

What Makes

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The "Simplex" The Favorite With Farm Folks?

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



The favorite everywhere it go Note its beauty and heavy comp construction, with low-down, har svpply can only $3/_2$ ft. from the fit

Simplex Blade Separator

put into their work of making separators—to produce the heat inchines possible. While we do not claim that a better will incret be made, we do believe that the SIMPLEX is as performing mentation can make it. There is an experi-ing the second second second second second second The first requisite of a separator is that it shall actually match. You see, there are separator is that it shall actually effect and the second second second second second SIMPLEX second second second second second second set value for every drop of his milk. The link heat drains prive, a larger asparation area in the same sized beat than every without requiring to have a larger or heavier maching. The SIMPLEX was 9 has capacity of 800 the second the machine. The SIMPLEX was 9 has capacity of 800 the second the per hocks. The SIMPLEX was 9 has capacity of 800 the second the per hocks of the new more about the SIMPLEX? Write us a line The SIMPLEX No. 9 has capacity of 908 lbs. of milk per hour, but turns as easily as the ordinary 500-1b. machine. Wouldn't, you like to know more about the SIMPLEX? Write us a line and we will gladly tell you. It will cost you nothing and may mean a big saving in dollars and cents.

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



Mon With Rigs Make

Dairymen Demand Continuance of Margarine Restrictions

Strong Resolutions Passed at Local Conventions of E.O.D.A.—Big Interests to be Counter-Checked—Adoption of Straight Fat Basis Urged Upon Factory Patrons—Reports of Instructors Submitted

T HE renewal of the efforts of the pu-storage and allied interests to of have eleomargarine admitted to or manufactured in Canada, is meeting th

with strong opposition on the part of dairy farmers in attendance at the district convention of the Eastern tario Dairymen's Association. These conventions, one of which is being held in each of the Eastern consistent were called for the purpose of making resperations for paying the second second for the discussion of problem (second second for the discussion of problem (second to the dairy industry. One of the greatest of these problems is how to offset these movement which has been set on inoi for the realistic of the re-These on foot for the raising of the restrictions on margarine, and of preventing the havoc that threatens if venting the havoc that threatens if the enterprises interested in the introduc-tion of margarine gain the ear of the government to the exclusion of the Dairymen, dairying interests. ever, are determined that their voice will also reach the government and strong resolutions have been passed by the meetings held up to the time of writing, calling on the government to maintain the present restrictions on the margarine traffic.

"For years he agitation has been afoot to have their restrictions raised," said Mr. Henry Glendinning, in intro-Corea said Mr. Henry Glendinning, in intro-ducing the subject at the conventions. "Personally I have been approached by uen connected with the storage and other interests, who endeasured to ac-cure information as to how the remov-let the convention and the removal of the present prohibitory measures regarding margarine would be receivregarding margarine would be receiv-ed by dairymen. My answer has al-ways been that they were most em-phatically opposed to it. Some years ago, when the dairy experts met et ago, when the dairy experts met at Ottawa the cold storage and big inter-ests had the hardthood to come before the convention and ask for the privilege of manufacturing margarine. cent rise in the price of butter has again given these men an excellent op portunity for winning the popular con sent of the consumers in their propa-ganda, and they are not failing to take advantage of it. Letters are appearing in the public papers almost daily regarding the high cost of livdaily remarking the high cost of lis-ing, and these nearly always touch upon margurine." Most of them, you will notice, are signed by the work "Househow" or some similar teem, but if they were signed by the mea-otics appear over the name." Dealmest, " They advocate free im-portation of mergenine to begin with, but that is only the thin end of the works, and we may be sure that in wedge, and we may be sure that in due time they will renew their agitatime time they will renew their arita-tion for the manufacture of it. If they get their way they will simply play havor with the whole butter situanavor with me whole mutter stran-tion. It is utterly impossible to pre-vent them from subditiviting it for the genuine article. That they are bring ing pressure to bear on the governing pressure to dear on the generation the generation of the seen from the remarks of federal cabines ministers, don't understand the situation We don't understand the situation Burrell saying anything about it, for the reason that he knows more about the subject. It is up to the dairymen of this country to make their voice heard on this question. What we dairymen want to do is to let the government know where we stand on the matter

Anti-Margarine Resolution

Of the resolutions that were 1 withcoming, the following, passed at onc of the county meetings is fairly re

sentative and voices the sentiment

of farmers generally: "Whereas it is currently reported that a strong movement has been set on foot to set aside the regulations by which the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine in Canada is prohibi-ed; and whereas, it is a well known fact that wherever margarine is ex posed for sale, a persistent effort is made to represent it to the consumer as butter, and that it has been found impossible even by the enactment of the most drastic legislation to prevent the continuance of this practice; whereas, there is every reason to be-lieve that the setting aside of the prohibitory measure now in force regarding margarine, would result in the extension of this practice into Canada to the incalculable injury of Into

Canada to the incalculable injury or Canadian butter, and with no com mensurate benefit to the conserver "Therefore, be it resolved that we the dairymen of this county, in con-vention assembled, do strongly prot-gainad any interference with proagainst any interference with the hibitory measures against oleona garine at this time and do strong oleom urge upon the government of the iminion of Canada the desirability allowing such measure to remain

Butter Fat and Cheese.

That the percentage of butter in milk is a fair indication of amount of cheese a given amount of A Substantiation of the second will School, who addressed several of conventions. To substantints class, Mr. Zufelt had on exhibit cheese made from four different io fo milk, varying in buitter fat from to 5.5 pe rcent. These showed or classively the gross injustice that substants to patrons of faclories which n for milk ways harded that the substant of the milk the market that the substant of the sub-ter milk the market that the substant of the substant for milk substant of faclories which n for milk by weight alone. show that the various tests empl mamely butterfat plus casein; str fat; and fat plus two, gave the po approximately the correct value milk. "Pooling." said Mr. 7. penalized the producer of a sod and gives the producer of good more than he is justly entitled to allowing a man whose supply of tests very low to sell it at as per cwt., as the richer milk of neighbor, is simply to legalize a of watering milk. Why should of watering milk. Why should negative a man for having too moisture in butter, or for adt his milk with water, when we consideration take into consideration milk when we are buying it for making." Mr. Zufelt concluded marks on this subject by makin marks on this subject by makin strong plea for the uniform adop of Eastern Onfario of the straight basis of payment, claiming for it derstood of the various systems that it was as good an index us to the value of the milk for c making. An illustration showing cheese which Mr. Zufelt had on extion, the tables that he used, and report of his address, appear where in this issue. His cor remarks in which he refe regulation by which the Depa would make the tests free of iso receive separate treatmen

also receive separate treatment fastures, Permanent and Other duestion. Mr. Giendinating de some remarks to the question of tures, "More milk is realized pastures than from other feeds." (Continued on page 8.)



Trade in VOL.

The

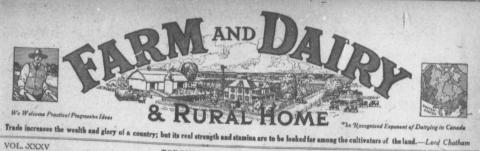
OR yea on res method

paying for years ago i Canada, and be used lar of determin the opposition agreement a for cheese progress wa was no ence the quality dustry in th back. Mear and province of us in th proved meth ment saw th of the preser cide for the was th pa Standards A change as th sure to arou sition in the most part thi the knowledg the necessity ing it. It is for informatio give the resu investigations ing the diffe tems of pa milk, that th trict dairy co are being held An Old Falla

Persist

It was a aying 20 ye that it took 1 milk to make of cheese, E you will hear are prepared that 100 lbs. per cent. milk as good as 10 six per cent. heese makir Mes. Wheth le believe if

"Report of an ellvered before airymen's con ow being held n Ontario.



TORONTO, ONT., NOVEMBER 30, 1916

The Injustice of Pooling--the Fairness of the Straight Fat Basis Striking Results-Obtained by Investigators Publow and Zufelt---Fat a Fair Indication of the Value of Milk for Cheese Making

OR years there has been a controversy going on regarding the introduction of a fairer

method than the present pooling system, of paying for milk at cheese factories. About 20 years ago the Babcock test was introduced into , Canada, and it was thought that it would soon be used largely in cheese factories as a method of determining the value of milk. But owing to the opposition and the difficulty of arriving at an agreement as to its reliability as a test for milk for cheese making purposes, little

progress was made. Since there was no encouragement to improve the quality of milk the dairy industry in the province was held back. Meanwhile other countries and provinces were forging ahead of us in the introduction of improved methods, and the department saw that the best way out of the present situation was to decide for themselves. The result was th passing of the Dairy Standards Act. Such a radical change as this act provides for is sure to arouse considerable opposition in the country, but for the most part this is due to a lack of the knowledge of the law and of the necessity that existed for passing it. It is to meet the demand

for information, and to give the results of our investigations concerning the different systems of paying for milk, that these district dairy conventions are being held. An Old Fallacy That

Persists.

It was a common saying 20 years ago that it took 10 lbs. c. milk to make a, pound of cheese. Even now you will hear men who re prepared to argue hat 100 Hbs. of three per cent. milk is just s good as 100 lbs. of ix per cent. milk for 668e making pur-Whether peo-600 e believe it or not,

of an address before the local n's convention

L. A. ZUFELT, Superintendent Kingston Dairy School

they try to make us believe that they do. Cheesemakers and dairymen generally, of course, know that the amount of cheese varies about in proportion to the fat content of the milk. But there has been a lack of definite information on this important point. In order to arrive as near as possible at the real relationship that exists be-

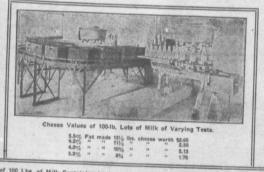
tween the fat content of milk and the amount of cheese made from a given amount of it, Mr. Publow and myself conducted some careful investigations during the past summer and verified our results in such a manner that their comparative accuracy is beyond question.

The factory first chosen for the investigation was the one at Lockport, where good average conditions for the province are found. For a week we stayed there, making up two lots of

cheese a day from milk of different percentages of fat, corefully weighing the cheese made from each and comparing them one with another. A month later we repeated the investigations at the Dairy School at Kingston. The results were a striking verification of those obtained at Lockport. It should be remembered that the milk used in conducting these investigations was ordinary milk just as it comes from the cows. To get the high testing product we had to hunt around quite a lot, but finally we got it. We wished the investigation to cover all practical conditions, though of course there were not many patrons supplying 5.5 per cent, milk to factories.

As will be seen from the table. which is prepared from

the results obtained at the Kingston Dairy School, 100 lbs. of 5.5 per cent. milk produced 181/4 lbs, cheese. Several tests confirmed the accuracy of these figures: the results from milk slightly lower in fat also confirming them. For instance, 100 lbs. of 5.4 per cent. milk gave 131% lbs. cheese. The value of the cheese then from 100 lbs, of 5.5 per cent, milk at 20 cents a pound (the price of cheese, less cost of making at the time the investigations were conducted) was \$2.65. If this milk had been paid for according to the fat plus casein test, the patron would have received \$2.79; if



Per Cent of Fat.	Per Cent. of Casein.	Weight of cheese.	Value at 20c a Ib.	Values as Determined by			
				Fat Plus Casein.	Fai.	Fat Plus Two.	Pooling
5.5	2.4 1.8	13½ 8¾	\$2.65 1.75	\$2.79 1.61	\$2.78 1.62	\$2.60 1.80	\$2.20
4.2	2.0 1.8	11½ 9%	2.30 1.87	2.25 1.93	2.28	2.21	2.20 2.09 2.09
4.0	2.1 1.9	10% 8%	2.12 1.79	2.09 1.81	. 2.11 . 1.79	2.05	1.951/2 1.951/2
5.4 3.4	2.3 1.9	13½ 9	2.62 1.80	2.62 1.80	2.71 1.71	2.56 1.86	2.21
4.2 4.0 3.5 3.4 3.4 3.2		111/2 10% 93% 9 87% 83,	2.30 2.12 1.87 1.79 1.79 1.75		2.25 2,14 1.87 1.82 1.82 1.71	2.14 2.07 1.89 1.86 1.86 1.79	1.94
	Average d	581/8 ifference per 10	11.62 00 lbs. of milk		11.61 3c	11.61 / 7c	180

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by fat alone, \$2.78; if by the fat plus two, \$2.60. and if by the pooling system, \$2.20. The pooling system would have given the patron 45 cents less for the milk than the market value of the cheese made from it. Compared with these figures are the results obtained from 3.2 per cent. milk, which is the lowest testing milk in the test. One hundred pounds of this milk made 8% lbs. of cheese, or 41/2 lbs. less than was made from the same weight of 5.5 per cent. milk. Its value was \$1.75, or 90 cents less than the value of the cheese made from the other lot. Again the difference in the values according to the fat plus casein and the straight fat, was only one cent, being \$1.61 and \$1.62 respectively. The fat plus two basis would give \$1.80, and the pooling system \$1.20. This shows the way in which the man with low testing milk profits at the expense of the men supplying the better article. In this case he would receive 45 cents more for his milk than the value of the cheese received from it, as against the other man's receiving 45 cents less than he should have done.

Results With Average Milk.

The second comparison represents the average milk as received at factories. The average differween the highest and lowest testing milk enc limes one and one-half per cent., sometimes three-quarters of one per cent, and on the average about one per cent. This year Mr. Publow received reports of tests from his instructors of the milk received at most of the factories in Eastern Ontario. In only four individual cases, represented by the reports of all his instructors. did the difference exceed two per cent. Here it will be seen that the amount of cheese again varied: the 3.5 per cent, making \$1.87 cents worth of cheese, as against \$2.30 from the 4.2 per cent. milk. The straight fat method, it will be seen. comes nearer in both of these samples to giving the patron the true value of his milk than either the fat plus caseln or the fat plus two method. The pooling method, as usual, is the most unjust of all, giving the man with 4.2 milk 14 cents less, and the one with 3.5 milk 22 cents more than they should have received.

In the third comparison the fat method was

only one cent out with the 4.0 milk, and with the 3.4 milk gives the patron the correct amount of money: the pooling system being 16% cents out with both lots, again discriminating against the man with the best milk. With the fourth comparison approximately similar results are obtained.

How It Works in Practice.

The second large division of the table may be taken as showing the way money would be distributed to the patrons who were sending milk

that varied in the test within ordinary limits. The milk used in these tests varied from 3.2 to 4.2 per cent. If these patrons were paid according to the pooling system, each would receive \$1.94 cents a cwt. for his milk. For the 4.2 milk. 36 cents too little would be realized, while for the 3.2 milk 19 cents too much would be realized. Paid for on the fat basis, the high test milk brings within five cents and the low test within four cents of the true value of the cheese made from them. On the fat plus two basis, the high testing milk brings within 16 cents and the low testing within four cents of their true value. This is significant as showing that in the cases under investigation, the straight fat basis came (Continued on page 8.)

