

FARM AND DAIRY & RURAL HOME

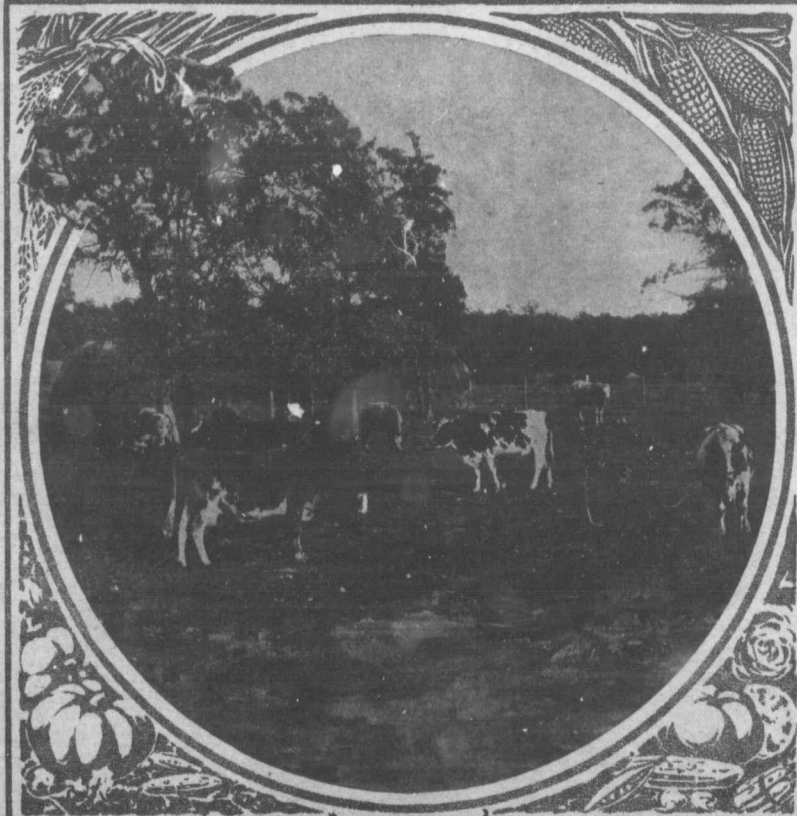


DEVOTED TO
BETTER FARMING
AND CANADIAN
COUNTRY LIFE

Dairy & Cold Storage
Commiss
Dec 14



Peterboro, Ont., Dec. 10, 1914



ISSUED EACH WEEK **Rural Publishing Co., Ltd., Publishers** ONE DOLLAR A YEAR

Our Biggest Manufacturing Concerns

Are always on the lookout for ideas and machinery that will increase their output and decrease the cost of production. That's why they make Money, and, as some think, "Make it hand over fist." But why should there be a difference in this regard between such firms and us farmers?



Note the heavy, compact construction and convenient height of supply-can and discharge spouts. The top of the supply-can is only 3/4 ft from the floor.

The products of the farm eventually find their way to our cities where big prices are paid, especially for dairy products. But there's always room for more.

Now, why not take a tip from our Manufacturers, and while the cheese factories are closed down increase your cream production by installing a

Simplex LINK-BLADE Cream Separator

Our separator won't make your cows give more milk, but it will separate the milk you do get,—get you more cream— at a saving to you of labor, time, and in the end these certainly mean money.

You may have had "harsh" experience with low grade machines but we can prove all we claim for the "Simplex."

Drop us a card to-night and we'll send you our literature. Remember that—

"The proof of the pudding is in the eating"

D. Derbyshire & Co.

Head Office and Works: BROCKVILLE, ONT.

Branches: PETERBOROUGH, Ont. MONTREAL and QUEBEC, P. Q.

WE WANT AGENTS IN A FEW UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS

You Can't Sell Goods To a Man when He's Broke

But the great field of Canadian farmers are enjoying the harvest of a prosperous year. Dairy farmers alone will receive returns of over \$40,000,000 from dairy products, during 1914.

These are the people who will afford the best of farm and home equipment.

Plan your campaign to reach them.

FARM AND DAIRY is the direct medium to this great field of prosperous farmers. We've a proposition that will interest every man who sells in the farm field—a request will bring you full information.

Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, Ont.

ORCHARD AND GARDEN

Orchard and Garden Notes

Cions of apples for grafting next spring may be cut now.

Pick and burn all dead fruit or mummies from plum trees.

Cover the strawberries with clean straw about four inches deep.

Trump the snow around the young apple trees. It will help to keep the mice away.

After the first fall of snow is a good time to thin out the neighborhood rabbits.

Covering the strawberry bed with straw and mulching the lawn shrubbery is in order now.

A little sulphur dusted over plants that show signs of mildew will often stop the spread of the disease.

Paper white narcissi and daffodils potted early may be brought to heat and light and will soon flower.

Cabbage, if stored in the cellar, should be looked over frequently.

Now is a good time to flake up a list of trees and shrubs to order for planting next season.

The snapdragon has been an especially good garden flower this season. It may be had in a great variety of colors.

Clematis paniculata is one of the very pretty fall-flowering vines. Its white blossoms are much appreciated late in the season.

Put boards or the co. fodder on the south side of apple, basswood, or mountain ash trees to prevent sunscald during the winter.

Clean straw is much better for covering strawberries and perennials than straw manure, since it is not so likely to smother the plants when snow settles on it.

Evaporated Apples in the United Kingdom

Mr. Harrison Watson, Canadian Trade Commissioner at London, writes that in the opinion of leading firms engaged in the evaporated apple trade in the United Kingdom, the present is not a favorable time for Canadian producers to evaporate apples for the British market. Under ordinary circumstances the United Kingdom is not a large consumer of evaporated apples. The chief market has been Germany. Prior to the war New York shippers purchased large supplies of evaporated apples for shipment to Germany. Owing to the impossibility of delivery and to the breaking of contracts these supplies were left on their hands. The shippers are, therefore, endeavoring to make good part of their losses by finding an outlet for these apples in the United Kingdom.

The result has been that already an exceedingly heavy drop in prices has taken place. Prime evaporated apples, which only a few months ago were selling at between 38s and 40s, are now offered at from 30s to as low as 27s per 112 pounds c.i.f., with limited sales, because buyers anticipate still lower quotations. Thirty shillings per 112 pounds represents about .063 cents a pound and 27s per 112 pounds less than .06 cents. Even the higher figure is understood as a rule to be unprofitable to Canadian evaporators. Another unfavorable factor is the phenomenal yield of apples in almost all countries which under any circumstances would tend to keep down the prices of dried apples. Moreover, a glut of dried fruits of all kinds in United Kingdom markets, which would further

affect the consumption of evaporated apples, is likely to take place as a consequence of production and the shutting off of Germany and other Continental markets.

The trade in dried apples in the United Kingdom is rather a special one and could not be increased even if prices fell still further. Unless Canadian firms are prepared to accept prices of the nature indicated, the general opinion is that they would be ill-advised at the present time to produce evaporated apples for the United Kingdom market.

Fire pots for protection against frost have been investigated by M. B. Davis of the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa. Experimental work has been conducted for only a short time, but long enough to satisfy Mr. Davis that frosts can be prevented with fire pots at a cost of \$1.60 to \$2.50 per hour per acre. An electric bell attachment, which will warn the operator when the temperature is so low that the pots should be started, was one of the convenient devices described by the speaker.



Ministers as Fanciers

A minister of the gospel and a poultry fancier! Why not? One of the most enthusiastic poultry fanciers I have ever met is the Rev. S. F. Sharp, Presbyterian minister at Exeter, Ont. Mr. Sharp's favorites are a White Wyandotte, and he has been breeding them for strictly utility purposes for years.

"My chickens give me a point of contact with lots of my parishioners," said Mr. Sharp to me. "For instance, I can talk chickens to the boys and they soon see that I know what I am talking about; in fact, can give some of them pointers. Along with chickens, I can talk more serious subjects to them, which would otherwise be hard to approach."

Mr. Sharp could make his chickens a splendidly paying commercial proposition. He does not, however, push that end of his poultry department. He prefers to encourage his parishioners to keep more and better poultry, and so long as the supply holds out he exchanges settings of pure bred eggs for the eggs that his people bring him from their ordinary flocks.

Mr. Sharp is not alone in his district as a ministerial poultry enthusiast. A neighboring minister, Dr. Fletcher, also has good pure bred poultry of the White Wyandotte breed. Recently the farmers of his congregation, with whom he has lived for nigh on to a generation, showed their appreciation of Dr. Fletcher by building him a henhouse or the model of the fresh-air house designed by Prof. Graham of Guelph. Dr. Fletcher anticipates that his hen house will be a model to all the farmers of the town.

Why should not ministers be poultry fanciers? It gives them a point of contact with their congregation. It enables them to do better work spiritually than they could otherwise be in case. And what a more desirable hobby can any man have than chickens.

Trade incr

Vol. XX

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FARM AND DAIRY



We Welcome Practical Progressive Ideas

& RURAL HOME

The Required Element of Dairying in Canada



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

Vol. XXXIII.

FOR WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 10, 1914

No. 50

The Farmers of Ontario are Uniting—Reasons Why Some Plain Facts Plainly Stated: What Do You Think of Them?

MR. J. J. MORRISON, the secretary of The United Farmers of Ontario, has been meeting with remarkable success in his effort to organize the farmers of Ontario. He is a simple, unassuming farmer—but he has a message. That message has gone home to the hearts of his brother farmers throughout the province wherever he has addressed them. They feel that he knows what he is talking about. His experiences in farming have been their experiences and they believe that he is now engaged in an undertaking that promises much of future benefit to them.

Tuesday evening of last week Mr. Morrison addressed the members of the Fairmount Farmers' Club. The members of this Club live some seven miles west of Peterboro. They live in a good farming section and are a superior class of farmers. The hall was filled. The audience was composed entirely of men, a number of whom were young men. Mr. Morrison spoke for an hour and a half. When he was through an editor of Farm and Dairy, who was present, appreciated why it is that the farmers of the province are backing Mr. Morrison up so wholeheartedly in the work the Association he represents has in hand. Including some remarks made to our editor after the meeting and to supplement what he said during the meeting Mr. Morrison's address in part, was as follows:

Two Classes of People

"I have come to you to-night," said Mr. Morrison, "as a farmer to talk to my brother farmers. I do not expect to tell you anything that you do not already know, but I do hope that through talking these matters over we may be able to come to some conclusions that will result to our mutual advantage. We know that conditions on our farms are not what they should be. It is well, therefore, that we should talk them over in order that we may ascertain the causes and if possible the remedies.

