than most, and brought home a fair share of the honors with them. Further, it was due only to an unfortunate misunderstanding of United States quarantine regulations, which prevented Mr. A. E. Hulet, Norwich, Ont., from competing at the National with his Holstein herd. He got as far as the border at Detroit, but was there turned back on a technicality; at least, this was the explanation of his absence, current at Columbus.

It would be impossible to tell of all the interesting and instructive features of the Twelfth National Dairy Show within the limits of one issue of Farm and Dairy. Five dairy breeds were represented by their best—Jerseys, Ayrshires, Holsteins, Guernseys and Brown Swiss. But the cattle end of the dairy business is only one end, even granted that it is the important end. The manufacturing features were fully represented. There was a fine showing of manufactured dairy products. The exhibit of dairy machinery was the largest and best to be seen on the continent. In a building devoted to nutrition the economy and health-giving properties of milk and its products were demonstrated convincingly in many original and interesting ways. The United States Department of Agriculture and the various State institutions had exhibits, in themselves, worthy of a report. Finally, there was a splendid horse show, which is one of the more recent additions to the "National."

The keynote of all address, conventions and exhibits was the national necessity of the dairy industry. Dr. McCullum, of Johns Hopkins University, de-



Lesnessock Golden Love, First in his Class at the National Dairy Show.

This great bull, owned by Gilbert McMillan, Huntington, P. O., was grand champion Ayrshire bull at Ottawa last September. At the National Dairy Show last week he won his class, won again in a special class in which three-year-old and aged bulls competed, and was defeated for the senior championship in a very close contest with the two-year-old bull shown by Adam Setts, of Wisconsin.

Photo by an editor of Farm and Dairy.

livered his celebrated lecture on "vitamines," and explained the necessity of liberal quantities of milk in the diet if babies are to grow at all, and if adults are to be developed into the best type of physical beings. One placard in the nutrition building even suggested that every boy and girl should have a quart of milk daily, or, if the children don't happen to like milk, it should be "camouflaged" in various dairy dishes. Mr. Munn, the President of the show, was strong in his advocacy of a great advertising campaign to convince consumers of the vital necessity of supporting the industry, and Mr. Alkene, President of the American Holstein-Friesian Breeders' Association, was equally emphatic in endorsing the suggestion. Everybody was there to "boost" the dairy industry.

In only one particular did the show fall short of complete success. There were comparatively few people there to see it. There were 50,000 cases of influenza in Ohio during the fair week. In Columbus all public gathering places were temporarily closed by order of the Board of Health. People stayed away from the show as a "safety first" measure. As a result some of the finest classes of dairy cattle ever seen together were judged with fewer spectators than might be expected at a small county fair. For the cattle parade and horse show at night more people were out, but they were numbered in hundreds instead of thousands. This was a factor, however, over which the management had no control. But our main interest now is the dairy cattle.

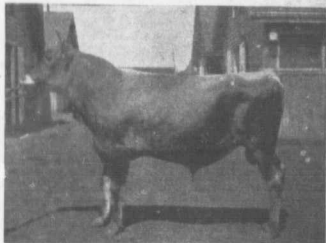
THE JERSEYS

THIS was Jersey year at the National. There were just about as many Jerseys as any other three breeds combined, 202 in all. From away down in the South-west, Ed. C. Lanster, of Texas, was out with a show herd picked from his 1,500 Jerseys, the largest registered herd in the world. Longview Farm, Missouri; W. A. Brewerton, Illinois; and J. K. Derig, Illinois, represented the North-central States, while from the east were the winning herds of L. V. Walkley, Connecticut; Inderkill Farms, New York, and Hood Farm, Massachusetts. There were several Ohio herds, for that State has long been strong in Jerseys, and B. H. Bull & Sons from Canada, who had 20 head out. In some classes there were over a score of entries, all good ones, and in

almost every class Prof. Van Pelt was forced to make his decisions on what would usually be considered five points. Farm and Dairy would like to follow each class closely and give results in full but space does not permit much more than coming on Canadian entries.

Bulls, four years and over, brought out just three entries. Raleigh's Oxford Prince, from the Texas herd, was three years younger than Bill's Bonnie's Perfection, and carried himself more vigorously in consequence. He won first and senior and grand champion. Chief Oxford Lad, senior champion of the Ohio State Fair a few weeks previous, went down to third place. He had lots of substance but lacked the character and quality of Bonnie's Perfection. In the three-year-old class the Canadian herd got its first highest placing. In a class of four, Brampton Rivalator was first with Longview Farm's Kansas City winner, Warder's Chieftain, in second place. These two bulls were much of a type, but the Canadian entry won on evidence of constitution and more smoothness, particularly over the shoulder. Two-year-olds brought out six strong entries and Bulls did well to come into fifth place with their B. Beatty's Heir. The first placing was "a real bull," stylish and masculine with the grand championship of the recent Kansas City Fair to his credit.

The yearling class presented a problem. It would have been hard to get around



Brampton Bright Lord.

This junior yearling bull was junior champion at Toronto, grand champion at Ottawa, and second in his class at Columbus in week in his class, he was at on the continent. Being young in competition with the best was a disadvantage in size. Exhibited by B. H. Bull & Son, Brampton, Ont.

Photo by an editor of Farm and Dairy.

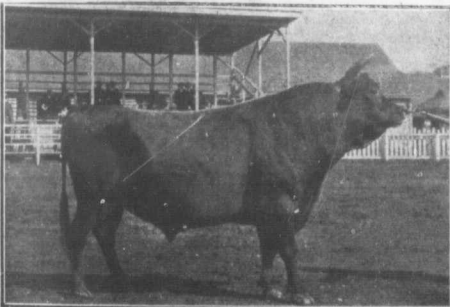
the first fawn, Dahlia's Noble Fern from Longview Farm. Along with his size he had masculine character and conformation of the best. For second place Prof. Van Pelt had to choose between Bull's Bright Lord, with his almost perfect conformation, but young for his class, and a larger, rougher bull from Longview. The Canadian bull went up. In this class Hood Farm got into the Loney herd in sixth place. The bulls from this herd were a disappointment to many; too shallow bodied and far off the ground to appeal in the show ring.

In the senior calf class there were twelve entries. Brampton Bright, a son of Viola's Bright Prince, was four months younger than any of those that went above him and stood in sixth place. With a little more age and size he looked good for third place, at least. Raleigh's Bright Prince first in his class at Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska State Fairs this year, was a comparatively easy winner for Longview. Junior bull calves were a numerous class and a sweet one. There were no Canadian entries. Longview Farm was first and third, and the Ontario second. The junior champion bull was found in this class.

Jersey Females.

Cows five years and over, in milk, brought out a wonderful string of 21 entries. Of the lot, only one could have been seriously faulted. Among the notables were last year's grand champion, Oxford Majesty's Gipsy; the champion at Kansas, Willow's Brightness, and a long list of winners at state fairs in the eastern and central states. The Canadian herd

(Continued on page 8.)



Bonnie's Perfection is a well-known Show Bull.

He was grand champion at Toronto in 1917, first in 1918, and second at Columbus last week. He has size and character but showed at a disadvantage with a bull three years younger, exhibited by B. H. Bull & Son.

Photo by an editor of Farm and Dairy.

FARM AND DAIRY

October 24, 1918

BOB LONG UNION MADE OVERALLS SHIRTS & GLOVES



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The Trap Nest

FOR years back, as far as I can remember, the laying qualities of a hen were measured by what the entire flock produced. It was not fair. Many a drone (a hen that did not produce enough eggs to pay her flock and enjoy the same comforts and the same feed, as did the hen that was doing phenomenal work.

The drone's eggs were propagated. When it came to setting out hens, the eggs were gathered in a haphazard way, and the result was that each year the eggs from drone-hens that positively refused to work during winter, were the foundation stock of the new generation.

I will remember the time when winter egg production was deemed more of a dream than a fact. It is different today. What has brought about the change? The trap nest.

Here we have a patent device, open to the view of all the world. She wants to lay. She examines the nest carefully. The door is open, it looks safe (hens are mighty cautious)—and she enters. Her body in some way touches some sensitive part of the nest, the door closes, and she is held a prisoner. But as she finds herself in a cozy quiet corner, she calmly goes about laying her egg. She finishes, catches, and awaits the appearance of someone to liberate her.

A band is fastened around the leg of each hen, and on each band there is a different number by which she is known. After finished laying, the hen is taken off the nest, her number ascertained, and due credit given her on the egg. At night these numbers are taken off the nest, and at the end of the year I know just how many eggs each hen has laid. I breed only from my best layers.

In this way each year I am able to improve the egg-laying qualities of my stock. Certain procedures give us a chance to raise the standard from 100 to 150 eggs as the average of the flocks. Is not such an improvement worth working for?

Hens on the Farm

WHY are there not more hens on the farm? One farm woman, Mrs. E. W. Mahood, writing in the Rhode Island Red Journal, tackles this knotty problem and discusses it interestingly. Here are a few paragraphs from her letter:

"Usually the men on the farm leave the poultry raising to the women, who are expected to pay the grocery bills and perhaps buy some of the clothing for themselves and the children out of the proceeds. The housewife herself has plenty of time to raise chickens under adverse circumstances, and the fact that she has to pay out all the money she receives as the result of her labor for necessities, contributes to her general discouragement and lack of interest.

"The farmer himself, as he has not been accustomed to getting eggs from the chickens during the winter months, does not expect any. Hence, he neglects the chickens, though at this season of the year he has plenty of time to give them all the care they need, and the result is that when spring comes the chickens are poor, spring covered with vermin, low in vitality, late starting to lay and soon broody. When the birds do lay they are slow-

ed to select their nests at will, and thus many eggs are never gathered at all, but allowed to rot under the barn, in some fence corner, or under a pumpkin vine in the vegetable garden. All this cuts deeply into the profits.

"Again, the farmer has been accustomed to raise only scrub chickens, mongrels which are slow of development and low in productivity. Where he does in cattle, take the same interest in them, give them as comfortable quarters and use the same intelligent care, then keep books to show him just what profit he is obtaining, the results would surprise him sufficiently to arouse his interest in chickens."

Is Mrs. Mahood right?

Early Maturity

OCCASIONALLY an amateur poultry man is heard expressing dissatisfaction at having his pullets lay their first egg at only four months old. The professional poultry man does not even desire such early maturity. Writing in a recent issue the "Pennsylvania Farmer," an expert on poultry management gives his opinion of forcing for early maturity as follows:

"Too early maturity is known to be a real calamity in poultry work, leading to results that will make for poor production later on. In developing a really valuable lot of layers that will be able to do credit to themselves for several long laying periods and for robust frames, years of laying, a few robust frames, with deep bodies, broad backs, well filled out breasts and abdomens, and a generally strong bodily development is of far more importance than an early laying period with occasional years of laying. We want early maturing pullets that are not going to pieces under the strain of heavy feeding for eggs later on. After egg development has begun, the early maturity is secured at too dear a price. The too early maturing pullet is nearly always small, short of leg and small of bone, unable to carry the load necessary to heavy and prolonged laying. Her appetite fails and the owner is disappointed in what at first seemed such a desirable quality.

Probably there are few cases where farm rear-pullets are in danger through over-feeding. The trouble is usually the other way—careless and insufficient feeding and no eggs till late in the next year. Pullets so fed on that April hatched birds are laying in October will make the most profitable birds and they will be healthy and of normal size.

Fattening Fowl

IF fattening poultry they should be confined in a small pen or crate. Exercise produces hard muscles which means tough meat, while some exercise tends to a softness of the muscles which are tender when cooked. Soft feed should be fed as a lack of exercise interferes with the proper digestion of whole grain. The food should be mostly ground and mixed with water, milk or buttermilk. The following proportions have been found very satisfactory: one-half finely ground corn, one-quarter shorts and one-quarter ground oats. Use the food that are reasonable in price. Feed barley and good plump oats which form a larger part of the ration where they can be secured cheaper. The fattening period should last not over two weeks. If continued longer there will be a loss of vigor in fowls with indigestion. This fattening will increase the weight considerably as well as improve the quality. Boosters are not to be carried over and the poor layers should be culled out and fattened. Put them in the fattening pen.

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He is a good farmer—he reads Farm and Dairy regularly.

Field

Where E

FOR a person to be able to understand the trip across the world is truly an interesting and a satisfying experience. It is to realize the languages which in the different parts of the world, Canada, and the United States, are truly an interesting and a satisfying experience. It is to realize the languages which in the different parts of the world, Canada, and the United States, are truly an interesting and a satisfying experience.

ONE OF THE

Eastern road to world's population. The Chinese traditions of the tribes past, born gardeners, the whole garden, trade of the Pacific, the hands and, the Chinese as a people, ways of life, and on their part for the out of the garden, desire, however, equality which, taken hold of, is simply as farm help. I could learn from with whom I was there are a very help. Until the wages they demand were steady work themselves and slight and under they enduring and hard work. One visited told me that when I saw mill had been won. Another farmer tried all three of farm help and it best. But in spite years to be a good that some day or will get the question of whether or even the larger white employers, will ever be ready for the participation of Chinese as an underclass.

THE

7th year of the Japanese industry. The natural as Japan try and a large part habitants have, more on the water of the coast and seven men and the coast work together, it understands one from reason to be grateful that at some the Indians of the

Field Notes

By "Mac."

Where East Meets West

FOR a person who is at all inclined to be observant one of the most interesting things in taking a trip across the continent, such as it was my privilege to do last summer, is to notice the various races and languages which one sees and hears in the different parts of the country. Canada, and especially Western Canada, is truly a cosmopolitan country, and the satisfactory absorption of these races is one of the most serious problems confronting the nation. In the greater part of Ontario our foreign element is confined largely to Italians. However, when one reaches Winnipeg, even though he be no student of European languages he need not be long in the waiting room at the station or walking about the streets to realize that the languages he hears about him are much more varied than would be heard in one of the Ontario cities. In the prairie cities the Southern European countries appear to be strongly represented and it would require a student in "raciology" to distinguish them. The farther west one goes the larger the proportion of the yellow race, Chinese and Japanese, and on my recent trip, when I reached the coast, I saw what I had often read about and had known to exist; the large numbers of Hindus which are already on the Pacific Coast.