Heaves of Horses They May Be Prevented, But Not Cured

EAVES is a very common and annoying disease of horses, interfering seriously with The usefulness of the animal, and consequently detracting from its value. Mainly a discase of old horses, it is essentially the result of faulty feeding and working, especially hard pulling or fast driving when the stomach is overloaded. Gross feeders are frequently subjects of heaves.

While in old, established cases there may be alterations in structure of the heart and stomach, the principal changes are observed in the lungs. These consist first in an enlargement of the capacity of the air cells through dilation of their walls, followed by a passage of the air into the lung tissue between the air cells. Owing to such structural changes, it is impossible to prevent progressive development of the disease, which, however, under proper care, may go on slowly, the animal remaining serviceable for certain kinds of work for years.

Symptoms of Heaves.

Except in the very early stages the disease is readily detected. The symptoms are those which would naturally be manifested in a condition where the lungs are involved. A peculiar short, grunt-like cough is usually present, and when the animal is exerted a wheezing noise accompanies the breathing. The principal and characteristic symptom, however, is the jerky or double movement of the abdomen in an effort to force air from the lungs. The air passes into them freely, but the power to expel it is lost to a great extent; therefore the abdominal muscles are brought into play.

Indigestion is frequently observed in these cases, and the horse may have a depraved appetite, as shown by a desire to eat dirt and soiled bedding; and there is a tendency to the condition commonly termed "pot-bellied." The animal, though a heavy feeder, becomes unthrifty and emaciated.

A poorly ventilated stable, humid weather,

The Locomotive Has a Cab. Why Not the Threshing Engine? This Hustradion, from a snapshat taken by an editor of Farm and Dairy in Prince Edward Co., Ont., shows how one threaherman has a rowided for his controt in coid, raw fail weather. The cas is made of corrugated from.

severe work, and overfeeding with coarse, dry

feeds tend to aggravate the trouble. As in this condition structural changes have taken place in the lungs, treatment, as a rule, can only be directed to the relief of the symptoms, and it is not possible to effect a complete cure after the disease is established.

Feeding the Heavey Horse.

In the case of an affected horse it will be an advantage to dampen the foou with a mixture of one part of molasses to three parts of water, so that no dust may arise while the animal is eating. It is also desirable to restrict the amount of hay or forage, as large quantities of bulky feed which distend the abdomen increase the difficulty, and

November 30, 1916.



This fin. crop of clover grew on the farm of Alex. Skemo, in the Rainy River District. Mr. Sk is poi' of the early pioners of the district and formerly a neighbor of the live stock editor Farm and Dairy.

an animal with heaves should never be driven or worked when full of such material.

In these cases Fowler's solution of arsenic may be given in doses of one ounce in the drinking water three times daily. Ordinary lime dissolved in drinking water (limewater) will be found beneficial. Lime may be added to a barrel or cask of water, and after the resulting mixture has become clear through precipitation of undissolved portions of the lime the limewater, may le used freely in watering the animal.

Milking by Machinery It Helps To Keep the Men on the Farm

FEW years ago one who ventured the opinion A that the milking machine would soon be in common use on dairy farr , was apt to be looked upon as being too optimistic. Now, no matter where one travels in dairy sections, he is constantly meeting farmers who have milking machines installed. To the majority of those who are using them they are proving satisfactory. Some, of course, are to be found who are not strongly impressed with their merits, but others are enthusiastic about them, some exuberantly so. From an impartial standpoint it would appear that where one of the standard makes of machines has proved unsatisfactory there is a probabillity that the trouble is due to bad installation. or to unskilled operation, rather than to the machine itself. The best proof that they are successfully filling a great need on dairy farms is that they are steadily and rapidly gaining in favor. The indications are that they will soon be found on every progressive dairy farm.

During a recent visit to Durham Co., Ont, I called on Mr. A. T. Stainton, who had been referred to me as the local milking machine expert. Mr. Stainton I found to be thoroughly well informed on the operation of the milking machine, and in the half-hour's chat that we had concerning them he brought out many valuable points regarding their care and operation. "The milking machine is a success when properly installed and operated," he said. "Whenever they have been found to be unsatisfactory it has generally turned out to be the fault of the man and not of the machine. Our experience in this locality confirms that of the city milk inspector of Toronto, who stated that he had found lots of machines working satisfactorily, and if they were giving trouble it was because they were not properly handled. I have had the machine in my stable for a year and a half, and in that time have

only mille ence dem we were hand milk "The ch is in the s

we installe cleaned be milking ar the result directly af ing of time save one of the me horses. A for itself. farm when of them h hours which done after has done i to drive me

Though the milkin that they 1 sanitary an strongly ad machine ci His machin there is a valves with valves are t and soaked oil twice

necessary, 1 them thorough der that the This makes the valves last longer tubes and n fore and a merged whe chloride of 1 of the substa this way a 1 only about able. The twice a weel course to, th milking. Tv by running and Fridays sone. "The Mr. Stainton. right he will Asked rega take to the n

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only milked half my herd once. That one experience demonstrated the value of the machine, for we were mighty glad to get away again from hand milking.

"The chief advantage of the milking machine is in the saving of labor," he continued. "Before we installed our machine we never had the horses cleaned before breakfast. Now one man does the milking and the other gets the teams ready, with the result that everything is ready for work directly after the morning meal. The same saving of time is effected in the evening, so that we save one and one-half hours a day at least, not of the men's time only, but also that of the horses. At this rate the machine will soon pay for itself. Then it is easier to keep men on the farm when the machine is installed. The most of them hate milking and object to the long hours which milking makes necessary when it is done after a full day's work in the field. Milking has done more than any other job on the farm to drive men to the city."

Good Care Essential.

Though enthusiastic regarding the merits of _ the milking machine, Mr. Stainton recognizes that they require special care to keep them sanitary and in good working condition. He

strongly advocates keeping the machine clean and well oiled. His machine is one in which there is a pump with leather valves with each unit. The valves are thoroughly cleaned and soaked with neatsfoot oil twice a week. It is necessary, he states, to wash them thoroughly first in order that the oil will soak in. This makes the leather of the valves soft so that they

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last longer and give better satisfaction. The tubes and metal parts are thoroughly rinsed before and after milking. They are kept submerged when not in use in a strong solution of chloride of lime, made by adding one-half ounce of the substance to 10 quarts of water. Used in this way a pound lasts a long time. As it costs only about 15 cents the expense is inconsider-The brine is changed every week, and able. twice a week in hot weather. It is necessary of course to, thoroughly rinse the brine out before milking. Twice a week the tubes are cleaned by running the brush through them, Tuesdays and Fridays being the days on which this is cone. "The right way is the easiest way," said Mr. Stainton. "If a man starts right and keeps right he will have no trouble."

Asked regarding the manner in which the cows take to the machine, Mr. Stainton said that they did better with it than with hand milking. There was no changing of milkers, and once they got

accustomed to the new-way there was no further trouble. He knew of one herd in which there were two cows that had to be strapped before any one could milk them. machine was in-A stalled and they

liked it so well that it was possible to discontinue the practice. There was no more danger of cows drying up with the milking machine than with hand milking. This fall, owing to the scarcity of feed, cows were drying earlier than usual, and some who were using the machine for the first time were afraid that it had something to do with this. He did not think, however, that it was due in any sense to the use of the machine. The

principal thing to avoid was running the machine too fast, as this had a tendency to cause the blood to come. "Install them properly; keep them well oiled, cleaned and disinfected; run them at the right speed and use ordinary mechanical common sense," concluded Mr. Stainton, "and the milking machine will give as good satisfaction as any machine on the farm."-RDC

Manitoba Encourages Agricultural Education

Her Agricultural College One of the Finest in Canada H. BRONSON COWAN, EDITOR- IN-CHIEF, FARM AND DAIRY.

NE of the finest evidences of the change that has taken place in the viewpoint of many in regard to agricultural education is furnished by the fine agricultural colleges now located across Canada. Many farmers in Ontarlo can remember the fight that raged in the Ontario Legislature and the jeering remarks that were made along practically every side-line when the Ontario Government first proposed to expend money for the starting of a college for the teaching of agriculture. To-day the expenditure for agricultural education in Ontario runs 法王 臣 罗丁星

The Dairy Building, Stock Judging Pavillion, Barns and Poultry House of the Manitoba Agricultural College,

into hundreds of thousands of dollars each year, and the government is criticized by the opposition for not expending more. The same is largely true in the other provinces as well. The Nova Scotia Agricultural College at Truro, under the direction of Principal M. Cumming; the Macdonald College, near Montreal in Quebec; the Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph, the Manitoba Agricultural College at Winnipeg, and the Saskatchewan Agricultural College located at Saskatoon, all bear tangible evidence that there is a tremendous demand to-day for agricultural education and for practical agriculturists with a scientific training. Alberta has several schools of agriculture, and British Columbia is launching a college of its own. Soon every province in Canada will have its own agricultural college.

Manitoba College.

Among the colleges mentioned, the Manitoba Agricultural College is in many ways the finest of all. I have had the privilege of visiting it. twice within the past year, and on each occasion have been impressed by its fine equipment and many natural advantages. The buildings are new throug lout, having been erected within the past few years. Being the latest buildings erected, it was possible to embody in them ideas not included in the other colleges,

The college farm is situated about seven miles from the centre of the city of Winnipeg, and can

be reached by electric cars. Its area is about 600 acres. The investment in buildings and land represents an expenditure of about four million dollars. The buildings are located r' a point where the Red River makes a graceful pop, this condition making an ideal situation.

The college buildings represent the latest word in point of construction. They are made of brick and stone throughout and therefore are fireproof. The press has had much to say of recent years concerning the large sums expended in the erection of the buildings. From what has been said we had the impression before visiting the college that much of the money had probably been grafted away so that the buildings would not represent in value what they had cost the province. In this we were agreeably disappointed, as the buildings throughout gave the most favorable impression, appearing to be both well constructed and arranged. From an artistic standpoint they were most attractive. There were, it is true, some evidences of foolish expenditure. The most prominent of these was some ornamental gates erected at the entrance to the grounds at an expenditure of about \$8,000. These have no value except for appearance sake, and while attractive, have been the subject of much unfavorable comment. They are like the gates sometimes seen at the entrance to cemeteries, and one wag is said to have said in regard to them, "Why did they bury the government so deep." Last year

the expenditure for the maintenance of the college amounted to about \$70,000.

An Advisory Board.

The management of the college is in some respects unique. It is vested, to a considerable extent, in the hands of an advisory board, comprising nine members, of whom five are appointed by the Minister of Agriculture, the Min-(Continued on

> page 7.) 20

AT THE R. P. LEWIS

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Manitoba Has One of the Largest and Best Equip ped Agricultural College Plants on the Continent.

This illustration, from a photo of the buildings dust after construction, shows, in the order named, the Administration Building, Audifordum and Dining Hall, Students Residence, Agricultural Engineering and Physics and Chemistry Building.



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FARM AND DAIRY (6) Announcing Farm and Dairy's Big Annual Christmas Renewal Offers This is the particular season of the year when most everybody plans to contribute to the happiness of others. Consequently

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Thus is the particular season or the year when must everyoutly plans to convertige to the supplaced of others. Consequency, FARM and DAIRY chooses this time of the year to make all its readers a Special Reduction on renewals. Now is the time to se FALLS and DALKY chooses this unite of the year to make all 400 reducts a special neducinon on renowads. Now is the time to se-cure your future copies of FARM and DAIRY at a big reduction. As a valued reader of FARM and DAIRY you will be interested cure your inture copies of r'artist and Datist's at a sig reduction. As a ration resider of r'artist and Datist's the opinions of other readers. Here is what some of them say about Canada's great dairy magazine; "We consider Farm and Dairy a bright, educative acquisition to any household."—Horace Sherman, MacJennan, Ont. "I have obtained much valuative information from Farm and Dairy"—G. W. L. Whaley, Treman, OH. "The photos of dairy cattle published in Farm and Dairy are alone worth five times the subscription price."—John Warner, Cayuga, Ont. "Farm and Dairy deals so completely with farm interests."---W. H. Seavoy, Jr., Matheson St'n., Ont. "I think Farm and Dairy is one of the finest little papers printed." —Oswald Wakon, Cayuga, Ont. "We would not be without Farm and Dairy under any consid-eration."--D. B. Carruthers, Whitby, Ont. eration."-D. B. Carrunners, Whitny, Ont. Farm and Dairy is the only publication in Canada specializing in dairying and its allied industries. Every succeeding year rarm and Larry is the only provide out it cannot specificating in ourying and to another modal red. Is for y ductowing year it his improved in editorial value and in dairy information. Next year it will be better than ever. In addition to the regular THE FOLLOWING 12 SPECIAL NUMBERS issues every subscriber will get Exhibition Special-Sept. 1. Household Number for Women-Oct 4. Farm Power and Cooperation-Nov. 1. Christmas & Breeders' Annual-Dec. 6. Farm Machinery—May 3. Farm Buildings—June 7. Automobile Number—July 5. Good Roads Annual—Jan. 4. Poultry Magazine Number—Feb. 1. Orchard and Garden—Mar. 1. Western Canada Number-Aug. 9. ription price These numbers alone are worth the regular annual sub HERE ARE THE BIG DISCOUNT OFFERS-GOOD FOR Special Dairy Issue-April 5. DECEMBER ONLY --- Take advantage of them at once To all readers of Farm and Dairy whose sub-To all readers of Farm scriptions have not and Dairy whose subyet expired we offer scriptions have exextension renewal of two full years pired since November from the date of expiry for \$1.50 1st 1916, we offer renewal of \$1 only two full years for only Or three full years from date \$2.00 Or three full years for only ... of expiry for only \$2.00 Look at the label on your paper. It gives the month and year your subscription expires.

SOLVING THE CHRISTMAS GIFT PROBLEM You have a friend or relative-or several of them-to whom you wish to send an acceptable yet inexpensive Christmas gift? Belter still, a gift that commanding at Christmas time, will repeat regularly every week throughout the year-a continual re-minder to him of your goodwill.

Join those who arrange with us to send each week a copy of Parm and Dairy to their friends. Just think of it-62 copies, including the twelve double eace special issues, as a weekly evidence of your Christmas sentiment. You cannot send a better gift at twice or thrice the price.

THIS IS HOW IT IS DONE

FARM AND DAIRY, PETERBORO, ONT. Gendiamen:	 PARM AND DAIRY, PETERBORO, OKJ. Accepting your Christmas gift offer 1 enclose herewith the sum of dollars to pay for renewal of my own subscription to Perm and Dairy for one year from present date of expipation; also to pay for the subscription of (How many) whose names and correct mail address 1 stack hereto. My Name Correct Any Name Address Addre
ImportantNotice if the label on your bases. If not, send us the label along with this letter.	

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November 30, 1916.