"Broadly speaking I want to divide the people of Ontario into two classes: rural and urban. In spite of all that has been said to the contrary, there is a clear cut distinction between these two classes. We represent the first class and are what we might call the producers or the men who live next to the soil. We are largely individualists. Because of our manner of life we don't meet to-

gether as often as we might, and we do not trust one another as we should. We try to keep our own affairs to ourselves and resent it when we think that our neighbors are prying into them.

"The second class are a degree more removed from the soil. They comprise the manufacturing, mercantile, and industrial classes. They manufacture for us the things that we need. They live close together in large centres of population. In their midst they have the great seats of learning, the government offices, the daily press, the banks, and other similar institutions. The men who conduct these enterprises and institutions understand thoroughly the condition and problems of the city men. They know little or nothing about our affairs. While there are many people in our large cities whose conditions are no better than those of the farmer, the residents

of our towns and cities as a class have gained the upper hand in the conduct of the affairs of our country. When we have something to sell, do they accept our weights or our inspection? Never. We have to accept their weights and their inspection, and the prices they set. We have tried in various ways to improve conditions, but so far without success.

Farmers Have Lost Control

"Because of the great influence of the daily press, our financial institutions and the other agencies of our civilization that are centred in our cities, we have almost entirely lost control of the conduct of the public affairs of our country. Although we comprise over half of the population of this province there is hardly a farmer to represent us either in the House of Commons, Ottawa, or in the Legislature at Toronto. The law making power is in the hands of the people in our urban centres, and agriculture suffers therefrom.

"For some years now the second class of people have had the conduct of the affairs of the country in their hands. They have run it into the ditch. We see this by the fact that the rural population of Ontario is decreasing by tens of thousands while the urban population is increasing by the scores of thousands. Our Dominion Government admitted that agriculture is in a deplorable condition when it recently set aside \$10,000,000 for the improvement of agriculture. Even this money will be spent under the direction of lawyers, journalists and other men who are not in touch with agriculture. Much of it, therefore, is bound to be wasted.

"Dairying is the most profitable branch of farming that we have in Ontario. Yet we have 15,000 less dairy cows in Ontario than we had ten years ago. Need we look for any better proof that conditions are not what they should be than is found in the fact that none of us can rent our farms for a sum that will pay interest on our investment."

Continuing, Mr. Morrison described a farm in his own section of the country on which some thousands of dollars had been spent in the erection of a comfortable home, a commodious barn and other improvements, but when its owner tried to sell it he was unable to obtain a price for

(Continued on page 6)

A Chance to Help the Belgians

The indescribable sufferings of the people of Belgium as well as the privations which hundreds of thousands, yes millions, of people in Great Britain and France are undergoing this year have led us to wonder what Farm and Dairy, as well as many of its readers, can do to help those abroad, especially the poor orphan children, who are hungry, homeless and hopeless at this time. We desire also to help to maintain "Business as Usual" in Canada, and while making necessary economies to do so in a way that will not throw people out of employment or cause unnecessary hardship to any one. After careful consideration we have decided that there are two things that we can do:

FIRST: We believe that Farm and Dairy enters hundreds, possibly thousands of homes, where there are no children and where children would be welcome. In Belgium, Holland and England there are thousands of little Belgium children, many of them farm children, whose parents and nearest relatives have been killed, or who have died from privations, or who have lost their all through the war. We invite the readers of Farm and Dairy, therefore, who would like to adopt some of these children to write to us to that effect State the number, the age, the sex, and the religion (Protestant or Roman Catholic), you would prefer to have the children, and something about your own ability to care for them, and your reasons for desiring to adopt them. Should enough of our readers respond to justify us in doing so—we expect there will be—we will immediately take the matter up with the Dominion Government and endeavor to arrange the necessary details.

SECOND: We have been experimenting and find that we can save several thousand dollars a year by simply using this grade of paper on which this issue of Farm and Dairy is printed instead of the grade of paper on which Farm and Dairy is usually printed. We feel that the difference in the quality of paper is so small our readers will approve of our making this change during the war period at least. We will use the money thus saved to good advantage in many ways. Part of it we will gladly use to working out the proposal to find happy homes in Canada for many of the poor children of Belgium, and possibly some from England as well.

We hope that "Our Folks" will write and tell us frankly what they think of this proposal. We feel sure that our readers will extend us their approval and support and will hope to receive from you any suggestions that you think will be helpful and to the point.

Yours in the Good Cause.

H. BRONSON COWAN,

Managing Director,
 The Rural Publishing Company, Ltd.

Comfort for the Young Stock

A. R., Dundas Co., Ont.

OLD, dark, cloudy days are hard enough on young things about the farm. When such days are combined with damp, cold, dark pens, we have a combination that makes vigorous growth impossible. Here is where many who are now going in for winter dairying are going to fail. Recently I have been in several stables where the change to winter dairying is being made with the object of supplying the Montreal market. These dairy farmers are going to find that they will need to change more than the dates at which their cows freshen. They have been accustomed to spring calving and roughing six-months-old calves through the winter. On the new plan they have new-born calves to handle, and they cannot be roughed through. They have not enough vitality to stand such treatment.

It is wonderful how much cold these fall calves will stand after the first month if their conditions are right. My ideal calf barn is one that is sunny, dry, well bedded and no draughts. If we have these conditions, fairly low temperature will not cause discomfort. Neither is it necessary to put up an expensive calf barn to meet these conditions. I myself have met them by remodeling a hay bay on the opposite side of the drive floor from the cow stable. Big windows facing south-east were put in, tar paper nailed up against the walls, and a concrete floor laid. With lots of straw for bedding, I will here have an ideal calf pen; I know I have, for it has been tried out for a couple of winters. The point I wish to emphasize, however, is that many of those who are going in for winter dairying are going to make a fizzle of raising their own heifers if they do not make a change in the methods that they are following.

Preparation of Feed for Cows

By "Institute Lecturer"

I HAVE just read an article in a United States farm paper in which big results are claimed for grinding feed intended for dairy cows. A prosperous neighbor of ours saves the grinding bill by soaking practically all the grain he feeds in water. Now, I am a young fellow, just starting into dairying. We have several excellent cows, and I want to feed them right. Will I grind the grain, or feed it as a slop? There seems to be good authorities advocating both methods. Which is right, or are both right?"

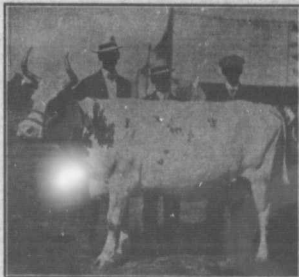
My heart went right out to the writer of the above letter. It is always a compliment to an Institute lecturer to be remembered and consulted by members of his audiences. This letter carried me back to my own perplexities as a "green" dairyman. I remember that I was continually in perplexity due to the contradictory advice I had heard and read. Consequently I had to find out most things for myself. The Experimental Stations nowadays afford information for beginners, such as was not to be had in my young days. I don't know what conclusions the Experimental Stations have come to regarding the relative merits of grinding and slopping, but I gave the young fellow my experience for what it is worth.

Slopping Seemed Satisfactory

When I started dairying there was no chopping mill in our locality. Consequently I started to soak the corn and small grains that I fed. I thought the results were good. During a rush spell one winter the slopping method was omitted for a while and the grain fed dry. To my surprise I could not see any decline in the milk flow. Neither was there any improvement. The dry whole grain seemed just as desirable as the soaked grain. Moistening the grain then looked

to me like useless labor, and I now see that it was. The cow has a big capacious stomach in which the food is thoroughly moistened in any case, and by more desirable juices than the water the farmer must use.

A few years later a chopping mill was established right on the corner of the farm. I had sold the land to the miller, so it was only just that I should give him some work, though I had my doubts if chopping would prove profitable. The cows milked better from the first, and I have chopped all of the grain fed to them ever since. I now see that the explanation of this, too, is easy. The good milk cow is a heavy worker. She needs all of her energy to convert food into milk. The energy that is used in chewing whole grain is not used in making



In the Ring at the Ottawa Fall Fair

The work of the breeder of pure bred stock such as Haley Bros., or R. E. Ness, who may be seen in the illustration, will have its greatest effect on the dairy industry through the dissemination of pure blood in the grade herds of the country. The cow in the foreground is a result of such grading. She was first grade cow at Ottawa Fair, bred and owned by J. H. Black, Argenteuil Co., P. Q.

—Photo by an editor of Farm and Dairy.

milk. I believe in having all of the grain chopped where the chopping mill is within a couple of miles of the farm. If the chopping mill were not handy I would install a mill of my own.

Shall We Paint Farm Buildings?

MOST people answer no; that is, they do if their reasoning and their practice coincide. Some answer yes, and do it. One of these is J. H. Dent, of Oxford Co., Ont. When he purchased the first 100 acres of his present farm, the old buildings were weather-beaten and rude appearing as are the buildings on the majority of farms in Ontario. To-day they present a splendid appearance, and yet they are the same old buildings remodelled, and the same old siding is there still. I asked if it paid.

"We believe it does," replied one of the Dent juniors to whom I was talking. "See these old buildings? The siding there is almost as good as ever it was. Had it not been kept painted it would be practically gone by now. I know that paint is expensive. It cost us a good many dollars for material alone to cover all of our buildings. But paint is cheaper than lumber, and red paint stays on a long time and looks well."

"The last time our buildings were painted," continued Mr. Dent reflectively, "we had it done more to give a man out of work a chance to work than because they needed it very badly. He was willing to work at a reduced charge, so I imagine that that more than made up for the two or three years' extra wear we might have got out of the old paint. And then, consider the satisfaction we get out of well-painted buildings."

Another Instance of Painting Value

A few years ago I was driving a man around to look at farms that were for sale. He was planning to buy and had the ready cash. Finally

his choice came down to two farms of about the same size, about the same class of buildings, and so far as the soil was concerned I knew both farms well enough to assure him that they were equally valuable.

The only noticeable difference was that the outbuildings in one case were painted red and trimmed with white, and presented an attractive appearance, whereas the outbuildings on the second farm were innocuous of all paint. The paint finally decided the point. He bought the first farm and paid \$300 more for the farm than was asked for the other; really, he paid for the paint. Experiences like this drive one to the conclusion that paint does pay.—F. E. E.

The Farmer's Own Room

F. R. Mallory, B.S.A., Hastings Co., Ont.

ONE of the features of our home at Lawncrest Farm that attracted the attention of one of the editors of Farm and Dairy, was our farm office. From him I have received a request to enlarge on the advantages of an office on the farm. Personally, I do not favor the term "farm office." I prefer to have a room with all books, papers, photographs of live stock and farm buildings, also of my friends among the breeders, and I prefer to call this room a den or library, making it a broader term than "office."

