

FARM AND DAIRY

& RURAL HOME

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DEVOTED TO
BETTER FARMING
AND CANADIAN
COUNTRY LIFE



Peterboro, Ont., Dec. 30, 1915



A CROP TO BE PROUD OF, BOTH PURE BRED AND WELL BRED.

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Rural Publishing Co., Ltd., Publishers

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In Union There is Strength

A Department Devoted to Cooperative Agriculture

Encouraging Progress by United Farmers

Early Difficulties Have Been Surmounted—A Large Business Done—Dividends Declared—Financial Position Improving.

H. Bronson Cowan, Managing Director, The Rural Publishing Co., Ltd.

WHO says that the farmers of Ontario can't cooperate? More than this. Who will affirm that the farmers' movement that has now taken root so nicely in Ontario is not destined to become, within a few years, the equal of the similar progressions that of late years have worked such a transformation in conditions in western Canada? Read what follows and judge conditions for yourself.

A little over a year ago—November, 1914—I called at the offices of the Company, 100 Church St., Toronto, to find how the new Company and Association were progressing. This is what I found.

On the top flat of an untidily kept building, where the plaster had fallen off in places, with unwashed windows and unwept stairs, in a small front room, boarded off from a narrow hall-room and occupied by a few chairs and a makeshift table, the time had come when the future of the farmers' movement in Ontario must be faced. The bookkeeper of the Company had been working until ten and eleven and twelve o'clock at night for a very small wage for weeks, and had about reached the limit of his strength.

The work of organization was pressing. Farmers' organizations all over the province were calling for meetings and speakers. Practically none of them seemed to realize that not being backed by the government the men behind the movement might need funds with which to meet their expenditures. Sales had been slow. Commissions were practically nil. The opposition of numerous large business concerns was open and active.

Secretary J. J. Morrison had been struggling strenuously with the situation. In an effort to do the work of two or three men, he had been sleeping on trains nights, speaking at meetings during the day time, and between whiles endeavoring to answer correspondence, take orders for goods, look after shipments and give inspiration to the whole movement. For months he had not received anything in the way of salary. No man could stand the strain long. Mr. Morrison couldn't. He had already had one serious nervous breakdown. He was on the verge of another.

The afternoon I called I found that he had just returned from addressing a long series of meetings in the north-eastern counties. Part of the time he had had not over two or three hours' sleep a night. His strength was about exhausted. Before him were a series of meetings in eastern Ontario that he had promised to attend. The secretaries of the farmers' clubs were complaining because he had not visited them before. His funds were done. He did not have enough money to buy his ticket. At the moment even his wonderful fund of optimism and faith in the farmers of Ontario and in his own strength was at the breaking point.

The fourth occupant of the room J. Reynolds, of Solina, for the last 10 months showed a revenue and expense statement which, when holled down, and after deducting \$1,000, realized the absolute necessity that

existed that funds should be raised speedily. He had been doing what he could. He had called on farmers in his vicinity, explained the situation, and to their great credit some of them had bought shares of stock in the Company and paid him some money on them, although Mr. Good had made it clear that the Company might never last long enough to pay dividends. He had organized a few farmers' clubs and spoken at their meetings and raised a little extra money in this way.

The day we met, existing conditions were soon explained. Mr. Morrison needed \$50 if his engagements were to be kept. Mr. Good found that he had just that sum and paid it over.

Farmers' Company Declares a Dividend

At a meeting of the directors of the United Farmers' Cooperative Co., Ltd., held in the offices of the Company, Toronto, on Dec. 23-24, the following resolution was introduced:

Moved by C. W. Gurney, Paris, Ont. Seconded by John Pritchard, Gorrie, Ont.
"That we declare a dividend of seven per cent. (7%) on the paid-up stock of the Company as recorded on the books of the Company under date of Nov. 30, 1915." Carried unanimously.

The breaking point was passed. Hope revived. There were no surplus funds on hand, but there was a renewal of faith and glimpses of the sun could once more be caught from behind the clouds.

Another Crisis

Since then I have heard of a similar crisis that had occurred a short time before at Mr. Good's home. There were meetings at his home. Messrs. Morrison, Anson Groh, of Preston, and E. C. Drury, of Crown Hill. The work was pressing. There were no funds. Mr. Good had - in all his life - could spare. It had been expended. Mr. Groh and Mr. Drury had stock on the spot, made their first payments and again the way was cleared for a further prosecution of the work of organization.

What a Change

Last week I had the privilege of attending, in the fine new offices of the company, a little further up Church Street, at the meeting of the directors of the Cooperative Company and of the United Farmers of Ontario. What a change! No wonder. President Anson Groh reported that from the first of January to November 30th the Company had made total sales of \$215,917.45. The commission on these sales for 10 months had amounted to \$4,901.67.

Financial Returns

The report of the auditor, Mr. A. J. Reynolds, of Solina, for the last 10 months showed a revenue and expense statement which, when holled down, and after deducting \$1,000, (Continued on page 6.)

FARM AND DAIRY

& RURAL HOME



We Welcome Practical Progressive Ideas.

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.

The Recognized Exponent of Dairying in Canada.

Vol. XXXIV

PETERBORO, ONT., DECEMBER 30, 1915

No. 52

A Farm Partnership that Works Well

How Arbogast Bros. Run their 200-Acre Farm in Perth Co., Ont.

F. E. ELLIS, B.S.A., EDITOR, FARM AND DAIRY

ARBOGAST Bros., of Holstein fame, have followed the safe and sure road to success in dairy cattle breeding. This does not mean that they are making haste slowly. In fact, it is less than three years since the two brothers owned their first pure-bred black and white calves, and to-day their stables are full of pure-bred animals. They are rapidly achieving fame in dairy test work. This may look like going at the breeding business with a rush, but the story of the Arbogast herd is far older than the advent of its first registered animal. The history of the herd really started when Mr. Arbogast, Sr., and his two sons, Dave and George, who now run the farm, decided to develop a grade dairy herd that would be in a class by itself. So well did they succeed that they won first place in the Dairy Herds Competition conducted by the Western Ontario Dairy-men's Association, and with such a high average production that their record has never since been exceeded.

It was in working with these good grades that Dave and George Arbogast got their first insight into dairying as it should be, and received a training that has stood them in good stead ever since. When their father turned the farm over to them two years ago, they were all ready to go ahead and develop the pure-bred herd on which they had set their hearts, and do it at a rate that would have been unwise and unsafe under other conditions. When I visited their farm last spring I found a milking herd of 30 splendid pure-bred cows, and a total black and white population on the farm of 50 head.

Good Horses a Specialty

I would not like to give the impression that the cattle are the only branch of importance at Villa View Farm, as the boys have chosen to carry that place. They are all-round farmers. Good horses of the Clydesdale breed are a specialty. Altogether they have raised 20 pure-bred animals of Baron's Pride breeding, and at the time of my visit had three registered mares in foal. The mares work right up to the time they foal, but from then on they are not worked much until the colts are weaned. Through their horse department, nice sams are occasionally realized on animals sold, and working teams of the very best quality are available for the farm-work. And this is no small demand, as four teams are required for spring work.

It is the cattle, however, for which Villa View



The Big Stone House at Villa View Farm.

Farm is most widely known, and of their interest Dave Arbogast is the chief custodian. In the stables I found 20 cows, but in another few months it is expected that there will be 30 Holsteins milking. It is planned that they shall freshen in the fall, from October to December. The milk is shipped to Toronto, a distance of 100 miles, and it is in the winter months that the best prices are realized; hence fall freshening is favored. The difference in favor of winter milk is 30 cents a cwt. Arbogast Bros. have found also that the advantage in price is supplemented by a greater flow, as in the stable the cows can be given uniform conditions, there is time to give them the best of attention and the milk flow is greater in proportion. When turned to pasture in the spring, the new grass acts as a stimulant to a fair summer flow as well. "And then," remarked Dave, "winter is the best time to raise calves, and that is a mighty important consideration when one is handling pure-bred stock."

Feeding Methods

The advent of Hydro-electric energy in the district has somewhat modified the feeding methods on this farm. A five horse-power motor has been installed, and now the roots are all pulped, the straw cut, and the two, along with ensilage, mixed together several hours ahead of feeding, the whole making a most palatable mixture. Last year, several acres of corn were left over after the silo had been filled, and through the winter the corn was cut, mixed with pulped roots, and this mixture, too, proved more acceptable to the

cows than dry corn would have done.

"We didn't buy a ton of bran last winter," Dave informed me. "Our purchases of concentrates are limited almost altogether to cottonseed and oil cake. We feed cottonseed to fresh cows and the oil cake to cows that have been longer in milk, and to those that are coming fresh. Cottonseed is too constipating to be fed safely at that time. The main basis of our grain ration is the grains that we grow on the farm. In 1914, for instance, we had 3,000 bushels of oats. The fresh cows got three pints of cottonseed and three gallons of oat chop a day. During the first weeks of lactation they were fed chop three times a day.

"The roughage consists of about 40 lbs. of ensilage and 40 lbs. of roots daily. Hay is fed at noon. This may look like heavy feeding to some, but then, you know, there are farmers who

expect a cow to give a lot of milk without any extra feed. We feed our cows regularly three times a day for the first three or four months. Before freshening we start feeding rather heavily again, three times a day. We feed our grade cows in the same way. We want them to come in strong and in good condition. There is nothing like getting them off to a good start."

"Our order of feeding is about as follows: First thing in the morning we feed ensilage with the grain on the ensilage, and then the roots on top of that again. The milking is going on at the same time as the feeding. We feed hay or long straw at noon. The same feeding order is followed at night. If we had plenty of hay we would feed it twice a day and nothing at noon.

Order of Feeding

"An entirely different system of feeding is followed in the case of our herd bull. He never gets either ensilage or roots. We consider it safer feeding him oat chop, oil cake, and alfalfa or clover hay three times a day. He is then a surer breeder."

In 1914 the milk from 17 cows in the Arbogast herd brought in over \$3,000. But milk has become of almost secondary importance now, and the feeding of the pure-bred young animals is of as much concern to Dave as the feeding of the cows. In spite of the good prices received for winter milk, the calves get sweet milk for five or six months. This milk is supplemented during the first month with low-grade flour. From

one month on, the calves are fed increasing quantities of oats, ensilage, clover and alfalfa hay, along with the flour. The feeding of the flour is continued as a preventative of scouring. During the feeding hour, the calves, which at other times run loose in large stalls, are tied up in stanchions; this to prevent licking.

How the Farm is Handed

Mr. George Arbogast is the farmer of the two brothers, and his job is not a small one. Altogether there are 200 acres of land, 170 of which is under the plow. The rotation covers five years: Oats and barley, hay, pasture, corn or roots and oats. The second grain crop in succession on the land is generally manured lightly, sometimes as little as three spreader loads to the acre, the theory being that heavier manuring might induce rust. Altogether 50 acres are manured each year and the application is never more than 10 spreader loads to the acre, small and frequent applications being preferred to heavier applications at long intervals. The corn crop consists of 16 acres, only a portion of which goes into the cement silo, 14x40 feet. This last summer it was their intention to put up an additional silo 12x25 feet for summer feeding. Even this summer, however, there was a fair quantity of ensilage on hand; almost 20 feet of it in the big silo when the cows went to pasture.

I inquired of Mr. Arbogast as to his experience

with alfalfa, which I knew had been grown most successfully on the Ballantyne farm a few miles away. I was informed that five years ago they had seeded down with alfalfa a sheltered field, slightly sloping to the south-east, and particularly well drained. This had given an excellent crop every year since, running as high as four tons an acre. Then three cuttings were made. Several years ago in all their seeding, two pounds of alfalfa seed to the acre had been used to inoculate all parts of the farm. Their experience was, however, that alfalfa killed out somewhat readily, except on the one field mentioned. The hay crop, however, is of high quality, as a fairly heavy seeding of nine pounds of red clover, five pounds of timothy, and one pound of alsike is followed. "Many seed far too lightly," George remarked. "With a heavier seeding we get a finer quality of hay that a calf will eat."