ONE of the peculiarities of these Eastern races is how each of the three have drifted into an occupation to which they seem to adhere. The Chinaman, following the traditions of their ancestors for centuries past, appear to be naturally born gardeners. In fact practically the whole gardening and trucking trade of the Pacific Coast is now in their hands and, while the white people admit the superiority of the Chinaman as a gardener, there is always a certain degree of hard feeling on their part for having been ousted out of the gardening business. Gardening, however, is not the only occupation which the Chinaman has taken hold of. They are most extensively as farm laborers and from what I could learn from various farmers with whom I was talking, many of them are a very satisfactory class of help. Until the last year or so the wages they demanded were low, they were steady workers, they boarded themselves and though, as a rule, slight and underused, were remarkably enduring and could stand a lot of hard work. One farmer whose place I visited told me that the Chinaman whom I saw milking cows in the stable had been with him for 14 years. Another farmer stated that he had tried all three of the Eastern races for farm help and liked the Chinaman best. But in spite of it all there appears to be a general feeling of fear that some day or other the yellow man will get the upper hand and it is a question of whether the white laborer, or even the large majority of the white employers, on the Pacific Coast will ever be really in favor of the importation of Chinamen either permanently or understand.

THE Jap appears to have turned more pertinently to the fishing industry. This is possibly quite natural, as Japan is a maritime country and a large proportion of her inhabitants have, no doubt, had experience on the water. As one goes along the coast and sees the Japanese fishermen and the coast region Indians at work together, it is difficult to distinguish one from the other and a person would be quite prepared to believe that at some period of history the Indians of the Western Coast had

emigrated from the other side of the Pacific.

In this connection the following instance occurred. I arrived one morning at Sydney, B.C., having come from Victoria by train. I wished to secure a boat to take me across to Moresby Island. I was told that Capt. P. had a gasoline launch and was accustomed to take passengers. I was directed to his house and on inquiry was met by a dark featured lady who said she was the Captain's wife. Had I never before seen a Pacific Coast Indian I would at once have said she was Japanese, but neither her accent, her color, nor her features gave me sufficient clue to base any opinion on the matter. Not wishing to be so personal as to inquire I am yet in the dark as to whether she belongs to the East or to the West.

THE other Eastern race, the Hindu, has found an occupation different from each of the others. He is the lumberman of British Columbia. Wherever you go along the coastal region that there are saw mills, and that is everywhere, you see these tall, straight, dark haired men with the

cumbersome turban on their heads, working in the lumber mills; piling lumber, rolling logs and driving horses. The Hindu has a reputation for being lazy and works best when under supervision. Consequently they are not well liked on the farms.

Mr. J. M. Steves, who has been on the Coast about as long as anybody, has employed all classes of Eastern labor and has found the best satisfaction in the Chinamen. Occasionally you get a Hindu who is satisfactory. If you get one that will work willingly they are the best of all three races, as they have the strength of body to do the heaviest sort of farm work. The Hindu, like the Jap and the Chinaman, is gradually working eastward. The Chinaman has worked himself clean across the continent, although not nearly so numerous in the East as in the West. The Jap has also worked his way in small numbers into Ontario, still smaller numbers on the Eastern prairies and in considerable numbers in Alberta, where they are used extensively in railroad repair work, section gangs, etc., but on the return trip the farthest east I noticed a Hindu was on the streets of Calgary.

ON the return trip, via New Ontario, I encountered another race; to some and what I am not classing the users among the three aforementioned races, I will merely mention them in passing. To a person who has been born and brought up in the extreme eastern portion of Ontario, one of the languages which he meets in going about the other parts of Canada is the language of the French Canadians. So while coming home through the wilds of New Ontario and getting off at one of the small stations, my ear was quick to catch the first sound of the old familiar accent. The French Canadian apparently is casting his eyes towards new Ontario. He is a naturally born woodman. The axe and the saw are the joy of his life and the opportunity to clean up the land is the temptation which draws him into that country. He takes to New Ontario as a duck takes to water. Coming down the line from the western limit of the clay belt as far as North Bay, there were always enough of these people on the train to keep up occasional conversation among their slaves.

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Tractor Questions

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

Tractor Speed

What are your views as to the speed tractors should travel under various conditions, and why?

A TRACTOR should travel at the speed of which the work it is doing has usually been done before. It is folly to attempt to pull a plow at twice the speed it was made to pull. Plows and all kinds of implements will soon go to needless breakages and many troubles will follow such practice. Such a new system of farming must be preceded by an educational campaign and a source of supply must be established where the implements can be secured to back it up. Even with this it is likely to fall because the farmer is not looking for some manufacturer to tell him how to farm and will insist upon being shown every inch of the road. The component parts on a tractor motor that is to endure must be ample in size and its bearings must be liberal in proportion. This does not seem to spell light weight nor very high speed for the motor. In view of the above unquestioned requirements, let us state that about 600 revolutions per minute of the crank shaft in our opinion best meets the conditions. Will state further that since kerosene is the logical fuel and it is well known that the explosive action is somewhat slower than it is with gasoline to get the best results with kerosene high velocity of the piston, would not seem to meet the conditions of the last-
Avery Company.

As tractors are now built with steel tires and no springs, road speeds of more than three and one-half to four miles an hour would be damaging to the machinery and unnecessarily shorten its life. Among most manufacturers, the best working speed where the greatest power is developed, average two and one-fourth miles per hour and this is the usual plowing speed, where the pulls are the hardest.—Advance Rumely.

Field work: plowing speed 2 1/3 miles per hour, because that is speed at which plows and implements will do best work. Higher speeds mean excessive fuel consumption and greater tendency to breakage.—B. F. Avery & Sons.

All depends upon conditions of the land. If free from stones or stumps three to three and one-half miles an hour, as at this speed one not only accomplishes a lot of work in a day but the soil is more broken up and looser than in slow plowing.—Elgin Tractor Corporation.

As tractors are mainly purchased with a view to their use in connection with plows, the speed of the tractor should be that which will best suit the plow with which it will be used. Plows were designed with a slope of moldboard suited to the average travel of horses. A materially slower speed will result in the improper and inadequate turning of the soil and a materially faster speed than the average horse travels will result in throwing the soil too far and in ragged, uneven and unsatisfactory plowing. Plows might be designed to suit almost any speed of travel, but as a result of many years' manufacture they have been standardized as to shape and as to the speed producing most efficient results. Therefore, it would hardly be feasible to entirely revolutionize the plow manufacturing industry to meet the presumed desire of some person for a plow that could

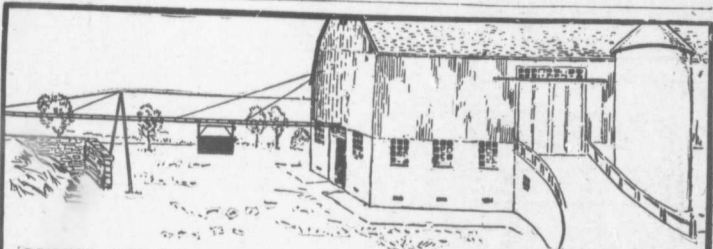
be drawn at a greater speed, with the result that it would multiply types, because the manufacturer still would be compelled to furnish that type adapted to animal power.—Emerson-Brantingham Co.

For plowing, the proper tractor speed is two and one-third miles per hour. The present American designs of tractor plows seem to do their best work at that speed. At lower speeds they do not cover well and at higher speeds the same defect shows up and the work is irregular. For hauling, a speed of from three and one-half to four miles per hour will allow the tractor to handle large heavy loads without wasting time. A speed of about one mile per hour is very handy for getting out of bad holes or backing into belt, manoeuvring machinery into confined places and similar work.—The Four Drive-Tractor Co.

THE speed of tractors is necessarily limited by the ability of the moldboards of plows to turn suitable furrows. Machines designed to operate with horses, such as mowers, binders, reapers, grain drills, etc., will not work satisfactorily at much higher speeds than those at which horses walk. Higher speeds in tractors, therefore, would necessitate re-designing nearly all farm machinery for use with tractors only. There are a number of objections to this from a manufacturing standpoint, a few of which are—a division of production between horse operated and tractor operated machinery; increased cost of production because of reduced volume of any one type of machine; radical changes in construction to compensate for greater strains from operating at higher speeds; increased stock necessarily carried by dealers because of divided demand be-

tween horse operated and tractor operated machines.

Although the tendency seems to be toward higher speeds in farm work, it is due, no doubt, to the change from horse power to mechanical power without realizing the limitations of mechanical power. Some seem to have the idea that as long as it is a tractor it can be made to travel at an increased rate of speed and thus do more work. This, of course, brings up the point of drawbar pull. A tractor that travels two and one-half miles per hour will deliver 10 h.p. at the drawbar, having a drawbar pull of 1,500 lbs. This tractor under ordinary conditions will pull three plows. If we take the same tractor and give it a speed of three miles per hour, its drawbar pull will be cut down to 1,300 lbs. and it no longer can be considered a three-plow tractor. In this case it would probably not be safe to use



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Clean handwheel to push with. Your hands never touch the manure.

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In writing us in this regard address your letters—

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over two plows. This same tractor pulling two-plows at three miles per hour will only do four-fifths as much work as will pulling three plows traveling two and one-half miles per hour. It will thus be seen that there are two main things to take into consideration in determining the speed of a tractor; first, that the greater the speed for a given size the smaller the drawbar pull. Now in order to pull the same number of plows at an increased speed, it would be necessary to increase the horse power of the engine. There are limits to the speed from a standpoint of durability. Considering the weight and size of the tractor, to increase the weight and size means an increase in the original cost and in reality results in turning it to a large tractor and getting away from the economical Harvester size tractor.—International Harvester Co.

OUR experience has also justified us in the belief that a tractor which will maintain an average plowing speed of two and one-half miles per hour under practically all conditions, will give the maximum of satisfaction. This speed is as high as any plow at present are adapted to use with satisfaction, and anything less than this means less work accomplished than should be expected or is to be traveled on the road to any great extent it is possible that somewhat higher speed might be desirable, although additional speed means the increase of transmission gears, a comparative loss of power, and increased wear and tear with a possible source of damage to the tractor itself by being wrecked by the higher speed.—La Crosse Tractor Co.

A TRACTOR, to be absolutely satisfactory, must be so governed that it can be run at practically any speed at which the implement operates best. It is not practical possible to get best results with a harvester, a plow, a disc harrow, a cultivator or a mower, operating them all at fixed speed. It is very necessary that it have a controllable governor that will permit the machine to pull its maximum load at any speed, from one to three and one-half miles per hour. There is much work such as mowing, binding, laying, cultivating, certain types of plowing, discing, etc., that can be done better at a speed of three or three and one-half miles per hour than at a lower rate of speed.—Moline Plow Co.

Plow speed must be governed by the character and condition of the soil to be plowed. In heavy or old ground plowing a speed of from two and one-quarter to two and one-half miles per hour will ordinarily best turn the furrow slice. In light stubble plowing a speed of from two and one-half to three miles per hour will be found to turn the furrow slice, as it will not only overturn it thoroughly but in doing so will pulverize it, provided of course, the proper shape bottom is used.

The husband of one of the local churchgoers had set out on a sea voyage, and the wife wrote and requested the parson to conduct a prayer for his safety.

Imagine her confusion, however, when on Sunday the parson read serenely:

"Mr. Sparkes, having gone to see his wife, desires the prayers of the congregation on his behalf."

What she intended to be read out was this:

"Mr. Sparkes, having gone to sea, his wife desires the prayers of the congregation on his behalf."

Orchard and Garden

Orchard and Garden Notes

TRIM and lay down the grape vines ready for covering as soon as the ground begins to freeze. Good celery can only be obtained by a liberal supply of moisture, food and careful blanching.

Cover roses with either soil or straw, taking particular pains to keep them dry during the winter. This is a good time to rid the garden of weeds. Collect all green materials in the garden and either burn them or pile them in such a way that they will decay.

Tulips, hyacinths, daffodils and crocuses planted at this time of the year will give a variety of flowers in the window garden next spring. A good collection of butterbeans, walnuts and other home-grown nuts should be made at this time. These, properly dried and stored, will be much appreciated during the winter. Plant onion tulips about three inches deep in well drained land. If the bulbs cannot be obtained before the ground freezes, it is well to cover

WHY A SECOND VICTORY LOAN?

WHEN Sir Thomas White issued his first Victory Loan last autumn the Dominion Government had come to the point where our further participation in the war depended absolutely upon the securing of a large sum of money from the private funds of the people of Canada. The response to the Minister's appeal was magnificent. Over \$40,000,000 in Victory Bonds was subscribed. With the ever-increasing cost of the war all of that sum has been expended and the government is again faced with the need for advances from the chartered banks. As great as the sum that has been raised last time is now needed, if we are to maintain our share of the burden of the war, it was vitally essential that another Victory Loan should be floated this fall—and that it shall not fail.

the bed with straw to prevent freezing until the bulbs are planted. In order to get good seed, sweet corn or popcorn it must be thoroughly dried before it is subject to cold. Hanging in an open, warm, ventilated room or shed, or even outdoors on bright days, is a good way to accomplish this.

Put a good supply of rich garden soil in the basement or cellar where it will not freeze and where it will be available for use in autumn seed and making the hotbed next spring.

It is said that oak leaves are splendid material for storing vegetables in over winter. The leaves from the soft maple and hawthorn are too light and collect moisture too easily. Only dry, coarse leaves are desirable for this purpose.

Many of the garden flowers, such as geraniums, gladioli, petunias and others, may be lifted and grown until early winter in the house. Their pieces may be taken in late winter and early spring by a judicious selection of flowering buds. These are especially valuable for use in sick rooms.

"Going to Franco?" asked a traveling man at the station of a negro soldier.

"No, sah! I 'ee not going to Franco," replied the dusky soldier. "The gait to Berlin, but I may stop in Franco for a short time on de way."

lacked size and was dejected. No one would judge, but the best gone down in Drummond's Barbara Zed, a Ryanogue.

Senior problem animal of the 2nd, first at every point of the superior two points a interfered with down to fifth was first on while Seitz's same herd was The junior ever first, Ness fourth, the senior class, the W. 2nd and, well fitted, lan 5th. The Junior champion's Silver, Ness was 4th and 5th.

Maple Leaf, umpf for M. yearly record score for bottomation. She the year, W. and Seitz's \$256 the mill grand champion but her Scott's controllable. He side Maggie I.

For the refused to agreeing the aged were very even was called in lay Farms, P. secured last. Seitz fourth, ens' calf herd, 2nd, in get of and 4th, Ness Masterpiece. Millan was first Ness 3rd.

In the class animals in the front and special prize males from any combined herd carried the ho Wisconsin and one of the of the day.