The farm office should have an outside door. This permits the transaction of business without disturbing the rest of the household. With the comfort of the rest of the household in mind also, I would suggest that the farm office be equip'd with easily cleaned floors and furnishings not too easily soiled.

The advantages of such a room are numerous. It enables the breeder to have his herd books, books on agriculture and farm bulletins and reports in a place where he can be found at a moment's notice. Also we here have a place for filing farm papers, or clippings from them, in a way that they may be discovered without an hour's search. It is a convenient place in which to preserve pedigrees, transfers, writing paper, pen and ink, blank notes, statements of accounts and bookkeeping books.

An Aid to Farm Management
I find a plan of the farm tacked up on the wall handy for reference. It is renewed each year with the crops marked on each sheet, enabling one to easily keep track of rotations. In my office, too, is a plan of under-drainage done with such information as the size of the tile and date of laying.

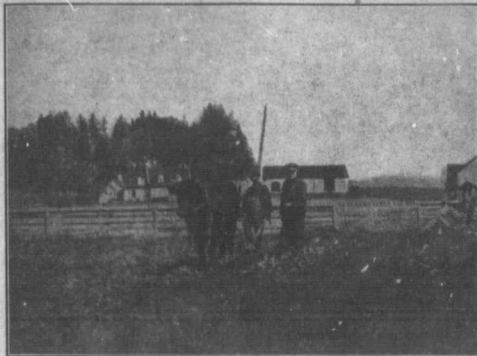
The farm den serves as a smoking-room, if one cares to smoke or has visitors who use the weed. It answers as a place of retirement for a quiet game of bagatelle, cards or crokinolas. It is a nice, quiet retreat in which to study the farm papers and read the daily news. A buyer never comes but who wishes to see papers of animals in question. The room is then available to discuss breeding, service dates, and sires and dams without embarrassment. For tuberculin testers, official testers, and other necessary men who stay for a few days or a week, the den is a retreat in which to compile results, out of the way of the rest of the household.

In the profusion of prize lists, bulletins, reports, farm papers, catalogues of sales, or farm equipment that are a necessary part of the business of farming to-day, a farm office, den or library is an absolute necessity. The main thing is that we have a room set apart for this purpose. Its equipment may vary with the tastes and inclinations of the owner.

The Man's Sanctum

Let this room be a "sanctum sanctorum" for the men of the house. Let the ladies of the household beware how they disturb the papers to straighten them or put them away. It cannot

(Concluded on page 13)



The Cheapest Labor is Costly When Used This Way

When Debt is a Blessing

By E. L. McCaskey

MY model farmer is not in debt. He is an independent man, living on his own acres, with a farm thoroughly improved, and owing no man. The model farmer has capital enough of his own to finance his own operations. He is not at the mercy of the banker. But there are many stages between the first attempt of the young man and the ownership of his model farm; and the fare over a part of that journey may be paid with borrowed money. There are cases when debt may be a blessing.

I well remember the first time I was ever in debt. Like most farm boys I had worked until I was well on to the end of my teens for board and clothes and the privilege of attending school. I had no capital. I had no experience in any special line and could not have drawn more than a hired man's wages, say \$25 a month and board. I had the choice of working several years and saving enough money to go to college, or of borrowing the money from a kindly relative, going immediately to college, and paying back the debt at the conclusion of my college course. After carefully weighing the pros and cons of the situation, I borrowed the money and went through college on what I could earn in vacations, borrowing the rest from my relative.

I have never regretted that course. At the conclusion of my college course I was in a position to demand a good salary for my services, and I paid back the entire debt in a little over one year. I was years ahead by going into debt.

Progress on Borrowed Capital

I did not start out, however, to give a history of my own personal experiences. Here is another case that illustrates the same point. In my own home neighborhood are two farms side by side. They are good farms. They were handed on by the old people who had originally owned them to their respective sons at about the same time. Both farms were owned free of debt. Neither of the young men who thus started out had any working capital. Both appeared to have about equal ability.

The first is a good farmer, but very conservative. His whole object from the first has been to keep out of debt. He has worked along with poor stock, and as new and improved machinery has come out, he has not purchased it until he had money enough ahead to pay for it on the spot. Consequently his progress as a farmer has been very slow.

The second young man was a better business head, as subsequent events proved. He saw that he was hampered by lack of capital. He rea-

soned that money invested in better stock, needed implements, and other improvements would bring in greater returns than money invested in land. He mortgaged his farm for \$1,000, made his necessary improvements, greatly increased his income, and is now my model of a farmer. He has no debts to pay, because he is out of debt. He has a farm equipped in a way that makes it an earner of a maximum income for himself and family.

This young man has got on in the world because he had the courage to go into debt.

I am not advising all farmers who lack capital to go into debt. Some have not the business ability to use money wisely, and for such the old conservative method of keeping out of debt at all costs is probably the better one. Such a man, however, can never hope to be anything more than a plodder. I believe that any man with business ability can afford to risk at least 10 per cent. of the value of his farm on a mortgage in order to secure capital. For instance, a man with a \$6,000 farm and no working capital can well afford to mortgage for \$600 in order to get a start.

I believe that one of the weaknesses of farming as a business is that too much money is tied up in that least productive of all investments, agricultural land. We need more loose capital available for business purposes.

Those Who Think

I AM firmly convinced that no man is better qualified to solve our everyday problems than the farmer. I would be perfectly content to leave any question to a referendum vote participated in by none other than farmers.

If you will think a minute you will realize that the farmer is thus equipped, or qualified, by the very nature of his daily work. He must decide new questions of farming every day.

The average city man goes to work in the morning to factory, store, mill or office. There is a foreman, manager, superintendent or some sort of "boss" to outline and explain what he is to do; he is set to work running some machine; he is put to selling some one line of goods; he is entrusted with some one particular task.

If a new situation arises there is the "boss" near by to decide the matter, to tell him what to do.—Jas. M. Pierce, in Iowa Homestead.

An Ice Box for the Women

By E. L. McCaskey

ONE of my brother farmers, one who is right up-to-date on his farm, is building an ice house. During the past summer he has had a couple of batches of milk returned from the factory, and I supposed that the ice house was intended only to eliminate such losses in future. When calling on him a day or two ago, to arrange for the drawing of milk this winter, I remarked on the ice house. "No bad milk next summer," I suggested.

"Perhaps not," he assented, "but that wasn't my main object in building this ice house. I am putting it up for the convenience of the women folk. I was just thinking it over the other evening as I watched the wife busting around clearing things away after supper. I began to see that while I had been riding the plow and the cultivator and looking forward to the day when every implement on the farm would have a spring seat on it, that my good wife had been trotting up and down cellar with everything that would spoil if not left in a cool place, down to the spring house with the butter and milk and doing all the other hard jobs in the old-time way. In fact, while I have been making the horses or the hired man do my hard work, she has had her burdens added to if anything. Yes, this ice house is for her."

Many Steps Saved

That struck me as good reasoning. In the new order of things on that farm there is to be an ice box, one of the same kind that we see on the back porch of the up-to-date city home, only on somewhat larger proportions. Into this ice box everything perishable can be easily stored without a trip down cellar or over to the distant spring. The outlay will not be so great either, as the plan my friend has adopted is simplicity itself. The building is a simple frame shack, about 10 feet square and eight or nine feet to the eaves with an A roof. On the floor he dumped about eight inches of coarse gravel for drainage. The insulation for the ice will be provided by packing well with about 12 inches of sod next the walls and half as much again on the floor and on top.

"There'll be lots of time to fill the ice house this winter," said this man of new ideas, as he regarded his work with satisfaction. "I don't know whether we will be able to rihg the hired man in to keep the ice box supplied, but supplied it must be, and mother will have it easier."



The High Price of Labor has no Terrors under this Management

The increasing cost of farm labor has been accompanied by a still more rapid increase in the efficiency of farm machinery. Whether or not we can afford to pay present-day wages depends largely on whether or not we have adopted present-day labor economizing implements and methods.



45 Holstein-Friesian Cattle 45

DECEMBER 22nd, 1914

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Stock all ages, young calves, last spring calves, 1 yr. olds, 2 yr. olds, etc. A number of young bulls, ready or nearly ready for service, from Royalton Korndyke Major, whom dam gave 1111 lb. milk in 1 day. This stock is nearly all young and of the large, well developed kind. Just the place to get your foundation stock.

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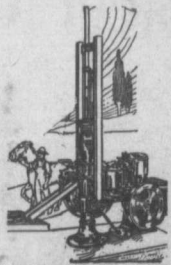
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Is not expensive—two months wages of one man will pay for it. It will do more work than any man when attached to a pump, churn, cream separator, washing machine, feed mill, corn sheller or other light machine. It is less cumbersome and less expensive than a wind-mill.

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Canada's Departmental House for Mechanical Goods

The Farmers of Ontario are Uniting

(Continued from page 3)

it that would equal the cost of the improvements he had put upon it. As it was, he sold it to his brother for \$8,000, who said that the price was more than the farm was worth and that he would not have paid it had it not been for his desire to keep the farm in the family.

Hugh Inghedness
"Prof. Dean has made the statement that the farms of Ontario are mortgaged to the extent of \$100,000,000. The farmers are paying 5% to 6 per cent, interest on this great indebtedness, and yet when we borrow money to make improvements the most we can hope to get out of our farms in the way of interest is 3 1/2 per cent. Note the awful loss that this means.

Mr. Flavell of Toronto has drawn public attention to the deplorable condition of agriculture in Ontario. He said that we are lazy, incompetent and shiftless, and that we don't know how to farm. I agree with him as I believe that did we know our business better it would be quite impossible for Mr. Flavell to become a multi-millionaire in a few years by simply dealing in the products which we produce.

Paralel Cases

"A few years ago the supply of teachers in Ontario was so short that our provincial government recognized that conditions were critical. The government saw the case and stated plainly that the reason young people were no longer willing to become teachers was because they were not paid enough, and it arbitrarily passed a law guaranteeing a certain minimum wage to all teachers. I am not finding fault with the government's action but I would like to point out that the government does not seem to grasp the fact that the farmers and young men who are leaving the farms of Ontario to-day, are doing so because they do not see how they can obtain a fair return in dollars and cents for their labor and investment. We know that this is the case, and are dissatisfied with existing conditions, but as yet we do not seem to know just how to go about improving them.