Use of Power

The most appreciated use of Hydro-electric power at Villa View Farm I found to be the running of the milking machine. It is rather unusual to find breeders of such high-class stock as one finds in the Arbogast stables who are willing to risk a milking machine in their herd, but in this case the machine has given perfect satisfaction, has never caused udder trouble, and is heartily recommended to all dairymen, whether their herds be pure-bred or grade. At first

a small two-horse motor was put in on the recommendation of the Hydro-electric Commission, but this was found too small to run the grain grinder. The motor now is used for crushing grain, pulpings, cutting straw and corn, and running the milking machine. At the time of my visit, the brothers were planning to arrange it to run a hoist to take the grain off the load.

A small motor is attached to the power separator with a capacity of 650 to 700 pounds of milk an hour. This motor cost \$50, the larger one \$200.

And what of the running charges? The month-power bill during the winter averages \$12. This accounts for all the power used and for electric light all through the house and barn, also for an electric iron and toaster in the house. The rate is \$1 per h.p. per month and five cents per kilowatt hour for lighting. "We wouldn't want to be without it," Dave told me. "Our chopping at the mill alone used to cost us \$50 a year. The time that we save in milking with our electrically-driven mechanical milker is worth a great deal. This spring we estimate that we saved the time of three men and their teams one hour each day. This counts into money at a rapid rate.

Working together, and yet each with his own particular work to do, these two brothers are sure to make an outstanding success of their big dairy farm.

How Can I Conquer a Balky Horse?

It is First Necessary to Make Him Understand that You are His Master

H. G. REED, HALTON CO., ONT.

A FARM and Dairy subscriber is in trouble. He writes me of his difficulties as follows:

"I have a young mare coming four years old in June. She is off a French horse. I have worked her all fall, and she is a good worker, draws for all that is in her, but we can't drive her single. She kicks and goes back, also goes in a circle, and when she does go ahead, she goes at a great rate for two or three miles, and then stops whenever she pleases. If you tell her to go, she kicks and backs till she is ready to go off again, and then she won't go far. Would like to know what to do with such an animal."

In handling a vicious horse, there is one thing which is absolutely necessary in order to achieve success. The creature must be made to realize that when it comes to a fight between him and his master that his master is the stronger, and that he must submit. No man can fight a horse successfully without adopting methods to restrain the animal and prevent him from using his greatly superior strength against his trainer. This is often done in a very rough manner, in which the horse is very much frightened and often injured; but it can be done very effectually without either frightening or injuring the animal. When the skillful trainer takes a vicious horse in hand, he does not proceed to cure him of each form of vice which he may have, but one at a time till he has treated them all. He realizes that if he can convince the horse that he—the trainer—is also the master, the creature will submit to the higher power and give up the fight.

Throw the "Critter"

There is nothing that will take the fight out of a horse so effectually as to be thrown down and secured so that he cannot rise. He seems to realize his helplessness, and submits to superior strength. This may be done quickly and somewhat roughly with hobbles, or in another manner which, while it always takes more time and patience, yet wears out the horse's strength, and reduces his courage in the struggle, and if properly managed, the horse is not frightened nor injured by the treatment. To compel a horse to lie down, proceed in the following manner: Put

on a good strong bridle with a snaffle bit, also a stout padded surcingle with a strap attached, which can be buckled around the near fore leg at the fetlock, raise the near fore leg, buckle the strap around the fetlock, and you have your horse standing on three legs. The leg may be fastened up by simply bending the foot up to the elbow and fastening a strap around the forearm. Whatever method is adopted, it is of the utmost importance that the leg be securely fastened, for if the horse can get that leg free again, all your work will have been for nothing.

Then having your horse standing on three legs, fasten a longer strap to the fetlock of the off fore leg, and pass the end under the surcingle, stand beside the horse, about opposite the shoulder, the strap fastened to the off fore foot in your hand, the bridle reins in the left. Now, urge the horse to move. It may be necessary to have someone touch him with a whip. As soon as he rears to move, draw tightly the strap in your right hand, which will bring the other foot up to the body, and when the horse lights, he will have both knees on the ground. He will probably rear again and yet again, but every time will come on his knees.

Final Treatment

After a time he becomes exhausted, and will remain on his knees; then pull his head slightly towards you and push against his shoulder, and he will fall over on his side completely conquered. When in this position, speak kindly to him, rub his neck, make him feel that you are not going to hurt him, and that you are his friend. After a time, loosen the straps and let him up. Then put him to work, and if he shows fight, take him right out of harness and give him another lesson!

In putting a horse through his drill, the trainer should be an active, strong, and determined man. In no case should the trainer allow himself to get before the horse as he rears with knees tied up. One blow from either of those legs would put any man out of business. Stand well to the side, and there is no danger. Also, as the horse rears

from time to time, it will be necessary to guide him with the bridle so as not to get into a fence or other obstruction. Of course, on hard ground it will be necessary to protect the knees with pads; in deep snow or in a yard covered with straw, no protection would be necessary.

Learn to Live on a Farm

By Mary L. Oberlin

SOME one has said that the farmer's family faces two problems—how to make a living on a farm, and how to live on a farm. Although many people would answer unhesitatingly that every one knows how to live on a farm, while how to make a living is a very real problem, there is, after all, some doubt as to which is the greater problem.

Successful living in any place depends primarily upon the spiritual and mental attitude. One must be in sympathy with the natural environment in which he finds himself. The family on the farm must have a feeling of permanency. They must believe that it is the best place for them to live, the ideal place for a home, the place where the children have the best opportunity to develop strong bodies, sound minds, and the characteristics that make for efficiency. They must be open-minded and try to learn whatever they can that will improve farm conditions. They must believe in wholesome recreation for themselves and every member of their household. They must realize that all the really worth while things of the city, such as household conveniences and labor-saving devices, opportunities for education, for the enjoyment of music, art, or literature and the companionship of others, are within their reach at some times and in some forms. When they are convinced of these things and have learned "to love the wind and the rain, the growing things, the birds, and all the rest, the dawn, the early morning odors, and to find each part of the day, each twilight, and each nightfall filled with wonders," they will know how to live on a farm, and how to make a living on a farm will be less of a problem.

Our Live Stock Markets: Especially Beef Cattle

An Intimate Examination of World Wide Conditions in their Relationship to Live Stock Prospects

H. S. ARKELL, ASSISTANT DOMINION LIVE STOCK COMMISSIONER

IT is estimated that the value of live stock in Canada aggregates approximately three-quarters of a billion dollars. While this amount represents rather the capital invested by farmers in live stock and does not really indicate the actual value of the animal product of the farm marketed annually, we may observe at once that the total product marketed each year, cheese or eggs, represents a very considerable proportion of this total amount. A contrast then is immediately suggested between the value or the price obtained for this product as it leaves the farm and the value or the price paid for it when it reaches the consumer. This contrast raises one of the most important and difficult questions now awaiting solution in connection with the development of our live stock industry. It represents, in short, the problem growing out of the high cost of distribution.

By cost of distribution we mean, amongst other things, the legitimate services rendered by the commission man in selling the product, by the packers in transforming it into marketable meat, by the railway companies in carrying it, by the banks in financing the transaction, together with all speculative profits attributable to the business of distribution, and which result in depressing the price to the producer and increasing it to the consumer. It must be recognized at once that the process of distribution cannot be carried on without the banks, without the railway companies, without the packing firms, without the commission agents, and for all legitimate services rendered in this connection the producer and consumer must pay. But the question at once suggests itself—is the toll which is taken in the distribution of the product of the farm too great, and, if so, to what part of the business must the excessive cost be charged and what is the remedy which will provide against it?

The Economic Aspect

It would scarcely be proper, I think, at the present time, to consider the business resulting from the production and sale of our live stock without, at the same time, viewing that business from the standpoint of its relation to the economic and financial status of the Dominion. To illustrate what I mean, let me point out that Canada has this year an exportable surplus to sell on the markets of the world. Why should this be the case? Canada went through one exporting period, say, between the years 1890 and 1905, when she sold very large numbers of cattle and of sheep and large quantities of bacon to Great Britain and the United States. Following that period, however, there was a gradual decline in Canadian exports of live stock products, until in 1910 and 1911 our exports in these commodities was practically nil. Then again, in 1913, we started to export largely and through 1914 and 1915 our exports have increased.

The reason for this is perhaps clearer than we think. During the first period referred to, that is, prior to 1905, Canada was known as little more than an agricultural country. Her man-

The Live Stock Situation

Who can analyze accurately market situations nowadays? War and industrial depression combined have served to throw all established trade connection into chaos. Never before was information so needed to guide live stock producers as at the present time. In the article adjoining, a portion of an address delivered at the Ontario Provincial Winter Fair, Canada's Assistant Live Stock Commissioner, Mr. H. S. Arkell, endeavors to analyze the situation. The section of the address published this week deals especially with beef cattle, and for this class of live stock Mr. Arkell foresees a future full of possibilities for establishing a great export trade. In a future issue Farm and Dairy will publish Mr. Arkell's analysis of the situation as it affects sheep and swine.

ufactures were in their infancy; her railroad mileage was comparatively small. The profits of the farm represented the wealth of the country. About that time, however, a change took place. Immigration rapidly increased, manufacture was extended, mining was developed. Railroad construction went forward by leaps and bounds. Lumbering, owing to the demand for building material of all kinds, became a valuable asset to the country. As you will observe by these facts, the tide of labor employment turned from the farm to other industries. As a natural result, therefore, consumers of good products increased very greatly as compared with the producers. Naturally, then, during the following period, our exports dwindled, and there was a rise in the price of foodstuffs commensurate with the local demand.

The Balance of Trade

Then a change took place. To provide for all this constructive industry, Canada was obliged to borrow heavily to finance her productive activities. We became an importing rather than an exporting country. The balance of trade or, in other words, the excess of imports over exports amounted in 1912 to \$225,000,000, in 1913 to \$300,000,000, and in 1914 to \$180,000,000. Hitherto we have credited this adverse balance by borrowing from Britain or, in other words, we have paid our debts and added to our loans. We buy more than we sell, but, as our capital resources have so increased as to warrant it, we have paid by consolidating the debt. The financial crisis, resulting, first, from the bursting of the real

estate bubble, then from the cessation of development work, and finally from the war, faced the country, with the payment of this debt. We must, therefore, increase our exports or suffer a dissolution of our national credit.

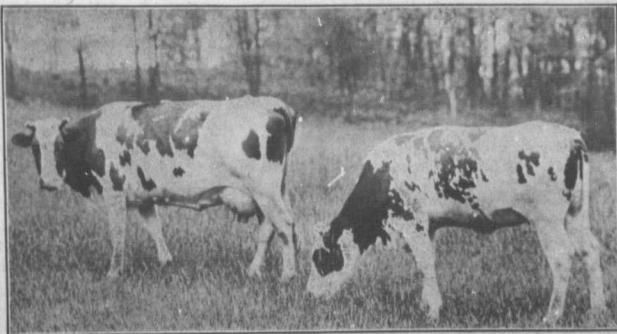
This explains the reason for our portable surplus. Prices for foodstuffs had gone above the ability of the consumer to pay for them. Consequently the consumption was cut in two. People are living less luxuriously, are eating less meat, and, in other ways, are spending less than during the years preceding the present hard times. With the curtailment of consumption, meat has become available for export, and we are now obliged to look abroad to find a market for our stock.

Agriculture the Permanent Basis

This situation suggests another important point. The Honorable Mr. White has stated that the export of munitions and of agricultural and animal products has saved the credit of Canada. What does this mean? The manufacture and export of munitions will continue only so long as the war lasts. The manufacture and export of foodstuffs may continue so long as the world need demands it. It means then that the attention of the whole nation, financially and industrially, is being turned toward the importance of agriculture as a source of national wealth. It means, too, that agriculture has an opportunity to come to its own again in Canada such as has not been given it for many years. It will be the business then of Governments, Federal and Provincial, to give to agriculture better facilities for the carrying out of its business than have hitherto been provided. It will mean that it shall be the business of the whole nation to see that agriculture is in a proper position to yield its full return to the revenues of the country. Our export trade is paying the nation's debts, and that you may understand the extent to which this is the case, I may state that, for the fiscal year 1911-12, agricultural exports amounted to 55 per cent. of the total export business; in 1912-13 to 68 per cent.; and in 1913-14, to 54 per cent., while for the last 10 months of the war to October 31st, 1915, it amounted to 47 per cent. During that same period exports exceeded imports by the amount of \$36,600,269.