HOLSTEIN

W. HEN M. W. Canada.

her, Farm and the entries of the pure with correct National Dairy. In most classes tops in the high quality show was fully shown. As the studies at Columbia had to be hard to con Toronto had of seldom drops to black and white shy, however, in a goodly number have won a trophy. There would not be at aronto, and a greater complete Canadian show most interesting, ever, entries, as least twice as splendidly grace of Mr. F. Holstein classmate. The exhibit

Canadian Dairy Herds Do Well at the National

(Continued from page 8.)

lacked size as compared with the first and was deficient in the rear udder. No one would have quarreled with the judges, however, had she gone up. But the best dairy animal would have gone down. Ness was third and fifth on Drumatine Farm, and fourth on Barbara 2nd, and Wendover fourth on a Ryanco heifer.

Senior yearling heifers were a problem. Undoubtedly the quality animal of the lot was Burnside Handy 2nd, first at Toronto and Ottawa. In every point except size and fit she was the superior heifer because of these two points and a bruised hock which interfered with her walk, she went down to fifth place. Wendover Farm was first on a very mature, big heifer, while Setts was a close second. The same heifer was fourth and Ness sixth. The junior yearling class gave Wendover first, Setts second and third, and Ness fourth. There were 13 entries in the senior calf class. It was a Setts class, the Wisconsin herd securing 1st, 2nd and 4th on nice uniform stuff, well fitted. Ness 4th and McMillan 5th. The junior class produced the junior champion in a Setts heifer, Cavalier's Silver Actress. It was a win on 4th. Ness was 2nd and 3rd, and Setts 5th and 6th.

Maple Leaf Jean scored a nice triumph for McMillan in the official yearly record class, winning first in score for both production and conformation. She has 13,352 lbs. milk in the year. Wendover Farm was second. Setts was third on a cow with 9,356 lbs. milk. Ness had entered the grand champion cow in this section, but her Scotch records were not acceptable. He secured fourth on Burnside Maggie Election 5th.

Group Awards.
For the first time the judges refused to agree when it came to placing the aged heifers. Setts and Ness were very evenly balanced. A referee was called in. Cochrane, of Barclay Farms, Pennsylvania, and Setts secured 1st. McMillan was third and Setts fourth. In young herd and breeders' calf herd, Setts was 1st and Ness 2nd. In get of her Setts got 3rd and 4th, Ness 2nd and 6th on Hobland Masterpiece. In produce of cow, McMillan was first, Setts 2nd and 4th, and Ness 3rd.

In the class for a dairy herd, five animals in milk, Ness again came to the front and had a walk away. In a special prize for a group of 10 animals from any State or Province the combined herds of Ness and McMillan carried the honors for Quebec against Wisconsin and New Jersey. It was one of the most spectacular wins of the day.

HOLSTEINS AT COLUMBUS

WHEN Mr. Moscrop, of Minnesota, judged the Holsteins at the Canadian National last September, Farm and Dairy asked him how the entries at Toronto would compare with corresponding classes at the National Dairy Show. He replied that in most classes there would be better stuff at the National, but for uniformity and high quality throughout, the Canadian show was fully the equal of the National. As there were only 69 Holsteins at Columbus last week it would be hard to compare the two shows. Toronto had over 200 this year, and seldom drops below 150 entries in the colored and white classes. Unquestionably, however, the top at Columbus is a goodly number of classes, would have won a similar position at Toronto. There were also animals that would not have been at Columbus, Toronto, and considering the much greater competition at Toronto, the Canadian show is by all means the most interesting in other years, however, entries at Columbus were at least twice as numerous with correspondingly greater interest. The absence of Mr. Hulet, also, robbed the Holstein classes of their international interest. The exhibitors were: E. Haeg-

gar, Algonquin, Illinois; Maywood Farms, Rochester, Minn.; Cass Farm Co., Sumner, Iowa; Chestnut & Sons, Danison, Illinois; M. R. Evans, Hickory, Illinois; H. O. Larson, Iowa; Lamb & Moon, Bowling Green, Ohio; A. R. Black & Sons, Lansing, Michigan; Daisy Hill Farm, Columbus, Ohio, and M. J. Selman, Chagrin Falls, Indiana. Many of these had only one or two entries. Almost without exception the entries were exceptionally well fitted.

Mature bulls brought out two sensational entries—Johanna's Bonheur 2nd, owned by Chestnut & Sons, and Paul Calamo, Hengerveld, exhibited by Haeger. In conformation, quality and size both were models for their breed. The Kansas entry had a little advantage in style of carriage and got first, and the grand champion big dairy looking bull, but not smooth enough. The year-olds brought out the winner in King Aazgie Hengerveld, a stylish bull, but with hardly as much capacity as Johanna McKinley Segis 4th, shown by Haeger. Both were right and good bulls. The Evans entry in third place was one of the toughest bulls we ever saw in the show ring. It was a beautiful specimen was won by Maywood Farm, Johanna Glenda Lad, a beautifully made bull, straight in his lines and awards follow:

Bull, 2 yrs. old: 1, Fayne Bessie Homestead, Cass Farm Co.; 2, Pearl Bull, 1 yr. old: 1, Cass Hanna Glenda Lad, Maywood Farm; 2, Aconeth King Segis Pontiac, Haeger; 3, Pearl Bull, senior calf: 1 and 4, Haeger; 2, Maywood Farm; 3, Lamb & Moon.

Bull, junior calf: 1 and 4, Haeger; 2, Cass Farm Co.; 3, Haeger; 4, Daisy Hill Farm; 5, Evans; 6, Black.

Holstein Female Classes.

Minerva Bessie, Haeger's 19-year-old cow, was this year grand champion of the National Dairy Show for the fifth consecutive year. We had anticipated seeing a model cow, and we were not disappointed. It was a beautiful, feminine head and neck, a straight top of the tail head, great capacity, and a like a glow. Where to improve her would have been a question. She was so good that she made a lot of other good cows in her class look almost mediocre. Altogether there were eight entries. The second place cow seemed to lack capacity for her high placing, and outside of the first cow we have seen stronger classes. There was no competition in the four and three year-old classes.

In the heifer class Mr. Haeger was almost a consistent winner. Two year-olds brought out seven entries; hardly a uniform class, but with four nice heifers on top. Senior yearlings brought out the top. Senior heifers as we ever saw together. A class of Ayrshires could not have been more uniform. Junior yearlings were four in number and very good. The sensation of the calf classes was K. S. P. Tantalus Calamo, a daughter of King Segis Pontiac, shown by Haeger. She was as sweet and true as a calf very well could be, and Mr. Moscrop has all out in the ring examining her. "The best heifer I have seen this fall," he announced. In the group classes, as in the females, Mr. Haeger was predominant. Awards in full follow:

Holein Awards: Female.

Cow, 5 yrs. and over: 1, Minerva Bessie, Haeger; 2, Almedia Luette Hengerveld, Cass Farms; 3, Fernwood DeKok, Maywood Farm; 4, Segis Walker Gelsche, Haeger; 5, Netherland Clothilde idyl Burke, Haeger; 6, Frilly Clothilde DeKok, Haeger.

Cow, 4 yrs.: Aconeth Lady Hengerveld, Haeger.

Cow, 3 yrs.: Nancy Calamo Korn-dyke, Haeger.
Heifer, 2 yrs.: 1 and 5, Lady Calamo Hengerveld and Tantalus Calamo Korndyke, Haeger; 2 and 3, Almedia Luette Hengerveld 5th and Mercedes Aakle Johnson, Cass Farms; 4, Johanna Ondine Soo, Maywood Farm.

Heifer, senior yearling: 1, Evans; 2 and 5, Maywood Farm; 3, Cass Farms; 4, Haeger.
Heifer, junior yearling: 1 and 2, Haeger; 3, Cass Farms; 4, Evans. Heifer, senior calf: 1, 4 and 5, Cass Farms; 2, Maywood Farm; 3, Haeger; 5, Evans.

Heifer, junior calf: 1 and 6, Haeger; 2 and 4, Cass Farms; 3 and 6, Maywood Farm.

THE BROWN SWISS

IS the Brown Swiss a dairy breed? They were judged at Columbus the same day as the Ayrshires, and between the classes the Ayrshire fanciers, sure of the status of their own breed, discussed the proper classification of this, the newest breed, at the National. In all there were 56 entries, and of the entire 56 there was only one that carried an endorsement which have* commended her to a fancier of any of the standard breeds. She was an old cow belonging to Hall Bros, Fairview, Ohio, and was only second in her class, showing no indication in her seem. Almost all the other udders were extremely pendulous and the teats awkwardly large. Neither did the large, coarse frame suggest great powers of production. One of the Hall brothers showed the editor of Farm and Dairy some figures in production, however, which were as follows: His herd are 30 cows in advanced lactation. One of them has a yearly record of 17,559 lbs. of milk and 664 of fat. A two-year-old heifer had 13,173 lbs. of milk and 486 lbs. of fat in a three-year-old. In 14,500 of milk and 549 of fat. A cow at only 105 lbs. Laid, Mich., had a calf with a fat of an official record of 17,420 lbs. milk and 623.4 lbs. fat. These are good and creditable records and seem to justify the placing of the Brown Swiss on the prize list as a dairy breed.

Hall Bros. had the senior and grand champion bull, and the senior and grand champion cow. Marshall had the junior champion female. A third exhibitor was W. O. Bohart, Bozeman, Montana.

GUERNSEYS AT COLUMBUS

GUERNSEYS are a numerous and a popular breed in the United States, occupying a place of third importance among the dairy breeds, being much more numerous than the Ayrshires. There have been years when they were more numerous represented at the National than any other breed. This year there were just 67 Guerneys at Columbus, but they represented the pick of seven herds. Among the exhibitors were Island Farm and D. D. Tonney, of Minnesota; O. W. Lehnert, of Illinois; Raemelton Farm, and Davis Farm, Ohio, and Mountain Bros. and W. W. Marsh, of Iowa, and they were good cattle. It is safe to say that such an exhibition of Guerneys at the Canadian National was shown at Columbus last week would stir up an interest in the neglected breed in the central provinces of Canada. They are the ready fairly well known in the Maritime provinces and in British Columbia.

The bulls were big, straight fellows with considerable more size than the Jersey. Probably they would be very much of a size with the Ayrshire breed, but none of them carried the large, capacious udders that were characteristic of the milk classes in the other three breeds. Some, too, showed a tendency to be rather heavy. They must have a capacity for milk production, however, as six cows of

the breed had produced over 1,000 lbs. of fat in the year.

In the female classes, Ladysmith Cherub, the mature bull and grand champion last year, were again this year for D. D. Jenney. Mountain Bros. had the best two-year-old in Kitchener's Express. The junior champion was Cherub's Prince, a yearling from the Marsh herd. Coming to the milk cow class was limited to three entries. The first prize and senior grand championship was awarded to Bella 2nd of Grand Rapids, Mich., by Island Farm. Jenney's Pearl's Dot in the four-year-old class, was a nice dairy animal. Jenney won in two-year-olds and Marsh secured theplings. The junior female champion was found in the junior calf class—My Fietree of the Prairie, exhibited by Marsh. In the group awards W. W. Marsh was almost uniformly successful.

The Machinery Age

ONE OF our folks, living at Manitowish, Ont., has been sending her copies of Farm and Dairy across the ocean to a friend in England. A short article concerning the new machinery age attracted the attention of this brother across the sea, Mr. Thomas Clarvis, who writes us as follows:

"The three copies last received by me are May 1st, 1918, and in the paper for the 23rd you have an illustration of a huge tractor, drawing a large Cutaway disk harrow, and you ask the question, 'Is this prophetic of a coming machinery age?' My answer to this is that, to my mind, extremes in either direction are not productive of the best results. I would not like to think that we ought to go back to the so-called 'good old days,' when the scythe, the sickle and other crude tools, such as the flail, the old wood plow, and heavy wooden harrows, were used to break up the ground. Then it was when a man carried his back and arms and clear of rheumatics, had to find the latitude and longitude of broad acres, with a seed hopper, filled with grain, in front of him, and had to even out the seed good. That was one extreme. And somehow I seem to think the other extreme would be, shall I say, as bad. We do not want the remedy to be as bad as the complaint; therefore, if we can strike the happy medium, at any rate at present, I think that will be the best."

"I would not like to relegate the useful animal, the horse, to the equine scrap heap. He has not had his day yet. There is a lot of good work that horses can do better than anything else, and I would like to see plan revived of keeping a couple of spare geldings, or preferably mares, and sending your work on the farm driving you, or you could be driving the work; and as the season came around you would then be ready to plow and sow, to reap and mow, at the proper time. I never knew an afternoon farmer, but I have known a few of the bankrupt crop: I have known several farmers who, instead of just keeping four horses to work 100 acres, kept six and out of the six always had two mares in foal. To my mind that is the most common sense way of farming. Breed and feed your own horses, cattle, sheep and fogs. Buy everything in the cheapest market, and sell at the dearest. Keep your weather on hand. Be a lover of home and fresh air. Go straight, and success will crown your efforts. Trusting you will accept my humble opinion for what it is worth."

Farmer: "Just hold that horse's head while I get down, will you, please."

New Land-worker: "Which one?"

Farmer: "Why, the 'off' un, to be sure."

Land-worker: "I'm awfully sorry, but I don't know anything about horses, and I can't tell which one of them is an orphan!"

Farm and Dairy

Rural Home

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

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CIRCULATION STATEMENT.

The paid subscriptions to Farm and Dairy approximate 20,000. The advertising circulation of this issue including columns of the paper sent to subscribers, who are but slightly in arrears, and sample copies, varies from 13,000 to 20,000 copies. No subscriptions are accepted at less than the full subscription rates.

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

OUR GUARANTEE.

We guarantee that every advertiser in this issue is reliable. We are able to do this because the advertising columns of Farm and Dairy are as carefully edited as the reading columns, and because to protect our readers, we turn away all unscrupulous advertisers. Should any advertiser herein deal dishonestly with you as one of our paid-in-advance subscribers, we will make good the amount of your loss, provided such transaction occurs within one month from date of this issue, that it is reported to us within one week of its occurrence, and that we find the facts to be as stated. It is a condition of this contract that in writing to the advertiser you state: "I saw your advertisement in Farm and Dairy."
*Regus shall not ply their trade at the expense of our subscribers, who are our friends, through the medium of these columns; but we shall not attempt to adjust long-trifling disputes between subscribers and honorable business men who advertise, nor pay the debts of honest bankrupts.