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The co province. dent J. B known t through t was a me tario Agr good wor nolds is bers, man Among i Mitch BS.A. signed husbandr superinte School; . fessor of B.S.A., bandry, Farm and son, B.A. Herner, Herner, husbandr in butter others. have bee known a departme Under were priv all the by building (with the ed aroun these is prising i hall in th residence residence is 550 fe wings ru has acco men and has a se costs the week for for board necessary term. L dents in ing 250 b the case i students the regul courses poultry about 20 held in . 40; Norn ed in Me ance of ters, last mer, whi by 120. lege is s the atter about 40, Farm ar first stud to 370. The

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Manitoba- Encourages Agricultural Education

ber, and four members appointed by the Live Stock and Grain Growers The recommendation: associations. The recommendation: of the president of the college, as to policy, are passed upon by this advis-ory board. While the Minister of Agriculture has the final decision when it comes to the adopting of these recommendations, it is believed that they are more likely to receive favorable consideration when prefavorable consideration when prener than they would be were they to be made direct by the president only. to The Board met four times last year. The Minister himself cannot appoint or dismiss members of the staff.

The College Staff.

The college staff is a credit to the rovince. At the head of it is Presi-The college staff is a credit to the province. At the need of it is Presi-dent J. B. Reynolds, M.A., who is well known to the farmers of Ontario through the fact that for 22 years he was a member of the staff of the On-tario Agricultural College, where his for associations with Person proceedings of associations with Person proce-hers. Bark of Abona forty mem-bers. Bark of Abona for evadous of the Staff of Abona forty members, many of whom are graduates of bers, many of whom are graduates of the Ontario Agricultural College. Among them are F. W. Broderick, BS.A., professor of horticulture; J. W Mitchell, B.A., who recently resigned was professor of dairy husbandry, and for many years superintendent of the Kingston Dairy School; A. J. Gabraith, B.S.A., pro-fessor of Chemistry; F. S. Jacobs, B.S.A., professor of animal hus-bandry, and formerly editor of the Farm and Ranch Review; V. W. Jack-Farm and Hanch Review; V. W. Jack-son, B.A., professor of bolany; M. C. Herner, B.S.A., professor of poultry hushandry; E. H. Farrel, instructor in butter making, and a number of others. The members of the staff have been carefully picked and are known as expects in their different departments.

Under Prof. Reynold's direction we ere privileged to inspect practically i the buildings. The administration all the buildings. The administration building occupies the central position, with the other main buildings group-ed around it. One of the finest of these is a four-storey building, prising the auditorium and dining hall in the centre, with the women's july in the centre, with the women's residence in one end, and the meria residence in length and the meria is 650 feet in length and has long wings running toward the rear. It has accommodation for about 300 men and 200 women. The auditorium has a seating capacity for 1,200. It costs the student only one dollar a week for him room and 13.06 a week for borny. If room and 13.06 a week to rearry any seating the student for borny is a student only one dollar a week for him room and 13.06 a week for him. Toom and 13.06 a tore the student of the student for borny is a student of the student for borny and 130 gtris. This was the case in spite of the fact that many students had emission. In addition to students had enlisted. In addition to the regular courses, numerous short courses are held, including one on poultry which had an attendance of 20, another on engineering. about eld in June, and attended by about 40; Normal student courses, conduct-ed in May and June, with an attendof 175, and a course for minisince ters, lasting two weeks in the sumters, hasting two weeks in the sum-mer, which x year ago was attended by 120. The rapid growth of the col-lege is shown by the fact that where the attendance ten years ago was about 40, Mr. Colquette, the editor of Farm and Dairy, being one of the first students, it last year amounted to 370

The Live Stock Department.

Considerable live stock is kept, although not proportionately as much as is kept at the Guelph or Macdonald Colleges, Manitoba yet being de-voted largely to grain growing. A

ister himself being an ex-officio mem- description of the dairy animals kept appeared in the Western Canada Edition of Farm and Dairy, published in August. Clydesdale horses, beef and dairy cattle and sheep are kept. Very few hogs are maintained as yet. At the time of our first visit an experiment was being conducted in the feeding of range steers. An experi-ment was also under way with range lambs in which the Oxford top cros was used. These experiments inte-cated that the first cross was the most satisfactory. The live stock buildings were well constructed was used. These experiments indimost satisfactory. The first buildings were well constructed throughout and comfortable. The poultry building was in harmony with the rest. Open front houses have been used with success' in spite of the cold climate of Manitoba.

Practical Subjects

Many thoroughly practical subjects are taught in addition to what is commonly looked upon as the general college course. For instance, we no-ticed a well equipped slaughtering room and cold storage room. The foom and cold storage room. Lie atudents are taught how to slaughter and cut carcasses. In this respect Manitoba is ahead of the Guelph College

In the mechanical building one of the most interesting sights was in the department devoted to the teaching of blacksmithing. Here 43 forges are used. The students are used. The students are taught how to make such practical things as horseshoes, hooks, chains, door handles and other useful farm articles. Much of the work we saw was even better constructed than that done by many practical blacksmiths. In the same way, the making of concrete is taught, including the making of fence posts, sidewalks, tiles and similar work. This training is an invaluable one to many of the as an invaluance one to many of the students. A course is given in car-pentry, some excellent samples of work being shown. Handling differ-ent kinds of engines is also taught. In Manitoba, where tractors are used to a considerable extent, this training is particularly valuable. Steam and gas engineering are both taught and demonstrated.

Home Economics

The women's department is equally rong with the other divisions. Here strong the girls who attend are taught the "profession" of housekeeping. There are lady professors of household art and household science and an ample staff both in the college and in the extension part of the work. The curriculum appears to include about everything that a young woman ought to know to equip her for housekeep-ing. It includes, among other sub-jects, a course in millinery. This is said to be unique in work of this clas

Although Manitoba is still a young province, it has in its agricultural college an institution of which the people of Manitoba have every reason people of Manitoon have every reason to be proud. Under the management of President Reynolds and his able staff, with the splendid equipment at their disposal, this college already is ranking high with the best educational institutions of the kind on the continent.

An Irishman was seated in a rain way carriage next to a very pompour looking man, with whom he com menced a conversation in a rather free and easy manner. At length the pompous one said, "My good man, re serve your conversation for one of



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sever your conversation for one of your own equals. I would have you know that I am ak. C. "The Irith-man jumped up and held out his hand. "Begory, shake!" he exclatator ed. "O'tm a Casey meet!" Farm & Dairy's Advertisers

November 30, 1916.

The Injustice of Pooling-the Fairness of the Straight Fat Basis

(Continued from page 4.) the nearest to distributing the money properly, and much nearer than Summing up the reproperty, system. Summing up the re-pooling system. Summing up the test sults and taking the average of the amounts by which the money distribut amounts by which the money distribut amounts by which the mount that should have been distributed sccording have been distributed seconding to the real value of the cheese made from the different samples, it is found that on the average the fat hasis is only three cents out; the fat plus two only three cents out; the fat put two basis system is seven cents out, while the pooling system is 18 cents out in arriving at the value of each 100 bs. or milk

Taking into account the small but Taking into account the small but unavoidable errors that will creep in owing to the varying conditions of the milk, she fat basis gives on the average within three cents a cwi of the true value of the milli. You will agree with me, I am sure, that when the context of the million of the second of the me of the million of the million of the second of the me of the million of the million of the second of the million of the million of the million of the second of the second of the million of the million of the second of the se agree with me, I am sure, that when this basis is used it cannot work much injustice to the pairon. To the pat-rons of the factories in Eastern Gatario, I would say that when you come rous of the would say that when you come tario. I would say that when you come to your annual meetings and have lo choose what tests you will be paid by, you cannot make a mistake by adout-you cannot make a mistake by adout-you cannot make a mistake by adout-ing the straight fat basis. If is the ing the straight fat basis. If is the ing the straight fat bass. In the straight fat bass is under-simplest and the easiest to under-stand. There is less cause for suspic-stand. There is less cause for suspic-ion and distrust with it than with any ion and distrust with it then milk other method. The fat in the milk represents as near as any method can, the value of milk for choses making purposes. Let us make the system of paying rimits at cheese fasteries uniform throughout Eastern Ontario. uniform throughout Eastern Ontar We can do this by all agreeing adopt as our uniform standard, t payment for the milk at our factor the milk at our factories a straight

Dairymen Demand Continuance of Marine Restrictions

inued from Page 2.)

In and from Page 2.) Mr. mains, "yet pastures do not there a reactan of the restruction a trip to the older lands." He restruction that is exercised there in booking refer permanent pastures. In book not of 600 years, and that still gave four or five times as much feed as hard available for permanent pastures that evel and be drouged to ray other that could not be devoted to thy other crop. We should do something to crop. We should do something to help them, for at present they are setting but coast attention. Mulleins, blowweed and moses were allowed to get in. The weeds should be eradicated by pulling and for getting rid of the moss. Mr. Glendinaing strongly do do the should be hadded vised putting the harrows on the field late in the fall. This rolled the most and successfully disposed of while at the same time the harrowing broke up the root bound condition of the grass.

Permanent Pasture Mixture

For a permanent pasture mixture, r. Glend ning advised the use o air. Giena ming advised the use o red top, four younds, (which does we') on low land); timothy, two pounds; orchard grass, ivar possids, (one of our earliest grasus); alishts, firs pounds; alishts, are pounds; while clover, two prands; Kentucky Blue grass, four por-ds; meadow freque, four poor-ds; address will appear in a blue fours. on low land); innotas, (or orchard grass,) our pounds, (or later issue.

Instructors' Reports. Although the meetings were held earlier than usual, the instructors subwere held mitted their reports for the season, though some of them were as yet thoush some of them were as yet is complete because of the fact that re-turns were not all in. The conve-tions are being well attended by to presentiative dairymen. Much propresentative dairymen. Much pro-gress is being made in putting before the people in its proper light and a consolidating the opinion of the fe mers regarding the margarine que

FARM AND DAIRY Makers Will Not be Required to Do Testing

Department to do it Free of Charge-No Question As to Accuracy

of the last official acts of Mr. O Jas. Duff. late official acts of Mr. Culture for Omtario, was to send a letter to Chief Instructors Publow a letter to Chief Instructors Publow and Herns, concerning the method of making the tests under the new Dairy Standards Act. This letter which ap-peared in last week's issue of Farm and Dairy, stated that the tests would be made by the instructors, and thus, the sendit of the required be made by the instructors, and that cheese makers would not be required to do testing. At the local convencheese makers. At the local conven-to do testing. At the local conven-lions of the Dairymen's Association, of Lasterr Ontario, Mr. Publow and Mr. Zufek are explaining the circum-stances leading up to the adoption of stances leading up to the adoption of the new regulation. At the Peterb to convention 3ar. Zufelt spoke as fol-

lows on this subject: "When the Dairy Standards Act was passed, the question arose as to who would do the testime. Objections were raised to having it done by mak-ere raised to having it done by mak-done by mak-ticompetent, ohrer that the tost might be juggled, and still others the statement. the maker had not time to do justice to the testing. There might also be the maker had not time to up maker to the testing. There might also be cases in which pressure would be brought to bear on the maker to alter brought to bear on the maker to after the test. For instance, if a paron re-ceived a test which he thought too low, and he came to the maker ceived a test which he thought too low, and he came to the maker threatering to take his milk to an-other factory unless a better test is given, there is a strong temptation to showe it up a point or two. As a test case, Mr. Publow took the test sheets factory in Eastern Ontario which of a factory in sastera Omario which had been paying by test. He found that with 40 patrons the test only var that with 40 patrons the test only var-ied by two-tenths of one per cent. It was previously obvious to anyone that was previously obvious to anywhe that in this case the test had been merely guessed at. Most of the patrons were ruessed at. Most of the patrons were credited with 2.5 per cent. milk, with in occusional one of 3.6 or 3.4 to in fools, and they can see through Inder as will a certain amount of resson for objecting to having the test done by the makers. These objections, then, were rais

The next question was how to come them. The answer was to overcome them. The answer was to one attep further and appoint qualified men of known integrity of do the localing, men who were outside the physics of local influence, and could not have pressure brought to bear on them. The same brought to bear on The work must be done right. them. The work must be done right, for if it is not done right it would be for if this the legislation had never been passed. This solution of the difbeen passed. This solution of the dif-ficulties was strongly confirmed by the results of a survey of the opinions of dairymen of the province, in which an endeavor was made to find out their solution. an endeavor was made to min out their attitude toward the matter. Sheets containing three questions were sent containing three questions were sent out to the pairons. These questions were to find out (1) how many makers are competent to do the testing; were the makers willing to do the tes were the makers willing to no the test-ins, and (3) were the factory patrons willing to have the testing done by the makers. The replies indicated that the makers do not want to do it and that the patrons do not want to have

them do it Mr. Duff's Last Official Act.

One of the last things that the late One of the last things that the late Minister of Asriculture did in this offi-capacity, in fast a thing offi-tamented death was to seen out a let-ian ented death was to seen out a let-iar to the chief sectors, stating that the work would be done by the factory instructors as far as possible. and that where thirds of sectors will be do the work, qualitation (leavers would be appointed (lo assist them. In order do the work, qualified itesters would be appointed to assist them. In order that the bairy Standards Act may get away to a good start and operate smoathly and efficiently. the Depart-ment will, therefore, furnish men for one or two years, at least, to conduct

a monthly test from composite ples of each patron's milk, collected at ples of each patron's milk, collected at the factory. This work will be done iree of obserge: the factory only being asked to supply a Babook test and the required aumber of bottles for taking the samples. Under this arthe required number of bottles for taking the samples. Under this ar-rangement there will be no judges. The test will be absolutely fair, and there will be no question as to its ac-

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"Some have said that the new dairy CHERCY "Some thave said that the new sairy legislation was only another means of bleeding the farmer, that it would cost from \$10 to \$25 each a year to have the testing doile. This statement, of the testing done. This sta course, is totally absurd. rons pay for the test, it could not cost rons pay for the test, it could not coat them more than 15 cents a test per months of the factory season would amounts from 19 cents to 43.05. Now that the government has decided to do the testing, three will be no direct plate details of this never. The com-plete details of this never. not yet worked out, owing to the death of the Minister, but before the Act or the Minister, but before the Act ormes into force next spring, full pro-vision will have been made for carry-ing out its provisions." of the

Why Gasoline is Higher

Why Classence is regime THE rise in the price of gasoline as the that is interesting owners of cars and gasoline engines. The fol-lowing explanation given by Tractor Parming makes the disparity clear: Gasoline and knowners, but seems

Gasoline and kerosene both com Gasoline and kerosche bohi come from the same source, namely, crade oil. They are distilled off in practi-cally equal quantities, but the fact that gasoline is in such big demand for the millions of users of internal combustion saming they made it a combustion engines, has made it a high-priced fuel. The chart shows the



estimated supply and demand of kero sene and gasoline for the current year. The figures of the U. S. Government The figures of the U.S. dovernment estimates, and those of the American Society of Automobile Engineers were sed as a basis in making up this hart. The important facts brought chart. The important rates brought out in this clear way are that the de-mand for gasoline outstrips the sup-ply by at least six million barrels, while the demand for kerosene is, in while the demand for zerosene is, in Turn, outstripped by the supply by over fitteen million barrels. It is through the medium of such a graphic illustra-tion that one can understand the whys and wherefores of present fuel costs.