I suggested a few moments ago that agriculture had an economic mission to discharge in the development of the country. By building up a great live stock trade, we shall add definitely to the wealth of the country. This can be done

better in this fashion than even by the production of gold. The world does not now want gold; it wants food. Of what use is gold to the people of Belgium or Poland or Serbia or to the enormous armies of Europe? Gold in exchange, even as payment, for goods is not looked upon with favor. The United States preferred to have payment in bonds or, in other words, in credit. Gold yields no revenues; bonds and credit do. Consequently I need say little more or offer no further explanation in (Concluded on page 9.)



For Well Bred Live Stock the Future Demand Will Exceed the Present.

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Ottawa Winter Fair

HOWICK HALL, OTTAWA
JANUARY 18-19-20-21, 1916

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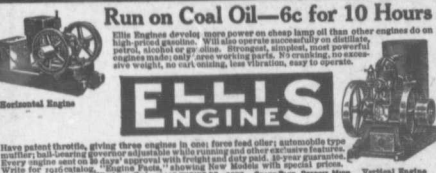
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UTILITY BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS

Comprising Best Strains of A. A. College Bred-to-Lay Stock

OUR MOTTO:
"Early Maturity and High Egg Production"

ORDER NOW! Brooder's selected on Production Basis. \$2 to \$4 each. Eggs for 1916 Hatching. Poultry all Farm raised.

WALTER H. SMITH, B. S. A. ATHENS, ONT.

WHY

not sell your surplus Stock now? Write our Ad. for Farm and Dairy to-night. Tell our 31,000 readers what you have for sale

FOR SALE

Pure-Bred Silver Wyanadotte Cockerles, most exhibition and laying strain \$10.00 each; also a few good Barred Rock Cockerles.

Wilfrid A. Hesser, B. R. 2, Pickering, Ont.

FOR SALE

Choice Pure Breed Cockerles, Buff Orpington, 13.00 each.
S. C. White Leghorns, 12.00 each.

Write for particulars
F. H. REEBO, R. H. 1, MARKHAM, ONT.

10 Days Free Trial

Charges Prepaid Send No Money

NEW COAL OIL LIGHT

Beats Electric or Gasoline



We don't ask you to pay us a cent until you have used this wonderful modern light in your own home ten days—even prepay transportation charges. You may return it at our expense if you are not perfectly satisfied. We will pay you \$1 to every possible cent for 10 nights. You can't possibly lose a cent. We want to prove to you that it makes an ordinary oil lamp which has a candle, bees electric, gasoline or acetylene, lighter and is put out like old oil lamp. Tests at 33 leading Universities and Government Bureaus of Standards show it **Burns 70 Hours on One Gallon** common coal oil, and gives more than twice as much light as the best round bulb open flame lamp. No odor, smoke or noise, simple, clean, no pressure, won't explode. Several million people already enjoy this powerful, steady, steady light, nearest to sunlight. Guaranteed.

\$100 Will Be Given to the person who shows us an oil lamp which makes such a challenge if there were the slightest doubt as to merit.

equal to the new Aladdin (both of other gives in our circular) Write for our special introductory offer under which you get your own lamp Free for showing it to your friends. We fit quick for 10-DAY Absolutely Free Trial. Send coupon to nearest office.

MANITOWA LAMP CO., 210 ALABAMA BLDG.
Largest Eastern Coast (N.Y.) Wholesaler Lamp Buss in the West
Montreal, Can.

Encouraging Progress by United Farmers

(Continued from page 2.)
grant from the western farmers' organizations, showed as follows:
Receipts: Commissions paid, \$3,883.70; commissions not yet taken, \$475.07; and returns on binder twine account, \$1,935.53. Total, \$5,294.30.
Expenditures: Organization, \$1,174.77; office expenses, \$378.54; rebates, \$383.15; rebate account, \$466.77; salaries, \$2,185.29; general expenses, \$361.27; rent, \$103; and miscellaneous expenditures, making a total of \$4,668.62. Profit, \$603.88.

Assets and Liabilities

The statement of assets and liabilities (devoid of bookkeeping frills and omitting the stock liability) showed as follows:
Assets: Bank balance, \$736.98 (note that, will you? Not too bad for a youngster, is it?); cash on hand, \$13.54; unpaid subscribed stock, \$1,202.50; accounts receivable, \$195.58; commissions not posted, \$475.07; office equipment, \$314.69. Total, \$2,943.64.
Liabilities: Accounts payable, \$36.45; unpaid salaries, \$347.56; rebates not paid, \$466.47; United Farmers of Ontario, for membership dues, \$229.21. Total, \$1,138.60.

Organizations

Secretary McKeon reported that he had the name of 468 farmers' organizations in the province, of which 168 were active and buying supplies through the United Farmers' Co., 150 by the United Farmers' Association, 40 were farmers' clubs and 33 were granges. Of the granges 15 held stock in the United Farmers' Co. and 12 were affiliated with the United Farmers' Association.

Stock Account

On the first of November 138 shares of stock had been sold worth \$3,460, on which \$2,335 had been paid. With the foregoing figures before them the directors, on motion of Mr. Gurney, seconded by Mr. Pritchard, had no hesitation in declaring a dividend of seven per cent. on the paid-up capital stock. The directors of the payment do not permit of the payment of a larger dividend. Profits above seven per cent may be returned to the clubs purchasing through the Company in bonuses based on the total purchases or used for reserve purposes.

Other Gains

The foregoing statement does not of course show the thousands of dollars the company has saved farmers on the binder twine and other supplies, nor does it show over \$700 that has been paid back to the secretaries of local farmers' clubs in commissions.

These Present.

The members of the two boards of directors present were Messrs. Anson Grob, Preston; J. H. Halbert, Melanchoy; J. J. Morrison, Arthur A. E. Vance, Forest; S. C. Drury, Harry; A. H. Powers, Cronin; John Z. Fraser, Burford; John Pritchard; Gurney; S. L. Schuyler; C. W. Gurney, Paris; L. Beck, Yarrow, Shallow Lake; W. H. Hunter, Verner; R. H. Johnson, Omenaca and E. Van Allan, Aultsville. All these men have done valiant service on behalf of the Company and of the Association.

President's Address

Mr. Anson Grob, president and general manager, warned those present that while the Company has made most encouraging progress, it still has many large difficulties to overcome. Every possible effort must be taken to get the binder twine taken up and to get the Company made good advancing along safe and tried lines.

It was decided to hold the annual

FRIDAY JAN. 13th
FRIDAY JUNE 13th

These dates mean nothing to a "NEW-WAY" direct-cooled engine because it "does and does right" the year round. No hoodon days—no water to freeze—cannot overheat—guaranteed for life.



Read the following letter from one whose word carries conviction with it:

Guaranteed for Life
House of Refuge, L'Orignal, Ont.

Dear Sir:—
In reference to the two "NEW-WAY" engines which we purchased through your local agent, Mr. Haverd Durand, of (Anklett Hill), we wish to say that we are highly pleased with both of these engines. Our first "NEW-WAY" engine was purchased about 100 days ago and has run half of each day every day since then, pumping at the water used in the house but not over 100 lbs. of water in a minute and several attendants. This engine has also been used for cutting corn, cutting lumber, wood, etc.
About the same time that we purchased the first "NEW-WAY" engine we also purchased a water-cooled engine for use in the laundry, but as we had frequent trouble with it we finally replaced this water-cooled engine with a second "NEW-WAY" direct-cooled engine which has been running a large power washer two days of each week for every week. This second "NEW-WAY" requires very little attention, and runs the most days in summer. We would not think of buying any engine other than a direct-cooled "NEW-WAY." (Signed)

SISTER ST. FELIX DE VALOIS,
Superintendent

All sizes 1 to 12 H.P. at reasonable prices. Send for our handsomely illustrated catalog No. 43.

The "New Way" Motor Co.
Of Canada, Ltd.
10 Bruce St. — TORONTO, Ont.

ABSORBINE STUFFS LAEMNESS

from a Bone Spine Ring Bone, Sprain, Blow, Side Burn, or similar trouble and your going sound. Does not blister or remove the hair and horse can be worked. Page 17 in pamphlet with each bottle told how to use \$2.00 a bottle delivered.

Horse Book 9 K free.

ABSORBINE, JR., antiseptic liniment for mankind.

Reduces Painful Swellings, Enlarged Glands, Gout, Venas, Bruises, Varicose Veins, Vaginitis, hemorrhoids, Ailments. Will tell you more if you write. \$1 and \$2 a bottle at dealers or delivered. Book "Evidence" free. Manufactured only by W. J. VALENTINE, Montreal, Can. Absorbine and Absorbine, Jr. are made in Canada.



The Harvest Tells

what fields need Plant-food the most. Ask us to help you build up your soil a 50-page book, "Thumper Cropp," is full of valuable pointers on fertilizing.

FREE if you mention this paper.

Guns & Shur-Crop Fertilizers

22 Queen's Road, Toronto.

GILSON THIS GASOLINE ENGINE \$47.50

Attention! Attention! This is the most powerful, most reliable, most economical, most durable, most compact, most modern, most up-to-date, and all it is capable of doing is to give you a 50-horse power engine for \$47.50. It is the only engine of its kind in the world. It is the only engine of its kind in the world. It is the only engine of its kind in the world.



All But One of These Little Folks Are Looking for Homes.

These children are wards of the Oshawa Children's Aid Society. For particulars use the article adjoining "More Children Needing Homes."

meetings of the Company and of the Farmers' Association on the first Wednesday and Thursday in February in the St. James' Parish Hall, corner Church and Adelaide Sts., Toronto. The Dominion Grange will hold a meeting Tuesday evening of the same week. A splendid program was prepared for the various meetings, copies of which will be printed and distributed shortly. Messrs. E. C. Drury, C. W. Gurney, W. L. Smith, H. B. Cowan, J. J. Morrison and A. Groh were appointed a committee to gather information which might help the conventions in the drafting of resolutions when the time for such action arrives.

A discussion was held as to whether or not the Company should continue to pay commissions to the secretaries of the local organizations on the business they do through the central. It was realized that local secretaries should be well paid for their work but it was felt by some that it would be better were they paid direct by their local organizations. Paying the secretaries commissions has the effect of leading business concerns to offer commissions also as some are doing—and this may create a dangerous situation. Messrs. Cowan, Smith and Pritchard were appointed a committee to gather information and lay it before the clubs so that it may be discussed at the annual meeting.

Mr. C. W. Gurney reported on his recent trip west to attend the meeting of the Canadian Council of Agriculture in Winnipeg. He told of the warm welcome the delegates from Ontario had received, and concluded by recommending that steps be taken to bring about a closer identity of interests between the Ontario Cooperative Apple Growers' Associations and The United Farmers' Cooperative Co. Messrs. Drury, Gurney and Pritchard were appointed a committee to see what steps can be taken towards the publication of a monthly or semi-monthly paper or bulletin for circulation among the affiliated clubs.

It is expected that the annual meetings in February of the Company and of the United Farmers' Association will be much the most successful held since the inception of the movement.

More Children Needing Homes.

WE have just received the following letter from Mr. G. E. Minns, Inspector of the Children's Aid Society at Port Hope: "The Children's Aid Society of Northumberland and Durham have a few children at their "Home" in Port Hope waiting adoption. Will some childless, Christian homes open their doors to these homeless little ones and have these homes made bright-er."