A Small Labor Return

"Our Ontario government has conducted experiments with the object of showing us the greater profits that can be made from properly caring for our orchards. Not long since I read a bulletin which had been issued by the Department of Agriculture at Washington, which showed how simple it was to make money by raising horses. Both governments had utilized experts to conduct their investigations and to obtain the results they did. Neither had consulted each other, but both had set down the cost of the farmer's labor at \$1.50 a day. What do you think of that? The government values our labor at 18c an hour, when bricklayers and good mechanics obtain 30c to 50c an hour. Is it to be wondered at that our boys notice these things? There would be something seriously wrong with them if they did not.

A Poser

"The government spends large sums of money and employs experts to tell us that to improve our conditions we must increase our output. We are told that we will be public benefactors if we grow two blades of grass where one grew before, and our aim should be to produce two tons of hay where we now produce one. Let me ask if this is the method that the most successful business men in our cities employ when they desire to increase their profits? Instead of increasing their production do they not instead, gain control of the natural resources of our country or form combines and mergers behind our tariff

walls, and by reducing production increase the price to the consumer to the highest possible notch? Have they not proved that just to improve that they are able to control production it is possible for them to increase prices.

"We now know from sad experience that in years when we have large crops are those in which low prices prevail, and that the years when crops are small we obtain the best prices. In the face of all this we are urged to increase our production, but we are not furnished with any proof that when we do our net returns will be any better. Do not get further from this that I am in favor of saving farmers combine to control production. My only object is to show the inconsistency which exists between the methods that we are urged to follow and the methods that seem to meet with general approval and with successful financial results when conducted by "BIG BUSINESS."

When the Money Goes
"You have all wondered at times how it is that you receive such a low price for your products while the consumer has to pay such a high figure for what he consumes. I have wondered also what makes the price so high for many of the articles which you must buy. Let me show you a little of how it is done. Suppose a manufacturer desires to export certain goods. The first thing that happens is that his goods are held up in the Customs House until he has paid a substantial sum in the form of duty to the Government. Before doing this, however, and in order that he may get his goods through the Customs with the least possible cost, he probably calls in an appraiser who assists in getting the goods through the Customs House, and who charges a substantial fee for so doing. Should the manufacturer not import these goods but manufacture them completely himself, we may depend upon it that he will charge as much for these goods as the tariff will permit.

"This manufacturer does business on land, a foot of postage which may be worth as much as your whole farm and buildings. He naturally allows himself interest on the value of that land and sees that it is added to the cost of the goods. The interest alone may equal the value each year of two or three farms. In addition he has his tax bills to pay. The bonded indebtedness of the city of Toronto is \$90,000,000. The interest on this huge indebtedness is added to the taxes which business men include in their cost of doing business. City taxes are generally very high because they include the cost of all local improvements, streets, the fire brigade, parks, police, public buildings, schools, the water supply, and other urban advantages. All these things are paid for in the form of taxes which business men include in their cost of doing business. They add on also losses sustained through bad debts.

Cost of Selling

"Most business men find that one of their heaviest expenses is the cost of selling their goods. They employ salesmen at high salaries, who tour the province stopping at the best hotels, to sell their goods. Many business men themselves are high flyers who generally think it necessary to live in good houses, dine at expensive restaurants and drive automobiles. All these charges are added to their cost of doing business.

"When the travellers sell the goods to the local merchant in an illustration and cities the same procedure is gone through once more. The living of the merchants, the salaries of the employees, their municipal taxes, the interest on their high land values,

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Purebred Registered
HOLSTEIN CATTLE

Here's growth. In 1871 the pioneers of this Association had a meeting attended by six people. This year 350 members were present, and 1596 were represented by proxies. The total membership to May 1, 1914, was 6,000—an increase of 1,197 members (or 17 per cent) during the year. Since 1909 the registration of Holstein cattle has almost tripled, their average value as shown by average prices at auction has increased nearly \$100 per head. This remarkable showing has been made on the absolute demonstrated merit of the breed.

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That's what this **SPRAMOTOR** will do on your farm. It will earn you a profit the very first year. This style **SPRAMOTOR** is well adapted to supply the demand for a good crop at a moderate price. It is equally suitable for spraying trees, your crops, potatoes, vineyards, mustard and weeds; also does your painting and whitewashing at a tenth the cost of hand work. We make the

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and many other charges, are added to the cost of the goods. When we go to town to buy these goods we are told the price we must pay for them, and we have to pay it. The farmers of old Ontario, and to a certain extent the working men in our cities, have to foot the bill. These things come out of the consumer every time.

"Laboring men have one advantage over us. When they feel the pressure of hard times they get together in their labor unions, on a strike, and get an increase in wages. We farmers are unable to do this. We are the under dog and for the most part we have only got ourselves to blame."

Example of the West
"During the past few years a new power has appeared in the west. In the face of conditions that were in many ways more oppressive than we have to face in Ontario, the farmers in western Canada began to unite some seven years ago through their grain growers' associations and the Grain Growers' Grain Company. Step by step they have fought for and regained much of the power and many of the privileges that they had lost to the second class of people. Now they are united, 59,000 strong — in three great provincial organizations, as well as in large commercial enterprises, one of which are the Grain Growers' Grain Company. Last year had net profits of over \$150,000, which in Ontario have decided to take a leaf from their book. Last spring we organized The United Farmers of Ontario and The United Farmers' Cooperative Company, Limited. These organizations we hope will accomplish for us what these other organizations have accomplished in western Canada.

Proceeding from this point, Mr. Morrison explained fully the object of both organizations. The United Farmers of Ontario is an educational organization linking up the several hundred local organizations throughout the province into one strong provincial body which will hold an annual convention every year for the discussion, — free from political and governmental control — of important economic and social problems relating to the farm. The United Farmers' Cooperative Co. Ltd. will be a business organization which will help farmers dispose of their products to the best possible advantage, and which will aid them in buying at the lowest possible cost.

The splendid progress that has been made by both organizations to date was explained by Mr. Morrison. He predicted that the first annual convention of the Association, and the first annual meeting of the company, which will be held in February, will prove events of which the farmers of Ontario will have good reason to feel proud. The Club Affiliates

On the conclusion of Mr. Morrison's address, the chairman, Mr. Jas. Seymour, invited a general discussion. On motion of Mr. Vance, and with practically no discussion, the meeting voted unanimously to unite with The United Farmers of Ontario. Mr. Winslow then moved that the Club should purchase at least one share of stock in The United Farmers' Cooperative Co., Ltd. Another member of the Club moved an amendment that the Club should purchase two shares of stock, which met with general approval and was carried forthwith, after Mr. Winslow had offered to withdraw his motion. Following this the speaker described the goods the central company was handling and the prices he would buy for over an hour accepting orders for mill feeds, salt, coal oil and other supplies. Before he left Mr. Morrison had received orders for between two and three car loads of goods from the members of this one club with a practical certainty that these orders will be increased as time progresses.

FIRE AT PORT WELLES
Large Barn Destroyed, with Complete Loss of Crops.

LIGHTNING DESTROYS BARN AND STOCK
The barn and stock destroyed by lightning.

LAST SEASON'S CROPS THROUGH LIGHTNING BOLT
The crops were destroyed by lightning.

LIGHTNING DESTROYS BARN AND STOCK
The barn and stock destroyed by lightning.

Horse Perished in Fire
The horse perished in a fire.

BIG FIRE IN LOUTH
The barn, driving shaft and other buildings of the farm destroyed by fire.

Drive Shafts and Barn of Wm. Gorman Destroyed in Early Morning.
The barn, driving shaft and other buildings of the farm destroyed by fire.

Farmers pay the heaviest toll to lightning & fire.

ELECTRICAL STORM CAUSES MUCH DAMAGE

WINE DESTROYED BY A BARN
A barn destroyed by lightning, causing the loss of a large quantity of wine.

TWO BARN BURNED IN WINDHAM DISTRICT
Two barns destroyed by lightning in the Windham district.

CHURCH DESTROYED BY LIGHTNING
A church destroyed by lightning, causing the loss of a large quantity of property.

MR. W. G. GORMAN'S BARN DESTROYED
Mr. W. G. Gorman's barn destroyed by lightning, causing the loss of a large quantity of property.

THE papers prove it. Nine times out of ten, after a storm, that it is the farmer who suffers most. To those who have old style barns that will burn, lightning and fire are a worry that sticks like a bad name. See how the Steel Truss Barn is made to resist fire.

It is completely covered with Acorn corrugated non-rusting iron. The doors are metal, the windows wired-glass set in metal frames. The ventilators, the ridges, the cornices, the eaves, are of Acorn galvanized iron. Not a particle of wood shows at any outside point.

And no barn has ever before had such absolute protection from lightning. The patented Lightning Ridge of this barn is the surest guard that has ever been invented. And this barn costs less. Rigid Steel Trusses take the place of the old-time timbers. That makes more room in the barn. That makes easier

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PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY

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

The Rural Publishing Company, Limited
PETERBORO, ONT.

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

For Self or the Common Good

WHAT can you do to help me?" is the attitude of many of us towards movements designed for the common good. The attitude that has given every successful farmers' organization its start is expressed in the thought, "What can we do to help each other?" The first attitude is selfish, the latter unselfish. Those who ask the first question will grasp for the immediate dollar. The one who is concerned for the good of all will be more farseeing and willing to sacrifice immediate gain for future good. Ontario farmers are now being given an excellent opportunity to show in which class they belong. Here is a case in point:

As a result of one of the articles appearing recently in Farm and Dairy relating to the United Farmers' Cooperative Company Limited, a group of farmers in Oxford county formed a Farmers' Club. Previous to the establishment of the club they had been paying \$33 a ton for cotton seed meal. When the club was organized the dealers dropped their prices to \$29 a ton. It is generally believed that this cut was done to make it impossible for the club to buy feed at lower prices outside than it could buy it locally, and thus prevent them from buying from the United Farmers' Cooperative Company. Of course, such a drop in price would not be permanent. Prices would be established at the old level as soon as the club had dropped out of existence.

The United Farmers' Cooperative Company Limited is up against problems such as this in every section of Ontario. Some are pessimistic enough to declare that farmers will take the bait held out to them by local dealers and allow their own organization to fail because of lack of support; a view which is certainly not complimentary to farmers as a class. Farm and Dairy has

more faith in the farmers of Ontario. We believe that now as never before are they willing to assist their own organization and work for the common good rather than grasp for the immediate dollar. Those who expect to wreck the farmers' movement of Ontario by a system of local price cutting have a disappointment in store for them.