A single pair of Colorado potalo beetles would, without check, increase in one season to 60,000,000. At this rate, of autiliplication the, disappear-ance of the potato plant would not long be delayed.

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Peterboro vendors advanced mant. of the adv however, the major the agree at the old there was Later, ho oharged vanced th uniformit The po

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FLEMING'S SPAVIN CURE (Liquid)

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CITY MILK SUPPLY

Toronto Prices Soaring

THE large amount of mik required to supply the city of Teronic, estimated to be from 5,000 to 100,000 quarts daily, together with the abnormal scarcity of milk and the high prices that can be realized for if by turning into butter or cheese, are ii by (urraing timb bud et al. Callado for having the effect of sending price, are laboring the effect of sending price, are li is now predicted that it may reach 15 cents a quest. The contracts, which call for the payment of \$2 for an eighbegation can, do not, it is found, had the producer to supply a given amount. In order to counterbakance the uncessive prices which new have the call of feed, and large quant-tice preducers have to be purchased, the producers have to be purchased, the producers have to be purchased, the producers have to be a purchased. The eight-galance can be a purchased to \$2.50 for asking that it be raised to \$2.50 for

asking that it be raised to \$2.50 for the eight-gailon can. The producers claim that this rise in price should not affect the consumer to any great extent. President Stone-to use of the Milk Producers Association, is reported to have stated that although the farmers were now realthough the farmers were now re-ceiving about six cents, a quart und r the \$2 rate, the milk was selling in the city for admost twice that amount. This gave the dealer a wide margin to work on. On the other hand, it was claimed that some of the large dairies had been c perating at a loss

had been c erating at a ross. The suggestion has been made that the government should step in and regulate prices. Why this step should be taken with regard to what the farmer has to sell, while manufacturranner has to sell, while manufactur-ers and other interests are allowed to charge all the traffic will bear for their products, is not stated. The city milk business has to compete for city. milk business has to compete for its supply with the cheese and butter-making branches of the dairy industry, and in these branches the price of the product is langely controlled by the export demand. Keeping down the prices below what can be realised by expossing would be a difficult undertaking

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The Case of the Small City HE uncertainty that surrounds the

T milk business of the small city, in which the dairymen are not well organized, was well illustrated in Peterboro recently, On Nov. 19, local vendors agreed that milk would be advanced from eight to nine cents a quart. Consumers were given notice of the advance. When the day arrived, however, it was found that although the majority of the declars stayed by the majorary of a sub officient satyon by the agreement, some of them still sold at the old price, with the result that there was considerable dissettification. Later, however, the higher price was charged by these who had not ad-vanced the price with the others, and enforce the price with the others, and uniformity again attained.

The position of the vendors is well explained in the following extract from

expluined in the following extract from one of the effy papers: "Most of the milk vendors buy con-sidentially of their sapply from farmers, and when they have to pay a whole-alle price of 5c and 6c a quark, the profit recaling at 5c and 5c is only 2c 5c, the business way-id be fault profit recaling at the present wholesale profits and the present wholesale

price is generally 6c. "The vendor with 100 customers thus would have a gross daily profit of \$2. From this he has to pay for his of \$1. From this he has to pay for his horse feed, which is an appreciable ion in these times, pay for the wear and tea; of his delivery outfit, hot ex-cluding possible runaways, and secure a living wage for himself. And, says the rendor, it can't be done. Even re-ceiving a gross profit of \$3 daily from 100 outcomers, the net return to the Yondor is not commensurate with pre-ent wages or the gressent cost of liv-ing."

most small cities the ave

FARM AND DAIRY

m or lack of system in distribution is tem or lack of syst an in distribution is extremely wasteful, owing to the dupli-cation of milk routes. To supply 100 customers a vendor has to drive long distances daily, whereas if some syst mine were devised by which the yen tem were devised by which the ven-dor would supply every customer on his route, the labor of distribution would be materially lessened and producers, consumers and vendors alike would be proportionately benefited.

The Situation in Montreal

EN years ago there was a very flourishing Milk Producers' As sociation surrounding Montreal, and the situation was pretty well in hand The membership of the association is smaller now than it was then, but nevertheless there is a live or-ganization, with the result that the prices of milk compared very favortion is smaller now than it was then, prices of milk compared very favor-ably with those received in other countries. Outside of Ottawa and Winnipeg, Montreal shippers have re-Winnipeg, Montreal shippers have re-ceived the highest price of any city in Canada, and equal, if not higher than New York or Boston for the past 10 years.

The price is now 24 to 25 cents a gallon for milk delivered in the city. This is about equivalent to the price received by the Ottawa producers, who are receiving 22 cents at the farm

With the object of stimulating the With the object of stimulating the interest of the milk producers and of increasing the membership of the association, a canvasser has recently association, a canvasser has resently been engaged, who will spend a cc_-ple of rouths amongst those supply-ing milk for the Montreal trade. Since there are about 5,500 farmers Since there are about 5,500 farmers shipping milk and cream to Mont-real, including those that sell to the condensaries, there is ample oppor-tunity for building up the member-

Raising Milk Prices in Ontario

E DITOR, Farm and Dairw:-An ancient writer said, "So many men, so many minds; every man in his own way." This old saying in me own way." This old saying comes home to any one who notices in the papers the references to the increase in the price of milk. For "men" we might substitute "Milk Dealers," and though they all seem of one mind as to their decision

of one mind as to their decision to rease the price, they cartainly vary in their method of annue of the second second of the second second second second second reads in the "Classified Ads," w.i.de by the way, are always quick molecules field, a curt announcement the the first "On and after October 1st, the price of mild will be raised to nine cup quark. Stunday delivery will also be discontinued on and after the above data." date.

But city milk dealers would scorn But eity milk dealers would scorn such brauqueness. One company takes a quarter page to make its an nouncement, and eays: "We can no lonzer keep down the screese in price." They then go increase in price." They then go increase in price. They then go increase and prices are the increase in the stat summer. Crease have been poor and prices are high. The resultant increased cost of milk production makes an increase in price essential."

Then they come out with the main Then they come out with the main fact. which is: "Commencing today you will get 18 tickets for one dollar." They conclude by saying that can-tomers will still receive the richness and purity in milk as heretofore. That firm is certainly a master in the set of mittice things. art of putting things.

art of putting things. On the other side of the page, an-other firm has a long advertisement. Evidently this firm has at the back of its mind the recent outery against the rise in the price of coal and bread, and the suggestions of municipal coal yards and civic bakeries, for it asks, "Do we think that the markets of the can be upset by a war involving

nearly the whole Caucasian race with nearly the whole Caucasian race with-out it having its effect on the food costs of Canada?" If the law is being broken, convict the offender and ap-ply the penalty, it states.

It has been necessary to steadily increasing price for Dav steadily increasing price for milk, having now to pay for a certain quan-tity \$16.97, which five years ago could have been obtained for \$11.90. There has also been an increase in cost of mille Inhor

In Ottawa the consumers at first were greatly incepsed against the farmers, on account of the proposed ingested that as every class of people were losing money because of the war were looking money because of the war conditions, the farmers abould do the same. Then there was a mass meet-ing of "Anti-combinenters," to protest acainst the rise. But before this took place, something more dramatic had happened. I suppose there must have been some pretty strong talk about what the city could or would do in the Way of starting to sample wills no its way of starting to supply milk on its own account, so the largest retailer of own account, so the largest retainer or milk in the city made an offer to the city to sell their plant and business, and supply a manager for six months. The price was to be fixed by three ar-The price was to be fixed by three ar-bitrators, one appointed by them-selves, one by the city, and the third by the other two. Then, and not till then, the city discovered that it could not at present enter the milk business. not at present enter the must be be able to wait for special best would have to wait for special best spring. Other disbut would have to wait for special legislation next spring. Other dis-coveries followed. It was found that selling milk is not such a gold mine as has been believed. The othef pro-fits are in the by-products. The pro-fits on the company's milk sales were hts on the company's milk sales were stated to be less than one-tenth of one cent per quart for the year, and the dividends paid were taken from the reserve fund. After this was made reserve fund. After this was made known, the citizens were not so anx-fous to take on the job of supplying themselves with milk. An Ontario Correspondent.

The Potato Situation in P.E.I.

DITOR Farm and Dairy: The few E lines I have been contributing to Farm and Dairy under the heading of Postal Card Reports has brought me so much correspondence principally inquiries for potatoes; that I wish to give a general answer to all have had several inquiries from New

I have had several inquiries from New York, showing that your, paper cir-culates well in that State. The polato corpo on the laland was a good one, the best in several years; free of all dis-ease and of excelleg quality. The acreage was farge as usual, owing to the high cost of seed last owing to the high cost of seed last spring, but he excellent crop made up for the reduced acreage, while the high prices make the potato crop in Prince Edward Island the most valu-able on record. The present price of 65c a bushel has never been paid be-fore in the island for potatoes. The price is going up all the time. Po-latoes started in September at 40c for the set of the bushel the weed un to for the set of soc. The late crop started at 50c a bushel, then went up to 55c; then to 60c, and latterly to 65c. It is thought that they will go to 75c by Christ-mas. The writer made more money potatoes this year than was ever made on this farm before, even with three times the accesse under the

erop. There must be a great scarcity of potatoes in Ontarie, for nearly all the potatoes schipped from here go to points in that province. They are put up in one-and-s-half bushel bags, something mew down here. Readers something new down here. Readers wanting potatoes can write to any of the branches of the Bank of Com-merce, in Summeride, Charlottetown or Souris, and they will name a re-liable draller. One dealer at Sum-menside hah shipped 150,000 bushels this fall-J. A. Macdonaid. Kings Co., P.EL



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FARM AND DAIRY AND RURAL HOME PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY

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The Rural Publishing Company, Ltd

PETERBORO AND TORONTO

"Read not to contradict and to confute, nor to believe and take for granted, but to weigh and con-tider." Bacon.

The Oleomargarine Resolutions HE question of the admission of eleo margarine into Canada does not raise a tariff issue. The object of the legislation now in force regarding this material was not to prevent its competition with butter, but to avoid substitution. It was to prevent the butter situation in Canada from becoming involved in all the difficulties which arise where oleomargarine is exposed for sale, that the legislation was put on the statute books. It was not to stimulate home production, to raise the home price, to secure revenue, or any of the objects for which it is generally understood the tariff is imposed. The legislation was effected because it was believed that the injury to the people as a whole, both producers and consumers, through the unlawful substitution of inferior fats for butter, which it has been found impossible to prevent in other countries, could not be counterbalanced by any benefit accruing to them from the use of

At present there is a temporary shortage of margarine. butter in Canada. This is not due to a failing off in the make, for there has been an increase this year in butter production. The shortage is due to excessive exportation earlier in the season when stocks to provide against the winter demand should have been going into storage. Those interested in the manufacture and sale of margarine, have seized upon this temporary shortage and the high prices which have resulted and are renewing their agitation for the removal of the restrictions They will doubtless have access to the ear of the government and unless their influence there is balanced by a strong demand on the part of the dairymen to have the restrictions remain in force. they will probably attain their object. The resolutions which are being supported so unanimously by the dairymen of Eastern Ontario, express the sentiment of the farmers upon the question. They show that the dairymen are not in a mood for seeing the butter situation in Canada involved in all the difficulties that surround the margarine trade

FARM AND DAIRY

The Milk Tests

Y making provision that the testing of milk B received at cheese factories after the Dairy Standards Act takes effect will be done by the instructors, or their qualified assistants, the Department has removed the only valid objection to the payment for milk on a quality basis. The gross injustice of the pooling system has been experimentally proved and the comparative fairness of payment by test has been conclusively demonstrated. The only difficulty that appeared in the way of the smooth working of the Act was the danger of inaccurate testing. To meet that objection and leave no cause for suspicion arrangements have been made to have the tests conducted by competent and disinterested men.

The next question left for the dairymen to decide is which of the two tests named in the Act shall be adopted. The experiments conducted by Chief Dairy Instructor Publow and Superintendent Zufelt go to show that the straight fat test is as reliable as any in arriving at the value of milk for cheese making purposes. This question, however, is still open. We understand that similar experiments have been conducted independently in Western Ontario with the view to arriving at a correct estimation of the comparative merits of the two tests. The results as found there will be awaited with interest.

Independent Voters

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WE of the most gratifying features at the recent election in the United States was the manner in which the voters kicked over the party traces. The independence they displayed was so marked in some States as to almost obliterate party lines. Instances occurred in which Republican governors were elected by large pluralities in States which voted equally strong for Wilson. In other cases democratic senators were returned by States that voted strongly for Hughes. The plans of the party managers seem, in many cases, to have been completely shattered because of this unlooked for tendency of the voters to use their brains in the discharge of their franchise.

As the war continues and the possibility of an early peace fades away, the political parties in Canada show increasing unrest under the tentative understanding not to hold an election until after the war. Anxiety to again take each other's measure at the polls makes a war-time election no remote possibility. If one is brought on the electorate may show an independence of judgment that will surprise the party leaders. Men who are laboring under the burden of war are not easily stampeded and the politicians may not be able to turn their favorite trick of obscur ing the real issues by trumping up false alarms. In times of national stress electors are disposed to look more to men than to parties and to demand that their representatives be strong and capeble. Voters in that frame of mind are not submissive under the crack of the party whip

Dominion Legislation Needed

O prevent the temperance acts now in force in several of the provinces from being declared unconstitutional, it is distinctly stated in each that the act "shall not affect and is not intended to affect bona fide transactions in liquor between a person in the province and a person in another province or in a foreign country." This provision, rendered necessary because a provincial government has not the right to pass laws prejudicial to inter-provincial trade, seriously interferes with the working of the temperance acts as now in force. Liquor that cannot be purchased at home can be readily purchased outside the prohibitory province. It has even been found that liquor may be transferred directly from

the manufacturer to the consumer so long as the ordering is done through a dealer operating in another province.

The only way in which the situation can be corrected is by Dominion legislation. Two courses are open. A nation-wide prohibition measure could be passed, or it could be provided that no outside person should ship intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes into a prohibitory province, or sell or deliver for beverage purposes any liquor that is in that province. The temperance measures that have been passed are meeting with evident success, every phase of the situation except th's one. It is the duty of the Dominion Government to take the situation in hand. The absurdity of allowing the will of the people of a province to be subverted in such a matter by those outside its borders, demands government action in closing up what has proved to be the biggest loophole in the temperance legislation.