A letter comes also from Mr. E. C. Hall, Inspector at Oshawa, along with a photograph of a group of children for whom he is desirous of securing homes. In describing these children he begins with the bright little boy on the left, of the illustration herewith, whose name is Wallace. He is five years of age, with curly black hair, black eyes, sunny disposition, entertains himself for hours. He is healthy and well built. The boy next Wallace will be two years old next July. He has light hair and blue eyes. Leonard, the next boy is almost eight years old, hair neither dark nor light, gray-blue eyes, good disposition, and a healthy boy. The next boy Kenneth, Mr. Hall tells us is a lovely good-natured, blue-eyed boy, six months old. He is a perfectly healthy child and will cheer the heart of any childless couple. Walter is next and is a brother of Wallace. He is about nine years old with black eyes and hair, straight built, wiry, healthy, a keen lad and well behaved. The next boy, William is three years old and is a brother of the little boy next Wallace. He has blue eyes, very light hair and is a fine boy. No. 7 has been placed.

Mr. Hall also adds that if "any man of strong will and kind heart wants to tackle a boy 16 years old who is a live wire, let us hear from him." Another that has just reached us from the agent of St. Vincent de Paul Society, Hamilton, requests that we publish the names of wards they now have for whom they desire homes. Mr. Glinn draws our attention to the fact that they are not allowed to send wards out of the Province of Ontario. The names are: Celia G., 8 years of age; Helen F., 7 years; Michael G., 4 years; Stephen P., 4 years and Henry P., 2½ years.

The Season's Greetings

To all Dairymen, East, West and everywhere

We wish you Prosperity in 1916

Your prosperity is going to be in direct proportion to the **QUALITY** of your product. "Highest Quality"—"Highest Prices". Help yourself. Properly equip your factory to produce Quality goods.

THE DE LAVAL LINE

stands for the best there is in quality producing dairy machinery.

- The Alpha Pasteurizer**
- The Alpha Churn and Worker**
- The Alpha Hydraulic Printer**

Three winners for Buttermakers.

See them at

Renfrew, January 5th - 6th
St. Mary's, January 12th - 13th

then ask the man who uses them. Performance, rather than claimed performance, is our argument.

Every ALPHA user is an ALPHA Booster.

Full particulars on request

DE LAVAL DAIRY SUPPLY CO. Ltd.
PETERBORO, Ont.

MONTREAL WINNIPEG VANCOUVER

Dairymen's Convention

THE

DAIRYMEN'S ASSOCIATION OF WESTERN ONTARIO

49th ANNUAL CONVENTION

AND

Winter Dairy Exhibition

ST. MARY'S

WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY

JANUARY 12 and 13, 1916

COME!

REDUCED RATES ON ALL RAILWAYS

For Programs apply to

ROBT. MYRICK, Pres. **FRANK HERNS, Sec.-Treas.**
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When You Write—Mention Farm and Dairy

FARM AND DAIRY

AND RURAL HOME

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, \$1.00 a year. Great Britain, \$1.20 a year. For all countries, except Canada and Great Britain, add 50c for postage.

ADVERTISING RATES, 12 cents a line flat, \$1.50 an insertion. One page 48 inches, one column 32 inches. Copy received up to Saturday preceding the following week's issue.

UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVES

STOCKWELL'S SPECIAL AGENCY

Chicago Office—People's Building.

New York Office—Tribune Building.

CIRCULATION STATEMENT

The paid subscriptions to Farm and Dairy number 21,000. The actual circulation of each issue, including copies of the paper sent subscribers who are but slightly in arrears, and sample copies, varies from 21,000 to 22,400 copies. No subscriptions are accepted at less than the full subscription rate.

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

OUR GUARANTEE

We guarantee that every advertiser in this issue is reliable. We are able to do this because the advertising columns of Farm and Dairy are carefully edited as the reading columns, and we seek to protect our readers. Should any advertiser herein deal dishonestly with you as one of our paid-in-advance subscribers, we will make good any loss of your loss, provided that this transaction occurs within one month from date of this issue, that it is reported to us within a week of its occurrence, and that we find the facts to be as stated. It is a condition of this contract that in writing to request you state: "I saw your advertisement in Farm and Dairy."

Readers shall not pay their bills at the expense of our subscribers, who are our friends, through the medium of these columns; but we shall 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 consider."—Bacon.

The Late Mr. Speakman

THE death of Mr. James Speakman, President of The United Farmers of Alberta, has been heard with regret by farmers throughout Canada. His loss will be felt especially by the organized farmers of Canada, more particularly those of the prairie provinces, and especially those of his own province of Alberta.

The late Mr. Speakman had a striking personality. Born in England, where he lived until he was about six, his family then moved to Germany where he lived until he was about eighteen, later returning to Great Britain. Brought up under these conditions, Mr. Speakman was intimately acquainted with European politics, and could speak German as fluently as English. In England he moved in circles where he obtained a thorough grounding in economic principles, including the principles of free trade in which he was a firm believer. Some years ago he moved to Canada, and took up farming in the vicinity of Calgary, where he soon made the worth of his forceful personality felt in the farmers' organizations of that province. In conferences with the business interests, Mr. Speakman invariably championed the farmers' cause in a manner that was a credit not only to himself but to the farmers of Alberta. It was only natural, therefore, that a year ago he should have been selected as President of The United Farmers of Alberta, and that he should have been appointed also as a member of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, representing the farmers' organizations of Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

Readers of Farm and Dairy who read the report published in Farm and Dairy recently of the conference held in Winnipeg during November between the business interests of the west and the farmers' organizations, will remember the able manner in which the late Mr. Speakman re-

plied to the spokesmen for the business interests. As usual, he went to the middle of the subject in a few sentences, and in a five-minute speech completely swayed the large meeting to his point of view and moderated materially the plans which had been prepared by the business interests after several months of careful effort.

The late Mr. Speakman was a man above middle age, unassuming, but aggressive when need be, simple and kindly in disposition, filled with a warm desire to advance all worthy causes and especially those of the farmers, and therefore a man with many friends and much beloved by all who knew him. Farm and Dairy is assured that the organized farmers of Ontario unite in the general expressions of regret at his death, and in assuring the bereaved relatives of their deepest sympathy.

Profits and Cows

IN the little "vest-pocket size" state of Connecticut, some valuable survey work has recently been completed. In one area, sixty-nine farms were surveyed and the results, which show how important is a good quality of live stock to profitable dairy farming, are convincing enough to speak for themselves.

On fifteen farms, where the milk receipts per cow were over \$100, the average labor income of the proprietors was \$762. On seventeen farms, with average receipts per cow of \$75 to \$99, the average labor income was \$361; on nineteen farms, \$60 to \$74 a cow, \$183 labor income; and on eighteen farms, where the income per cow was less than \$60, the farmers actually made less than interest on their investment, and fell \$265 behind on the year's operations.

The results of this survey indicate clearly the necessity of good live stock and the importance of the work that is being conducted by our dairy record centres and cow testing associations. A still further analysis of these Connecticut results shows that the farmers specializing in dairying made considerably less money than those having one or more money crops. It seems that in dairy sections, better cows and more money crops should become the community's agricultural programme. These findings, we believe, will be endorsed by the most successful dairy farmers of Eastern Canada, where conditions are similar to those in Connecticut.

"The Traffic"

UNDER this heading, Jas. R. Simpson, M.D.U., of Chicago, renders a terrible indictment of the liquor traffic. In figures as awful as they are true, he tells the extent of its horrible work, then adds:

"Thus far we have listened to the story that figures tell, but they cannot tell all. They give only the outline of the terrible work that is going on around us. They cannot picture to us the wretched squalor of a drunkard's home. They cannot picture to us how many unkind and cruel words strong drink has caused otherwise kind and tender hearted husbands and fathers to utter to their native ones. They cannot tell us how many heavy blows have fallen from the husband's hand upon those whom it is their duty to cherish and protect. They cannot tell us how many fond expectations and bright hopes which the fair young bride had of the future, have been blasted and turned into bitterest gall. They cannot number the long weary hours of night, during which she has anxiously yet fearfully dreaded the heavy foot-fall at the door. Figures cannot tell how many scalding tears the wives shed, nor how many prayers of bitter anguish and cries of agony God has heard them utter. They cannot tell how many mothers have worn out soul and body in providing the necessities of life for children whom a drunken father has left destitute. They cannot tell us how many mothers' hearts have been broken with grief as they saw a darling son become a drunkard. They cannot tell us how many white

hairs have gone down in sorrow to the grave mourning over drunken children. They cannot tell us how many hard fought battles the drunkard, in his sober moments, has fought with the terrible appetite; how many times he has walked the floor in his room in despair, tempted to commit suicide because he could not conquer the demon. We cannot search the record of the other world and tell how many souls have been shut out of that holy place, where no drunkard enters, and have been banished to the region of eternal despair by the demon of drink."

These words are true; every drunkard's home bears testimony to the honesty of the writer. And the worst feature of the whole traffic is that it is legalized by the laws of the land. During the first week of January many Ontario municipalities will endeavor to remove from their communities the blot of a legalized liquor traffic. Farm and Dairy, interested as we are in everything that means uplift and progress, urges upon Our Folks their duty and privilege of fighting against the demon traffic with their ballots where possible and elsewhere with their money and their prayers. Let us have done with it.

Smut Losses

THE loss to Ontario grain crops in 1915 caused by smut, can never be accurately estimated, but we are safe in saying that the total depreciation in crop yields due to this one disease, totaled many millions of dollars. James Laughland, the district representative for Simcoe county, in a report made to the Department of Agriculture, has attempted to estimate approximately the smut losses in his district. In Simcoe county, he states, there were 130,000 acres of grain affected by smut and the average crop loss was at least ten per cent. Estimating the yield of oats on this 130,000 acres at thirty-five bushels an acre and valuing them at forty cents a bushel, a ten per cent crop loss would mean \$189,000.

This enormous loss is for only one of Ontario's two score or more of counties. Mr. Laughland figured further and shows at what comparatively small cost these losses might have been prevented by the use of formalin; 6,500 pints of formalin at a cost of \$9,600 would have treated all the seed grain required for the 130,000 acres of crop.

Were the full meaning of these estimates appreciated, there would be a great run on formalin next spring, and there will be. Formalin properly used is the best preventative of smut on oats and it takes a season like that of 1915 to make its value fully known.

Americans and Brothers

(Farm and Fireside, Springfield, Ohio)

PEACE: When to the east, west, north and the south, the great fact of existence is War. Our neighbors on the north—the Canadians, our fellow Americans—are in the midst of war. Their agony comes home to us most of all, for they are nearer to us than cousins. They are our brothers. We know them, and respect them and love them. To the people of our border States, from Maine to Washington, the Canadians are closer, both in physical proximity and in that nearness of spirit which makes for fellowship, than Maine is to Nebraska or Washington to Florida.

The Canadians are simply not aliens to us, no matter what the laws and the flags and the oaths of allegiance may say. They are our sort. They understand us, and we know them. They are the best neighbors any nation ever had.

And the youth of Canada is in arms. An army of young Canadians who would fit in nicely at a party in your neighborhood-to-night—a larger army of them than Grant or Lee ever commanded—are in arms to-night, drilling on the green meadows of England or dying in the bloody trenches of Flanders.

Our Live Stock Markets

(Continued from page 5)

This regard. The world needs food. We are in a position to help produce it. The country needs such an asset as the production of food will allow. I would ask, therefore, that, in considering our whole live stock trade, we do not forget to view it from its economic aspect. In connection with which, by building and developing it as best we can, we discharge an obligation to many suffering human beings, and at the same time to the financial requirements of the country whose name we bear.

Cattle

In referring to the market for cattle as for the other classes of live stock, I would prefer to analyze very briefly the general situation with respect to demand and supply in this country and in the world's markets. A description of market movements and the local requirements of butchers and packers would, of course, be interesting, but, for the purpose of this talk, I would like to be able, if possible, to bring to bear upon the problems of production in Canada, the relation of the world's market to our local development.

As has already been pointed out, Canada had this year a surplus of cattle for export. This exportation in Eastern Canada consisted in the shipment of 10,679 head to France and of a large number of cutters and canners and a moderate number of high-class export cattle to the local market. The latter went largely into the kosher trade.