Diminishing Revenue and Taxation

WHEN the Dominion Government means again it will be necessary to devise new forms of taxation. Reports on excise taxes for the month of October show a depreciation of \$300,000 as compared with the same month last year. In one sense this decrease in excise revenues is fortunate in that it indicates a decreasing consumption of liquor and tobacco, on which commodities it is chiefly collected. The unfortunate thing is that, as the Grain Growers' Guide puts it, "our system of taxation should be such that the replenishing of the national treasury is dependent on the indulgence of the people in vicious habits." Customs revenue also is falling off rapidly. From all appearances it will be necessary to resort to direct taxation, "though nothing more serious than stamp duties have so far been suggested.

Farm and Dairy would direct attention to an entirely new source of revenue so far untapped by the Dominion Government. A tax of two per cent. on the unimproved land values of Canada would yield a revenue of \$140,000,000 or more. As these land values owe their existence entirely to the efforts of all the people of the Dominion, they are, therefore, in a sense, a public asset, and no one, on the ground of morals, could object to their being taxed to meet public necessities. Were this source of taxation made use of, Canada could reach the end of the war free of additional debt.

The borrowing system that we are following at present is simply one of heaping up burdens for future years and future generations. We would be wiser to pay our debts as we go, but this can only be done by some system of direct taxation. The system that we have proposed, taxation of unimproved land values, would have indirect benefits as well as direct, in that it would tend to bring more land under cultivation, make more land available for building purposes, and reduce rents in our cities, and it would tend to increase the price of the necessities of life as does all forms of tariff taxation.

"The Unearned Increment"

AMILE and a quarter north of the Kingston road in the county of Durham, Ontario, is a farm of 150 acres advertised for sale at \$25,000. On it is a frame dwelling, large bank barn, horse barn, driving house and poultry house, and three acres of orchard. An expert estimates that the buildings, aside altogether from wells, fences and drains, would cost not less than \$4,000. The farm has been cleared of the forest and its owners have contributed to the making of roads and to the building of schools, court houses, jails and railroads. "Would The Globe be good enough?" asks The Weekly Sun, "to tell us what is the unearned increment in this land and what would be assessable if tax reform were in force and improvements were exempt from taxation?"

The farmers' organizations of western Canada have repeatedly answered that question. A leading Ontario farmer, whom The Sun frequently quotes with appreciation, has estimated that the average farmer in Ontario is taxed from \$150 to \$300 a year by our protective tariff in order that the government at Ottawa may have revenue, and that protected manufacturers may have protec-

tion. Our western farmers organizations point out that if Dominion taxes were raised by a tax on land values, the owner of that farm on the Kingston road would escape practically all of the tax that he now pays through the operations of the protective tariff, as his land has practically no value. Federal taxes would be raised most largely from the cities of Canada, where most of the land values are concentrated, and where one acre of land may be worth as much as a whole county of barren land. The same would be true of taxes raised for provincial purposes; the main burden would fall on the city values which exist because of the labors of people in both city and country, and which now pass into the pockets of a small percentage of the people. The only tax that would fall with any weight on our friend on the Kingston road, would be the tax for municipal purposes and, relieved of the greater tax for federal and provincial purposes, the land could well bear the municipal tax. This farmer, like most of the other farmers in Canada, would profit immensely by the adoption of the principle of taxing land according to its value. That farmers generally appreciate this fact is shown by the action of all the leading farmers' organizations in Canada in endorsing tax reform.

Pasture versus Summer Feeding

ARMCHAIR farmers are viewing with alarm the increasing proportion of the land farms in Eastern Canada that are being devoted to pasture. Such a movement appeals to them as retrogression. They tell us that the same land devoted to soiling crops and corn, and fed to the cattle in the stables both summer and winter, would enable us to carry many more head of cattle on the same acres. Quite true, but some investigation work recently conducted by the Minnesota Department of Agriculture may help to throw a little light on the why and wherefore of the back-to-the-pasture movement.

In these investigations the cost of keeping cows by the pasture system and the soiling system was computed for land worth \$50, \$100 and \$150 an acre. There was a large balance in favor of the pasture method in case of the \$50 land, a good balance in case of the \$100 land and even on the \$150 land it was found that one dollar of expense on pasture returned \$1.95 in butter fat, and that one dollar in labor and expense on soiling crops returned only \$1.73 in butter fat.

In considering the relative merits of various systems of farming more than mere production must be considered. The theorist may be content with boosting production, but the practical farmer must consider profits first. If Minnesota deductions apply on this side of the line, it is evident that there is a place for good pasture on the dairy farm in Eastern Canada. Agricultural advisers and dairy farmers will do well hereafter to give more attention to a study of the best methods of seeding and caring for pasture lands. At the same time we believe that the most profitable system of dairy farming in Canada is the one that does not place all reliance on either pasture or soiling crops but wisely combines both methods.

The Pleasure of Dairying

One of the happiest farmers we have ever known attributed his joy in farming to the pleasure he derived from his dairy herd. He has been keeping daily records for years. He is always experimenting, trying to see if this or that cow will not respond to a little extra feed, with the daily record sheet as a barometer to tell him whether or not he has succeeded. He has raised himself above the status of a mere cowkeeper to the plane of an intelligent dairyman.

MADE IN CANADA—THE FARM SIDE OF IT

By Peter McArthur, in "The Globe"

The "Made in Canada" campaign that is now asking the cooperation of the consuming public is worthy of a word of commendation, and I want to push it along. From now on I shall ask for "Made in Canada" goods when I am ordered to match bits of cloths, and otherwise make myself useful, and I hope the custom will spread. For instance, I hope that the city people who will benefit by the patriotic support of this campaign by the farmers will reciprocate in the same spirit. When they are hungry for fruit it is up to them to ask for "Made in Canada" apples, of which there are hundreds of carloads now in storage awaiting a market. If we could get at the statistics we would probably be surprised at the amount of money that leaves this country every year to pay for oranges, grape-fruit, etc. If all the money were spent on "Made in Canada" apples it would be a great encouragement to our farmers and orchardists, who also need to have "Made in Canada" dollars circulate at home.

Then there is the Canadian tobacco industry. I remember hearing that it is languishing for the lack of a proper market. Now is the time for our city clubs and connoisseurs to lay in a supply of "Made in Canada" cigars, made from Canadian tobacco. And I wonder how many of the workmen and manufacturers who will profit by the sale of their "Made in Canada" products are this moment smoking Canadian tobacco in "Made in Canada" corncob pipes. Smoke up, gentlemen!

Last week I heard that onions are begging for a market, and yet we purchase great quantities of Bermuda onions from the southern States. Now is the time to be patriotic and eat "Made in Canada" onions. I'll guarantee that they are just as oniony as any you can buy anywhere. The farmers will help the "Made in Canada" campaign, but please do not forget that there are "Made in Canada" farm products that are moving slowly. Our hens will presently be turning out "Made in Canada" fresh eggs, and I hope we shall hear nothing of cheap eggs from Chicago and other places.

Drainage Loans Not Discontinued

Editor, Farm and Dairy.—Shortly after the outbreak of the European war a report gained some circulation that the Ontario Government would discontinue loans of money under the Tile Drainage Act until after the close of the war. I am commissioned by the Minister of Agriculture, the Hon. Mr. Duff, to say that such is not the case, and that loans under the Tile Drainage Act are being made as usual. As a wrong impression has been created by these erroneous reports it is thought best to explain the situation clearly. On Nov. 4th the Hon. Mr. Duff wrote me as follows:

"In reference to your enquiry of a few days ago in regard to loans on drainage, I beg to advise you that the Government will continue to grant loans on tile drainage applications. The rate of interest will be five per cent, as fixed by the legislation of last session. This, as you will readily agree, is necessary owing to the fact that the Government has to pay the rate for its loans at the present time. Some councils, evidently by mistake, passed their by-laws at the old rate of four per cent, and these had to be altered before the loans were paid out. This was probably the foundation of the report that the Government had discontinued payments on tile drainage. I am pleased to be able to state that this is not the case. The Government, however, is not purchasing municipal drainage debentures at the present time."

It is also probable that some confusion arose from this last mentioned fact. On September 30th I wrote the Provincial Treasurer's Department, asking "whether the war is likely to interfere with loans under the Tile Drainage Act." The answer was: "The Executive Council does not approve of the purchase of drainage debentures at the present time." I naturally thought this included the tile drainage loans about which I had written, and, consequently, informed some enquiries that tile drainage loans were discontinued. I can readily understand how the same confusion may have occurred with some township councils.

Whatever the origin it is gratifying to know that the reports were errone-

ous and that tile drainage loans are being made as usual.—Wm. H. Day, Professor of Physics, Ont. Agr. College, Guelph, Ont.

The bull is comparable to dynamite; he is just as dangerous and must be handled just as carefully.

Choose the breed you like best, but try and prefer the one that is best suited to your conditions.

SYDNEY BASIC SLAG

THE IDEAL FERTILIZER FOR STIFF, CAY SOILS

If we could call on you, Mr. Farmer, who are reading this, and tell you all about our goods, we would not advertise; but as we cannot make your acquaintance personally, we are spending quite a lot of money just to get YOU interested. We have goods to sell which, if you will use, will recoup your outlay with good interest.

WE MAKE MONEY BY HELPING YOU TO MAKE MONEY

The proprietors of this Journal know that we are a reputable firm and that our goods are all we represent them to be; otherwise, this advertisement would not appear here. If you have used fertilizers in the past you know their value, but you will get equally good results from Sydney Basic Slag at a saving in price of \$10 to \$15 per ton. If you have never used Fertilizers, then make a beginning this season with Sydney Basic Slag. It is your duty to the Empire to increase your production of foodstuffs, and this can be accomplished with the aid of Fertilizer.

GENERAL SALES AGENTS

We need a man in each County in Ontario capable of appointing agents to sell these goods. The right kind of man, that is a man with a personal knowledge of the leading farmers in his County, will find this a profitable proposition for about six weeks' work twice a year.

For Descriptive Literature telling all about Sydney Basic Slag write to:—

The Cross Fertilizer Co., Ltd.
SYDNEY, NOVA SCOTIA

"Let George Do It"

Is that your attitude in regard to insisting on "Made in Canada" goods? Are you inclined to think that your own purchases are so small as to be of no importance, or is it because you are thoughtless, and neglect to say "Made in Canada"?

If you are, just remember that it is every Canadian's duty to help now.

You, or you and your family, spend more than 55 cents per day —yet that amount spent each day by every Canadian for "Canadian-made" goods is sufficient to keep every factory and every workman in Canada busy.

You see, your share is important. "Let George do it" if you like, but—

Say "Made in Canada" Yourself.

The Upward Look

In the Hour of Temptation

"And lead us not into temptation."
—Matt. 6: 13.

At a time of complete discouragement, a young man went to an old friend and said: "It's no use; I cannot make good here. I am going down to South America and begin all over, and won't you promise to pray for me every day; I every day, now, promise; you will pray for me every day." The agonizing intensity of despair with which these words were uttered will ring in that friend's ears as long as he lives.