The Larger Neighborhood

MAN can do without his friends but he can't do without his neighbors." So runs 6.6 a saying common in country districts. the idea being to emphasize the necessity of mutual helpfulness amongst those who live side by side on the land. And how important is this idea of neighborliness which it emphasizes! Farmers seldom get credit for that unorganized but conscious cooperation that goes under the name of neighboring, yet it is of more importance to the farming industry than any organized cooperative effort can ever be. From the days of the old logging bees, wood bees and barn raisings, down to the days of silo filling, it has been practised continuously in every district. To help a fellow out in a pinch and later to be heland out in a pinch, that is a form of spontaneous cooperation that has done much in the past to en rich the rural life of Canada.

If to "neighbor" with one another is the truest form of cooperation, then the health of the great cooperative movement now taking such firm root amongst farmers of Ontario depends on the growth within it of this idea of neighborliness. Railways, newspapers and telephones are bringing us nearer and nearer together. Why should this feeling of neighbortiness not extend to every farmer in the province? "United Farmers" we would then be in very truth. The cooperative movement should appeal to men, not as a pennysaving organization, though money-saving is a legitimate object for such a movement, just as time and labor-saving is the legitimate object of neighboring. It should appeal to them as an organization through which they can be mutually helpful, though the length of the province intervenes between them.

For the Empty Portfolio

THE name of Geo. H. Henry, M.P.P., has been advanced for the appointment to the portfolio of agriculture in the Ontario Govern-

ment made vacant by the death of the Hon. Jas. Duff. Mr. Henry has many qualifications for the position. First and most important of all, he is a farmer, and as such, he has the farmer's viewpoint on matters relating to agriculture. As a graduate of Toronto University and of the Ontario Agricultural College, he is further fitted for the work. His public activities as member of the legislature, as Warden of York county, and as President of The Farmers' Dairy, have given him experience in the conduct of public affairs that would prove valuable to him as the head of the department. His appointment to the position would meet with the approval of the farmers, who still cherish the belief that one of their number should always be given charge of the department of the government through which their interests are administered.

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FARM AND DAIRY

In Union There is Strength

The Canadian Council Meets

T HIS woek is being held in Winni-beg the annual meeting of Cana-dian Council of Agriculture. The meeting of the Council will be attend-ed by representatives from the varied by representatives from the vari-ous provincial farmens' organizations and companies in Ontario and the three prairie provinces. The farming population of British Columbia is so amail and is composed as largely of fruit growers that it has not yet been found possible to organize a farmers' association in that province. These associations represent some 60,000 associations represent some 00,000 farmers. The delegates from Ontaria farmers. The delegates from Ontario are likely to be R. H. Halbert, of Mel-anohou, president of the United Parmers of Ontario; J. Z. France, of Durford, a director of The United Parmers' Cooperative Co., Ltd.; and H. B. Cowar, of Farm and Dairy, an honorary member of the Council of H. D. Cowan, of Parm and Dairy, an honorary member of the Council of Agriculture. In next week's issue to hope to gubblish a brief outline of some of the Important decisions reached, and in the following weak's issue to are a stull report of the proceedings. If the Council Hast at this meeting of the Council Hast at this meeting of the Council Hast at this meeting of the Council Hast at this meeting are a stull report of the farmers of this weak there will be blackessed. On Wednesday and Thursday of this weak there will be blackessed. On Wednesday and Thursday of this weak there will be blackessed. The Council and possibly in the world. The Council and possibly in the world. The Council defegutes, it is expected, the Index of the Important of the order of an and possibly in the world. The Master of theorement of the order off on his way home as South of Your councer with Based South to You?

off on his way home at Sudbury and in company with Secretary J. J. Mor-rison to address a series of farmers' meetings in the Algoma district.

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Shipping Arrangements

HE United Farmers' Cooperative Co., Ltd., is having difficulty over the shipping of its goods over the various railroad lines. The transortation system is badly disorganized portation system is badly disorganized all over the continent. In the United States different railroads are accus-ing such other of retaining cars to which they are not entitled, and in-vedirations are being conducted to find what can be done to improve the in-them situation

In Ontario the railroads are refusing In Orntario the railroads are redusing to accept shipments of some import-ant lines of feed. This may result in a serious feed abortage among many farmers. Parmers who placed orders for feed some time ago have here un-able to get them filled, simply because the railroads have not out cars with which to carry feed. This makes it difficult for the United Parmers' Com-pany to fill orders promptly, but its officers are doing everything possible to cope with the situation.

Meetings Being Held.

Secretary J. J. Morrison has been attending a series of meetings in dif-ferent parts of Ontario with his usual success. New Clubs are being or-sanised and fresh inspiration is ho-ing given to older clubs that have been visited. It do resulted by the sourcest visited. It is realized by the central organization that not enough has been done to carry on educational work among the locals. The possibility of among and notans. The possibility of printing a small paper has been under consideration for some time but pres-sure of other work has prevented members of the staff from dealing with it. It is honed that this can be launched early this winter.

The possibility of securing local or ganizers and apeakers who can visit farmers' clubs in their vicinity is

under consideration. Men who are free for this work and who have had free for this work and who have had some expressions in public speaking are aaked to advise Secretary 3.7. Morrison that their services are ad-able. Many locals feel that it would help them it poskers representing the provincial organization could attend some of their meetings. The impor-ance of arranging for this is fully realized by the central office. A large number of meetings will be held dur-ing the white months. ing the winter months.

Buying From Farmers

HE demand for rye, wheat and buckwheat has become such that The United Farmers' Cooperative Company, Limited, now finds that can handle these grains to advantage. Farmers who have car loads or any of this grain for sale are being invited to advise the company to that effect, when an offer will be made

them. Arrangements are already being made for the purchase of next year's supply of binder twine. For two years binder twine has been handled by The United Farmers' Company to the satisfaction of the clubs that have weekend if The other are now hethe sensitization of the clubs that have purchased it. The clubs are now be-ing asked to advise the central how much of last year's stock of twine their members still have on hand, and what their estimate for next year's re-outersements is. It is reported that there is an almost world wide could be a some of the products used as a manufacture of binder twine world may make year at reasonable prices aunaly next year at reasonable prices unless orders are placed with the least possible delay.

Fifteen New Members at One Meeting

URGESSVILLE Farmers' BURGESSVILLE Parmers' Club held their accond meeting on Nov. 14 at the home of E. D. RUBIKET, a successful Ayrshire breeder. About sixty men and women breder. About sitty men and women were there to enloy a good musical programme by local talent and to hear the address of the evening, which was given by J. d. Morrison, Secrotary of the United Farmers of Ontario. Mr. Morrison's subject was: "WMP, do associated that the second men was prove the second that the second men was proved.

He asserted that the reason was pure-He asserted that the reason was pure-ly an economic one, and proceeded to prove this in such a forceful, clear and simple manner that his audience followed the trend of bis arguments with great interest.

With great interest. After describing the poculiarities of rural districts, with their isolation and individual industry, the poeple jealus of those who presper, backward and diffident, he contrasted urban dis-tricts, where everything is organized. tricia, where everything is organized. The people co-operate from start to finish, and sift out the ablest men to lead. Brerything that stands for wealth and power in the clicks. They control the business of the country. Parmers produce, but they have nothing to say about the price, we farmers let them control our busi-mes, and they will do it as long as we mive notining to say about the price. We farmers let them control our busi-ness, and they will do it as long as we will let them. "Our industry is on the rocks." A farm will not rent for as much as interest on the purchase price. We are producing at a lons. The remedies suggested were: To let the farmer have his raw material as cheap as possible by romoving duties on implements, etc., and to elimin-ate the wateful extravagance of present methods of distribution by bringing producer and consumer closer together. This, and the speak-er, was cooperation. Our hope lies in cooperation and in representation in

Parliament, when we get out of the rat where half of us vote Grit and the other half Tory. At the close of the meeting, some fifteen joined the club. Two members we are particularly pleased to have are the ministers of the two churches in the village, who are interested in the work of the club. Already the membership is nearly thirty.-J. H. C.

A New Club in Perth County

N enthusiastic meeting of farm A ^N enthusiastic meeting of tarm-ers was held at Wallaceville, on Monday evening, Nov. 13, and was attended by a large number of farmers. Mr. J. J. Morrison, Secretary of United Farmers' Cooperative Co., was present and delivered a mas terly address on the different phases of agriculture, dwelling particularly on the deplorable condition it is in, and comparing the urban and rural and comparing the urban and rural situations. He cited some striking facts, showing why these conditions exist, stating that they were due large-ly to the lack of organization amongst the farmers, a large majority of whom are not conversant with the causes, are not conversant with the tauges, and apparently have been contest to plod along, reaping little or nothing for their strenuous halor. Mr. Morri-son, indeed, enthused his hearers, and the result was that upwards of 40 formed a club. All the officers and directors were appointed. Many more members will be added at the act meeting. The club is composed next meeting. The club is composed their strength of any and vigor, who are with plenty of any and vigor, who is graden and their first meeting to business at their first meeting the contagion of organiza-tion is graden, and the prospects are that maching, and the prospect size to see the prodentes who de-ent to anne to be lifted that is see-end to none to be lifted that is seeand apparently have been content to ond to none to be lifted to a higher level should talk this matter over with their fellow-farmers and induce them to join in this great mo that is bound to make itself felt in the business world .-- S. A.



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De Laval Dairy Supply Co., Ltd. Largest Manufacturers of Dairy Supplies in Canada Sole distributors in Canada of the famous De Laval Cream Separaters and Alpha Gas Englines. Manufacturers of folcal Green Feed Silca. Cines disquise of any of our MTS saled upon reguest. PETERBORO MONTREAL

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THERE is a natural melody, an obscure fount in every human heart. --From "Light on the Path."

A Canned Courtship By A. W. Sawyer.

(Western Farmer.) eager for the work to begin. That it should figure in the neigh-borhood romance was farthest from the thoughts of any of them, but it happened that it played quite an inc-nortant mark

portant part.

If you know anything about canving

OSA Denny and Martha Short lived on adjoining farms in a thickly settled community. Their R homes were so near that even when they were little tots they had played

they were little tots they had played together almost constantly. As the; grew up their friendablp had increased with the passing years and so requesily were they seen to-rether that the neighborhood folks often referred to them as "the twins." When children, there was rivalry their solutions of the two often

When children, there was rivalry in their play and as they grew older there was rivalry in their school studies, but it was the friendly kind that only served to strengthen their affection for each other. While yet in their high-school years there are a summan schot are them

It became a common sight to see them walking home from the city school with Frank Wade between them. It was a mile and a haif and although it was convenient for them to eatch the autobus, they preferred to walk. Occasionally entre of the girls, but more often with both of them. If he favored one more than the other, none it became a common sight to see

more often with both of them. If he favored one more than the ather, none and been keen enough to detect it. His friends would given try to tense that with such remarks are remark. Some would say, "White are remark," weetheart?" Others offered the are-resolved by a the state for the re-solution of the last he state for the re-solution the last he state for the regestion that he let the girls fight it out between themselves.

between the inserves. Frank was always ready with a wity, evasive answer and the cur-losity of his friends remained unsatis-

About the time that I tooked for fled About the time that I tooked for things to get really serious, I heard the news that Martha was to go to the State Agricultural College. My hopes brightened because I saw a

the State Agricultural College, My hopes brightened because I saw a chance for things to right themselves, and I praved that it would be without pain to either of my freinds. After Martha left, Frank naturally ave his whole attention to Ross, and I fancied that she looked happier. Both Frank and Rosa received frequent let-ters from Martha and they read them together.

When Martha came home for a va-cation things would proceed as before and again I would worry as to the outcome

The third spring that Martha The third spring that Martha at-tended college, a cooperative canning tolhwas formed in the neighborhood. Mothers and daughters were looking forward to an exhibition of their skill in the new "cold pack" method of can-ding. The mothers, many of whom were "dysed-in-the-wool" canners of the old sched, at farth holes with were "dyed-in-the-wool" canners of the old school, at first looked with suspicion upon the new method. The daughters, who were mostly novices at daughters, who were mostly novlees at canning, took to the new method read-ling and bade fair to closely rival, if and easel, the older women. However, the amiable canner club organiser who had visited their city, sand daughters in the club and all were

test must drop out of the race and leave the other a clear field for the heart of Frank Wade."

heart of Frank Wade." Amid the laughter and cheers of the girls Louise noticed Rosa's face flush and her eyes grow såd and ,she was sorry that she had spoken so thought-

Martha, however, seemed to fall into marcha, nowever, seemed to tail into the spirit of the jest and said, "Louise, you're a genius. That will be great fun.

Rosa objected, "I haven't given my

Kosa objected consent yet." She was cut short, however, by the insistent cries of the girls, bent upon fun and she tacitly agreed.

fun and she tacility agreed. Afterwards she went home and cried. It did not seem right to her. It was not a matter for jost. She would ant fure out what for her of would take if she lost, and if she won, advantage of Mariha.

advantage of Martha. The contest was not long delayed, but the three days intervening were trying ones for Rosa and the burden was not lightened any by the fact that the plan had leaked out and the neigh-the plan had leaked out and the neigh-were laughing about it. Martha took it as a matter of fact and seemed confident that she would win.

win

Rosa planned, studied and practised with feverish energy in preparation

with average about the start of the day. The girls argued that it would not be fair to have the contest at Rosa's home nor at Martha's, so they decided to hold it at Louise's home.



Nestled Among the Eternal Hills-Lake Louise, in British Columbia.

highest honors among the canners. Elated with her success, she wrote back congratulations, but also wrote back congratulations, but also wrote that she was "some cauner" herself. "Wait until I get house," she wrote, "and I will show you how we do it in the home economics department."

When Martha came home Rosa gave little afternoor party for her and all a little afternoon party for her and all the neighborhood girds ever invited. The common topic anning club and they were Rose and her success. They were Rose and her success. The success of the success. We have a success the success of the success. We have a success the success of the success of the success. This had be aread about canning with the laurels away from Rose," she haughed.

"No, you can't do that," objected one, "because the age limit for daugh-ters is 19 and you are 20. Next year

ters is 19 and you are 20. Next year Rosa will be barred and she is forced to retire with honors." "Oh, I've got an idea!" cried Louise Plummer, jumping up. "We will hold "On, ive for an torn, "We will hold a cafining contest between Rosa and Martha. Frank Wade will be the prize. The one that loses in the con-

You can judge for yourself with at diligence two girls would apply what differed two girls would apply themselves under such circumstances and the contest proved very exciting what diligence

and the contest present. to everyone present. When the work was done, a judging When the work appointed. They judgcommittee was appointed. They judg-ed by points in the regulation sight and it was a the. They went our it again, but in all fairness, they had to agree that it was a file. Being late in the day no plan was offered for deciding she tie, so they adjourned until the morning. Reas re-

Early in the next morning Rosa re-

Early in the next morning Rosa re-ceived a telephone call. "Hello, this Miss Denny?" "Yes, Miss Denny is talking." "This is Goldberg & Sons, grocers. We want to buy the fruit that you canngd yesterday. We want it for dis-olay murneas." play purposes." Rosa flushed and hesitated, then re-

"But it's not for sale. It was just a little confidential fun among the girls and I would not have it mentioned for the world."