In canned and dressed beef we have also exported considerable quantities, canned beef to the amount of \$620,889 pounds, and dressed beef to the amount of 21,553,973 pounds. The great increase in the export of canned beef has been due to the sale of this commodity to the British Government for army use. Frozen dressed beef, a few shipments of which have gone and are going forward, has been purchased for the same purpose. The explanation of our having a surplus for export has already been given.

The British Market

As you are aware, the Department has made the strongest efforts possible to secure the sale of Canadian beef in Great Britain. In this we have been partially successful, and are hopeful that further contracts may be secured. We believe that Canada has now an opportunity to establish an export dressed meat trade such as she may not expect to obtain were we to delay our operations. If Canada lags in the market, other countries will step in and secure the trade against us, to our own great disadvantage in the future. On the other hand, with such a demand as exists at present and may be expected in the future, if we can quietly and steadily establish the sale of our meat in European markets, we stand to secure a very profitable share of that trade as it develops.

I need not refer at length to the situation which exists in Europe. In addition to the destruction of her herds in the war zone, France has had to draw from her supply in such an extent as to seriously impair her normal cattle production. The former Minister of Commerce for France estimates that that country will need to import annually at least 200,000 tons of cold storage meat from the present until some years after the war ceases. France has also already made inquiry regarding the purchase of live cattle in Canada to provide for the upheaval of her cattle population. The extent of the destruction of cattle in Belgium does not require comment. With respect to Germany, we have been advised through public

channels that the German government is requiring the reduction of its cattle by one-third, in order that the cereal products normally fed to cattle may be available for human use. The Italian market has also been opened up for the importation of meat.

Britain as a Foreign Purchaser
Great Britain has been largely charged with the purchases of meat for the allied countries. In this connection, she has taken all the available supply in Australia, and her purchases in the Argentine have been such as to impair the quality and reduce the numbers of productive cattle in that country. These purchases have raised the world's price to such an extent that United States and Canada are now able to tender at a profitable figure. In fact, as has already been stated, considerable quantities have already been exported from North America.

The regular sources of supply, then, of exportable meat are apparently unable to meet the demand at a normal price. Little help may be expected for some time from Australia.

Drought in that country has greatly reduced the numbers of cattle and the flesh of those remaining to such an extent as to make them unmarketable. Advances from different sources would seem to indicate that temporarily, at least, Australia is dropping out of the market. The Argentine is exporting all that is available, but an increase cannot be expected, as already stated. The demand for meat has trespassed upon the productive power of that country and has appreciably raised the price. In North America our cattle production during the past year or two has been good, and our cattle, during the current year, at least, have gone to the market in good shape. United States admits, however, that she cannot expect to continue an exportation without very greatly increasing her cattle supply. Stockmen in United States have freely stated that Canada was in a better position to quickly provide an exportable surplus, owing to her smaller population and her great natural resources in land and feed. This, then, is our judgment as suggesting Canada's opportunity to establish her trade in meat in the world's market.

The Department is doing all it can to foster this development and is arranging to keep the farmers informed regarding market prospects.

One thing should be said. If Canada provides an exportable surplus, we must expect only to receive an export-price. Water naturally finds its own level. If the price is unduly high in one country, trade will turn to another. We must expect, therefore, to meet the competition from the other sources of supply. Clearly production, owing to demand, will be augmented in these other countries, it being clear that they are as alive to the situation as we. When time again adjusts supply and demand, our prices in Canada will naturally fall. We believe, however, that it is altogether unlikely that, for some years, these will go below a profitable basis, and, as already suggested, Canada would seem to be in a particularly favorable position to capture a share of the world's trade, to her own great advantage.

DE LAVAL
CREAM SEPARATORS

The original in 1878
In the lead ever since

"I can vouch for it"

1916



To speak wisely may not always be easy, but not to speak ill, requires only silence.

A New Year's Resolution

(New England Homestead)

IT was the last day of the Old Year, and Ethel and Alice Addison were on their way to the village, where the former taught in the grammar school, and the latter attended the Academy. They were pretty, well-dressed, vivacious girls, popular in the community, in constant request for church and neighborhood service, and having a very good opinion of themselves and their powers. This morning they were exulting in the fact that the morrow was a holiday, and therefore they would be free to carry out various plans of their own.

"What do you think?" said Ethel, as they walked along. "Dorina has been to father again about leaving home and getting married!"

"She has!" cried Alice. "What did he say?"

"What could he say?" replied her sister. "He told her that neither you nor I was able to take up the house-keeping now, and he couldn't possibly get along without her. It seems queer that she will persist in bringing up this subject over and over, when she can see, as well as anybody, how things are. It is very selfish of her, I think, to keep stirring things up this way, just for her own pleasure and Andrew's."

"I don't know about that!" said Alice thoughtfully. "She's kept house ever since she was eighteen—eight years, Ethel—and she's been just as good to us, and given us as much as mother could have done, if she'd lived, and I think if I were in her place I should feel as if it was about time for somebody else to step into the gap, and give me a chance to do as I want myself."

"I'm sure I don't see who there is to do it!" said Ethel sharply. "I certainly can't give up my teaching to keep house for father, and you aren't out of high school yet."

"I shall be this spring," returned Alice, and—and Ethel, I can't see why it's any worse for you to give up a few of your years than it is for Dorina to have spent so many for us, or than it would be for me to give up everything, and the myself down to housework at my age."

"If you feel it your duty to keep house for father, so Dorina can leave home, do it!" snapped Ethel. "I don't have my own life to live, and I don't propose to spend the best years of it drudging in a farmhouse kitchen. Neither, if you'll take my advice, will you! Dorina is just fitted for the place she's filling, and she will never be much better off in father's house than married to Andrew Burns, and living in his shabby little cottage, and it would be a real kindness to help her to realize it!"

Alice was silenced, but not convinced. Ethel's superiority in years and learning, and her confident manner often cowed the younger girl

when she instinctively knew that selfishness was the real animating motive which controlled her sister. Moreover her own self-interest was touched, since it was not only possible, but highly probable that if Dorina resigned her position, Ethel would rebel flatly against taking the vacant place, and she herself might be forced into it—and Alice loved good times and freedom, and hated hard work and responsibility! So she said no more on the subject, and they were soon chatting about something else.

Dorina's Case

Meantime in the big farmhouse kitchen, Dorina, the older sister, was doing up the morning's work with swift, practiced movements, and as she worked, she was thinking bitterly of her father's refusal to permit her to lay down her home burden, and to marry her lover, Andrew, who had

already waited three years for her, and who seemed apt to continue to wait indefinitely. She had tried to give her motherless sisters a mother's love and care, and she had succeeded only too well. They had grown to feel that it didn't matter whether Dorina had good times or not, whether she was disappointed or not, whether she got her share of happiness for what she put into the family, or not. It was the attitude which many mothers have to meet, in their children, but it was doubly unjust in this case, since Dorina had just the same girlish tastes as her sisters, and the same right to happiness that they had.

Her father's reason for refusing to release her was as selfish as those of her sisters. He knew that Dorina was far more capable than either of his other children, and he also knew that either girl to assume Dorina's duties, it would be a hard thing to persuade it would be a hard thing to persuade she took the easiest way, and clung to Dorina, and because she was meek and unselfish thus far he had prevailed.

"It isn't fair!" she murmured stormingly. "It isn't fair! the others ought to take their turn now; I've done my part! I've a good mind to tell them so. Not that it would do any good—her voice trailed off into silence, but the light in her eyes grew stronger and brighter as she worked on.

She and Andrew had waited patiently, perhaps far too patiently. Were they not entitled as well as the rest of the family to be a little selfish concerning themselves?"

That night the entire family attended the watch-meeting held in the church vestry, the two younger girls going with their father, and Dorina, according to custom, with Andrew. On the way to the church, he was naturally eager to know how his sweetheart's request, which he had known she was about to make, had

prospered. When she reported the result, to his great surprise he burst out laughing.

"Why do you laugh?" she asked reproachfully.

"Wised Associations!" rejoined Andrew. "Let me tell you. The telling consumed the rest of the day, and all the next morning, fully ten minutes at the doorstep after they reached the farmhouse. When she entered the house at length it was to find the two girls hovering over the base-burner in the living-room.

"I'm frozen and starved to death!" cried Ethel pettishly. "Can't you make some cocoa, Dorina, and give me a little lunch before we go to bed?"

Dorina had anticipated the request, and had made some preparations to grant it before in the cocoa and a tempting supply of cakes and cookies and her sisters and their father gathered round to do them justice.

One of Dorina's talents, which was much appreciated by the family, though it was her ability to cook extremely well. Neither of the other girls cared to practice that very important art, but left it to the older sister.

"What an inspiring meeting!" exclaimed Ethel, as she nibbled and sipped. "How ably Mr. Noble spoke, and how clearly he said that every one of us should make New Year's resolutions, and then keep them! I resolved as he was speaking to be more unselfish and thoughtful for others this year than ever before."

"What he said about being just to others impressed me most," chimed in her father. "I resolved to try to be more just to those with whom I have to do; to try to see the side of things, as well as my own."

He resolved to be more hard-working and faithful in my school-work and at home," added Alice. "Dorina, have you made any resolutions?"

Dorina looked up from her cup of cocoa. If she had not been so overshadowed and almost effaced socially by her younger sisters she would have been called a pretty girl. Even as it was, there was something about her Quakerish demureness which attracted some discriminating observers more than the showier qualities of Ethel or Alice.

"I usually don't bother to make resolutions at New Year's, especially," she returned. "Every day I resolve to make it the best I've ever had this year, I have made one brand new resolution."

"What is it?" asked Ethel interestedly, for Dorina seldom spoke of her matters.

The older sister smilingly refused to tell and all their urging could not beguile the secret from her. They were finally obliged to retire for what remained of the night, none the wiser on the subject.

The next morning when, rather than usual, Mr. Addison shivered later into the kitchen to build the fire, he was astounded to see a note tacked upon the tea kettle handle, and he lost no time in untying it, and tearing it open. It was addressed to him, and the writing was Dorina's.

"Dear Folks:

"I wouldn't tell you what my new resolution was, last night, because it would have sounded so awful after the splendid things you had determined to do, and still, I really believe that my resolution will do more to actually help you to keep yours, than if I had said I meant to be more unselfish and kind to you."

"I can see how I have spoiled Ethel and Alice, and encouraged them to think of themselves first, by always being at hand to do whatever they didn't want to do themselves, and how I have prevented you, father,



In the Grip of the Frost King.

"The snow had begun in the gloaming,
And busily all the night,
Had been heaping field and highway
With a silence deep and white.

Every pine and fir and hemlock
Wore ermine too dear for a earl;
And the poorest twig upon the elm tree
Was ridged like dew with pearl.

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from getting my point of view sometimes, by simply keeping still, when I ought to have shown you clearly that you were doing it. And so my resolution is this: From now on, I am going to think of myself just enough to keep others from growing more selfish than I, and less so, and in carrying it out, I have gone with Andrew this morning to Mr. Noble's to be married.

I hope you will get along nicely without me, and I am sure you will if you can only live up to the program you outlined last night.

Yours lovingly, with best wishes for a Happy New Year.

DORINA*

—New England Homestead.

The Upward Look

Travel Thoughts, No. 15

A New Year's Thought—Transformation

ON the way to the beautiful San Diego Exposition, we spent many hours on the desert. I had expected to find those hours wearisome and monotonous, but it was quite the reverse. That desert, instead of being flat and uninteresting, had a strange beauty and variety all its own. It was never quite level, but extending, seemingly endlessly, were mounds, hillocks, towers, turrets. There was also a great variety of coloring, not only from atmospheric changes, but also from the gorgeous, beautiful flowers and shrubs.

One peculiarity is the shortness of life of some of these flowers. One day there will be a great stretch of exquisitely colored, beautiful bloom; the next day this will all be gone. One wonders if one's memory or vision was at fault, but the memory of this short-lived vision is so vivid, that one knows it has been a reality. Then I realized clearer than ever before the meaning of the verse: "The desert shall rejoice and blossom as the rose."