A while later a young wife came; she was passing through a time of great temptation. On her conquering or her falling depended the peace of that home; the loyalty of her husband; the fate of her little ones. But she, confident of her own strength, did not seem to think she needed a higher, greater power above and beyond herself.

It is with a great sinking of the heart that that friend thinks of her. She seems to think she can scheme to enjoy the doubtful pleasure, deceive those nearest to her, and then at any moment break off from the harmful thing. Little does she realize that all the time, she is growing weaker and weaker, and it, stronger and stronger.

You that are now facing a sore temptation, you that feel you can not struggle any longer and must yield, won't you determine now, at this very moment, that you will fight it once for all and put the wrong right out of your life? May the sweet clauses of that wonderful prayer that you have been repeating since a little child, help you and strengthen you: "Deliver us from evil, O Lord, Thou art the kingdom and the power and the glory." The kingdom, the universe, and all the forces in it are God's, and all these are yours, to help you in that hard struggle. In your own power it will be impossible, in God's it is possible. Then, after the struggle and the conquest, comes the bitter-sweet joy, such as only those who have been tested and come out victorious.—I. H. N.

Christmas Gift Suggestions

With the Household Editor

The Christmas spirit is in the air again. Since this time last year we have been so fully occupied with other things that we have scarcely taken a thought of Christmas, until suddenly we find that the Yuletide season is almost upon us and immediately we begin to think of Christmas gifts and what we shall select.

One of the most important factors to keep before us when selecting gifts is, not the costliness but the fitness of the gift. While we rely to a certain extent on the love of our friends to appreciate whatever gift we may give them, still it is well to tuck in a wee bit of real usefulness in each one if possible. A very good way of finding out what our friends would appreciate is to make a note of it when they express a wish and we will often times be surprised at some of the simple little things that people are doing without and which we could give them quite easily.

We who live in the country can send many little things right off the farm to our friends in town, which will be appreciated more than the gayest of gilt-edged gift books or other fancy articles which they so displayed every day, and which are ordinary to them. For instance, little iron washboards could be nicely lined with red or white tissue paper and trimmed with red

ribbon. In them might be placed some choice eating apples, a couple of dozen fresh eggs suitably packed, a pair of chickens all ready for the oven, something in the culinary line in which one is especially adept, a jar of favorite jam or jelly attractively wrapped, and so forth. For the children, boxes of home-made candy or pop corn daintily packed and trimmed with ribbons or some gay decoration, will always be greeted with delight.

When our friends live at a considerable distance, it is sometimes difficult to know what will be a suitable gift to send. If we are in doubt, we can fall back on handkerchiefs, as they are always useful and there is no danger of a person having too many.

A very easily course and inexpensive gift for the girl friend may be made from a pair of shoe trees. The wire portion of the trees are wound with ribbon and a dainty bow gives an attractive finishing touch. Pretty work-bags, handkerchief cases and such like can be made fairly cheaply if one buys material enough to make several of a kind, and at Christmas time especially, pretty designs can be secured in ribbons.

For those of us who feel that we cannot afford to give presents to all the friends whom we would like to remember, there is an easy way of getting around the difficulty. We can sit down and pen a real Christmas letter, the very nicest we can frame, expressing genuine appreciation of their friendship and carrying to that friend love and good wishes. It is in just such little acts as this that we can carry out a real manifestation of the Christmas spirit.

Making Benevolence More Practical

Making Babelava caps, socks and shirts for Canadian soldiers is all very well in its way. Many kindhearted women in this country have gone into this movement as a matter of patriotism or benevolence. But there are a number of women in Canada who have let the sentimental view of the case crowd out the tremendously practical side of it. (Of course no one pretends that making these articles is not a practical business. It is a thousand times ahead of passing resolutions and engrossing memorials to governments and municipalities.)

But once you begin to make benevolence practical you naturally want to make it as practical as possible. The fact is that there are in Canada hundreds and thousands of expert workers who are able to make these articles for Canadian soldiers. There are factories in Canada who turn these things out as a matter of business. They make them in the most economical modern methods at the lowest possible cost. The time spent by Canadian women in making these things by hand at a high cost could perhaps be devoted to better effect in using their higher talents in raising money for the cause, or in a thousand matters of practical benevolence right at home. The cost of these articles could be saved by being paid to Canadian labor, which would reduce the present big problem of unemployment and keep Canadian homes comfortable. Instead of society women making these things, the soldier's wife and sweetheart can be employed to make them along with hundreds of other unemployed who at a time like this need work.

Let the women of Canada who are concerned about these useful benevolent deeds make them ten times more practically benevolent by seeing what they can do to increase the amount of employment to Canadian women who are out of work. Employment means the prosperity of Canada.—Contributed.



Wheel Grease

FROM HANDS AND ARMS
Quickly Removed

A brisk rub with a sprinkle of "OLD DUTCH CLEANSER" cleans quickly and thoroughly —leaves the skin soft and smooth.



Don't Be Without It - 10¢ LARGE CAN

'Did You See This Offer?'

We are going to Give Away a Pair of Skates

FREE

To the First Twenty-five Persons sending in TWO NEW SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR FARM AND DAIRY



This offer is good to either boys or girls and you may have your choice of either hockey or spring skates. The skates are of excellent quality nickel steel. We are sure they will please you. Be sure to give us correct size of skate you wish or the size of boot you wear.

If you are interested, send sample copies.

ADDRESS CIRCULATION MANAGER

Farm and Dairy - Peterboro, Ont.

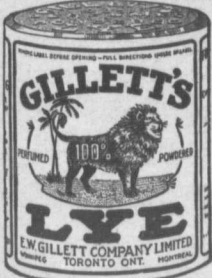
NEW COAL OIL LIGHT BEATS ELECTRIC OR GASOLINE

10 Days FREE—Send No Money

We don't ask you to pay us a cent until you have used this wonderful modern light in your own home ten days, then you may return it at our expense. If not perfectly satisfied, you can't possibly lose a cent. We want to prove to you that it is worth an ordinary street lamp like a candle, heat electric, gasolene or kerosene. Lighted and in use only 10c and oil lamp. Turns at a number of leading Universities about 70 hours on one Gallon

\$1,000.00 Reward
will be given to the person who shows us an oil lamp equal to the new Aladdin in every way (including oil or gasolene). Would you care to make such a challenge if there were the slightest chance of its being won? We will send you a copy of the Aladdin FREE. We want you to use in such locations as to reduce our coal prices. We will also give you a special introductory offer to receive a new Aladdin absolutely free. Write quick for our 10-Day Absolutely Free Trial Proposition and learn how to get one free.
BANTLE LAMP CO., 423 Alameda Bldg., Montreal and Winnipeg, Canada
Largest Manufacturers and Distributors of Coal Oil

GILLETTS LYE EATS DIRT



All "ARLINGTON COLLARS" are good, but our CHALLENGE BRAND is the best MADE IN CANADA

Peck, Kerr & McElderry

Barristers, Solicitors, etc.
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R.A. Peck F.D. Kerr V.I. McElderry

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PENS & CO. STATIONERY
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BEAUTIFY YOUR HOME

OUR SPECIALTY: The decoration of small houses at small cost.
OUR MOTTO: It is the use of color, not money, that counts.
OUR CHARGE: Nothing for orders over \$25.00
OUR OBJECT: To please.
OUR KNACK: The buying of things that count.
Anything you want to know about ring up your home, acc.
SMALL HOUSE DECORATING CO.
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Burns common coal oil. No dirt. No smoke. Gives better light than gas or electricity of five ordinary common lamps at one-sixth the cost. Fits your old lamps. Unequaled for fine sewing and reading. I want one person, in each locality to handle the business. Write to-day for circulars, telling you how you can get one free.
AUG. GAMACHE, Manufacturer
SAWYERVILLE, P. Q.

Chiclets

REALLY DELIGHTFUL
THE DAINTY MINT-COVERED CANDY-COATED CHEWING GUM

Seasonable and Attractive Fashion Models

Furn and Dairy patterns shown in these catalogues are especially prepared for Farm and Dairy Women Folk. They can be relied upon to be the latest models and include the most modern features of the latest fashions. Furn and Dairy year-order plates be careful to state bust or waist measure for adults, age for children and the number of patterns desired. Price of all patterns to our Folks, see each address all orders to Pattern Dept., Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, Ont.



1129-Girl's Dress-A simple little costume for the growing girl is here illustrated. It would be hard to find a frock easier to make than this model, and it may be trimmed in different ways. In the illustration the trimming consists of braid and buttons. The neck may be made either high or low, and the sleeves short or long. Four sizes: 4, 5, 10 and 12 years.

1126-1129-A combination of velvet and plain material in the dresses nowadays is very popular. This combination can also be used to good advantage in making over a dress, as by cutting off a portion of the skirt, it can be made to look like a tunic, while the under part will be of velvet to match. By adding a touch of velvet to the waist and a velvet girle, one has a dress as good as new. This dress calls for two patterns, 10 for each. The waist is cut in size from 34 to 44 inches bust measure and the skirt from 22 to 32 inches waist measure.

1128-Lady's Dart Fitted Apron-The straps over the shoulder will stay in place, instead of dropping as some are apt to do, as the apron comes up around the arm closely. This style will serve as a great protection for the dress worn underneath. Three sizes: Small, medium and large.

1113-Lady's "Cover All" Blumber or Lounging Robe-Solid comfort is plainly apparent in the costume here illustrated. It would be especially suitable for the person who sleeps out of doors, or could also be used to advantage when one wishes to lie down without disturbing the hair, as the cap would be a good protection. The material required for this cap and robe is 8 1/2 yards for a medium size.

1125-Lady's Home Dress-Neatness and simplicity are the outstanding features of this home dress. The skirt is a three-piece model, a variety that is especially easy to construct. It is a good width at the bottom, measuring, about two yards. The waist has the popular elongated shoulder and is attractively trimmed with velvet collar and cuffs. An additional style feature might be added by wearing one of the new lace collars, high in the back, which harmonize nicely with a hat velvet collar like the one here seen. If preferred a deep velvet girle might be worn instead of the high waist. Six sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.

9910-Girl's Apron-When the little lassie comes home from school, instead of changing her dress, a neat little apron such as the one here illustrated, is just the thing to slip on to protect her dress. In the hot summer days, such a costume could be worn as a dress, which would be cool and comfortable. Five sizes: 2, 4, 6, 8 and 10 years.