The Rural Publishing Company, Ltd.
PETERBORO AND TORONTO

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

If Peace Came Tomorrow

TWO weeks ago last Sunday rumors were current, particularly in rural districts, that peace had been declared; that the war was over. How great every mother's heart lightened! We began to speculate as to how long it would take for the boys to get home. Would they be with us for Christmas dinner? The general opinion seemed to be that all our really great problems were solved. Of course, it was only a rumor that was quickly dispelled when the newspapers arrived on Monday morning. Peace may yet be in the distant future. But if peace were to be declared to-morrow, what—?

There would be no new munitions contracts. Recent contracts would be cancelled wherever possible. There would be no feverish haste in fulfilling contracts which still hold. Some 300,000 munition workers, now working full time or over time and drawing the highest wages known in history, would be unemployed, or working only for a few hours each day. With the conclusion of wartime haste in our factories, wages would drop immediately and unrest and dissatisfaction would be prevalent.

On the top of unemployment at home the boys would be coming back by the thousands. Every noteworthy ship would be working to capacity to pour into their old towns and townships over 400,000 men—without a job. The steamships that carried the men back to the far East would on their return voyage carry the stored-up grain of Australia and India with a consequent depression of European grain markets. Oh, we will give the boys a royal welcome. We will be glad to see them. We will rejoice with their rejoicing mothers, fathers, brothers, sisters and sweethearts. But what are we loved to do with them? Truly the problems of peace will be as great as the problems of war, and if wisdom be lacking at the helm, the people of this continent may be thankful if Bolshevism does not soon reign in America.

No far, Canada has done practically nothing in preparation for the reconstruction period; that is, nothing

ing as big as the occasion will demand. The only reconstruction organization in the land, we have every reason to believe, was organized for purely selfish motives. Surely it is time that our legislators were awakening to the tremendous responsibility that faces them. Farm and Dairy does not pretend to have a complete programme of reconstruction to offer. We believe, however, that this should be the main subject of all public discussion nowadays. It should receive more consideration at the hands of our legislators and our leaders in every walk of life than any other single subject. The military situation is now well in hand. We would that we could say the same for the reconstruction problem.

A Sure Thing

THE well equipped farm of moderate size has approximately \$2,000 invested in machinery and equipment. The interest on that investment at six per cent amounts to an annual charge against the business of \$120. This is an expense we must all meet, the most careful along with the most careless. When we come to figure depreciation, however, we find the widest variation. On some farms the average depreciation on all the implements owned is less than fifteen per cent, an annual charge against the business of \$300. On other farms the depreciation is as low as six per cent, and the annual cost of repairing and renewing implements will be, therefore, only about \$120. The range of \$180 in depreciation charges is due to extreme care in handling and housing the implements at the one end and to extreme carelessness at the other. The most of us are somewhere between the two extremes.

The loss due to carelessness and neglect in handling farm implements constitutes an increasingly heavy strain on the farm finances, this because of the mounting cost of replacement. Freight rates have advanced sharply in the last few months; the difference has been added to the price of the machinery. The manufacturer must pay his men higher wages; this also is added to the cost of the goods. Raw materials, such as pig iron, have advanced several hundred per cent in price since the war began and this, too, will be added to our implement investment. To reduce our depreciation, therefore, is just clinching a sure thing.

It is human nature to prefer the sure thing. Few investors will risk their money on an equal chance of great profit or total loss. The man who neglects his machinery is now sure of considerable loss with no chance of profit. A reduction in the annual charges for depreciation is just that many more dollars in our pocket, instead of the pocket of the implement owner. Reduced depreciation is possible by careful driving or handling, the free use of lubrication oil and proper shelter. The latter point is especially reasonable just now as the fall work draws to a close and field implements should be housed for the winter.

Taxation Folly

THE national debt of Canada has passed the billion mark. It bids fair to reach another half billion at least. The requirements of the government for interest, sinking funds, pensions and other annual charges will be tremendous for generations to come. Commenting on the present Federal policy for the raising of revenue, "The Square Deal" says:

"We have taxes on cheques and notes, taxes on letters, patent medicines, matches and boxes of cigars with surfeits with trade out of all proportion to the revenue produced and some of these take from the people many times the amount received by the Government. So ignorant are the members of the Government on the subject of land values taxation that real estate owners actually advise the purchase of vacant land, stating as an inducement that it is exempt from war taxation. Here is a value that is created by the presence of the people, and added to by Government service, and it is of such a nature that Canada would suffer an enormous shrinkage, and if victory was such that the country was given to Germany the present owners would have their land values practically annihilated. The value of the land is not value, these values should be selected as the subject of special taxation."

A tax on the products of industry is an obstruction

to profitable business. A tax on the unimproved value of land is an encouragement to all legitimate industry. As "The Square Deal" intimates, our governments so far have preferred to follow the first course. But there is a better day dawning in taxation matters. The organized farmers of Canada are becoming a mighty force, and their influence is being used in the interest of direct taxation, "the kind of taxation that gives the government one hundred per cent of the money collected, and does not require the public to pay out from three to five dollars in order that the government may have one, as is often the case at present. The western farmers' representatives at Ottawa, including Mr. Cramer in the Cabinet, are advocates of such direct taxation. We believe that stern necessity will also aid in tax reform. But the people themselves must first understand the problems of taxation and demand the reforms that will soon be so vitally necessary. It is seldom that we find a government that will lead public opinion in vital reform measures. There is no question that local clubs can discuss with greater profit than the problems of taxation.

The Demand for Cheap Food

(Demand of Agriculture.)

THE public is clamoring for cheap food, but it is willing to pay more for pig iron, for shoes, for clothing, for furniture, for books, for transportation and many other things. The question naturally arises in our minds; why should the farmer be singled out for such treatment? If, on the one hand, the increase is justified on the ground that fair standards of living may be maintained for the wage worker, the increase should on the other hand, of the agricultural worker on the other hand.

Canadian farmers are not going to produce food on the Chinese scale of living. Prof. L. H. Bailey in a recent address, said: "We cannot have a democracy with an American standard for industrial workers and a Chinese standard for the agricultural worker. It is a dangerous fallacy that our problem is to produce the greatest quantity of food at the least cost. Our democracy is made out of men and women, not out of corn and potatoes."

Cheap food has been obtained in the past by the exploitation of new lands, by robbing the soil, and by paying low wages. A continuance of such methods would result eventually in the depopulation of the country districts and the abandonment of farming. Our city cousins do not seem to realize with Plunkett that, "Modern civilization is one-sided in a dangerous degree; it has concentrated itself in a few towns and cities and left cannot be checked it will ultimately bring about the decay of the towns themselves and of our whole civilization," or with Bailey, that "the cities have grown at the expense of the country, and the cities' gains have cost the country dear in abandoned farms, weakened schools and churches, and discouraged communities drained of their vitality."

Country life must be satisfying financially, socially and intellectually.

Keep the Wheels Turning

PSPACE rumors should not be allowed to interfere with the Victory Loan campaign, for the case with the Victory Loan under all circumstances is irresistible. It would be but playing Germany's pass to listen to the peace offensive. For Canada, and the rest of the Allies, the war is at its height. To-day the war is costing Canada over \$1,000,000 a day, and instead of becoming less, the expenditure, if anything, is rising. This year the country's war bill will be \$400,000,000. Last year when \$420,000,000 was subscribed to the Victory Loan, this was considered a big thing, and so it was; but it only equalled Canada's war bill for 1918.

Canada can get all the war orders she can handle and Great Britain will take nearly all her surplus agricultural products, but our people must provide the money to finance the sales. If this is not done, the Canadian industry must slow down, and all that this means to the workmen now employed is high wages. The Victory Loan must be made a success whether peace comes to-morrow or a year hence.

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Belgian Children are Destitute Even of Articles of Apparel

LITTLE SUZANNE has a dress made out of sackings. In this way did out of the invaded territory to her soldier husband, the provision she had made to protect her little daughter from the cold of the coming winter. She has a warm dress, made out of hundreds of thousands of Belgian children. Little Suzanne is to be envied by the children of the coldest silt of China. Suzanne is almost as well off as the daughter of a well to do family who wears a cloak made from an old blanket and cloaks of sackings! But could there be a more poignant expression of their destitution than that picture? Think of the little ones clad in this, worn rags, the protection against the inclement weather. Without such protection they will perish. Will you help the Belgian Relief Fund to save these young lives? You local committee of the Belgian Relief Fund, or to the central committee at 59 St. Peter Street, Montreal, Que.

Ontario Farmers Will Prepare Platform

Meeting Called for This Purpose. Should Farmers Enter Politics? Will Prepare for After-War Conditions

AN important meeting of the executives of the United Farmers of Ontario, The United Farmers Cooperative Company, Ltd., The Farmers Publishing Company, Limited, and representatives of the United Farm Women of Ontario, will be held in the offices of these organizations in Toronto on Monday, October 23 and probably on the following day as well. The main purpose of the meeting is to draft the outlines of a farmers' platform for submission at the annual convention of these organizations, which will be held in Toronto in December. In a circular letter calling this meeting Mr. J. J. Morrison, the secretary of the United Farmers of Ontario, states the objects of the meeting as follows: "For some time past it has been my impression that the Organized Farmers' Movement in Ontario ought to have a policy or, at least, a code of principles to which it could direct those holding the same views as themselves, and also to ask those who are wandering in the wilderness of uncertainty to at least consider our aims. The condition of public affairs in Canada makes it imperative that we should take action toward this end at once. Many prominent men have spoken to me about it.

Therefore, I am calling a meeting of the executives of the U. F. O., the U. F. Co-operative Co. and the Farmers Publishing Co., as a committee to formulate such a policy as well as to give direction to our movement in the interests of the people at this time of national uncertainty. Their recommendations will, of course, be subject to the annual convention.

Reconstruction after the war is under consideration by business, professional and financial men, agriculture alone having nothing to say. Such a condition is humiliating as well as unfortunate for our industry.

In the political field farmers are demanding recognition, even representation and ridings opened or expected to be opened are being contested by farmers regardless of old party affiliations. This situation is so apparent that such press comments as the following appear:

"In several Ontario ridings candidates have been chosen by local branches of the U.F.O. to contest by-elections. The next step is to provide these men with a platform that will represent the ideas and ideals of the United Farmers of Ontario. Then will come the task of convincing the rural electors that both the men and the platform are worthy of support. Until these things are done, the candidates are little more than free-lances, running "on their own hook," as the saying goes!"

"Farmer candidates are 'in the air.' A farmers' platform would give them something to stand on.

"To discuss this situation a meeting will be held in the Board Room of the U.F.O., 130 King St. East, Toronto, on Monday, October 22nd, com-

mencing at 1 o'clock p.m., and continuing until a decision is reached. Come prepared to state your views. "Consideration should be given to our after the war policy, production and its requisites, taxation and exemptions of same.

"The returned soldier's problem. "U. F. O. attitude toward independent Parliamentary representatives and the advisability of the U. F. O. forming an independent party in Parliament.

"Our attitude toward the Dominion Franchise Act.

"Our attitude toward forming an Eastern section of the Council of Agriculture.

"Our attitude toward orders in council and the Imperial War Cabinet.

"Any question pertinent to the welfare of our industry, our people or our country may be introduced."

From the foregoing it will be seen that many important subjects are to be considered. Those interested in the movement in Ontario who have suggestions to offer might write direct to Mr. J. J. Morrison, Secretary of the United Farmers of Ontario, 2 Francis Street, Toronto, or to Farm and Dairy, in reference to them and we will see that they are submitted at the meeting for consideration.

The Quebec Farmers Aggressive

THE opposition that is appearing in portions of the province of Quebec to the extension of the recently formed United Farmers of Quebec, is stirring up the supporters of the movement and leading to some lively meetings being held where the farmers and their Provincial Organizer, Mr. Bouchard, the Provincial Organizer, held a meeting recently at Marieville, where a meeting had been called by Mr. Marcel, who is said to be none too friendly to the farmers' movement. Mr. Bouchard spoke so effectively that on a motion of confidence in the farmers organization being submitted to the meeting it was carried with only three dissenting votes.

At a meeting held recently at Thuro, Quebec, where opposition to the United Farmers of Quebec was shown, the farmers were criticised because the speaker in their interests had favored the "initiative," "referendum" and "recall" in his remarks. The statement has been made also that Mr. V. T. Doherty, of Buckingham, Que., a wide-awake supporter of the United Farmers of Quebec, was an agent of the Minister of Agriculture. This, Farm and Dairy knows is not the case, as do the farmers who know Mr. Doherty. By some it is believed that the opposition to the movement rises mainly among the middlemen. This may account for the effort to discredit Mr. Doherty, who was instrumental last spring when merchants were asking \$4 for seed wheat in having the price reduced for the farmers to \$2.50. Where (Continued on page 2.)



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Dominion Shotgun Shells

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VIRTUE is like a rich stone best plain set.

When Ambition Won

By John R. Spears. (Farm and Fireside.)

ONE morning in April, while Dr. James Kelly was raking the lawn in front of his house in High Falls—a mill town at the edge of the Adirondack Mountains—a boy about fifteen years old stopped at the front gate and looked as he would like to enter the yard but was afraid to do so.

Seeing this, the doctor turned to a neighbor who was leaning over a line fence and, grinning in a provoking way, said:

"Now, Billy Hanlon, if you don't let the kid alone I'll tell his father to refuse to go hunting rabbits with you any more."

"Huh," replied Hanlon, "much hurt that would do me! If I showed him a dollar bill he'd crawl all over the Pine Plains to get it."

The boy flushed but made no comment. The doctor frowned, and then invited the boy in.

"Don't mind him, Jefferson. He's daffy anyway," he continued. "I see by your looks you don't need any of my medicine. Is any of the family sick?"

"No, sir," replied the boy; "I would like to buy that lime back there sir."

He pointed to two barrels of lime standing beside the stable at the rear of the yard.

"Well, what do you know about that?" asked Hanlon with a jeer. "I've heard Pine Plains beggars asking for all sorts of things, but lime—slaked at that—is a new one. What do you think you're going to do with it?"

The doctor answered the Hanlon's remark without noticing Hanlon's remark:

"All right, Jefferson. You see that pile of ashes just this side? I want that to grow up to brush, but here and there a little patch of the land you shall have, and the lime for your trouble. How's that?"

"Thank you, sir. I'll come to-morrow," the boy agreed.