This seems to be a fitting thought for the New Year. Can we make it the key-note of this one, upon which we are just entering? There are so many needing an encouraging word, a noble example, a helpful help. Will we out of the desert of waste time and lost opportunities, bring forth the flowers of self-sacrifice?

Many of us with bitter disappointment realize that in this dying year, we have made little, if any, progress in conquering besetting failings and faults. Can we out of the desert of failure, bring forth the bloom of self-conquest? Also with humble contrition, perhaps we realize that we are not nearer our own highest ideals. Will we out of the desert of this failure also produce the blossom of noble endeavor? But to make the desert of our failings and faults rejoice, it is only possible, by frequent and close communion with the Creator of the rare, beautiful blossom of the desert.

—I. H. N.

Results of our Utility Contest

OUR Utility Contest is closed, but not before we received some very excellent letters. If these letters are representative of the labor savers that are in the homes of our Folks, we certainly cannot be accused of being behind the times in any sense of the word. And why should we be? Who live on the farm are entitled to up-to-date homes and conveniences quite as much as our city sisters.

It has been rather difficult to decide which letter should be awarded first place, but we have finally selected the one written by Mrs. An-

thony McNeil as worthy of first prize, which is a standard cook book and a year's renewal subscription to Farm and Dairy. All others who have contributed and whose letters appear, will receive a year's renewal subscription to Farm and Dairy.

Making Work Pleasant

Mrs. Anthony McNeil, Peterboro Co., Ont.

THERE are probably many women on the farm who, like myself, are still without any immediate prospect of attaining to the more important modern conveniences in the house, such as a water system and who may not even be able to lay claim to the possession of such a simple thing as an up-to-date washing machine. It is such women as those who need more than the others, to take advantage of every labor and time saving device they can obtain for the accomplishment of the lesser duties of their household work. I would like to draw attention to one or two such small conveniences that I have tried and found helpful.

The first is the bread mixer. To those who have to bake bread frequently, this is the greatest comfort. The long and tedious job of mixing the flour with the batter by hand is thereby entirely avoided. The bread mixer costs around two dollars and a half I believe, and is made in two sizes. It is very much the size of an ordinary pail. The batter is made in the mixer and when ready for the flour to be added, it is clamped to the table by means of a clamp provided with the machine. The flour is added and three minutes' steady turning of the handle will mix the whole thoroughly and all without soiling a finger. Every busy housewife with a large, hungry family should try this bread machine and see if it is not worth while.

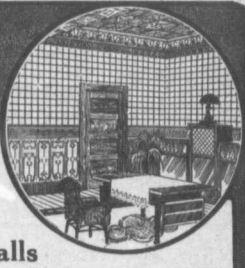
My second little convenience is a double sousepan for porridge. One nearly ever uses the land I suppose, porridge is eaten for breakfast. I believe a large majority, however, still keep to the single sousepan, and the more one uses the double sousepan is that it can be put on over night, or indeed at any time of the day, pushed to the back of the stove if the fire is hot, lest the water will boil away, and the more one can be sure of having perfectly cooked porridge. When it comes to washing the breakfast dishes, the advantage of the steamed porridge will be seen in the much greater ease with which the pot will allow itself to be cleaned.

My third and last, can scarcely be deemed a convenience, inasmuch as it is merely a little device of my own for converting a painful necessity into what may be easily a "thing of beauty," if not actually "a joy forever." I refer to the iron table linen. Darns however neatly executed, do not tend to enhance either the beauty or value of the object darned—as a general rule. But listen to my little plan.

When a hole or worn place appears in a tablecloth, I just draw in pencil all round the place to be darned, a design harmonizing as far as possible with the color of the cloth, say a leaf or flower and then proceed to darn the whole design. The final effect is that of a piece of embroidery work, rather than the ugly, unattractive darn. Lace curtains could be treated in the same way. This scheme needs to be tried to be appreciated and I advise any woman who would like to turn a tiresome necessity into an artistic effort, to make a trial of it.

A broom, dust pan and dust rag holder on each floor, saves steps also a sewing basket containing needle, thread and thimble.

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- UXBRIDGE, six octave piano case organ, walnut case, sliding fallboard, automatic full length music desk with two engraved panels, 11 stops, including Bass and Treble Couplers, Forte, Melodia, Diapason, etc. Grand organ and knee swell. This organ has been carefully re-built by our expert, and is just as good as when new. Special bargain price. \$68
- THOMAS, six octave piano case organ, full length music desk, lamp stands, 11 stops, including Vox Humana, Bass and Treble Couplers, Viola, Forte, etc. Grand organ and knee swell. Home-proof pedals. A new instrument which has become slightly shop worn. Carries new guarantee. Regular \$99 price, \$150. Special bargain price

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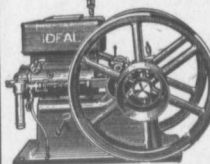
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Numerous people in comfortable circumstances, we are able to afford a winter tour, have the mistaken idea that a trip of this nature is most expensive. This is not so. Thanks to modern railway facilities, an extensive trip, both interesting and educational, may be made with speed and comfort at a comparatively small cost. Why not investigate?

The Canadian Pacific Railway offers particularly good service to Detroit, where direct connection is made for Florida via Cincinnati, Ohio, and Atlanta, Ga. Jacksonville, Florida, is reached second morning after leaving Detroit. Excellent connections for Florida can also be made via Buffalo.

The Canadian Pacific-Michigan Central route (via Michigan Central train tubes between Windsor and Detroit) will be found the ideal line to Chicago, where direct connection is made for the Southern States. New Orleans is reached second morning after leaving Toronto.

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The Dining, Parlor and Sleeping Car service between Toronto, Detroit and Chicago is up-to-date in every particular. Connecting lines also operate through sleeping and dining cars.

Those contemplating a trip of any nature will receive full information from any C. P. R. agent, or write to M. G. Murphy, District Passenger Agent, Toronto.

The Towhee

THE towhee, chewink, or ground robin as it is variously known, inhabits nearly the whole of the United States east of the Great Plains. It breeds from the Middle States northward and winters in the southern half of the country. Naturally associated with the cabird and brown thrasher, it lives in much the same places, though it is more given to haunting hedgerows along roads and fences.

After snow has disappeared in early spring an investigation of the rustling so often heard among the leaves near a fence or in a thick hedge will frequently disclose a towhee



hard at work scratching for his dinner in the manner of a hen; and in these places and along the sunless border of woods old leaves will be found overturned where the bird has been scratching for hibernating beetles and larvae. The good which the towhee does in this way can hardly be overestimated, since the death of a single insect at this time before it has an opportunity to deposit its eggs, is equivalent to the destruction of a host later in the year. The towhee has also been credited with visiting potato fields and feeding upon the potato beetle.

Its vegetable food consists of seeds and small wild fruits, but no complaint on this score is known to have been made. So far as observation goes, the bird never touches either cultivated fruit or grain; in fact, it is too shy and retiring even to stay about gardens for any length of time.

A New Year's Thought

HELLO there! What have you been doing with yourself? Haven't seen you for a month," cheerily calls out your neighbor as he passes you on the road, to some bright morning. "Oh, nothing much, just sort of sticking around," you reply, and pass on cheered by the hearty greeting. But suppose that you are journeying along life's highway, you should come face to face with Time, himself, and he should call out, "Hello there, what have you been doing with yourself?" and he insist upon a definite reply. Suppose he should say to you, "One year ago, I gave you a strong body, a clear mind, a happy heart, and three hundred and sixty-five days, a big investment. Have a right, to insist on an honest answer, when I say, 'Hello there, what have you been doing with yourself?'"

If you could say, "I have invested myself, my time, my thought, my heart interest in a bigger, stronger, more efficient self," you might pass on cheered by the greeting.

If you could say, "I have put my thought, my heart interest in a bigger, stronger, more efficient self," you might pass on cheered by the greeting.

But if you could not point to a single thing you had added to the world's wealth, if you could not mention the names of any fellow brothers who had been made better or happier by your use of yourself, what would you be permitted to journey longer?

It is a wholesome question to have echo through our hearts as this old year slips away and a new one stretches out before us. "Hello there, what have you been doing with yourself?"—Successful Farming.

Good Styles for Our Winter Wardrobe

Farm and Dairy patterns shown in these columns are especially prepared for women and girls of the Women Folks. They can be mailed upon to the latest models and include the most modern features of the paper patterns. When send us Farm and Dairy your order please be careful to state the size and the measure for which you require the number of pattern desired. Price of all patterns in Our Folks, 10c each. Address all orders to Pattern Dept., Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, Ont.



NOW that winter weather has set in earnest, we who have delayed purchasing or making our heavy winter garments such as dresses and coats, will be especially interested in the previous styles. We notice that by degrees plain in the skirts are coming back. Some are kilted all around, while others have the side pleats turned back from the plain front panel. The kilted effect is very becoming to slight figures as it tends to make the figure rounder, while side pleating is more suitable to stout persons.

Coats are decidedly loose this season. Instead of the kimono sleeve, however, the sleeves are set into an enlarged armhole. All the coats are made to close snugly at the throat, which tends to give them, however, are fashioned so that they may be rolled back and the neck worn off if desired. Fur edgings on collars, cuffs, pommels, the edge of the skirt, bottom of the tunic being shown on collars, cuffs and even for edging around the boot-tops.

1523-Girl's Dress—This practical dress is very neat in appearance, simple and yet stylish. It closes down the centre front, being trimmed with buttons and contrasting material. The pockets in this model are one of the style features of which we have no doubt, the majority of girls will use to good advantage. Four sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years.

1525-Girl's Midway Dress—Middies are worn this winter quite a good deal, and a very neat midday dress can be made from blue or white cloth, the style of the dress shown here. This midday fashion is very smart, and the style of the dress shown here, which makes it so easy to put on. Collar, cuffs and gimpie may be made of cream cashmere. The skirt will look well pleated or shown. Five sizes: 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.

1525-Lady's Costume—A dress that is somewhat out of the ordinary and which

should appeal to those anxious for something new, is the costume here shown. No loose panel effect in back, while the front of the skirt is laid in an inverted pleat and is otherwise plain.

1529-Costume for Misses and Small Women—Box pleating is winning considerable favor this winter season and here we have a style worked out with box pleating effect. The waist of this costume has a short notion effect over the skirt. The lace collar and cuffs and buttons are all the trimming necessary. The skirt of this costume measures three and one-quarter yards at the lower edge with pleats drawn out. Three sizes: 14, 16 and 20 years.

1525-Lady's Kimono—One of the most charming kimono styles we have noticed for some time is the one here illustrated. Such as a morning robe should be made very dainty indeed from silk material, trimmed with wide lace collar and cuffs and laid around waist line effect. It would also be very pretty made from almost any of the fine kimono materials. Three sizes: small, medium and large.

1522-Lady's House Dress—A house dress such as the one shown herewith should prove a favorite with almost all home dress makers. To add a chic touch, the pocket, cuffs, collar and belt of contrasting material are all the trimming needed. Either long or short sleeves may be made, although for a working garment we believe short sleeves are more practical. Six sizes: 34 to 44 inches bust measure.

1520-Lady's Shirt Waist—The style features of this blouse are the yoke effect around the front and the convertible collar. This would make up nicely in French blouse or in any of the other pretty figured material. Buttons are also the trimming used on this blouse. Seven sizes: 32 to 44 inches bust measure.

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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.

Ready for the Winter

MOST Canadian factories close in fall and remain vacant for several months. Unless proper precautions are taken, a serious deterioration of equipment may occur during the idle season. Some of the points to be attended to are mentioned by the cheese expert of "Chicago Dairy Produce." The directions that he gives for winter are as follow:

"When the factory is to be closed for a few months, it is particularly important that all utensils and machinery should be scrupulously cleaned. Naturally every maker aims at keeping his utensils clean all the time, but the cleaning necessary for daily use is not sufficient for winter storing. The acidity contained in the whey with which all factory tools come in contact, causes rust to set in at an alarming rate, unless precautions are taken. This is most notice-

special resistance during the constant heating of summer making. Vats are especially inclined to rust at the point where the faucets are placed. The casual bending and straining of the faucet often causes the tip to become cracked and broken, and while it may not leak, the surface is injured and forms an opening for rust to set in, especially while not in use.