1125-Girl's Coat, with or without Cape-To be really up-to-date in coat fashions this season it is necessary that they have, either in the skirt portion or in the cape. As the weather is so changeable, it is a good plan to finish the cape portion separately and it may then be attached with dots and worn when desired. Four sizes: 3, 5, 7 and 9 years.

Our Catalogue Offer We trust that our Folks who make good use of our catalogue offer. Our Winter of the Home Dressmaker is now ready for distribution, and by securing one of these a larger number of patterns can be selected from than we are able to display through Farm and Dairy. A 25 cent stamp sent along with your next pattern order will secure one of these catalogues.



Protein, (the nitrogenous matter) is the most valuable and necessary element in all animal foods. It builds up the flesh and keeps it in a generally condition. The food that contains more protein than any other is "MAPLE LEAF" OIL CAKE MEAL (Flax, ground or nutted) This meal is made by the best process and is guaranteed pure and unadulterated. Read this analysis—
ANALYTICAL CHEMIST AND ASSAYER 318 LEAMINGTON ST. WEST MONTREAL, MARCH 10, 1914. CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS (Laboratory No. 11781) of a sample of Oil Cake Meal marked "MAPLE LEAF" (Flax formers) Received from Messrs. Canada Linseed Oil Mills, Limited. The sample contained: Protein (Flax formers)..... 38.23% Oil (Flax formers)..... 4.82% Cane-Sugar (Flax formers)..... 33.12% 75.91% These figures show that this meal is a cattle food of very high grade. The large percentage of Protein or Albuminate, the food-forming matter, is a notable feature in Oil Cake Meal. (Signed) J. T. DONALD, Official Analyst to the Dominion Government.

CANADA LINED OIL MILLS, LTD.
TORONTO-MONTREAL

FOR SALE AND WANT ADVERTISING

THREE CENTS A WORD, CASH WITH ORDER

FIVE OF OUR WHITE WYANDOTTES Pulletts laid 1,000 eggs in one year at the International Egg Laying Contest. Some Cockerels for sale, bred from these, and from some other high record hens.—McLeod Bros., Stony Creek, Ont.

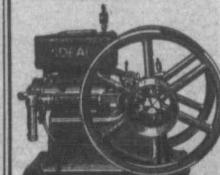
FOR SALE—White Wyandotte Cockerels, Gould and Leggs' pattern, \$2.50 a piece. Very choice.—M. G. Hutchinson, CANVAN, Ont. R. R. No. 1.

WHITE AND COLUMBIA WYANDOTTES, LIGHT BRAHMAS, S.C. WHITE LEGHORNS Over 30 years a breeder. Book and Eggs for Sale. Michael K. Boyer, Box 21, Hamonton, N.J.

FOR SALE—Iron Pigs, Pullers, Baiting, Baiting Chain, Wire Penning, Iron Posts, etc. all sizes, very cheap. Send for list, stating what you want.—The Imperial Waste and Metal Co. Dept. F. D. Queen Street, Montreal.

GASOLINE ENGINES

1 1/2 to 20 H.P. Stationary Mounted and Tractor



WINDMILLS
Great Crankless, Water Pump, Steel Saw Frames, Fans, Tanks, Etc.
GOULD, SHAPLEY & MUIR CO., LTD.
Renowned Windmill Regina Calgary



The Carrier For You

In choosing a litter carrier, one should consider all of the equipment necessary for a complete outfit: Carrier, Truck, Hangers, Switches and Spring Pole fittings. Do not place an order before learning of the many distinctive features to be found in Louden Equipment.

LOUDEN Litter Carrier

—is simple in construction, and easily operated. Carrier box is made of heavy galvanized steel, strongly reinforced with angle iron. Worm hoisting gear ensures maximum speed and power. Track is of high carbon steel and is easily joggled.

Write today for Illustrated Catalogue.

Our architectural department will supply free blue plans.
The LOUDEN MACHINERY CO.
 Dept. 32 - GUELPH, Ont.

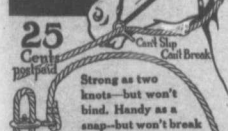
THICK, SWOLLEN GLANDS that make a horse Whinny, Roar, lay Throat Wind, or Choke-down, can be reduced with

ABSORBINE

also any Bunch or Swelling. No blister, no hair gone, and horse kept at work. Concentrated—only a few drops required at an application. \$2 per bottle delivered.

Book 3 K free. **ABSORBINE, JR.**, antiseptic liniment for Knotted, reduces Cuts, Wens, Painful, Matted, Varicose Veins, Ulcers. #1 and #2 a bottle at dealers or delivered. Book "Evidence" free. **W. F. YOUNG, P. O. Box 113, St. Mary's, Montreal, Que.**

Cheaper than Home-made Ties



25 Cent Postpaid
 Strong as two knots—but won't bind. Handy as a snap—but won't break.
 If you bought as good rope as the 1/2-inch Hard Rope that goes into this tie and fitted it with snap and ring—a flimsy thing at best—you would pay more than the price of Griffith's Handy Tie.

Griffith's HANDY ROPE TIE
 So simple you can put it on or off with your mitts on—strong and proof against slipping or binding. Live dealers sell them. If yours does not, we will mail one for 25c. Postpaid (West of Port Williams). Write today. Add for cost of money orders, on sale everywhere.
G. L. GRIFFITH & SON
 207 K
 Stouffville, Ont.

The Makers' Corner

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

Variation in Cream Tests
 Editor, Farm and Dairy.—In your issue of Nov. 19th, under the caption "Test of Cream Will Vary," Prof. C. E. Lee, among other statements, says that "the richer the milk the higher the cream will test. This explains why cream tests higher in winter than summer."

The first statement may be correct, but my experience in receiving separator cream at creamery did not bear out the last statement that cream tests higher in winter than in summer. For four years the average butter fat test of cream received from 40 to 50 patrons in winter and about twice that number in summer was figured out twice a month. The variation each year was from five to seven per cent, and the highest and lowest points were reached about the same time each year. The highest average per cent was during the last half of August or first half of September, and the lowest average per cent during the last half of January or first half of February.

Prof. Lee gives reasons why the per cent of fat in cream varies, and no doubt it is due to some of these reasons that the above variation took place, but I just wished to call attention to the fact that in actual practice the cream received at creameries does not test higher in winter than in summer. That is my experience. How is it with some of the other creamery "boys"?—Mack, New Westminster Dist., B.C.

National Advertiser of Cheese

Why not a national advertising campaign for the increased consumption in Canada similar to the campaign recently conducted by the Dominion Department of Agriculture on behalf of the fruit industry? Such was the question recently discussed at a meeting of the Montreal Press and Advertising Club, following on an address before the club by Chas. C. Nixon, B.S.A., of Toronto.

Business men coming to realize the close connection between urban and rural prosperity. Many of them are anxious to see more active measures taken for the promotion of agricultural development. The resolution adopted by the business men who compose the Montreal Press and Advertising Club reads in part as follows: "We would suggest that, in connection with the cheese industry, much good work might be done in getting Canadian consumers in Canadian towns and cities to appreciate the food value of cheese, and by means of literature, to follow the advertising, much worthy work may be accomplished to foster the great Canadian cheese industry right here at home.

"We understand that the home market for cheese is in a far from satisfactory state, and that Canadian consumers pay more for our own Canadian cheese than is paid by the consumers in London, England. Might we suggest that some investigation work be undertaken by the Department concerned to place the home market of Canadian cheese upon a better basis, and make cheese in suitable quantity and in suitable packages more readily available to our Canadian people.

"We also suggest that, inasmuch as it is apparent that the prosperity of Canadians in general rests so largely on the prosperity of our rural population, there being 65 per cent of the popula-

tion of Canada represented as farmers or being closely and directly dependent upon the farmers, some educational work be done by the proper Department of the Government in the interests of the farmers to give them knowledge and insight into the possibilities of salesmanship and advertising as applied to their interests pertaining to the selling and marketing of their produce. This could be accomplished by the publication of a monthly bulletin relating to selling problems and giving helpful information."

The Buyer's Side

Makers and patrons know their side of cheese business and their complaints are often voiced. It is not often, however, that we hear from the merchants in public. Eastern Ontario dairymen, however, had that opportunity at one of their recent conventions. Mr. W. C. Wieland spoke for the Montreal Produce Merchants' Association.

"The Montreal Produce Merchants' Association," said Mr. Wieland, "believe that all concerned in the dairy business should get what is rightly coming to them. I know that we are not generally given credit for such sentiments.

"I can remember," he continued, "when September cheese could be bought for nine and one-half cents to 10 cents. In 1903 all cheese bought for 10 cents lost the dealer money. Nowadays we pay 12 to 12 1/2 cents. Expenses have gone up, I know, but not in the same percentage as has the price, and I believe the farmer is getting a pretty fair price for what he makes."

Speaking more directly of his own business, Mr. Wieland said: "No business is conducted on such a narrow margin as the cheese trade. One-quarter to one-half a cent a pound is considered good profit. Winter stocks used to yield a decent profit, but now New Zealand cheese comes on the market during our winter, and it is the cheese that. Cheese bought at 12 cents to 12 1/2 cents here is sold to the consumer in Britain at 14 to 16 cents. Only occasionally does it reach 17 cents. Compare this margin with the ordinary margin of business, and you will see that it is narrow indeed."

The Farmers' Own Room

(Continued from page 4)
 be a place of rest and comfort and peace to the man if constantly disturbed. A little untidiness is sometimes a man's contentment. He seldom enjoys finding his pipe "pigeon-holed," or this week's paper on the mantel shelf. His papers may be indiscriminately scattered for the moment, or his bulletins and agricultural reports all over the floor over a hasty search for information. Let him put them away himself, or at least supervise the placing.

And, finally, it will become the most used room in the house, where the ladies do their correspondence or pursue their fancywork, while the husband reads aloud and the children climb on daddy's knee for the bedtime story.

By every means, every farmer should have a "room," call it office, den, smoking room, or what you will, but confine it to man's business equipment, and then let man, in a measure, be supreme.

Caution

A Pennsylvania farmer was the owner of a good Alderney cow. A stranger having admired the animal, asked the farmer, "What will you take for your cow?"
 The farmer scratched his head for a moment and then said, "Look-a-here! Be you the tax assessor or has he been killed by the railroad?"

Better Butter — Bigger Profits!



If you wish your butter to be smooth and uniform, use the

"BRITISH" Butter Worker

Adopted by the best dairies in Gt. Britain and Canada. Makes the butter firm—even consistent all through. Results in better butter and bigger profits!

Dept. Sold by dealers everywhere.
 D Three sizes—14 lbs., 16 lbs. and 20 lbs. each.

MAXWELLS LTD., 21 St. Mary's, Ont.