The full name of the boy was Jefferson Briland, and he lived on the Pine Plains, a great tract of sand lying along the north bank of the river. Fifty years ago the plains were covered with a white pine forest. After this was harvested, most of the land was left to grow up to brush, but here and there a little patch of the land were occupied by people who raised scant crops of potatoes, beans, and buckwheat, and in season picked berries which they brought to High Falls and sold at from three to five cents a quart. Low as the price was, the berries formed the chief cash crop of these ne'er-do-well people.

On the south of the river the soil was naturally rich and "strong." The farmers lived in great white houses and kept herds of cows in big red barns. Inevitably the unfortunate ones who lived on the sand—the "Pine Plains beggars," as Hanlon called them—were a joke to those on the rich land, and especially to the people of High Falls. Dr. Kelly was about the only citizen of the town who always treated them respectfully, though why he should do so, when he rarely received pay for attending the sick

weeks ahead of all others was astonishing.

"Where did he learn how?" was the question asked by everybody, but to this Jefferson made no reply. That he usually flushed with embarrassment when he heard the question was noted by all, and this embarrassment became much worse after the local newspaper, the "Clarion," published an item about him wherein the ragged harness on the "crow-bait" horse and the decrepitated wagon were contrasted with the "superb vegetables offered for sale."

When winter came, and the first fall of snow, the Briland family once more received attention from the local editor. A party of briand hunters who went to the Briland home to secure the help of the man and his two dogs found him and Jefferson in the old shack of a barn pounding a great heap of limestone into powder. Billy Hanlon, who was in the lead, gave a whoop.

"You always wondered what the Pine Plains folks lived on in winter," he cried, "but now you see. It's limestone bread, with a rabbit on top now and then. Come on with us," he continued, addressing Briland, "and bring your dogs. We'll give you enough money to vary your grub with coffee and tea, eh? Sure thing!"

"Jeff! go, if you like," answered Briland, but he himself refused to go even when they offered to hire him

in the spring, after which it was spread "almost thick enough to cover the ground out of sight" on a three-acre field, and plowed under. It was on this field that the Briands grew their truck.

When Roderick Simms, master of the local grange, heard this he said: "It's no wonder they raise good truck. Ferns, especially brakes, rated with limonites, mixed in with some first-class fertilizer—nothing better for sandy soils. The wonder to me is, as I have said all along, where or how old Briand learned how. I know him—Briand often helps me in haying, and while he's a good worker, he's as ignorant as the rest of the Pine Plains tribe. He can't read or write—can't even sign his name, and yet his boys come to town with truck two weeks ahead of that on the good limestone soil this side of the river. He's making money, too, hand over fist. Where did he learn how? That, what I want to know."

These questions were asked by increasing numbers of people as the season passed, and the quantity and quality of the Briand truck were discussed with increased wonder. In a September issue of the village newspaper one item read as follows:

"I wish to thank young Jefferson Briland for a basket of the pine-plains potatoes we have seen this year—large, red, smooth, and delicious. Good-bye, Jefferson! You've beat the whole town with yours. Where did you get a Pine Plains farm at that. Where did you learn how?"

The general interest thus kindled reached a climax the following winter, which was simply astounding to the people of the whole valley. For along in January the local paper contained a notice saying that the Farmer's Alliance would be held, as usual, at Grange Hall. At the end of the notice appeared this sentence:

"We are requested to state that Jefferson Briland will tell the audience how he transformed a worthless piece of Pine Plains soil into a most profitable market garden."

The people of High Falls had always been interested in the Farmer's Alliance, but now more than ever. Accordingly the hall was crowded at most meetings, and when at the night meeting the workers mounted to the little stage, and Jefferson was seen with them, there was a ripple of applause in which Dr. Kelly led.

Then not a few of the townspeople remarked to one another that the boy was "dressed as well as anybody I didn't seem to be scared much more."

Nevertheless, when Jefferson related that he was the centre of intense

feeling of embarrassment almost overwhelmed him. In fact, he was just reaching a point where he was ready to leave the stage and the hall when he happened to see Hanlon sitting in the front row of seats with mocking grin on his face.

The boy remembered Hanlon's words about the bees—"Where did you 'coon 'em"—and a flush of indignation replaced his embarrassment. Then the leader of the multitude said a little introductory speech, said: "The boy will now tell his instructive story," whereupon Jefferson stepped up and in a clear, if boyish, voice said:

"If I had known that book learning is no disgrace to a farmer, I might have told everybody about our soil on the Pine Plains as fast as I could. I didn't know it. We always heard real farmers laughing about 'bad farmers,' and we had always been afraid at so much that we could stand it to have any one else laugh at us for what we were doing so far." "Father, you know, owns eight acres on the Plains; but all we could get out of it was a few potatoes and potatoes aren't worth keeping the horse and cow and so on. We didn't succeed in making much. We'd always been told that

(Continued on page 12)



The Proprietor of Long Lake Farm and Two Promising Farmerettes.

The illustration shows Mr. Robert Smith on his farm near Edmonston, Alaska, and a part of his wheat crop, as seen in August of this year. The little farmerettes are part of his wheat crop, as seen in August of this year. The little farmerettes seem to be enjoying themselves immensely. Mr. Smith is an extensive potato grower, usually marketing 5,000 or 6,000 bushels, and his potato crop runs in the neighborhood of 600 bushels in the acre.

Photo, courtesy Edmonston Board of Trade.

"Hello, Jefferson, blueberries already?" inquired the doctor.

"No, sir; bees!"

He held up a neatly tied bunch of five deep red bees that were fit to make a man's mouth water. "Well, will you look at them!" exclaimed Hanlon. "Say, boy, where did you 'coon 'em?"

With an air not common among Pine Plains boys, Jeff answered by asking another question:

"Did you miss any from your garden, sir—any like them?"

"Not much he didn't!" exclaimed the doctor heartily. "There's not a garden in High Falls that'll have bees as big as them for two weeks yet. What's the price per bunch?"

"Five cents, sir; but Father said he wished you'd take a couple of bunches without pay. We're a whole lot obliged to you for that lime you gave us."

"All right, Jefferson. I'll take them and thank you kindly. I'll not forget it."

Jefferson had forty bunches yet in the wagon, and he sold them quickly, the Hanlon being his first cash customer. The fact that a Pine Plains man had brought bees to town was alone enough to cause unusual comment, but that he should have been two

The Up

Hope
It is good that
hope and anxiety
the Lesson and
Hope, child, to-mo-
still,
And every morn-
you live,
Hope! and each
seem to die,
Be there to ask
giva.

NEVER has the
the history
so many be-
high with hope
the news of victory
from the battle
may soon be
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man straight and
plain. To be unbr
next life must be un
each as exists only
hope, all you who en
Dante tells us
the door as he an
that dark abode of

And so it is, then
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the material that
have taken to them
flows away, when w
ban, at the gravest
we are dearest to u
despair. "Naked am
amid the ruins of t
that the blessed pr
glorious rays on ou
sorrow not, even as
no hope. For if w
died and rose again
which sleep in Jesu
with him."

Hope on, hope ever;
The sweet sunburst
to-morrow;
Though thou art lonel
will mark
The loneliness, and
for sorrow,
Though thou must tot
sordid men,
Who seem to echo b
or love thee,
Ther up, poor heart
beat in vain
The God is over all,
and thou art
Hope on, hope ever,

The Upward Look

Hoping and Waiting

"It is good that a man should both hope and quietly wait for the salvation of the Lord."—Lam. iii. 25.

Hope, child, to-morrow, and to-morrow still,
And every morrow hope; to trust while you live,
Hope! each time the dawn doth heaven fill,
Be there to ask as God is there to give.

—Victor Hugo.

NEVER has there been a time in the history of the world when so many hearts were beating with hope as in these days. As the news of victory after victory comes from the battle line the hope that peace may soon come burns brighter each in each heart. We speak of the star of hope as shedding its rays of hope and promise of glory on our heads telling us when we doubt and fear that disorder, death and destruction shall cease, that out of chaos will yet come order, and that joy, harmony and peace shall one day overspread the earth and the words which shall sing the glad song of hope fulfilled.

Hope and waiting. No words could better describe what should be the Christian's attitude of mind than these. It is by hope that Paul tells us that we are saved, and turning to serve the living and the true God we are to hope for His Son from heaven. Inseparably are they linked together. It is this "glorious hope" which shining like a beacon above the trials, sorrows and disappointments of life enables us to patiently wait earth's little while ere we pass to the King in His beauty or till He come.

This glorious hope revives our courage by the way,
While each in an expectation lives
And longs to see the day.

"Hope," the poet says, "springs eternal in the human breast," and well for us that it is so, but if our hope is only for this life, then "we are of all men," Paul tells us, "the most miserable." It is the hope of something beyond this life that is the Christian's joy, and that reconciles us to the inconsistencies and sorrows we see here, and the sure and certain witness we have within that all wrongs will yet be righted; that the crooked shall be made straight and the rough places plain. To be without hope for the next life must be unpeakable despair such as exists only in Hell. "Abandon hope, all ye who enter here," were the words Dante tells us he read above the door as he entered that dark abode of the wicked.

And so it is through all the vicissitudes of life, when friends have gone, and the material things we cherished have taken to themselves wings and fly away, when we have stood, perhaps, at the grave-side of those who were dearest to us, exclaiming in our despair, "Waked and forlorn I stand amid the ruins of the past," it is then that the blessed promise sheds its glorious rays on our souls "that we sorrow not, even as others which have no hope. For if we believe that Jesus died and rose again even so shall we also which sleep in Jesus will God bring with him."

Hope on, hope ever; thought-to-day be dark,
The sweet sunburst may smile on thee to-morrow;
Though thou art lonely, there's an eye will mark
Thy loneliness, and guerdon all thy sorrow,
Though thou must toil 'mong cold and serf'd men,
With none to echo back thy thought or love thee,
Cheer up, poor heart, thou dost not beat in vain
For God is over all, and heaven above
Hope on, hope ever.

—J. H. H.

The Ideal Home Life

Few and far between are the homes which come anywhere near to being ideal. It does us good, however, to visit or hear about a home where conditions approaching the ideal are in evidence. Not long ago we read in a United States contemporary, a man, to reach which out of his way in order to spend the night with the members of that family. "They're poor people and have a large friendliness makes up for their lack of room and money. I've stayed with them when I had to sleep on a bed with dry goods boxes under each corner of the springs for posts. By going a little farther I could have stayed at one of the finest country homes around, but I chose the first just because I got a welcome that money could not purchase anywhere."

"It did one's heart good," said the writer of that article, "to hear this man tell of the home that was not dependent upon spacious rooms and costly furniture to make it that earthly symbol of heaven—a real home. There is no word in any language so dear as 'home' for our most treasured names of mother, father, love, country, loyalty, each and all are a part of the true home. As a chain is no stronger than its weakest link, so is a neighborhood weaker by a so-called home where young people gather and engage in questionable amusements and conversations, the evil of which is unquestionable. Or if there is a man or woman in the neighborhood whose life is so impure as to be had an example to the growing generation, the disgrace rests to some extent upon all in the community who sit idly by.

"First, is our duty to our family, but to make our home life ideal we must extend our interests unselfishly in every direction. Some time ago an article was written by a literary lady, whose strong minded views make life pleasanter for her husband when spent in a distant state, in which she said by doing away with the so-called private life and have everything from our birth to our funeral under the direction of the government direct. She used as an argument the fact that Jews almost worship their home life and place it above everything, proving that through this they lost their national life and their country.

"On the other hand, we may suggest that while other nations have risen, reigned, fallen and been forgotten, the Jewish people, scattered to the four corners of the earth, abused and mistreated, have through the ages retained the features, the customs and the traits of character that were old and established when David was a shepherd sheep. I should like very much to meet the mother who is the centre of the ideal home my friend mentioned. Like him, I believe it would be well worth the trip."

Handling Ferns Successfully

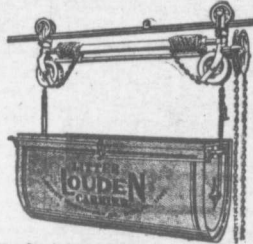
NO class of plant appeals perhaps more strongly to the winter season of women throughout the world than ferns. The best soil for ferns consists of equal portions of turf loam, peat and leaf soil, with a good sprinkling of charcoal burnt to the size of a small nut. In preparing the soil for potting it should be chopped up coarse. If the loam is stiff or short of fibre, (that is dead grass roots), take some of the soil out and retain all the peat as it is the plant food and the charcoal is the filterer which keeps the soil sweet.

In potting enough soil should be used to raise the plants so that the crown is level with the top soil. Care should be taken to leave enough space to hold sufficient water to thoroughly soak the ball when watering the plant. Pot moderately firm.

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Become Familiar With Substitutes

CANADA'S new wheat crop will not reach the consuming public as flour for some time yet, and in the meantime this country will be very short of wheat flour. We have as has also the United States—shipped as much wheat as possible to the Allies, giving them a considerable share of our own normal supply to help carry them over until the new harvest has come on to the market and the corner has been turned. The use of substitutes, therefore, becomes an imperative necessity in this country, and our people should familiarize try, and our people should familiarize themselves with methods successfully used in baking these substitute flours.

On the 1st of July the Canada Food Board Order became effective requiring all public bakeries, and private households also, to use 10 per cent substitute flour. On the 15th of July this percentage was increased to 20 per cent in all Canada east of Fort Arthur. The question then will arise in each housekeeper's mind, what are substitutes for wheat flour, where can they be had, and how are they to be used? Substitutes, as defined by the new law, include bran, shorts, corn flour, corn meal, edible cornstarch, hominy, corn grits, barley flour, rolled oats, oatmeal, rice, rice flour, buckwheat flour, potato flour, tapioca flour, rye flour and rye meal. Potatoes are also classed as a substitute for wheat flour, in proportion of four pounds of potatoes to one of the other substitutes mentioned, on account of the higher percentage of water in potatoes. A large number of millers are ready with these different flours, and as soon as the public demand calls for them they will be distributed throughout the trade, and are now procurable by dealers.

It may be necessary to experiment with these substitute flours a few times before succeeding in producing a satisfactory loaf, and opportunity should be taken to study the effect of these substitutes and the different methods of mixing, handling, fermenting and "proofing" of the doughs. As most of the wheat flour substitutes accelerate the fermentation, it will be better not to work the dough as long as usual. About four hours for fermentation will be sufficient in a room of moderate temperature, divided as follows: Two hours 45 minutes for the first punch; 45 minutes for the second punch; 30 minutes to rise before the dough is finally taken out, kneaded and cut into loaves. After being set in the pan, 45 minutes is enough for "proofing," when it is ready for the oven.