"Oh, that's all right. There will be no publicity, absolutely, but we want that fruit. Name your own price and

we will call and get it.

Again Rosa hesitated. "Why, I-well, I'll call you up later," she stamwell, I'll call you up later, she stain-mered and then hung up the receiver. "Now, I wonder how they found it

she thought. "It's just horrid, and Frank surely knows about it. He must think that we are crazy.

Rosa sat down and big tears rolled

down her cheeks. 'I will just stay away to-day,'' she de-cided. "This has gone far enough and it is a good place to drop the whole metter".

However, when three of the girls stopped In for her and would not lis-ten to her objections, she finally went

with them. When they had all gathered, Louise-Plummer, Jaa usual, lead the discus-sion. "Well, now we are no better of than we were before. It is a tie and what shall we do to decide who wins?" There was a momenta hesitation

what shall we do to decide who wins?" There was a moment's hesitation. Rosa broke the slenge-"I think we had better let 4t stand as it is. It all "Oh, be game, Rosa. You can't back uit now," cried several of the givin. "Well, decide something quive.

"Well, decide something quick, then," said Rosa, nervously and some-what angrily. "I sold my fruit this morning and at my own price."

morning and at my own price." Martha had been watching Ro-and for, the first time it can be an an-her that the contest had been very instateful to Ross, and sheen very instate the sheet of the same, and and the same of the same, and

"That settles it. Rosa wins. Sell ing the fruit is a part of the game, and such has me beaten." They all jumped at this timely solar tion to the problem and hence account ratulating Ross. Louise knowneed, "It has been great fun grifts, but we must not take it too seriously. Re-hember this is Ross' and Marthan affair and not ours."

"Well, for one, I am serious, and I will take my medicine," said Martha. She walked over, put her arm about Rosa and they started home.

As they were saying good-bye, she noticed a tearful brightness in Ross's eyes. She hugged her up closely to

"Rosa, dear, I am sorry that it hap pened. You must forgive me. I di not realize that you care so much u-til today. Comic up to my rooms for a minute. I have something to shor

you." Martha entered her room and lead Rosa to the table. Taking up a photo graph she handed it to Rosa. It wa the picture of a young man, a stranger to Rosa, but such a one as any gif Ould justly admire. Page lowled at the atetupe then a

Rosa looked at the picture then up.

Rosa looked at the pleure that up at Martha questionizaly. "That's Martha smiled and said, "That's him, dear. He finishes school set year, then goes back to the farm said I go with him." Rosa Uncewher arms around Martha Rosa Uncerd such other in critic

and they hugged each other in girlish fashion.

As she started home Rosa wat in a very happy frame of mind. There wa "What had Frank Wade thought of the context." Then she began to wo-der if she had been mistaken in hin, as she had been in Marka. "Perhas he desen't love me so much after all, whet thought As she started home Rosa was in a she thought.

As the thought flashed through her

As the thought flashed through he mind, she as him comins to meet her "Weal, little girl, congratulations he said holding out his hand, chan Rosa put her hand in his menhas fluthed.

No sisted

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who rec rounding charge Railway It conta

November 30, 1916

sisted Ross, with tears in her eyes. "Yes, but you sold your fruit first," argued Frank.

osa looked up at him with eyes

Rosa looked'up at him with eyes filled with wonder. "How did you find out so quickly? How do you know that I have sold my fruit?"

my fruit?" Frank smiled and taking her arm pulled her farther beneastb- the large tree under which they were standing. "I know because I was at Goldberg's when they called you up. You see, I just bad to have you win, somehow."

The Upward Look

Our Influence

HEM that were entering in, ye hindered.-Luke XI:52.

What a terrible arraignment that was, with which Christ accused the lawyers of his day! This also is the key-note of one of Fogazzaro's latest books, what Elena kep! repeating over and over, that she must never do anything that would impose or hinder in any way, the best welfare of the one loved most.

May it also be a powerful incentive in our lives. This thought of what Ohrist may do through us for others, represents a grand opportunity, and at the same time a most solemn obligation

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Just as Christ was so scarthing in His rebuke of those lawyers, so may He be of us, if we are not ablding in Him. Indeed we will be held accountable for far more, because, we of to-day understand more clearly the meaning of Chrst's mission on earth, and of what He now offers to do for us by His grace for He has said "My grace is sufficient for thee, for my strength is made perfect in weakness.

There are many different ways in which our influence is exerted. These expression and thoughts, the last beng the motive factor of all. Every me that we fail through slighting the that we fail through signing Christ, it makes it easier for some one else to be the same. Each cross word of ours may mean that some one else will exercise less self-control. A gloomy look may cast a shade over the joy of someone else Who knows how much of family unit: is won by the clear, steady light in the living room, where the family gathers on white evenings? On the other hand, who knows how much of this unity and family contentment may be lost because the home is poorly lightled? An article on the subject of better lighting which ap-peared in one of our United States contemporaries throws out some practical surgestions and we mode

Many a 'time when we sin, we may know who may have been influenced by our transgression, but again, there are just as many times when we have no knowledge of how many others have been affected. But the most solemn self-question of all is, what does Christ think of our failures when He offers to give us continual victory? He offers to give us continual victors? Our example, also, may hinder others from confessing their allegiance to our Master, and from becoming His loyal and faithful followers? When we yield our lives to Him and permit Him to work out His minacles in m, then we will have no fear of results as He is perfect in all His works and offers to store as continual reletance if we will to give us continual victory if we will but let Him do it all.-I. H. N.

Solina Institute Aids Fire Sufferers WO-THIRDS of a carload of goods

for the fire sufferers of New Ontario shipped from one small country station; that was the achievement of the Women's Institute work-ers in and around Solina, in Durham Ont. this fall. To the Institute of Solina belongs the credit of organiz-ing the work, though contributions who received from many of the sur-

who received from many of the sur-rounding dirichs, including Oshava. The car, which was supplied free of charge by the Canadian Northern Railway, was destined for Matheson. It contained amongst other things, 12 bedreads, with mattresses and springs, 39 guilts, a churn, a washing machine, a cradie, four stores, sever-al bales of pillows and other bedding.

FARM AND DAIRY several men's overcoats, three wo-men's astrachan coats, 60 quarts of fruit and many other articles in which the need of the fire sufferers was an-

ticipated by the thoughtfulness of the women who had the matter in charge. The car was shipped on Nov. 2nd, and

would reach its destination just about the time the severe weather set in. It is easy to imagine how much the articles provided through the efforts

of these Institute workers would

tario last summer

of these instance whereas when a sum of a spreciated by those who had lost their all in the terible conflagration that swept through part of New On-

Let Your Lights Shine

With the Household Editor.

L days and the question of the high cost of living comes up, some one taking part in the conversation is almost sure to remark, "Yes, it's the

almost sure to remark, 'yes, it's the farmers who are coining the money to-day,' We are not saying that this statement is or is not true, but times are considerably better for the farm-

ers now than is sometimes the case.

Are we bettering our conditions in any way on the farm as a result of these better times? There are few farm homes not in need of improve-

How about our lighting system? The long evenings are now with us,

and very early in the evening it is necessary to have the home lighted.

After chores have been finished up for the day, the menfolk come in. Father

ets his newspaper and probably eats himself at the right angle so

that the light from the lamp on the table falls clearly on his paper. But what about the boy who is interested

in reading a good book, the children with their home work to do and

mother with her sewing or mending?

All have to gather around the one

table and strain their eyes trying to see from the rays of one lamp. If neighboring young folks come over

heiknoring young toks come over to enjoy a musical evening, they crowd around the piano and vainly endeavor to see off the book on the piano, while one of the party holds the lamp in different positions until

The comfort of the farm family de-

mands good lighting in the home. Who knows how much of family unity

practical suggestions, and we quote from this article as follows:

from this article as ronows: "Penhans if more farmers studied the question of why helr boys, and rivis too, for that matter, prefer city life to zood pure country life, they would find that all youth loves light would find that all youth loves light

we'lls find that all youth loves light and the city gives it to them. Light spells galety and cheer, and while the candle does throw its beam as does the good deed of old, nowadays it

takes the best light there is to hold the youth under its beams. Good

lights there are a plenty now-a-days,

no matter how far one may be from electric poles or gas mains, and the care of them is small in proportion to the benefit and pleasure derived from their use. Let your lights shine and may each farm home soon see at least one sitting room with light no matter how far one may be from

least one sitting room with light enough shinin; through its windows

to tempt the wayfarer in, and to give

the needed help in making an even-ing at home a pleasure to our farm girls and boys.'

It has been computed that a pair of

sypsy moths would, if unchecked, pro-duce enough progeny in eight years to destroy all the foliage in the United

States

Good

ments of some nature.

gets.

his arms ache.

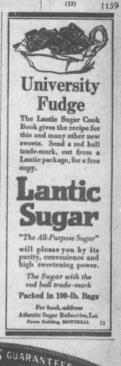
VERYWHERE one goes

The Ideal Girl

She ited a Gin She is a still among us though we rarely see her picture in the paper. She does not care for that kind of thing, and possibly, she does not carn a place in the columns of the daily press. For her ambition is not to be known as a star swimmer, humone or known as a star swimmer. jumper or baseball player. She shines in the home. Her gentle word southes father; her ready service saves moth er many a step; and her wise, kind ad vice to the younger children prevents many a squabble. The big brother thinks she is second only to mother. and often her quiet "I wouldn't do it if I were you" induces him to give up a project or prank that might make trouble; or perhaps she sets him thinking so earnestly that he sees the right way open before him and folws it resolutely.

Being gentle doesn't mean being weak or uncertain. 14 is surprising how firm the quiet, gentle girl can be when a question of right and wrong la raised. Her tranquil eyes see clearly, and her words make plain that there can be but one course-the one that conscience whispers "follow."

We need the gentle girl to-day more than ever. May she be found in more omes, to give them joy and content, and to bring a blessing on all lives that touch hers. The boisterous girl, the athletic girl, the social success. have their day, but if they have no other recommendations of favor, it is only a day. The clamorous, boastful girl soon loses a vogue; a better swim-mer or jumper, may retire the athletic are of jumper, may retire the athletic girl even in one brief contest; and the social success may after all be only the most pltiful kind of failure. But the gentle, home-girl endures. She is the trans of the social states of the social sta is the type of true woma exemplar is Mary, the Maid in Nazareth.-Selected



(13)

HALLAM'S GUARANTEED RCOA AND DIRECT FROM TRAPPER TO WEARER You can save the many middleener's p y scouring your burgarmann room sub. Trapport for and, and are the largest cash buyers of raw furri in scheme, burgan direct from the trapport. Ranae, burgan direct from the trapport. Ranae furre are manufactured into etylish fur sets and fur-tants at the forum roughle cash. consistent with the base to the Then we soil them direct to you at the very is Every darmant is sold under A POSITIVE GUARANTEE OF SATI Our sales for fur ests and fur garments last year exceeded all our estations and were the largest in the history of the house. This year we confidently expect still larger sales, since the people realis nere and more the bargains they obtain from Hallam. We have in stock a large and waried assortment of all the articles shows our FUR STYLE BOOK and ean guarantee PROMPT SHIPMENT. PRIZE CONTEST-\$300 in Cash given away free in Hallam's Zoological Contest, 64 Prizes-Write to-day for the 1916-17 edition of HALLAM'S FUR BURN H STYLE BOOK which gives full particulars of the contest and contains 32 illustrated pages showing beautiful and stylish fur RAW FURS-Wa are the largest GUNS-Trans-Animal Ball Field Cash Bryses of Raw Farz direct from Heis, Table and a complete lina of the Trapper in Casada.- Our Raw Sportamen 2 Supplies. If page Sports THE John Hallan LARGEST IN OUB LINE IN 709 HALLAM BUILDING, TORONTO. CANADA

November 30, 1916.



WYAN. COLUMBIA AND LIGHT BRAHMAS, s DOTTES.

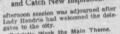
Michael K. Boyer, Box 23, Hammenton,

The Great Work of Ontario Women's Institutes Hundreds of Ontario's Most Intelligent Women Meet in Annual Convention to Discuss Thetr Problems

FARM AND DAIRY

W HAT is the force which calls representatives of our 30,000 women of the section of the section of the in Outer of the section of the section of the desire of help one another and to outed the geode work which the branch of the desire was attent to seen grader that the good work which the branches are doing may attain to even greater heights than have yet been reached the large attendance at all the ses-sions of the Womey's nesking at their Fitteenth Annual Convention, held in the Technical School, Toronto, held in the Technical School, Toronto-last week, must have impressed all of the great women's organized all of the great women's organized ad we must not forget, to oght all only a third of a convertient, so oght call vorto as the second and the second carlo having taken place at Ottawa and London recently.

Every session of the convention was filled with interest. The main diffi-culty was lack of time for all the adculty was lack of time for all the ad-dreases and but little time for dis-cussion. Mr. Putnam expressed the hope that next year the convention might last three days and more time be given to the apeakers paid tribuic Several of the apeakers paid tribuic to the late Hon Jaz. S. Duff, and cut of respect for his memory the first



Patriotic Work the Main Theme. As has been the case at the Wo-men's Institute Conventions since the outbreak of war, pairiotic work was the main theme throughout, The work that is being done by the buay women of the Institute is amaxing. The reports showed that they are in-creasing their efforts. For example, some branches which used to meet outbreak of war, patriotic work was some branches which used to meet once a month, now frequently new swice a week for Red Creations of the native work. At the conservation last year Mr. Putnam stated that \$200,000 had been contributed in goods and cash since the reported hat some \$400,000 in cash and goods had been donated to itemize or sum-its was impossible to itemize or sum-

It was impossible to itemize or sum-marize the patriotic work being done by the various branches. Mr. Putnam by the various branches. Mr. Pennam took Arr Institute as representative of many and gave a brief summary of their work. From September to May, 1915, they raised \$1,873 to May, 1916, \$1,783.10 were raised. This Institute was also complimented by Mr. Put-am on the systematic way in which, they conducted all business in com-parison in the systematic work. As they conducted all business in con-nection with their pariotic work. As he put it, "They knew where every needle was and where every stikeh ad been placed." Mr. Pwinz moint-ind been placed." Mr. Pwinz mainti-ad been placed." Mr. Pwinz mainti-ren not so much different mainti-where they were before the war. They are involved with the ware events what they were before the war. They are inspired with the same spirit as that which inspired the mombers be-fore this crisis—the desire to help the other person or to help the com-mutry. Now the community is a little larger.