"In factories where steam is used, the same precautions apply. To this is added the proper care of the boiler and the piped connections. It is very unwise indeed to leave the piping connected during a period of idleness. Whenever it is possible, disconnect the piping and after thoroughly cleaning it, stand it on end for the winter. The little sediment forming at the connections that is almost unnoticed when in operation, quickly forms scales and rust when not in use. Anyone familiar with the running of a boiler will know at once what this important part of the equipment requires.

Use Paint Liberally.
"It is also a good plan to paint the iron parts of the presses and vats with a good kind of iron paint or enamel at this time of the year. Most factorymen seem to prefer to do their painting in the spring, just before the busy season begins. This is, of course, very well. But it may just

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CHEESEMAKER WANTED by the Vienna Joint Stock Cheese Company for the year 1916. Natural gas used as fuel. Make for the year 1915 over 70 tons.—Address E. H. Buefl, Secretary, Vienna Joint Stock Cheese Co., Vienna, Ont.

MAKE YOUR BIKE A MOTORCYCLE
At a small cost by using our attachable outfit. No special tools required. Fits any bicycle. Easy to install. Fits any bicycle. Easy to install. Fits any bicycle. Easy to install.
SHAW MANUFACTURING CO.
Dept. 138, Gatesburg, Kan., U.S.A.

MAN OR WOMAN WANTED to distribute war literature. \$150 for sixty days' work in your community. Square time may be used.—Winston Co. Limited, Toronto.

BOOKS at lowest prices you can get through Farm and Dairy, including all the latest books on agricultural subjects. Write for our Book Catalogue.

We pay highest Prices for FREE
RAW FURS
And Remit Promptly
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More Trappers and Fur Collectors send their Raw Furs to us than to any other five houses in Canada. Because they know we pay highest prices, pay mail and express charges, charge no commission, and treat our shippers right. Result, we are the largest in our line in Canada. Ship to us today and deal with a Reliable House. No shipment too small or large to receive our personal attention. We sell Guns, Rifles, Traps, Animal Bait, Sheepcalk, Rabbit Lard, Fish Hooks, Fish Line, Fishing Tackle and all the accessories. All these books fully illustrated and sent FREE ON REQUEST.

A Big Barn on a Big Dairy Farm in Oxford Co., Ont.

It is on the farm of John Anderson, one of the extensive dairy farmers of that county.

able on the hoops, which will corrode more or less during the time not in use, unless the strictest preventives are used. Hoops stored for the winter should first be thoroughly scraped and washed until they are bright all over. Then they should be thoroughly dried and a light coat of grease applied before being set aside. The greasing of the hoops may seem old-fashioned to some, but experience indicates that this old-fashioned way is still the best one to keep them from rusting. Secondly, the hoops should be placed in a dry room with no chance of the moisture accumulating. This is especially to be observed where the factories operate all winter, and only part of the equipment is stored.

Vat Treatment

"The vats likewise need attention. It is perhaps needless to call attention to the necessity of draining the water out of the self-heating vats. But this is not all that is necessary to keep the vats from wearing out more in winter than they do in summer. The dampness of the water compartment will cause rusting to go on very quickly, unless special corrective measures are taken. It is a good plan to take the milk pan out of the vat-stands and to turn it upside down over the lower part of the vat. In order to ensure no corrosion, either use the greasing plan, or else apply a coat of paint to the outside of the milkpan. This will also help to give the pan

as well be done in the fall, and will serve to keep the things right for the winter. A good washing in the spring will give the equipment that is painted a few months before, just as bright an appearance as if it were painted then.

"The curd mill is another item that needs special attention. The hopper of the mill often comes into contact with the salt, either in salting or in milling after the curd is partially salted. A generous greasing of the hopper and knives is necessary when storing the curdmill.

"Supplies should also be put away with care. Rennet must be kept tightly corked, or it will lose its strength and cause you to miscalculate later on. Color must also be kept corked and from freezing. Other supplies must be kept in a dry place. Naturally no rules can be laid down, but in storing equipment for the winter it is well to remember that 'an ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure.'"

Excerpt

"**A**RE you of the opinion, James," asked a slim-looking man of his companion, "that Dr. Smith's medicine does any good?"
"Not unless you follow the directions."
"What are the directions?"
"Keep the bottle tightly corked."

39th ANNUAL CONVENTION

Dairymen's Association of Eastern Ontario

WILL BE HELD AT
RENFREW, JAN. 5th and 6th, 1916

Farmers' Day
JAN. 5

Don't miss this Big Treat. Consider Dairy Farmers, Cheese and Butter Makers from Toronto to the Eastern part of the Province. Plan to meet your friends here. You will find that there will be two of your most happy and profitable days of 1916.

Cheese and Butter Makers' Day
JAN. 6

YOU WILL

Hear Instructive Addresses. Meet and exchange ideas with other Dairymen. Hear your own problems discussed and your difficulties explained by such men as these:—

- Prof. J. H. Grisdale, Ottawa; A. Leitch, B.S.A.; G. G. Publow; Geo. H. Barr; Prof. H. H. Dean; W. Bert Roadhouse, Toronto; L. A. Zufelt, Kingston and many other recognized authorities on dairying.

Bring the Ladies along with you. Ladies are specially invited to attend the Evening Sessions.
COME ALONG and be one of us for Your Two Best Days of 1916.

Drop a card to the Secretary for a Programme and full particulars of this Big Convention.

J. A. SANDERSON, Pres. Oxford Station
T. A. THOMPSON, Secy. Almonte

1915

the milk containing 35.56 lbs. fat. Her sire is Ormayo Jane Fani 42641, her dam Seale Aggie Newman 32511, both of which are freshened at the age of 4 years, 11 months 19 days. She was bred by Mr. Ernest M. Johnson of Ricksfield Springs, N.Y.; her fortunate owner was Mr. Oliver Cabana, Jr., of Elmira College, E.I.T. As the new queen of the 7-day dynasty she displaced the great cow K. P. Pontiac Lane 106212, whose record for four years, made three years ago, is 565.9 lbs. milk containing 35.83 lbs. fat. The test of this wonderful cow was made under the supervision of the New York State Agricultural College, under different supervisors being employed in the conduct of the test. Not only is the amount of fat produced remarkable, but so also is the quantity of milk, the average being over 103 lbs. per day. But six other cows producing as much milk in seven days have produced over 500 lbs. fat; the best of these six being Seale Vale 42620, 4y. 7m. 11d., 755.45 lbs. milk containing 31.11 lbs. fat. Ormayo Jane Seale Aggie falls short but eight in its milk, while bettering it at production by nearly five pounds—Malcolm H. Gardner, Sr., A. H.

6. Maple Grove Tidy Pauline, 2015, 6y. 6m. 20d.; 635.7 lbs. milk, 19.32 lbs. fat, 24.23 lbs. butter—Dr. L. de Harwood.

7. Jennie Aattie Condon, 15383, 6y. 11m. 24d.; 459.8 lbs. milk; 12.33 lbs. fat, 22.06 lbs. butter—W. F. Elliot, Dairyville, N.Y.

8. Frysitie Schulling 2nd, 9598, 7y. 10m. 1d.; 415.2 lbs. milk, 18.81 lbs. fat, 22.97 lbs. butter—W. F. Elliot, Dairyville, N.Y.

9. Homelleth Alice De Kol 2nd, 16679, 6y. 7m. 4d.; 403.3 lbs. milk, 17.49 lbs. fat, 23.87 lbs. butter—J. H. Bollett.

10. Patricia Booker, 32726, 6y. 6m. 19d.; 394.3 lbs. milk, 18.73 lbs. fat, 23.38 lbs. butter—D. A. M'Phie, Vanhook Hill, N.J.

Sr. Four-Year Class.

1. Midnight Comet De Kol, 17990, 4y. 11m. 24d.; 579.3 lbs. milk, 27.93 lbs. fat, 34.96 lbs. butter—James G. 4y. 11m. 24d.; 511.7 lbs. milk, 24.62 lbs. fat, 28.27 lbs. butter—James G. Currie Ingersoll.

2. Prairie Kordyke Boon Johanna, 18-029, 4y. 7m. 28d.; 614.0 lbs. milk, 31.04 lbs. fat, 35.32 lbs. butter—Dr. L. de Harwood, Dairyville, N.Y.

3. Coburgid Helton Princess, 18516, 4 y. 7m. 4d.; 619 lbs. milk, 27.31 lbs. fat, 31.52 lbs. butter—Stanley Dickie, Central Osmow, N.S.

4. Rosalie Booker, 17049, 4y. 7m. 13d.; 447.3 lbs. milk, 17.01 lbs. fat, 21.36 lbs. butter—Sherlock Bros, Bethesda.

5. Spring Hill Princess, 16833, 4y. 7m. 20d.; 430.3 lbs. milk, 14.58 lbs. fat, 18.33 lbs. butter—D. A. M'Phie.

6. Fairview 4y. 7m. 20d.; 404 lbs. milk, 18.75 lbs. fat, 22.56 lbs. butter—D. A. M'Phie.

Sr. Three-Year Class.

1. Daisy Ormayo Lane, 23338, 3y. 11d. 7d.; 383.4 lbs. milk, 17.71 lbs. fat, 24.43 lbs. butter—Dr. L. de Harwood.

2. 1y. 11d. record by 3im. 7d.; 345 lbs. milk, 14.46 lbs. fat, 19.35 lbs. butter—Arbogast Bros.

3. Johanne Payne Nig, 32727, by 10m. 6d.; 327.5 lbs. milk, 15.57 lbs. fat, 19.46 lbs. butter—W. F. Elliot.

4. Fay De Kol 2nd, 21365, 3y. 7m. 6d.; 412.3 lbs. milk, 18.88 lbs. fat, 16.10 lbs. butter—A. E. Dickie, Central Osmow, N.S.

Sr. Two-Year Class.

1. Het Loo Clothilde, 25921, 2y. 7m. 6d.; 433.8 lbs. milk, 18.56 lbs. fat, 23.31 lbs. butter—Dr. L. de Harwood.

2. Lakeview De Kol Duchess 2nd, 24295, 2y. 7m. 24d.; 403.3 lbs. milk, 16.84 lbs. fat, 21.66 lbs. butter—Lakeridge Farms, Bronte.

3. Het Loo Jewel, 25919, 2y. 6m. 25d.; 392.6 lbs. milk, 14.16 lbs. fat, 17.71 lbs. butter—Dr. L. de Harwood.

4. Het Loo France, 25922, 2y. 7m. 22d.; 318.0 lbs. milk, 12.66 lbs. fat, 15.11 lbs. butter—Dr. L. de Harwood.

5. Colony Deliah Kordyke, 25307, 2y. 7m. 28d.; 345 lbs. milk, 10.76 lbs. fat, 13.44 lbs. butter.

30-day record, 3y. 10m. 15d., 1453.8 lbs. milk, 61.9 lbs. fat, 77.24 lbs. butter—Colony Farm, Essonville, B. C.

6. Lenora Wayne 25795, 3y. 10m. 24. 324.7 lbs. milk, 14.23 lbs. fat, 19.19 lbs. butter—D. A. M'Phie.

7. Day of Crystal Springs, 25751, 2y. 7m. 1d.; 300.2 lbs. milk, 10.92 lbs. fat, 15.16 lbs. butter—D. A. M'Phie.

8. Het Loo 25925, 2y. 6m. 20d.; 330.0 lbs. milk, 10.38 lbs. fat, 12.86 lbs. butter—Dr. L. de L. Harwood.

9. Maude Brook De Kol, 27634, 2y. 6m. 19d.; 283.2 lbs. milk, 10.13 lbs. fat, 12.67 lbs. butter—Alex. Shapp, Lakeside.

10. Colony Minnie Kordyke, 26316, 2y. 6m. 24d.; 267.7 lbs. milk, 9.43 lbs. fat, 11.77 lbs. butter—Colony Farm.

Jr. Two-Year Class.