When cornmeal, oatmeal, or other meal is used the moisture retaining qualities of the loaf may be improved by scattering these ingredients at a temperature of 150 deg. Fahrenheit and

allowing two hours for cooling. Most of the wheat flour substitutes retain the moisture in the loaf longer than will the wheat flour and yield an inferior higher absorption of water, thus reducing the amount of yeast and shortening necessary.

Harvest Nuts for Patriotic Reasons

THROUGHOUT Canada there is a generous supply of nut-bearing trees which yield an abundance of edible nuts rich in food value, as the butternut, black walnut, the hickory, hickory, hazelnuts and beechnuts. Nuts are more nutritious than milk, eggs, bread and meat, one ounce of nut kernels being equal in food value to a pint of milk. Nuts are ready to eat without the labor and cost of cooking. They may be served in the form of delicious sandwiches, in salads, in

cracked at leisure by the boys and girls in dull weather and stored in airtight glass jars.

A few of the finest nuts should be saved for planting nearer home. Nothing will give the children greater pleasure than to choose and plant their own nut trees. The nuts may be young trees transplanted as shade trees. The beech is a very beautiful tree, both in winter and summer, and the butternut, walnut and hickory a good garden shade trees and their wood is very valuable.

The butternut occurs from New Brunswick to Ontario, while the black walnut is found in the southern part of Ontario. The shagbark hickory ranges from Quebec to the north shore of Lake Huron, the mockernut hickory occurring in Ontario only. The bay nut extends from the Maritime Provinces to Saskatchewan; the beaked hazelnut has an even greater range, extending into British Columbia. The beech ranges from Nova Scotia to Ontario.—Experimental Farm Notes.



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10 45 p.m.	12 45 p.m.	Lv. TORONTO	Ar. MONTREAL
* 7 30 a.m.	† 9 45 p.m.	Lv. TORONTO	Ar. OTTAWA

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CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY

The WHY of Food Conservation

THERE are 40,000,000 men on active service at the front. Behind the lines are another 10,000,000 on war duty. At home 40,000,000 are working in the war industries.

These 90,000,000 men are producing not one ounce of food; most of them need more than they ever did—and every man of them must be fed.

fruit jellies and cakes, or a handful may be kneaded into a loaf of bread before it goes into the oven. A few kernels put through the nut chopper and scattered over the breakfast cereal adequately supply the place of bacon.

This important food crop is waiting in the woods to be gathered. A few afternoons spent nutting in the woods during the bright autumn days will supply the home with nuts for the winter and will save the meat supply for our country's defence. After gathering, the nuts should be spread on the attic floor or on shelves in a dry place to allow the surface moisture to escape. They may be

Canning Fish and Meat

MANY women have found canning fish and meat to be economical in two ways. In the first place it is a means of securing food during the cheaper seasons for use later when the price has risen and a second reason is that it is a means of saving an surplus on hand at any one time. For instance those of us who belong to a beef ring probably eat more meat some weeks than others. We find that we can easily do with a little less one week and we can then can the remainder. Then, too, if fish can be secured in quantity, it will be found an economy to can it. The price of food is forcing us to use ever so sensible means to secure it more cheaply and by all appearances this will be a great canning season.

Miss Helen MacDonough of the Extension Service of the Manitoba Department of Agriculture, states that housekeepers will find that the canning of meat and fish is simpler than canning either of the vegetables. She suggests the following method for fish which can also be used for beef:

To Can Fish.—Remove the head and tail, skin the fish, and remove the scales. Cut the fish into small pieces as will fit into a jar. Pack the fish neatly in the jar, allow essential teaspoonful salt to each pint jar. Put on a new rubber, place the cover in position (if a screw cover, screw tight, then turn back one-eighth of a turn), place the jar in the boiler on a rack bottom made of slats, and pour b water until it rises an inch above the tops of the jars. Cook for two hours, counting from the time the water begins to boil. Remove from the water, fasten the cover tight, cool and store.

Some people prefer to soak the fish several hours in a strong brine before cutting and placing in the jar. If that case no salt will be needed in the jar. Frozen fish should be used in preference to frozen fish, although the latter may be used immediately after thawing.

Canned Fish (American Style)—If the fishes are large, cut into slices. Clean, and sprinkle with salt. Let them stand this way for three hours.

For each pint jar of fish, use one-half teaspoonful of salt, one-half teaspoonful of pepper, and one-half teaspoonful of cinnamon, allspice and cloves, mixed. Place in jars, one layer of fish, then sprinkle with one of the above spices, then another layer of fish, and so on. Add one-half spoonful of flour to each pint jar, and pour equal parts of elder vinegar and water into the jar to fill it about three-quarters full. Seal the jar with a rubber cover, and proceed as above.

In canning, all jars should be sterilized before the food is put into them. All jars must be absolutely airtight and new rubbers must be used on time.

Daint

Farm and our Women's... the most modern... of the factory... capt. Price on to Eastern De



R611

ALL fads neck interest, separate being used to dress and brighten collars and cuffs as some are touched over embroidery as narrow, rolling and concrete and may be made up in various materials. Organize in a vast effect, match. There are STATION flit lace collars, and also in one half collars, roll most low on the points that will be needed in all angles, collars that collars that show a dress, so that one may to any one style, as designs from which are rather expensive. The cool fall wear been experimenting, cause us to look their wadding apparatus or not we can remove dress in tide up dress in the best way, too, the side a dress which, it is well worth the too much out of style 2002-Lady's Dress Pleasing to the eye dress this season. It shows. This model is the best going. The front panel of the dress is 40 inches bust 2002-Girl's Dress The high-waisted dress

Dainty Neckwear, an Important Feature

Farm and Dairy patterns shown in these columns are especially prepared for our Women Folk. They can be relied upon to be the latest models and include the most modern features of the paper pattern. When sending your order please be careful to state bust or waist measure for adults, for children, and the number of the pattern described. Orders are filled within one week to 10 days after receipt. Price of all patterns to our Women Folk, 10 cents each. Address orders to Pattern Dept., Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, Ont.



FALL finds neckwear still a subject of interest, separate collars and vests being used to vary the dark cloth dress and brighten the suit. White pique collars and cuffs are very popular, and some are touched up with a bit of color—red embroidery and made in the long, narrow, rolling shape. Satin, organdy and geometric materials are much used for collars, and very dainty neckwear may be made up in any of these materials. Organdy is seen quite frequently in a vest effect, sometimes with cuffs to match. There are quite a number of imitation filet lace collars in long, narrow shapes, and also in collar collars. There are half collars, collars with points that meet low on the throat, collars with all angles, collars that are all curves, and collars that show nothing but straight lines, so that one need not be restricted to any one style, as there are plenty of designs from which to choose. Collars are rather expensive dress accessories, but a dainty collar, probably with cuffs to match, enhance the appearance of a dress or a suit that would otherwise appear dull, to such an extent that it is well worth our while to give our collars considerable thought.

The cool fall weather which we have been experiencing has a tendency to cause us to look through our last winter's wearing apparel and to ask whether or not we can remodel some of our old dresses in this or over another season. Three years ago, that we may have laid aside a dress which was made two or too much out of style last winter to wear.

2602—Lady's Dress—There are many pleasing touches given to the one-piece dress this season, by the belts which are shown. This model is unique, showing the belt going through slaking in the front panels of the skirt. Seven sizes: 34 to 46 inches bust measure.

2603—Girl's Dress—For most, little girls the high-waisted day dress are quite be-

coming. Herewith is a pretty style. It is simple and at the same time very attractive. Four sizes: 4, 6, 8 and 10 years.

2604—Girl's Dress—This dress is very plain in appearance, and is cut on lines similar to a milkmaid dress. The plain round neck without a collar is something out of the ordinary in this style of dress, and will, therefore, probably appeal to some of our young girls. Four sizes: 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.

2605—Stylish Suit—The home dressmaker who is in search of a model from which to construct a suit should find this style a good one. The coat is simple, and yet has enough trimming to make it attractive. The skirt also, as will be seen in the small view, is tastefully trimmed with buttons. This model calls for two patterns, 10 cents for each. The coat is cut in sizes from 34 to 46 inches bust measure, and the skirt from 22 to 34 inches waist measure.

2606—Girl's Dress—A very practical school dress, designed for dark material of some kind, might be designed after the style here shown, and trimmed with contrasting material or prints. Four sizes: 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.

2607—Lady's Hosiery—Separate waists always fill a large place in our wardrobes, and the style here shown is a good one. It shows the new style of sailor collar in the small back view. The cuffs also show good style. Seven sizes: 34 to 46 inches bust measure.

2608—Lady's Apron—This complete overall apron is a splendid one to protect a good dress. Four sizes: small, medium, large and extra large.

2609—Lady's Hosiery Dress—The main style feature about this house dress is the collar, as it adds a dainty finishing touch to the outfit. Seven sizes: 34 to 46 inches bust measure.

2610—Lady's Undergarment—An undergarment made up from this pattern and trimmed with dainty lace will find a place in the wardrobe of the practical home dressmaker. Seven sizes: 32 to 34 inches waist measure.



CREAM WANTED

From 2,000 Cheese Factory Patrons

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

Writs for free cans when ready to ship.

Valley Creamery of Ottawa, Limited

319 Sparks St., Ottawa, Ont.
Canada Food Board License No. 7-211



"Unto the least of these"

RIVET your eyes on this picture of a Belgian mother and child, until you feel the full horror of the situation! Thousands of these orphans, dying of starvation, might now be living in comfort and plenty, had their soldier fathers not flung themselves into the breach when the Hun invaded Belgium.

The fathers died to save us. Are we going to let the orphans starve? Conditions are simply ghastly. The United States loans to the Belgian Government finance the general relief work, but this only provides a bowl of soup and two pieces of bread to each person per day.

What is that for a growing child? The Slaughter of the Innocents is less terrible than what is now occurring in Belgium—practically a whole generation of the Belgian nation in the grip of Consumption, Rickets and other ills all directly due to insufficient nourishment.

The Canadian Bureau in Brussels will administer funds, and provide means for getting the ailing children into Holland and into orphanages where they can be saved from a hideous death.

Before you sit down to another meal, do SOMETHING for the Belgian children.

Make cheques payable and send contributions to

Belgian Relief Fund

(Registered under the War Charities Act)

to your Local Committee, or to

Headquarters: 59 St. Peter St., Montreal.

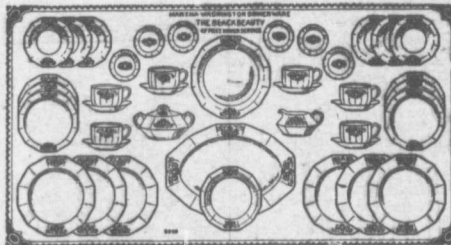
When Writing Mention Farm and Dairy

CHRISTMAS

IS DRAWING CLOSE, WHY NOT SECURE A SET OF THESE DISHES FREE

You Could Not Give a More Acceptable Gift

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We Only Have a Few Sets Left, Don't Delay

42 Pieces in Set for Only 8 New Subscriptions

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EVERY HOME NEEDS THEM

Please let us know if you are trying to secure a set, so we can hold it for you.

START WORKING TO-DAY

Address
Circulation Dept.

**FARM & DAIRY PETERBORO
ONT.**

October 24, 1915.

The Late

By the death last week of Mr. A. C. Hallman, of Breslau, a farmer still in his prime, who has played a part in the promotion of the dairy industry in Ontario for the best interests of the province.



Late A. C. Hallman.

His grandfather came from Sweden and settled in Waterloo county, Ontario, in 1820. He cleared the virgin forest and then the land was sold to the late Mr. A. C. Hallman, who had bought as bush land, hilly farm. On the farm had been cleared at the time of the purchase. The first crop weighed out just the face of tremendous and by hard unremittingly good judgment and effort, Mr. Hallman succeeded in improving this farm. He left it to produce thousands of bushels of grain, and feed for his cattle. At times of drought, Mr. Hallman was kept. Mr. Hallman sold that he made a good thing of it. He had been on the farm for 15 years of his life on a farm so he responded to the labor. After selling this farm, he purchased a farm of 100 acres which he resided until his death. On this farm his interests have been made. The first cement silos in Waterloo county were remodelled and made very and thoroughly up-to-date. Improvements were made in the buildings were painted. Improvements were made in the road. As a result of Mr. Hallman's ownership, his farm was one of the finest farms in the county.

A Holstein Enthusiast. One of Mr. Hallman's achievements was accumulating a fine collection of Holstein cattle. He was still a young man when his father was about 18 years old. He came to Canada to take up the Holstein cattle. In 1850, his first purchase, comprised females and which were imported from Illinois. At that time Mr. Hallman and his father had been in the business of raising these animals were the only ones in Canada. Later they had been imported to the town of Antisville, Ontario. In 1860, Mr. Hallman had just imported additional animals from the country. For the year 1860 each for three calves for six heifers respectively. Mr. Hallman had to raise the money with which to purchase these animals. The prices were considered very

The Late A. C. Hallman, of Breslau

On the death last week of Mr. A. C. Hallman, of Breslau, there passed away a farmer still in the prime of life, who has played a most creditable part in the promotion of all that has stood for the best interests of agriculture in Canada. Mr. Hallman played his part as a farmer on his own farm and played it well. The record of his achievements would do credit to men of any age.



A. C. Hallman.

Mr. Hallman's grandfather came from Pennsylvania and settled in Waterloo county near New Dundee. He cleared a farm from the virgin forest and the work that he had done was completed by his son, the father of Mr. A. C. Hallman. It was on this farm that Mr. A. C. Hallman was born and reared. Later he settled on a farm some two miles from the old homestead that his father had bought as husband, it was a rough, hilly farm. Only forty acres had been cleared at the time it was purchased. The first season's grain crop weighed out just 600 bushels. In the face of tremendous difficulties and by hard unremitting toil, backed by good judgment and good management, Mr. Hallman succeeded in greatly improving this farm so that when he left it it produced 2,000 to 2,500 bushels of grain, and fed 30 to 35 head of cattle. At times over 100 hogs were kept. Mr. Hallman has often said that he made a great mistake in spending 15 years of the best part of his life on a farm so poorly adapted to respond to the labor put upon it. After selling this farm Mr. Hallman purchased a farm of 147 acres, on which he resided until the time of his death. On this farm great improvements have been made. On it he put the first cement silo ever erected in Waterloo county. The stables were remodelled and made light, sanitary and thoroughly up-to-date. Other improvements were made and the buildings were painted. The same improvements were made in the home-land. As a result of this purchase Mr. Hallman has owned for some years one of the finest farm homes in Ontario.