Give Thought to Other Problems.

While we are interested in patriolic work, Mr. Putham advised the women to give some thought and attention to other problems, such as the compara-tive value of foodstuffs, cooperation other problems, such as the constraints, tips value of foodstuffs, consensition in the matter of proflows and mar-kering, solving of labor problems, through the installation of falor savers. He also athe Women's Insti-tute a woman kalor ather women's insti-tute a woman kalor stress which proved of great increase to the delegates was given by who give some results of the house such as a delegate management and and any context of the house such which the manifular context con-tor which the members of the summifurent to which the members of the summifurent of the such as the summitude the summitude the summitude such as the the the summitude the summitude the summitude such as the summitude the summitude the summitude the summitude the which the members of the summitude the summitude the summitude such as the summitude the summit

ducted by the Institute management, in which the members of the different branches competed among themselves. in which the members of the different branches competed among themselves. "This work was fakenup almost ten-failty by Mr., Presults have encour-aged billing the sensitive sensitives worth with the sensitives it well words with and a total of 245 gardiens were pointed out that \$1000,000 were specified out that \$1000,000 words appert in importing "priorit yout think," she said, "that he wormen of Ondario might best!" themselves and see if our own traits and vegetables could not be made as palatable as the imported stuff."

Medical Inspection of Schools.

Medical Inspection of Schools. Considerable time was devoted in order and medical inspection interference and medical inspection work being description of the gread. Institute in bringing medical inspec-tion into the schools of Graenburst. She static that defective inspec-found to be meet prevalue, there be inf 400 affected in the achools which hey impedied. The achools which hey impedied. The achools being incasted by them. Much opposition had to be

next in connection with this work, but through their affore we secured a probability who operated on 22 children stored to come of the security of the security of the security were in 45 of the to the security were in 45 of the security of the their table of the security of the the security of the security of the security of the the security of the the security of the se

to remote districts up in Tennskaming and other places not easy of access to visit mothers in need of advice on to care for themselves and their iren. This is a line of work which how should be productive of much good.

Food and Raiment.

Food and Raiment. "Women's Responsibility During and After the War" was the subject upon which Dr. Annie Backus eroke. "We have greater responsibilities than there women," she said. "In fact we have the greatest resonabilities and have the greatest resonabilities are represent the factories of the food sup-by as well as the acebs supply. It represent the factories of the food sup-ply as well as the socks supply. It rests with us very largely as to whether this food supply is right or wrong, because a great deal of the responsibility of agriculture must rest in our hands." Dr. Backus advised the subresponsibility of agriculture must rest in our hands." Dr. Backus advised the study of food values at the peo-ple might be well nourished at email cost, and stated that ceres, butter, ment, was another strong point in rai-ment, was another strong point in this address

Marjory MacMurchy, of To Miss Marjory MacMurchy, of To-ronto, gave a short address on "Wo-man's Assesses as a Worker Where Sho Looks For Paid Employment." It is her oplinon that any woman who knows how to do any particular plece of necessary work is down any of her opinion that any woman who increase how to do any particular piece of necessary work, is always are of the points necessary and enter to se-durate provide the second second second hurshy stated how to do some nece-neary work real; to be in earness in determine how to keep healthy, which human incoming what to est, impor-ment of the second second second wat and when to alsee; soid impore improve. In conclude the her remarks and when to alsee; so not impor-ing the second second second second his MacMurchy said: "I do not think any of us can all we can interpret in the word of Christi when He said it most of the work of Him who seni me."

Information Requested.

Information Requested. Several other interesting addresses were gives, but save smaller and the series of our more than or Maedonald in-nitions M. U. Wal, gave a list of the de-mands are to Maedonald insident in instruction of such subjects as a func-tion of the series of Women's build financing, districts and food values, clubs and social service, pat-



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November 30, 1916

riotic matters, housekeeping, and so forth. She also told of the success which has been attained by their short which has been statistical by their shore course work throughout the country. Dr. Chan, J. C. O. Hastings, Medical Officer of Health, Torototo, gave an instructive address on individual re-sponsibility in public health in rural commuttices. Several patriotic ad-dresses were also delivered. Mrs. Murphy, of Torototo, who was in Bre-In when ware was declared, gave a short account of her exploriences, and of some of the excuses of the Garmans for the atrocities perpetrated at the beginning of the war.

The beginning of the war. One of the interesting features of the convention was the reception at the convention was the reception at Bovernment House by Lady Hendrie for the delegates to the convention, and many crowded cars left the Tech-nical School en route for the Government House after one of the afternoon

All of the resolutions read by Dr. Margaret Patterson at the close of the convention were adopted. Among these were the following: A resolu-tion approving such action as has been tion approving such action as has been taken so far wikh regard to the care of the feeble-minded in the Province and expressing the belief that if ne-cessary a tax should be pat upon the province to carry out plans for this work; a request that the Government work; a request that the Government have medical-dental inspection intro-duced into runal schools; that the De-partment of Education excuse from their final examinations girls who are solution in the examination of the second se

Caring for Linen Intelligently

L INENS nowadays are an expen-sive part of the household equip-ment. But what woman does not ment. But what woman does not view with pride her linen chest and takes a great deal of pleasure in add-ing to her supply from time to time. It is well to be intelligently informed on the best methods of handling linen. on the best methods of handling linen. Good linen in the first place means much and it is worth our while to en-deavon to care for it to best advant-ase. Herewith are a few hints which may prove valuable in this connection

Strong bleaches must never be used on fine table linen. Of course table linen is often badly spotted and needs to be cleansed in some way. But boiling water remioves coffee spots, cold where removes conce spots, could write removes conce spots, and sun-shine removes many stains. When stronger acids must be used they should be applied and removed by in-telligent hands. They should be allowed to remain

They should be allowed to remain on the spots just long enough to eradi-oute them, and then rimsed out thor-oughly in clear water. For if they remain on too long they remove not only the stain but the pieces of linen.

Some old fashioned housewives ocdipped in buttermilk to whiten it. The linen is allowed to remain in the buttermilk a day or two if necessary, and is then thoroughly rinsed in cool, clear water, later in warmer water.

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. pal For fruit stains, pour boiling water through them while the stains are damp, if possible. If they dry on, rub

amp, it possible. If they dry on, rub them with lard and put through the usual washing process. Always dry table Hnen out of doors in the sunshine. If possible have a little bleaching green of grass, pro-tected from tsh inroads of rate and door. dows

dors. Perhaps every woman at one time or another finds that some wet pieces in her solled laundry bas have caused mildow among the clothes.

To remove this, rule the spots with soap and cover them with chaik. Then put them in the grass in the sun. Keep it slighly damp for an hour or two, and then let it dry thoroughly.

FARM AND DAIRY

The Season for One-Piece Dresses - IMPORTANT NOTICE

Perm and Dairy patterns shown in these schumes are appealed rough pared for Our Warness Fluid. They can be schutzing the space pattern. When models and include the most modern features of the paper pattern. When schutz, get or what models are also appear to the paper pattern. When a schutz, get of the space pattern described. Orders are filled within one week to 10 days after the pattern described. Orders of Du Worger Folds 0, come each. Adverse orders to Pattern Dept., Farm



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1161

After carefully considering the merits of many cook books, we have come to the conclusion that this one is the best suited to the practicable, containing only recipes that do not demand rare and ex-pensive ingredients and is just the book required in the farm kitchen. For this reason, it is

Recommended By Our Household Editor.

It contains 550 pages with reci-fut contains 550 pages with reci-for preparing soups, first and my vegetables, passibles, preserves for the sick, toffst preparetile etc., with biank pages for writ-recipes, a chapter on dimmer give and a complete set of tables. It is not

nd a complete set of tables. It is DUND IN OILCLOTH so that it may be opened out on the kitchen table without damee of injury to the binding. It will be sent postpaid for only One New Bibseeber, or we will renew your subsection, or we will renew your subsection of the solution of the solu

CIRCULATION DEPARTMENT. FARM and DAIRY - Peterbore, Out (14)

(16)

The Makers' Corner

Butter and Cheese Makers are in-vited to send contributions to this department, to ask questions on matters relating to cheese making, and to suggest subjects for discus-elon.

Lessons From the 1916 Season

R. W. Ward. Peterboro Co.

the last half of the season a of my time has been taken up test-ing milk for butter fat. Each pat-

Ing milk for butter fat. Each patron's milk in all the factories that pay by the pooling system has the estimated of the set of t

the last sitting of the Ontario Legis

lature, which becomes operative on March 31, 1917. In my work of test

ing I have found a range in legal

SFEDS Preparedness

Hupshtentoor Write it lacts we can sup-ply 15 then and 1915 CORN on-oble of their germinating crates, This advertises by has been suggested to support the number of farmes who are buying SED CORN NOW for syntag.

We are buyers of Alsyke, Aifalfa, Red Clever, Tim-othy and Seed Grain. Send

SHIP YOUR BUTTER & EGGS

-to us. We are not con mission merch-nts. W pay net prices and remi-promptly.

WILLIAN DAVIES COMPANY

CREAM WANTED

Either sweet or churning g We hesitate to quote prices oause the figures of to-day likely to be too low for to-mor Our guarantee is:

Prempt Service Accurate Recor Highest Prices.

Toronto Creamery Co., UMITED

Write for particulars-it

TORONTO, ONT.

871

will be

Toronto

O.KEITH&SONS

Established 1854.

FARM AND DAIRY

milk all the way from 2.8 to 6 per cent. of butter fat. An average of differ-ence has been from about 3.3 to 4.8 per

once may note from about as to as per call, of all. These tests have disclosed a great divident of antiberation of mills in eastern favor of the Act and the paying for any core to act and the paying for easterna the act and the paying for additional has a revealed some indications affidient to warrant an investigation. Thave 37 factories in my sections. This year 25 paid by pooling and 11 by butter fat test, The world war has produced unusual conditions, which are preseing pretsy.

ditions, which are pressing pretty

conductions, which are pressing pretty hard on the consumer and your mak-ers. I trust due consideration will be ers. I trust due consideration will be given to this question when re-engag-ing your makers for next season. Cheese Inspection Tax.

To my mind the inspection of cheese has been lax, as is usual in all commo-duties when we have an abnormal de duties when we have an apportant de-mand and price. But when this war is over and conditions drop back to is over and conditions drop back to normal and we have an increased er-port trade, you will find inspection will be more critical than ever, so it hooves each of us to try and mainfain the quality of our butter and cheese it the block of the second cheese the quality of our butter and cheese at the highest standard possible. The first requisite to accomplish this is clean, cool, sweet cream and milk of first quality, which is the raw material, and the finished product cannot be bet-ter then the product cannot be betand the mnished product cannot be bet ter than the raw material in what ever line of manufacture you may en-I think we all understand gage. I think we all understand now to have milk and cream of finest quality if we make use of present day-light and knowledge. Clean and cool pretty near covers it all.

light and knowledge. Clean and cool pretty near covers it all. I would advantage atrong effort being made for an view atrong effort being to the factories. The earlier the de-livery of the being with the main and the being end of the second more osticfactory in the second more set of the second second before the first pound of milk reaches borner receiving door. Makers, I think, familiarise themi-selves with the babeck test, and if at all one of the dary schools.

at one of the dairy schools

Make Patrons Cool their Milk.

I will again urge the patrons of the I will again urge the parrons of the different factories to make it obli-gatory by resolution passed at their annual meetings, that every patron must cool and deliver his milk at a certain temperature

If the few careless ones had to pay the loss caused by their care the loss caused by their carelesaness individually we would soon have no careless patrons. If all milk was de-livered as good as the best it would be quite satisfactory.

B.C. Dairymen's Convention

THE next annual convention of the British Columbia Dairymen's As-sociation will be held in the City sociation will be held in the City of Nanaimo, on Thursday and Friday, January 25th and 26th, 1917. During the past few years it has been the policy of the Association to



hold these annual conventions in dif-Nanaimo is the ferent dairy centres. Nanaimo is the centre of a splendid dairy section and within easy reach from Cowichan Victoria, Comox, and Alberni districts as well as being conveniently reached boat from mainland points

boat from mainland points. Every effort will be made by the ficers of the Association to make the and the Association to make the convention excell any previous Addresses will be delivered by 1017 one. Addresses will be delivered by speakers of very wide reputation in dairy circles. Arrangements are be-ing made to hold competitions for pro-ducers in market milk, approved milk, cream, and creamery butter classes. cream, and creamery butter classes. Over \$600.00 in cash prizes will be dis-tributed. Mr. T. A. F. Wiranckic conten-ber and the second second second second the he Acting Secretary of the Associa-tion, from whom full particulars may be absticuted as a second be obtained.

The Cheese Box Situation

The Cheese Box Situation OME apprehension is felt regard-ing the cheese box situation. It D is thought by some that the growing scarcity of suitable timber make necessary a change in the Interviewed on this subject by an editor of Farm kind of container used. on this subject by an editor of Farm and Dairy recently, Mr. L. A. Zufelt, Superintendent of Dairy School, Kingston, expressed himself as not Kingston, expressed himself as not being unduly apprehensive regarding the situation. He thought that manu-facturers would be able to devise a substitute for the lumber at present used. In fact, he had been in com-numication with a firm at Montreal which was bringing out a fibre box. He had ordered 100 of these for the Dairy School, where their metits He had ordered 100 of these for the Dairy School, where their merits would be tested. They look splendid, and Mr. Zufelt has no doubt but that would make a satisfactory substithey would make a satisfiactory i tute for the box at present in should a substitute be required. in use,

Milk and Cream Values

Queries and "Notes, Queries and NDER

Answers," in last week's imme of Parm and Dairy, appeared by comparison of the second second price per galon milk about sold and build at the second second built dive rules, the mistake where callon taking the weight of the weine galon instant of the of the twented subscription taking the weight of the wine galon instead of that of the mperial gallon. The weight of a sight and one-half pounds, but of canada, to have a state in this word that of the second state value of the skin milk would amount of the effected. Figured on the halfs of the effected. Figured on the balas of the energy would amount state almost 4 cents, which also be affected. Figured on the balas of the cents a hundred, this would be morth almost 4 cents, which would be the state value of a gallow would be not be the separation, instead of 17 cents as given. aking the weight of the wine gallon nstead of that of the Imperial gallon

75 Cows in Dairy Test at Guelph NTRIES for the dairy test show NTRIES for the dairy test show of the most interesting to the dairy and mixed farming interests, and already it is certain that 75 cover while entered in the contest, which marks always a day or so before the opening date of the Fair. Horses and catio show more than 300 entries each.