1. Forest Ridge Segie Inba, 27555, 2y. 5m. 13d.; 329.5 lbs. milk, 11.97 lbs. fat, 14.84 lbs. butter—Dr. L. de Harwood.

2. Colony Keba De Kol Newman, 26926, 2y. 6m. 13d.; 309.0 lbs. milk, 9.88 lbs. fat, 12.76 lbs. butter.

30-day record, 3y. 6m. 13d., 1555.6 lbs. milk, 62.6 lbs. fat, 76.15 lbs. butter.

60-day record, 3y. 6m. 13d., 3034.1 lbs. milk, 133.0 lbs. fat, 164.60 lbs. butter—Colony Farm, Essonville, B. C.

3. Lulu Payne Segie, 26564, 2y. 6m. 11d.; 321.2 lbs. milk, 9.40 lbs. fat, 12.01 lbs. butter—Dr. L. de Harwood.

4. Vera Brock of Cedar Lodge, 27627, 2y. 6m. 6d.; 269.7 lbs. milk, 8.95 lbs. fat, 10.65 lbs. butter—Alex. Shapp, Lakeside.

During October and November the record of 35 cows and butters were accepted. In its four-year-old class Midget Comet De Kol makes the greatest record of 24.93 lbs. of butter in seven days, giving her second place in her class for all Canada.

W. A. Clements, Secretary.

CUT OUT AND MAIL

CANADA CEMENT COMPANY LIMITED, Herold Building, MONTREAL.

750

Name _____

Street and No. _____

City _____ Province _____

11

WELL DRILLING WELL PAYS WELL

Own a machine of your own. Cash or easy terms. Many styles and sizes for all purposes.

Write for Circular

Williams Bros., 444 W. State St., Ithaca, N.Y.

WHITE AND COLUMBIA WYANDOTHS, LIGHT BRAHMS, S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS

Over 50 years a breeder. Stock and Eggs for Sale.

Michael K. Boyer, Box 73, Hammonds, N.J.

ECHOS FROM THE GUELPH FAIR

An exceptionally good record was made at Guelph this year by W. H. Cherry, the Holstein breeder of Hagersville, Ont. Mr. Cherry had three animals in the dairy test—a three-year-old, a two-year-old and a mature cow. The 3y.-old secured first place, the 2y.-old third place, and his mature cow, Maud Snowbell, stood third in the general standing. This latter animal has been acknowledged by many of the breeders as the finest type at present in this year. She is a dairy cow in every way, particularly square udder and skin, and is particularly square udder, and she carried one of the finest udders seen in the dairy test in many years—weighing 7 lb. 4 in., with every quarter equal in size, in the test she made 80 lbs. milk, fourteen days after freshening. Even here she didn't do herself wrong as every day following the test, she made a gain of four pounds milk per day, and the Thursday following she made 94.6 lbs.—14.6 lbs. above her record in the test.

Lady Jane, who won for A. S. Turner & Sons, the Red Ribbon in the mature cow class, has just qualified in the R.O.P. by giving between 15,000 and 14,000 lbs. milk in eight months. Together with her attractive conformation, this makes Lady Jane one of the finest animals that was exhibited. She is a 3y.-old. Her average in the R.O.P. was slightly over 4 per cent, and in the ten months of her test she had two butter calves. The first calf was second prize Jr. milk at Toronto National this year. This is certainly a record in combining production and reproduction. During the first six months of her test she averaged over 40 lbs. a day. Her milk was sold at \$1.20 per cent. on her farm, her 15,000 lbs. thus giving her an earning power of \$24,000 in the ten months. If the calves were estimated at even \$100 each, the two of them would thus add \$20,000 to her earnings ability—a total of \$54,000. Lady Jane is the utility type of Ayrshire—the kind that it pays to keep.

Highland Ladoga Mercena, the mature cow that won first place in her class for J. G. Currie & Son, scored second place in general standing. She won the Grand Champion over all the mature cows. This cow has producing ability behind her. Her seven day record is 27.96 lbs. butter and 614.6 lbs. milk. In the R.O.P. as a "three-year-old she produced 15,444 lbs. milk, an average fat test of 4.6 per cent. This cow was sired by Prince Alabekker Mercena that took first place at Toronto in 1914. She has a sister, who is the 2d. best as a 3y.-old. Ladoga handles like a producer. She is well veined, square in the udder, and with her four calves, the record behind her, she is the type of Holstein desired.

OFFICIAL RECORDS OF HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN COWS FROM OLTSTEN TO NOV. 28, 1915.

- Mature Cows.**
1. Highland Ladoga Mercena, 22065; 5y. 1m. 19d.; 614.6 lbs. milk, 28.27 lbs. fat, 37.96 lbs. 60 per cent. butter—James G. Currie-Ingersoll.
2. Gipsy Cow of Bridgen, 12230, 6y. 1m. 20d.; 469.2 lbs. milk, 20.95 lbs. fat, 26.16 lbs. butter.
3. 15-day record, 6y. 1m. 20d.; 924.8 lbs. milk, 44.3 lbs. fat, 32.92 lbs. butter—Arbogast Bros, Seburingville.
4. Lela Inba DeKol 2nd Lady, 14678, 7y. 6m. 1d.; 549.9 lbs. milk, 22.37 lbs. fat, 25.47 lbs. butter—Dr. A. A. Farewell, Oshawa.
5. Olivia Schulling De Kol, 14835, 6y. 1m. 21d.; 464.6 lbs. milk, 25.74 lbs. fat, 34.67 lbs. butter.
6. 15-day record, 6y. 1m. 21d.; 1046.8 lbs. milk, 41.96 lbs. fat, 61.95 lbs. butter—Arbogast Bros.
7. Fottie Pieterze Moochilide, 12460, 7y. 6m. 4d.; 613 lbs. milk, 19.40 lbs. fat, 24.36 lbs. butter—Dr. A. A. Farewell.

Cotton Seed Meal Linseed Meal and Flax Seed


H. FRALEIGH, Box 3, FOREST, ONT.

Wanted Horse Hides and Cattle Hides for coats and robes. Also all kinds of skins and fur. Send them to me and I will have them tanned soft and pliable.

B. F. BELL, DELHI, ONT.

75,000 Farmers have profited by this book

WHAT THE FARMER CAN DO WITH CONCRETE



It contains information that has saved them time and money in making farm improvements. It has taught them the economy of building everything of everlasting concrete.

There's no other building material as durable, as adaptable, as easy to use or as low in final cost as concrete.

Practically everything that can be built of wood, stone or steel can be made better with concrete and this book tells you how to do it. It is fully illustrated with photos and diagrams and contains 52 practical farm plans.

If you haven't a copy, send for one to-day. Keep it handy. Refer to it often.

It is free and will be mailed to you immediately upon receipt of coupon below.

Canada Cement Company Limited,
Herold Building, MONTREAL.

FREE ACCOUNT BOOK.

An account book arranged to keep all accounts in simple form, showing how to charge against crop production, keep records of labor, and make all cash entries being offered by the Dickmore Gull Owl Company for the farmer.

This account book is really worth having otherwise we would not draw it to the attention of Our Folks. Look up their advertisement and write a postcard to the advertiser.

CANADA CEMENT COMPANY LIMITED
11

entailed production near to 300 lbs. per year. Season was least week in the spring. Figure for milk and butter of time being were 45.00

of live and with a near-up cows and also; and

50.00; but- to med- 25 to 37.75; for bulks; 85; 85 to 87.50; light, to be

ogs 86.75 fed

RECORD

liminary re- for Jane Segie her own calves. The record for her own calves was 721.4

of methods

book—new facts about sile-ho-mes metal pit etc. for your feeders, 200 covers, 100 1915, covers 100 all previous ed- 1915, covers 100 1915, covers 100

BULLS

might choice up to 11

Four are old and are sired by a champion, 1y. 11d. record, 1421.16 lbs. milk, 12.43 lbs. fat, 15.84 lbs. butter

of the ex- of 24mbre 1915, covers 100

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1915, covers 100

EWYLD HIRERS

R. O. P. Hard

Larry Records of Bulls and Bids for sale.

MOOREFIELD, ONT.

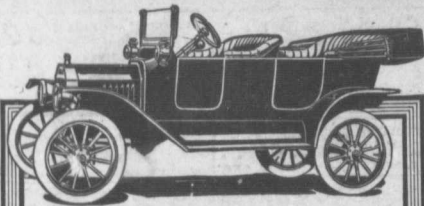
HIRERS

Prod. are of his best and has motion. TIREN

1915, covers 100

1915, covers 100

Station, P.O. 154



"MADE IN CANADA"

Ford Touring Car Price \$530

A bumper crop—of pleasures and profits is reaped by the farmer who owns a Ford. He has broken down the barrier of distance, for himself and his entire family. Now after the harvest—aren't you going to buy that Ford?

The Ford Runabout is \$480; the Coupelet \$730; the Sedan \$800; the Town Car \$780. All prices are f. o. b. Ford, Ontario. All cars completely equipped, including electric headlights. Get particulars from any Branch Manager, or write Ford Motor Company, Ltd., Ford, Ontario.



SYDNEY BASIC SLAG

YOU will need a ton or two of this Fertilizer for next Spring and probably your neighbors also will want some. It costs \$20.00 per ton cash and is giving at least as good results as other Fertilizers costing \$30.00 to \$35.00. If we are not already represented in your district why not take our Agency and distribute a car-load of 20 tons? In introducing Sydney Basic Slag you will be doing the community a good service.

Write Us by Return of Post

and our General Sales Agent will call and arrange the matter. If necessary he will help you canvass your neighbors.

The CROSS FERTILIZER CO. Ltd.
SYDNEY, NOVA SCOTIA

This Dainty Tea Set In Semi-Porcelain



For Only One Hour's Work

The next time you are in a china store price their 40-piece tea sets in semi-porcelain. You will find that they will cost you from \$4.50 up. By following OUR PLAN you may secure one without any cash outlay whatever. Hundreds of OUR WOMEN FOLKS, realizing the value of this opportunity, now have the tea set in their homes and a great many of them have written us telling how attractive their tea set is, and how proud they are to show it to their friends.

Those who desire this tea set should act promptly. The war has interfered with the trade and the supply will soon be exhausted. We are, however, negotiating with a leading wholesale house and we believe we will be able to secure the bulk of the remaining stock of this beautiful set. There are not many sets left in Canada, but we shall do our best to secure them as a premium purpose, as this has proved to be, with OUR WOMEN FOLKS, the most attractive of all our premiums.

Remember that we are offering them on the same terms as before the war. Those securing them through us are avoiding the sharp advance in price which has gone into effect since the war began. They cost us considerably more now than formerly but we have decided to pay the difference and to offer them on the terms which have proved so attractive in the past. The only way to avoid paying the increased price is to secure the set according to OUR PLAN.

In our issue of January 6, 1916, we shall make an announcement of the number of sets which we have secured. In the meantime we would bring it to the notice of our women readers that our policy will be **FIRST COME FIRST SERVED**. Those who desire to secure the tea set should act at once, without waiting for our announcement. They will then be sure of securing this dainty premium.

The set consists of forty pieces, is in semi-porcelain and is decorated with a gold band. It consists of twelve cups and saucers, twelve tea plates, two cake plates, one cream jug and a slop bowl. It is a set that any woman would be glad to have on her table when her friends drop in for tea. We have received scores of testimonials from delighted women, who have been foreseeing enough to take advantage of OUR PLAN, and avoid the rise in price.

Call up your neighbors over the telephone, get four of them to subscribe to Farm and Dairy at \$1.00 each, and we shall order one of the tea sets for you as soon as we receive the subscriptions.

Circulation Department

Farm and Dairy - Peterboro, Ont.