A Holstein Enthusiast.

One of Mr. Hallman's greatest achievements was accomplished while he was still a young man when he and his father were about the first men in Canada to take up the breeding of Holstein cattle. In 1833 they made their first purchase, comprising three colored females and two bulls, which were imported from the State of Illinois. At that time, as far as Mr. Hallman and his father knew, these animals were the only Holsteins in Canada. Later they heard that a pair had been imported by M. Cook & Sons, of Antwerp, Ontario. Two years later Mr. Hallman purchased two additional animals from another party who had just imported them into the country. For these he paid \$39 each for three calves and \$200 each for six heifers rising two years old. Mr. Hallman had to borrow part of the money with which to purchase these animals. The prices that these were considered very high.

The difficulties in the way of breeding purebred Holsteins at that time were enormous. The dairy industry had not been fully developed. The demand for purebred stock was limited. The prices farmers were willing to pay for good stock were small. There was no Canadian Herd Book. The Holstein-Friesian Association, which has since done so much for the breed, had not been formed. Nevertheless Mr. Hallman had faith in the future of the breed and stuck to the animals of his choice through both fair and cloudy weather and soon became known as one of the outstanding breeders of this great breed of cattle in Canada, a position he still held at the time of his death.

In 1855 Mr. Hallman exhibited for the first time at the Provincial Exhibition at London. He had just a green farm land but secured first and second prizes on his heifers. This encouraged him to enter for the Toronto Exhibition, where he also met with distinct success. From 1855 to 1887 he won a larger share of honors, first prizes, diplomas and medals on his herd than any other of the exhibitors who competed against him.

Start of the Association. About 1870 about half a dozen Holstein breeders met in the sheds at the old Toronto Exhibition and organized what has become the great Dominion Holstein-Friesian Cattle Breeders' Association. Mr. Hallman was appointed one of a deputation to meet at the old Parliament buildings to get a permit to issue a herd book. After various unsuccessful efforts had been made to organize a Canadian Herd Book, Mr. Hallman on March 30, 1874, as the first president of the recently formed association, called a meeting which was held in the Victoria Hotel at Guelph, at which it was decided to form a Dominion Herd Book, which was to be controlled by their own association.

Mr. Hallman continued to exhibit at the larger exhibitions until about ten years ago. For some years he was employed by the Government as an expert judge of Holstein cattle and swine, and his services were in demand in all parts of the Dominion as an expert judge. In addition to making a great success of Holstein he became well known as a successful breeder of Tamworth hogs. Mr. Hallman was also one of the early farmers' institute speakers and made many friends throughout the Dominion while acting in this capacity. He has held important offices for many years in the Holstein-Friesian Breeders' Association, as well as in numerous other organizations identified with agriculture. In addition he was honored in municipal affairs by his neighbors, having among other offices recently held the position of reeve of his township.

A Director of Farm and Dairy. When some thirteen years ago the dairy farmers of Ontario felt the time had come when the dairy industry should have a dairy paper to promote and advance its interests and it was decided to launch The Canadian Dairyman, which a few years later became known as Farm and Dairy, Mr. Hallman early identified himself with the enterprise. About fifteen years ago he was elected a director of the Rural Publishing Company, Limited, which at that time was beginning to pass through a trying period. For some years, when the prospects of the paper seemed dim, Mr. Hallman maintained faith in the enterprise and stood by it through thick and thin. At one time with other directors he went on notes to the extent of many thousands of dollars. Largely through his efforts, together with those of the other directors associated with him, the company was finally enabled to pass

through its first years of initial trying experiences and much to the joy of Mr. Hallman he was permitted in due time to see Farm and Dairy become established as one of the outstanding farm papers of Canada. The value of his services to the dairymen of Canada in this capacity is something which can never be fully estimated.

In the death of Mr. Hallman there has passed away a forward looking man of great integrity, strong in purpose, courageous in action and ever ready to promote whatever he believed to be in the best interests of his community and the country at large. His death was the result of a fall from the top of a silo to the cement floor below, a distance of thirty-five feet. There are none too many men of his type and Canada will be the poorer in consequence of his death.

The Quebec Farmers Aggressive (Continued from page 13.)

The merchants asked \$7.50 for corn. Mr. Doherty helped the farmers to get it for \$3.75. When the merchants asked 40 cts. for binder twine, Mr. Doherty was able to get the price reduced to 23½ cts. This time the merchants to reduce their price to 20 cts. When the merchants asked \$1 for Paris green, the farmers obtained it for 87½ cts.

Much interest is being taken in the meetings to be held shortly on the Quebec side of the Ottawa River between Ottawa and Montreal. In this



V. T. Doherty, Vice-President of the United Farmers of Quebec.

district meetings will be held this month as follows: October 21 at Laccha, October 22 at Thurso, October 23 at Buckingham, October 24 at Notre Dame de Dalot. Those who are opposed to the farmers' movement have been invited to attend these meetings, where they will be given an opportunity to speak. It is understood that there will be men at the meeting prepared to answer their arguments. Mr. Bouchard, the Provincial Organizer, will be present. The United Farmers of Quebec are arranging to hold their first annual convention in December in Montreal. This will bring their annual meeting in the same month as the United Farmers of Ontario. There may be an exchange of speakers between the two organizations.

Credit Where Due

In an editorial entitled "Canada at the National," which appeared in the October 10th issue of Farm and Dairy, we find that we were in error when we stated that "Our dairy industry has been represented only twice at the National Dairy Show, once by R. R. Ness with his Ayrshires, and another time by R. J. Fleming with his Jerseys." We are now advised that at the first National Dairy

Show at the Coliseum, Chicago, Mr. George Rice, then of Tillsonburg, but now of Stonewall, Manitoba, exhibited Holsteins and John McKee, of Norwich, Ayrshires. At that time the prize list was very short and no prizes were offered for calves or one year old bulls. Mr. McKee was successful in winning second and third prizes were offered for calves or one two-year-old heifer and first on yearling heifers, as well as first hard prize, his famous bull, "Scottie" heading the herd. We have not heard what what prizes Mr. Rice won. It is possible also that Hunter Brothers, of Maxwell, showed Ayrshires some years ago at some of these exhibitions.

When Ambition Won

(Continued from page 14.)

and didn't care for anything better, until one morning, seven years ago, last fall. When I went out to the barn in front of the house that morning I found a bundle lying on the ground, and on the outside was written, "Findings is keepings."

"It was a heavy sort of a bundle, and when I opened it I found three books which told how to run all kinds of farms."

"I looked through them leaf by leaf to see if we couldn't find any name of the owner, but all I could see was a place on the inside of each cover where there had been a name, but someone had rubbed out. So we made up our minds that somebody had made us a present."

"I was going to put the books on the clock shelf, but Father said the neighbors would see them and laugh at us for learning how to run a farm by reading books. So I hid them under my bed. But I read them just the same, especially on stormy days when no one was likely to come. I always did want something to read on stormy days anyhow. After I'd read them all through, I read them through again, and this time I read parts of them aloud to Father and Mother."

"We didn't seem to understand much what was in the books, but there was one chapter telling about lime and limestone on sandy land like ours."

"So I might try that once on the farm," said Father one day, when I was reading it aloud. "I saw two barrels of lime all falling down in Doc Kelly's yard yesterday, and he'll sell it cheap, most likely. You go see him about it to-morrow, but don't you tell anybody what we want it for, and get everybody laughing at us."

"So I did as he told me. We sowed the lime on the garden, and then planted half a pound of beet seed on the limed land, with the ends of the rows running beyond the lime. We sowed the beets because the book said that was the crop that was wanted to learn whether lime would do any good. Well, where the lime was used the beets were fine, and where it was not used the beets were good for nothing. That was our courage to keep right on doing as the books said."

"The books said sand was better for vegetables than strong land if you use lime to sweeten it, and then plow in any kind of weeds to rot and make it black. So we cut the ferns. All we have done was to follow what the books said. We're just beginners, I never would have told you but for Mr. Stiggs and the gentlemen of the Institute."

"They came over to our farm and asked me to come here and tell you all about it. They happened to see the books because I'd forgotten to hide them. I expected them to laugh at us, but they said that our neighbors who ought to be ashamed were those who don't read books. 'Experience is a dear teacher, and they are fools who will learn by other means of what one gentleman said. So we came. And that's all I have to tell. But I wish I could learn who it was that left those books by our front barn. He got only taught us how to do our

FARM AND DAIRY

OFFICIAL RECORDS OF HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN COWS, AUG. 1 TO SEPT. 30.

Mature Cows.

MILKRECORD PREDICTIVE ADDRESS: 1. Shaw, Newman & Co., 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92 lbs. butter.

Senior Four-Year Class. 1. Colony Missie Newman, 32064, 4y. mo. 164; 456.8 lbs. milk, 16.40 lbs. fat, 14.8 lbs. butter.

Senior Three-Year Class. 1. Colony Mand Coleman, 32050, 3y. 11m. 64; 478.5 lbs. milk, 16.54 lbs. fat, 14.43 lbs. butter.

Junior Four-Year Class. 1. Colony Missie Newman, 32064, 4y. mo. 164; 456.8 lbs. milk, 16.40 lbs. fat, 14.8 lbs. butter.

Senior Three-Year Class. 1. Colony Mand Coleman, 32050, 3y. 11m. 64; 478.5 lbs. milk, 16.54 lbs. fat, 14.43 lbs. butter.

Junior Three-Year Class. 1. Floral Hill Jones Walker, 34438, 3y. 10m. 24; 410.4 lbs. milk, 14.64 lbs. fat, 13.48 lbs. butter.

Junior Two-Year Class. 1. Colantha Lucy, 45868, 2y. 2m. 24d.; 387.2 lbs. milk, 18.28 lbs. fat, 20.41 lbs. butter.

2. Victoria Burke Alcorn, 46103, 2y. 2m. 24d.; 382.2 lbs. milk, 9.44 lbs. fat, 12.06 lbs. butter.

3. Agnesie Pietsie Korndyke 2nd, 39410, 2y. 2m. 16d.; 312.2 lbs. milk, 2.41 lbs. fat, 11.77 lbs. butter.

4. Agnesie Favorit Posch, 35221, 2y. 2m. 17d.; 281.5 lbs. milk, 8.22 lbs. fat, 11.59 lbs. butter.

5. Rose Triumph Isoco, 48798, 2y. 2m. 24d.; 384.0 lbs. milk, 12.28 lbs. fat, 11.49 lbs. butter.

6. Colony Jagg McKinley, 41647, 2y. 11m. 7d.; 169-day record: 2708.9 lbs. milk, 289.68 lbs. fat, 324.48 lbs. butter.

7. Colony Aeggie Pietsie, 39774, 2y. 11m. 16d.; 240-day record: 14706.3 lbs. milk, 489.58 lbs. fat, 511.10 lbs. butter.

8. Colony Aeggie Pietsie, 39774, 2y. 11m. 16d.; 240-day record: 14706.3 lbs. milk, 489.58 lbs. fat, 511.10 lbs. butter.

9. Colony Aeggie Pietsie, 39774, 2y. 11m. 16d.; 240-day record: 14706.3 lbs. milk, 489.58 lbs. fat, 511.10 lbs. butter.

1. Gerban Ormsby, 30483, 4y. 11d.; 1128 lbs. milk, 377 lbs. fat, 471.85 lbs. butter.

2. Queen Ormsby DeKok, 40532, 3y. 7m. 12d.; 1332 lbs. milk, 477 lbs. fat, 579.1 lbs. butter.

3. Queen Ormsby DeKok, 40532, 3y. 7m. 12d.; 1332 lbs. milk, 477 lbs. fat, 579.1 lbs. butter.

4. Pleasant Canary Butler, 31889, 2y. 11m. 16d.; 240-day record: 14706.3 lbs. milk, 489.58 lbs. fat, 511.10 lbs. butter.

5. Pleasant Canary Butler, 31889, 2y. 11m. 16d.; 240-day record: 14706.3 lbs. milk, 489.58 lbs. fat, 511.10 lbs. butter.

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9. Pleasant Canary Butler, 31889, 2y. 11m. 16d.; 240-day record: 14706.3 lbs. milk, 489.58 lbs. fat, 511.10 lbs. butter.

Breeding Estate, Martinsville, Ind. The purchase consisted of 84 cows in milk, four bulls and 12 heifers.

1. Ormsby Pride, 31820, 3y. 4m. 1; 1128 lbs. milk, 392 lbs. fat, 577.60 lbs. butter.

2. Queen Ormsby DeKok, 40532, 3y. 7m. 12d.; 1332 lbs. milk, 477 lbs. fat, 579.1 lbs. butter.

3. Queen Ormsby DeKok, 40532, 3y. 7m. 12d.; 1332 lbs. milk, 477 lbs. fat, 579.1 lbs. butter.

4. Pleasant Canary Butler, 31889, 2y. 11m. 16d.; 240-day record: 14706.3 lbs. milk, 489.58 lbs. fat, 511.10 lbs. butter.

5. Pleasant Canary Butler, 31889, 2y. 11m. 16d.; 240-day record: 14706.3 lbs. milk, 489.58 lbs. fat, 511.10 lbs. butter.

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8. Pleasant Canary Butler, 31889, 2y. 11m. 16d.; 240-day record: 14706.3 lbs. milk, 489.58 lbs. fat, 511.10 lbs. butter.

Through an unfortunate transmission of disease the milk record of Lakerby Dutchland Arch, champion 7-day butter cow of Canada, was incorrectly given in a previous report. Her butter record is now 564.6 lbs. and her milk record 864.6 lbs. Her best day's milk was 106.4 lbs.

W. A. CLEMONS, Secretary.

SEMI-OFFICIAL RECORDS OF HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN COWS, AUG. 1 TO SEPT. 30.

Mature Cows.