WANTED

We have again advanced our prices for Good Quality Cream. We could use yours. It will be worth your while to write us.

Toronto Creamery Co., Ltd.
 TORONTO, ONT.

CREAM WISDOM

The old statement that "no forgiver of figures in January will retrieve the losses of June" may be applied to cream shipping. Our prices have been just a little higher than the rest throughout the past summer. Discouraging shippers patronize us.

Valley Creamery of Ottawa, Ltd.
 519 Sparks St., OTTAWA, Ont.

EGGS, BUTTER LIVE POULTRY

Bill your shipments to us by freight. A dividend in the winter. We will attend to the rest promptly.

Egg Cases and Poultry Coops supplied free.
The DAVIES Co. Ltd.
 Established 1854 TORONTO, ONT.

CREAM WANTED

Patrons of Summer Creameries and Cheese Factories. We want your cream during the winter months. Highest prices paid for good cream.

Drop us a card for particulars.
Guelph Creamery Co., Guelph, Ont.

CREAM

We say least and pay most.

Money talks.
 Let ours talk to you.

Write NOW.

Belleville Creamery Ltd.

References: Molson's Bank, Belleville

SWEET CREAM

WANTED

Highest Prices paid throughout the year.

Write for Particulars to

S. PRICE & SONS, LTD.
 TORONTO

OUR FARMERS' CLUB
Correspondence Invited

NOVA SCOTIA
CAPE BRETON CO., N.S.
FALMON RIVER, Dec. 2.—Winter stabling and feeding has begun. Threshing is well swung. Local market conditions. Butter, eggs and dressed poultry are most in demand. The advent of the holiday season will no doubt increase the demand for the latter. The market is plentifully supplied with beef and pork at present. Apples and peaches are in demand respectively. Turnips and potatoes are each about 60c a bushel.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND
PRINCE CO., P. E. I.

CHARLOTTETOWN, Dec. 2.—The annual meeting of our Institute was held on Nov. 25th. The President, in his address, said the Institute was in a flourishing condition. He showed the advantages the farmers derived, viz., securing the services of two pure-bred bulls, one Holstein and one Shorthorn, at the small fee of 60 cts. We were able to secure first-class seed at a reasonable price. The cows brought 35 cts. per pound less than in sawed lugs and sold our lambs for 64c. cts. over 68 lbs. milk. Our Institute has done us very well. It goes to show if farmers were properly organized and buy and sell cooperatively, thousands of dollars would be saved.—J. D. M. L.

Morningside Holsteins

\$50.00 will buy a cow of Riverside Bir. Ayrshire, No. 25, 124, a grandson of Lady Ayrish, a champion cow at Guelph Winter Fair 2 years in succession. She has dam as a Jr. Yearling and gave in 84 mos. 10,100 lbs. milk, 42.0 M. at 17 cts. per lb. In 394 lbs. milk, 14.7 cts. 17 mos. 20 days lactating, 60 lbs. butter. He is in light color, excellent type, and weighs 650 lbs. Limited number of females bred to Hillier's Orms by De Kol, in whom are combined strength, capacity, vigor and production. Phone or write.

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A SPECIAL OFFER

Of Cows, due to freshen from Sept. 7 to December and some early in the spring. Also 20 Heifers and an entire crop of Bull and Heifer Calves of this year's raising. Write to

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SUNNYDALE OFFERS FOR SALE

Plus Burke. To avoid inbreeding. A bull of outstanding merit. 12 Young Cows and Heifers, from 6 mos. to 2 yrs. of age. Every cow of milking age in 80 M. daughters of such noted sire as Inka Sylvia Beets, Poole, No. 5662; Plus Burke, No. 9191; Sir Wainford Burke, No. 4194; Pontiac Hermes, No. 5642; Duchland Sir Heng. Maple, No. 6202.
Also Young Bulls, from 3 to 6 mos. of age, sired by Plus Burke, King of May Orms, Francis Heng, and Sir Wainford. We guarantee satisfaction with such animal sold. Write for pedigree and prices of each and see that you remember we are breeders, not dealers.

A. D. Foster & Sons, Bloomfield, Ont.

FORSTERCREST HOLSTEINS

Young Bulls and Heifers, richly bred, the blood of Lulu Kere, May Echo and other Canadian and world champions. Tested dams in Record of Merit or Record of Performance. A grandson of Lulu Kere should make you his sister. Price low for stock sale. Have to make room.

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Burnside Ayrshires

Winners in the show ring and dairy tests. Animals of both sexes. Imported from Canada bred for sale here and Long Distance Phone in house.

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Bears and Sows, from 3 works to 3 months old, sows in pig. Prices reasonable. Write

H. J. DAVIS - WOODSTOCK, ONT.
L. D. PHONE

QUEBEC
COMPTON CO., QUE.
heavy fall of snow, which has made ploughing for a few days, but it will all gone away again, and the weather is clearing. The cattle are high in price this fall, and so meat, of all kinds of feed, except cotton seed meal, which is selling at 11c and 11.50 a cwt., corn meal, 11.45 - H. G. O.

ONTARIO
VICTORIA CO., ONT.
LINDRAY, Nov. 25.—The district meeting of the R. O. D. A. was held here Nov. 19th. There were only about 100 present, and yet those present were fully repaid for coming. Cameron, our Dairy Instructor, presented 24 cheese factories under his supervision, 1,458 patrons, 7,282 cows and a decrease in the milk produced of 18 per cent over last year. L. A. Zuffel, of Kingston, dealt with the dairy situation, pointing with regret to the second or third place that he held in competition with butter from the other provinces. The solution he claimed to be systematic grading of the cream and payment according to quality. Zuffel's solution, Mr. Coleman, superintendent of our testing work, spoke on his subject. Mr. Heng, our Dairy Instructor, was again nominated director for the district.

HASTINGS CO., ONT.
THE WESTON, Nov. 25.—The dry weather of the past season has been making the roads crocks to dry, and some farms are unable to get water for their stock. Live stock will be water for their stock. The quarters in good condition, and the feed supply is abundant. The winter is successful season, although the milk supply was not so large as last year.—H. T. T.

WILLINGTON CO., ONT.
PERGUS, Nov. 25.—We have had very dry wintry weather for over a week and the snow is coming in. The weather is milder and the snow is going. A good crop of bad weather setting in early. Turpins and rations were both a good crop. Turpins are selling for 7c a bush. Hope are on the rise, but later are cheaper than last year.—W. A. M.

HALIFAXTON CO., ONT.
KINMOUNT, Nov. 25.—Winter set in very suddenly on the 24th with good sleighing. Stock came into the stable in good shape. Several cars of sheep and cattle are shipped full than this time last year. The low price of turkeys and fowl will put a check this time. However, they are very cheap, rarely being made at \$15 to \$10, which is formerly brought \$150 to \$200. Beef is 10c to 12c; lamb, 12c to 15c; turkeys, 10c; ducks, 12c to 15c; chickens, 10c; geese, 10c; butter, 30c; eggs, 25c; honey, 10c; potatoes, 30c; but, 40c; apples, 8c a barrel.—J. A. B. T.

GOSSIP FROM SUNNYDALE
Having a large number of daughters of Plus Burke and many cows bred to him, we are offering him for sale. He is a quality in milk, active bull, with outstanding pedigree. He is a straight, strong and square, weighs a ton in ordinary condition. He has proved a money-maker in his four years of stay at Sunnydale Farm, besides leaving a good string of daughters that are proving themselves winners in the show ring and in the dairy. He has same sire as Victoria Burke, milk 1 day 59 lbs. milk, 30 days 66 lbs. butter, 7 days 40 lbs. milk, 30 days 42.8 M. milk 12 lbs.
His dam is De Kol Plus, milk 1 day 106 lbs. milk, 7 days 64 lbs. butter, 7 days 26 lbs. milk 1 1/2 cts. 22.50 M. In 1 year 596 lbs. champagne yearly records for 1 year in Canada. The young cows offered are a large, strong set of cows, square lot, not an ill uddered or bad seated one on farm with but two exceptions. Most of the cows have just freshened, or will freshen within the next month. We are offering crop of herd, daughters of 30-b. milk cow and 20,000 lb. yearly milk cow, an 18th. young two-year-old, winners of dairy tests, winners of championship prize. These cattle are an extra good lot. We doubt if a better herd and individual lot could be bought in Canada or United States at the price we are offering these cows. Take a holiday Christmas week and see them and the young bulls that are also offered.

Worth While Cultivating Your Maple Grove Now
The Government's new protective legislation against adulterators of Pure Maple Syrup goes into effect on Jan. 1st, 1915. You better transplanters after that date! Maple Syrup makers will reap the benefit of their honest labor as last! Buyers of Maple Syrup will be greatly multiplied in number, and it will handomely pay farmers to cultivate their maple groves. The one Evaporator built for the best results in the "CHAMPION" - our price - often imitated, but never equalled, write for free booklet giving full particulars.

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Visit our Exhibit at the Fair Show, Quebec, Dec. 5th-10th.

BULLS FIT FOR SERVICE
One sired by King Pontiac Artis Canada, another by Prince Honorvold Piste, the greatest Canadian sire; 1 of his daughters as Junior 2-year-olds have records of over 23 lbs. butter each in 7 days. We are also offering 2 Young B. M. Cows, due in Oct.

BROWN BROS., LYN, ONT.
Hurrah to the Bazaar for Holsteins
At Farnside Stock Farms
15 Heifers rising 3 yrs., in calf, to freshen from Dec. 25th on. Price \$15 each, this month only. A few reg. Bulls from 6 months to 1 year old.

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Judging Horses, Sheep, Cattle and Swine; Slaughter Tests; Lectures on Breeding, Feeding, etc. Judging Grains and Seeds of other farm crops, Selection, Germination, Purity, etc.

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Varieties, Nursery Stock, Spraying, Fertilizers, Pruning, Marketing, etc. Classes in Apple Packing.

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JANUARY 12th to FEBRUARY 6th, 1915

Poultry Houses, Breeding and Mating, Judging, Feeding, Winter Eggs, Fattening, Dressing, Marketing, etc.

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JANUARY 4th to March 19th, 1915

Three months course in Factory and Farm Dairying. Summer Course in Butter and Cheese Making. Courses in Cow Testing and Ice Cream Making.

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Care and Management, Swarming, Queen Rearing, Diseases and Treatment, Quality of Honey, Marketing, etc.

For full particulars write for our Short Course Calendar, which will be mailed on request.

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President

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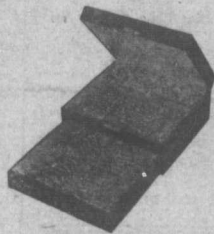
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