Many inquiries are being received Many inquiries are being received in regard to the seed sale, as there is decided exactivity in many decide sectors of the Province, and the seed sold will have come through sevel tests be-fore being placed here. Have, figures will no doubt be sector will be fore inclusters this year. There is no mul-ship place for the set of the seed sectors this year. There is no mul-ship place for the schere will be se-hibite of the surgest type of varience animum is all classes, both. Mye and

dressed, and these object lessons are calculated to be of great educative

The Rural Community Conference

I ne Rural Community contertence A NYONE who has the impression that the rural problems of our would have had his mind disabuted by attending any of the sessions of the Rural Community Conference held in Victoria College, Toronto, on Noy, 24th and 25th

On Friday evening, Nov. 24th, On Friday evening, Nov. 34th, ex-cellent addresses were given by Mrs. M. Davis and Miss Laura Nixon on "The Rural Home," while Mr O. Mo-Conkey and Miss M. Birrett dealt with the problem of "Labor on the Farm," the former from the masuline the latter from the feminine standpoint

in her address Mrs. Davis laid spee-l emphasis on the value of religious tal emphasis on the value of religious training in the home. It is the impressions received here and the influences sions received here and the influences and surroundings of the home that, to a great extent, make or mar the char-acters of the children, and it is no great cause for wonder it in although the principles of truth and rightcours ness are neglected that in after years we see the garden of the soul grow weeds instead of flowers. It is the ful-filment of that truth given by the wise man long age: "Truth given by a child ---filment of that truth given by the wise man long ago: "rate up a child in the way he should go and when he is old he will not seen the should be for a better gymerchild or the long and priority, in getting close to the in at heart of nature and to nature's ford God

Miss Nixon spoke of the problems Miss Nixon spoke of the problems of the rural home, such as the mo-potony of the work, especially of farm women, and the lack of social life. What was needed according to the speaker was a new element to be inspeaker was a new element to be in-troduced to lead the farm woman out into a broader life and take her thoughts away from the drudgery o hor thoughts away from the drudgery of "the daily round and common task." By planning and systematizing of work and the introduction of suitable read-ing courses much could be accom-

plished here Miss Birkett emphasized the need Miss illrkett emphastzed ühe need of höbor saving devices in the farm home. A ten minuit discussion fol-lowed ühe addutte of many interest-ing and vanishie suggestions. The meeting was brought to a close with the the same of the National Anthem --J. H. H.

So accustomed are people becoming So accustomed are people becoming to the rise in price of nearly every ar-ticle that they have to buy, that is comes as a good deal of a surprise to most of them to find that the prices of rubber goods are being lowered. Only a few years ago, great apprehension defined for subber summed prices. was felt lest the enarmously increas-ing demand for rubber, caused prin-cipally by the increase in motor track-should send rubber prices out of reach. Contrary to this, the prices of crude rubber have been reduced within the last for our price of the set of the set of the set of the set. Tables have been reduced within the last five or lost wast, they are only a fracen of the last power that they is a power wast. The last power that they is a power wast wast. The last power would arise, has getnedd its assist in the index, with the result that emply has been so largely in which have enterwasted the dominit on most wast wast. The source of the have increased the dominit for ruben have increased the dominit for sub-have and they have is taking good care of the domand, and prices are being lowered.

Hang up the lantern while working barn or stable. Many barns are in barn or stable. Many barns are burned by lanterns being knocked over Noven

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HUSBAL

By Carl V

Professor of Husbandry School of nary Me Univ. of

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LIVE STOCK NOTES AND COMMENTS. The different ninothere, countains in West-time County will, counted to the county of the state of the state of the county will counted to the the county will counted to the the county will be the state of the state of the state of the present appointed protoster of ninoty and the state of the s

Sales Dates Claimed

Sales Date Claimed 4. When the main the second sec

HOG SALES. There comes from the West a report of very successful auction sale of the

Regins Sheep and Swine Breaders' As-aociation. Prices were very talafarctory, proving a source of great satisfarction to the consignors. Mr. F. Shepherd, Wey-Durn, Sask, captured the highest houros, as his Berkalire boars under aix months the third scale of the satisfarction of the descent state of the satisfarction of the the third the highest price at these his hows for the highest price at these

125.000 REFUSED FOR JERSEY COW.

\$25,000 REFUSED FOR JERSEY COW. T LEB unprecedented sum of 255,000 has been refused for Sophis Islin of Tioco been refused for Sophis Islin of Tioco been refused for Sophis Islin of Tioco been refused for the sophis Islin of Tioco been refused for the sophis Islin of Tioco been refused for the sophis Islin of Tioco Sophisma Dairy Bhow are reflected by Sophisma Dairy Bhow are reflected by Sophisma Dairy Bhow are reflected by Been and the sophisma Dairy Bhow Mans. Mass Irvin overs good herd in New York State and, while visiting the Sophisma Dairy Bhow are Sophisma Dairy precised enclosure, his been acapity and by the over, and sent a chock for T53,000 to the sophisma Dairy Bhow are sophisma first out for Campbon Toronto's son, and have been hore.

DAIRY STOCK KEEN IN THE WEST. They stock are still in good demand prospect of the demand remaining steady. Dairy products in Westers Canada are the stock of the start of the start of the start from over the line. Are C. B. Thomas & from over the line. Are C. B. Thomas & from over the line. Are C. B. Thomas & from over the line. They comprised grands Argenizes and stilling Bhordhorn, built of the start of the start of the start has form off Friday heat. They comprised grands Argenizes at the stilling Bhordhorn, been considered of B fendade. The built of heat form off Friday heat. They comprised starts of the start of the starts of the start being at present in malk. Cream is altip-ped from the Thomas heat to the cities of the West, Ster The Boutley fat being from one being file to de per lib unce altip. DAIRY STOCK KEEN IN THE WEST

Ayrshire News

SOUTHERN COUNTIES SALE.

EAST AND WEST BATTLE

catelogue.

The War Has Made Prices Soar HORSES - PAY BIG PROFITS -You should have some colts on hand, Science and system must be used in the profitable production of horses

for the market. Dr. Carl W. Gay is known from coast to coast as one of America's most efficient horsemen. He gives you in this book, which is already used by the hustlers in every State in the Union, the most modern methods of successful horse breeding. Every man who owns a mare should ourchase this book.

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HOTEL CARLS-RI

PRODUCTIVE HORSE HUSBANDRY By Carl W. Gay rofessor of Animal Husbandry in the School of Veteri-nary Medicine Univ. of Penno.

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"Tarmars who have choice stock to mented by would do wal to enter in Tereste, Betty would all on the store Tards, Toronto, Docember with and Star 1916, and secure some of the hig premauso offered in addition to market price of the store to the store to be a store ing to the store to your has been com-ing to the store to your has been com-ing to the store to your has been com-ing to the store to your has been com-ting to the store to your has been com-ting to the store to your work and this year promises to be better than ever."



Paune

Yours truly.

Rennet

CHR. HANSEN'S LABORATORY INC. LITTLE FALLS, N.Y., U.S.A.

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Chr. Hansen's Danish Rennet Extract, Danish Butter Celor and Danish Cheese Color, Lactic Ferment Culturs for riganing Cream in Butter Mak-ing and Milk in Cheese Making, Rennet Tablets and Cheese Celor Tablets for Farm Cheese Making.



(17)

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN NEWS

Farm and Dairy is the le ponent of dairying in Ca le great majority of the men the Canadian Holstein-Fri sociation are readers of per, Members of the Associ s invited to send items of it to Holstein breaders for

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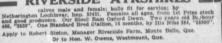
(18)

Lakoview Dutchland Hengerveld 2nd THE GRANG CHAMPION. THE GRANG CHAMPION. Consider the second state of the PIONS. W. G. BAILEY, Oak Park Stock Farm, R. R. No. 4, PARIS, ONT.

Lakeview Stock Farm, Bronte, One, The home of Dutchland Colamba Lad, 11 A.R.O. dauphters, 4 ever 12 lbs, and 7 over 20 Bai, 2 of them been recorded for 356 days; and 517 Moral's ist 3-yr-oid daughter is th were Canadian Champion Br. 3-yr-oid, 34.64 lbs. Tholes young builts for sub MAJOR E. F. OSLER, Prop.

PEACH BLOW AYRSHIRES Toung Black for sale, strays on hand both sexes, from high-testing heavy producers. Goed udders and largo test a special feature of my herd. Three fins young Sires ready for service. Get particulars of these if you meed a sire. R. T. BROWNLEE, Peach Blow Farm, HEMMINGFORD, Que.







November 20, 424.

Postal Card Reports Correspondence Invited.

PRINCE CO., P.E.I.

PRINCE CO., P.E.I. HENNENGTON, Nov. 1... The forsi on night of the 11th of Nevember was the fair we have had that would stop as for the farmer. Potatoes are 600, Oats for. There as present a top Co Dur-large at the wass are unand the has kept the prios derme, for we outh to be ser-tion of the section than usual. Horses are produced used and the hase are took yet. There are more young cattle in this section than usual. Horses are are been able to the section than usual. Horses are took yet. There are more young cattle in this section than usual. Horses are are been able to the section than usual. Horses are took yet. There are more young cattle in this section than usual. Horses are are been able to the section than usual. Horses are are been able to the section than usual. Horses are to the section than usual. Horses are are been able to the section than usual. Horses are are been able to the section than usual. Horses are are been able to the section than usual. Horses are are been able to the section than usual. Horses are are been able to the section than usual. Horses are are able to the section than usual. Horses are are able to the section than usual. Horses are are able to the section than usual. Horses are are able to the section than usual. Horses are are able to the section than usual. Horses are are able to the section than usual. Horses are are able to the section than usual. Horses are are able to the section than usual. Horses are are able to the section than usual. Horses are are able to the section than usual. Horses are are able to the section than usual. Horses are are able to the section than usual. Horses are are able to the section than usual. Horses are are able to the section than usual. Horses are are able to the section than usual. Horses are able to the section than the section the section than

RICHMOND CO., QUE.

RICHMOND CO., QUE. DANVILLE, Nov. 14.--Unfavorable weather has delayed all farm work, and very little plowing is done. Rock con-toos, which are scarce and high in price. The ground is white with, anow, but there is not enough for sleighter. Catile are all in for the winker. Bed and port prices are still high. Bulke is quoted at 4ct; eggs, 46----A. D. 2.

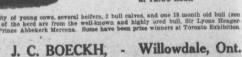
at 44c; eggs, 46c-4M, D. B. MOMPACIDE, Nov. 18.-Chin past week we have had real winder weakber with planty of anow for aldelphing and have fromts. A growt in aldelphing and have fromts. A growt in aldelphing and have transformed and the failt for a set of the planty of anow for aldelphing and have transformed and the failt for a set of the planty of the failt for any being stirl good with no all crop; other weaghts being stirl, turning, Be, a built; carvide, the being stirl, turning, 26c, a built; carvide, the being store, sets, for a built store, the being store, sets, for a built store, the store store, sets, se

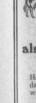
-Lyndenwood Holsteins-Bull calves from 5 to 11 mos. old from official testing dams; also choice young cows and helfers with large official records or from record dams. Prices reasonable. W. J. BAILEY : JARVIS, ONT.

UNRESERVED SALE Will be held at the farm of 18 Head 18 J. C. Boeckh, Willowdale, Ont. Stop 35, Metropolitan Railway PURE BRED from Toronto **Holstein Cattle** Tuesday, Dec. 5th, 1916 at 12.00 noon and other Stock and Implements

-HE Herd consists of nearly twenty head, including a majority of young cows, several heifers, 2 bull calves, and one 18 month old bull (son of Sir Lyons Hangerveid Segis). A considerable number of the herd are from the well-known and highly ured bull, Sir Lyons Henger-veld Segis, and from Grace Fayne 2nd, Sir Colantha and Prince Abbeerk Mercena. Some have been prize winners at Toronto Exhibition. Write for Gatalegue.

J. H. PRENTICE, Auctioneer





TORON

leading for inve-and ther for the prices, question of Labor that the for sour little in-that rea-nominal, the chas enhances

be anxie benefitin abnorma The re shows if nearly t lars abor ing the and boni a war t \$120,500 posits to ing that the savi these as speculati

The di-ket on h it was h ment wa and pric new hig vance of in Winni sty of as who war Winnipe tobs wh Northerm \$2.01%; wheat, 4

new cros \$1.80 to One of ac grain or feed, hore is horts an lao bein fanitobe ale for ig are: ack, b xtra No ntario de, No.

de, No. 67c; ew, \$1. malting, ominal; t Mon 1.30

November 30, 1916

FARM AND DAIRY

(19)

PINE GROVE, ONT.

Market Review and Forecast

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Frices paid at country points by the second area defined at country points by the second area defined at the second at the secon

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- 30lb. BULL CALF-

dam, grand dam and full sister average \$11.5 lbs. milk in 7 days. \$125.00, registered, transferred and delivered to any station in Omtario

HIGHLAND LAKE FARMS Offer for sale at attractive prices a few choicely bred Holzkins. No. 1--A yearing son of a 34 km, buill and a 20 km bill and a 16.11 km. Year old grandsdupther of Knik Segit. The dama of these built arg in our printed pedigrees. We also have for sale a few females bred to our herd aire, KIMS SEGUE PONTLAC CANADA. R. W. E. BURNABY (Farm at Stop 55, Yonge St. Radial) Jefferson, Ont HIGH LAWN HOLSTEINS=

W. E. WATSON .

Born Sept. 3rd, 1916, an extra nice one, mostly white. Sired by May Echo Champion, the only full broher of May Echo Sylvia. Butter, 41.66 ibs. Milk, 1,005.8 ibs. in 7 days. This calf's dam, sire's dam, sire's grand dam and sire's two full sizers average over 20 lbs. butter in 7 days. His sire's

Fairmont Holsteins

Farmont Holstellas Young buils for sale, all sons of the great King Segis Alcartra Calamity, whose ten nearest dams production of the sale of the sale sector of the sale of the sale of the sector of the sale of the sale of the pool record dams; one from a \$1,000-bb, grandbaughter of Colan-tha Johanna Lad, at prices that will salt them. Also cows and heldess hed to King:

PETER S. ARBOGAST R.R. No. 2, Mitchell, Ont



Proof is Found in 100,000 Official Tests For Profitable Field of Milk, Butter and Cheese. No Other Breed Can Egual Them For the Produc-tion of High Class Veal. When Age or Accident Ends Their Use-fulness Holsteins Make s Large Amouni of Good Beef. W. A. Clemons, Sec'y., H.-F. Assn., St. George, Ont.

2 HOLSTEIN BULLS 2

HOLLSTEIN BULLS 2.
 Na 1.--A large, type J mos. eld est by tife Belle Fayne, who is brother to colamba Butter Old, 20.48 Bos, as 3 yr. old, and to Queen B. Payne with the as 3 yr. old with the second strong second s

APPLY TO

H. W. PARKINSON

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NORMAN MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

Catalogue on request.

THOS. W. SOLMES, Prop., Harold, Ont.

November 30, 1916.



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