1. AAGOE OF RIVERBEND, 1st, 10522, 2y. 11m. 7d.; 300.3 lbs. milk, 7.23 lbs. fat, 216.90 lbs. butter.

2. Marjorie DeKok's Model, 7666, 10y. 10m. 16d.; 1064 lbs. milk, 506 lbs. fat, 635.00 lbs. butter.

3. Inks Lily Keays, 13653, 7y. 14m. 10d.; 870 lbs. milk, 47 lbs. fat, 571.00 lbs. butter.

4. Beauty Calamity DeKok, 14444, 6y. 1; 1376 lbs. milk, 389 lbs. fat, 438.75 lbs. butter.

5. Lady Rose Agnes, 23148, 4y. 2m. 1; 1264 lbs. milk, 461 lbs. fat, 576.30 lbs. butter.

PEEL COUNTY CALF CLUB FORMED.

UNDER the auspices of the Peel County Milk Producers' Association, a new organization, Peel County Calf Club met at Brampton on Saturday.

The object of the club is to create a deeper interest among the boys and girls in the business of dairying, to encourage the keeping of dairy records, and thereby introduce better methods of feeding and management of dairy cattle.

Each member is required to keep an accurate record of all feeds consumed during the year, and to keep a daily record of milk production.

Prizes will be given for the best best record. The plan is an excellent one, and should commend itself to other associations in Ontario.

BIG U. B. SALE OF AVYSHIRES.

RECENTLY there occurred in the United States a big sale of Avyshires; 100 head from the Willmore herd of Redwood, Wisconsin, owned by W. J. Cline, were sold to the Concord

JERSEY ITEMS.

THREE southwestern Jersey show, held at Kansas City recently, brought a total of \$15,416 for 27 head, an average of \$572. Gold Marjorie, a cow owned by Mr. J. E. Jones, sold for \$5,400.

The Jersey breed now has a 440,000 bull in Pleasant Senatus, whose sire is Pleasant Contents Lad and dam, Pleasant beauty. Greystone Jersey Farm, of West Chester, Pa., recently purchased a half interest in this bull for \$20,000 from its breeder, The Waterloo Jersey Farm of Waterloo, Iowa, of which firm Prof. Hugh G. Van Buskirk is president.

Jersey at the last Canadian National, the senior partner. Twenty letters of Promise breeding were held for another \$30,000 to the Greystone Farms at the same time.

Richly Bred Holsteins AT AUCTION 5 HEAD

Choice Holsteins will be sold at

GANANOQUE, ONT., WED. OCT. 30th, at 1 p.m. In the Sale I will offer My Herd Sire

Hillcrest Sir Pontiac Echo whose sire is the noted MAY ECHO CHAMPION, former herd sire at Hillcrest Stock Farm, and a full brother to May Echo Sylvia. Furthermore his dam is Hillcrest Pontiac Susie, who has the following records:—at 2 years, 17 lbs. butter in 7 days, at 3 years, 24 lbs. 2 months from freshening and 99.6 lbs. milk in 1 day, at 4 years, 29 lbs in 7 days and mature 34 lbs. butter and 760 lbs. milk in 7 days—1 day, 122 lbs. milk. As a Junior 3-year-old in R.O.P. she produced 20,242 lbs. milk in 10 months and has a 22,000 lb. 4-year-old sister. Hillcrest Sir Pontiac Echo is right in every way.

—THE FEMALES—

will include a sister to the bull (from same dam) and from a son of the first 20,000 lb. 3-year-old in the world. She is from Rauwerd the 29,000 lb. cow—also a sister to dam of bull. A calf by son of Rag Apple Korndyke 8th, whose dam is a 26 lb. 4-year-old. A 21 lb. daughter of Sara Jewell Hengerveld's son, a sister to the \$1100 cow at the Hillcrest sale. Also a 23.67 lb. three-year-old daughter of King Pontiac Segs, a likely candidate for 30 lbs. any time. Another good one is Della Rooker Pride, with a 24 lb. 4-year-old record, also Princess Leo Segs, 18.99 lbs. butter in 8 months division, 21.28 lbs. at 3 years, 24.35 lbs. at 4 years—in 30 days 98.65 lbs. Four daughters and sons of King Plus Burke, a 100 lb. bull, all from good cows. Also Daisys Akkrum Posch, whose two nearest dams average over 31 lbs.

For Catalogues Apply to

Luncheon will be served at the farm.

All trains will be met on day of sale.

A. W. CHURCH

BARON FAYNE MERCEDES SEGIS 1 year old. Ready for Heavy Service.

GANANOQUE, ONT.

shipped tank to the country during the winter period. Stocker values have accordingly declined from \$6c to 5c. Commission men are urging clients to take advantage of the market and buy up mixed animals is bound to occur during the first half of next year unless the farmers take advantage of present conditions and secure sufficient stock to use until the fodder they have on hand.

Lamb values showed considerable fluctuation. Heavy calves are still hard to cash. Hogs are weak, and at the time of contracts, prices a further decline is anticipated.

Quotations—		
Heavy steers, choice	.....	\$12.75 to 14.50
do good	.....	12.00 to 13.25
Dairy cows, choice	.....	10.00 to 11.50
do good	.....	9.00 to 10.50
Medium steers, choice	.....	8.25 to 9.75
do common	.....	6.75 to 7.50
Dairy cows, choice	.....	9.00 to 11.00
do good	.....	7.75 to 8.50
do medium	.....	7.00 to 7.50
do common	.....	6.25 to 7.00
Do. canners	.....	8.00 to 8.50
Dairy bulls, choice	.....	10.00 to 10.50
do good	.....	9.00 to 9.50
do common	.....	7.75 to 8.50
Do. medium	.....	6.00 to 7.25
Fedders, best	.....	9.50 to 10.50
Stockers, best	.....	10.00 to 10.50
Milkers and springers, choice	.....	14.00 to 20.00
do, com.	.....	6.00 to 10.00
Culvers, choice	.....	15.50 to 17.50
do, medium	.....	12.50 to 14.50
do, common	.....	8.00 to 10.50
do, grand	.....	10.00 to 15.00
Lamb, choice	.....	11.00 to 15.75
Lamb, yearlings	.....	15.00 to 16.00
Sheep, choice	.....	15.00 to 16.00
do heavy and fat backs	.....	10.00 to 12.00
Hogs, fed and watered	.....	13.25 to 09.00
do, of cuts	.....	12.50 to 09.00
do, f.o.b.	.....	17.25 to 09.00

Less 1¢ to 2¢ on light to thin hogs; less 1¢ to 2¢ on cows; less 2¢ on stags; less 5¢ to 1¢ on heavies.

available. He visited the herds of Mr. G. O. Hillcrest and Allison Stock Farm, and other noted herds, and there secured, without consideration of the price, the very best that he could buy.

Mr. Churchill was particularly fortunate in the choice of his herd sire, cured from Mr. G. O. Hillcrest of Norwich. This sire is now four years old, and is a full brother to May Echo Sylvia, with 41 lbs. butter yield, and the only 40-lb. cow in the world with three records over 26 lbs. butter, besides having another record of 23.91 lbs. She also had the only cow to make over 1,000 lbs. milk in 7 or 12,300 in 109 days. However, her records are well enough known to need no repetition. May Echo Champion has left some excellent stock in the herd where he was used, and Hillcrest Sir Pontiac Echo is no exception.

The dam of Hillcrest Sir Pontiac Echo is Hillcrest Pontiac Susie. She was in the Hillcrest herd, who has the following records—At 17 mos. in 7 days she milked 17 lbs. in 7 days. In 7 days she milked 29 lbs. in 7 days. In 7 days she milked 29 lbs. in 7 days. In 7 days she milked 29 lbs. in 7 days. In 7 days she milked 29 lbs. in 7 days.

As a Junior three-year-old in R.O.P. she produced 20,412 lb. of milk in ten months, and has also a 22,000-lb. four-year-old sister.

350-inch for the herd sire. Among 20 males there will be included some of the best blood available. One of special mention is a sister to Hillcrest Sir by Hillcrest Grandy Dink, a son of the first 20,000-lb. three-year-old, who in turn is daughter of Old "Hawwood," the 23,000-lb. cow, which Mr. Brethun is retaining, for one of the foundation cows of special mention is a sister to worthy Ponce Susie, the 34-lb. dam of the herd.

In the sale will also be included some of the blood of the noted Rag Apple Kentucky Sib. It will be a calf by a son of that noted sire. Another is a daughter of Sara Jewell, Hagersville's son, who is a sister to the \$1,100 cow at Hillcrest sale.

There will also be a 22-67-lb. three-year-old daughter of King Pontiac Artie Canada, who looks to be good for 30 lbs. at next freshening. Another one is Della Hooker Pride, who has a record of 24 lbs. for four years old, also Princess Leo Segis, who looks good for 30 lbs., and who has also given 17 lbs. at 25 months. Another of the good ones is a granddaughter of Pontiac Korodky, who has given 26 lbs. milk and 18 lbs. butter in seven days, eight months from freshening. This same cow has a three-year-old record of 24.25 lbs. in 7 days and 28.65 in 30 days.

Another good one is Daisy Askrum from 31 lbs. In addition to these there will be four daughters and four sons of King Pius Burke, 100-lb. bull, and all from good cows.

These are a few of the offerings in the sale. Mr. Churchill is going to considerable expense to make the sale a success. He announces that he will meet all trains at Gananoque on the day of sale and convey buyers to the farm. Lunch will also be provided. Those interested in securing some of this stock should write at once for catalogues.

Elmcrest Holstein Friesians

Headed by KING SEGIS ALCARTRA JOSEPH (27898). Dam, BARONESE MADOLINE (16299) for three consecutive years in B. G. F. averaged 21.20 lbs. milk, 991 lbs. butter. In 7 days produced 34.45 lbs. butter, 141 lbs. in 30 days. Sire a son of the \$50,000 bull from Fairmount Pontiac Gainsley (143877A); butter 35.37 lbs. in 7 days, 142.67 lbs. in 30 days. Cows and heifers in calf to him for sale. Also 4 or 5 splendid young show bulls from dams up to 31.55 lbs. butter in 7 days.

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

W. H. CHERRY - Hagersville, Ont.

LAKEVIEW HOLSTEINS

Present offerings are as follows—
LAKEVIEW KING SEGIS PONTIAC, a 9-months-old son of a 18-1/2 3-year-old daughter of Lakeview Dutchland Artie, Canadian champion mature cow, 43.06 lbs. and sired by Dutchland Colantha Sir Mona.
No. 2—LAKEVIEW COUNT BATTLETT, a 3-months-old son of a 17-lb. 2-year-old daughter of Lakeview Rattlers' Canadian champion mature cow in the 30-day division 8 months after calving, milk, 24 lbs.; butter, 37.64 lbs. in 7 days, and sired by Dutchland Colantha Sir Mona. These bulls will grow into money as their dams are only heifers and most certain to make big records this spring.

Terms: Cash on time.

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

Maple Lawn Stock Farm

Offers a Son of King Segis Alcartra Spofford, the Leavens and Partelle and Shaw Hired Sire, from a heavy milk Granddaughter of Count Gerben. He is very straight, nicely marked, and worthy of your attention. Ask for price and photo.

WM. H. GOUGH & SONS - Bloomfield, Ont.

His 2 Nearest Dams Average 38.82

His dam, sire's dam, grand sire's dam and grand grand sire's dam, average 38.69 lbs. butter in seven days, and over 112 lbs. milk in one day, which is not equalled by any other bull in Canada.

His name is ORLANSBY JANBY BURKE. His services may be hired by YOU. Cows and heifers in calf to him for sale. If you need a HOLSTEIN BULL write us.

R. M. HOLTVY, R. R. No. 4, PORT PERRY, Ont.

RIVERSIDE FARMS.

We can supply you with bulls from three to eleven months old, from dams with records up to 22 lbs. butter in one week. Inspection invited.

J. W. RICHARDSON - CALEDONIA, ONTARIO.

CLOVER BARK STOCK FARM OFFERS

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

P. SMITH - R. R. NO. 3, STRATFORD, ONT.

HOLSTEIN BULL FOR SALE

SIRE—KING PONTIAC ARTIE CANADA, NO. 10412.
He is a great stock bull, 4 years old. Price for quick sale, \$175.

HUBERT JEFFREY - SUPERIOR, ONTARIO

YORKSHIRE HOGS OF BEST WINNING STRAINS.

Choices stock for sale, all ages. Sows bred and ready to breed, young stock, both sexes from suckers up. Good worthy fellows of good type and breeding. Nearly all varieties Turkeys, Geese, Ducks, Chickens. 100 yearling 8 C. White Leghorn hens.

T. A. KING - MILTON, ONTARIO.

Sunnybrook Farms Offers a 29 lb. Bull

SIRE

Count Faforit Segis, former Hired Sire at Sunnybrook who springs from same breeding as produced Segis Fayne Johanna the only 50 lb. cow in the world and which M. Cabana now advertises as the \$150,000.00 cow. He is also closely related to May Echo Sylvia the World's Champion Milk Producer. A rare Combination of the best producing blood.

DAM

Lady Inka Mercedes, a 29.34 lb. 4 yr. old, whose only tested daughter has a 23.55 seven day record at 3 years, and will easily surpass her dam's record.

This young bull is a big husky chap. Has been used for light service and is now ready to go into a full sized herd. Don't miss him.

WRITE TO-DAY

JOS. KILGOUR BARON FAYNE MERCEDES SEGIS
1 year old. Ready for Heavy Service.
EGLINTON P.O. North Toronto

The Farmer Must Safeguard His Own Market

In the fiscal year ending March 31st, 1918, Canadian Farmers sold to the Allies abroad the following bill of goods:—

Butter and Eggs	-	4	million dollars.
Cheese	-	36	" "
Grain and Flour	-	500	" "
Vegetables	-	19	" "
Meats	-	76	" "

A total of 635 " "

Yet, most of this was paid for with Canadian Money—the money subscribed to Canada's War Loans. Canada had to finance these sales to the Allies—"carry" them, as a store-keeper "carries" good farmers' accounts.

If the money had not been available; if Canadians had not bought heavily of Victory Bonds, most of that surplus crop would still be in Canada—unsold: that highly profitable market would not exist.

Canada can sell abroad now, only as much merchandise as she herself can finance. She must give "credit" to her best customer. Canada must accumulate her own working capital if she wants to hold her market. She must save the profits on this year's trade and re-invest them in Victory Bonds—on the market, and the high prices that depend upon it, will pass out of her control.

Every Canadian Farmer should, therefore, realize the vital importance at this moment, of the Victory Loan 1918. This is the time for building a solid national structure. Canadian Farmers are making money. Let them use it now to maintain their own market. Let them invest it now, in Canada's Victory Loan 1918 that there may be enough funds in Canada to pay for the tremendous crops now seeking a market.

Get Ready to Buy Victory Bonds