

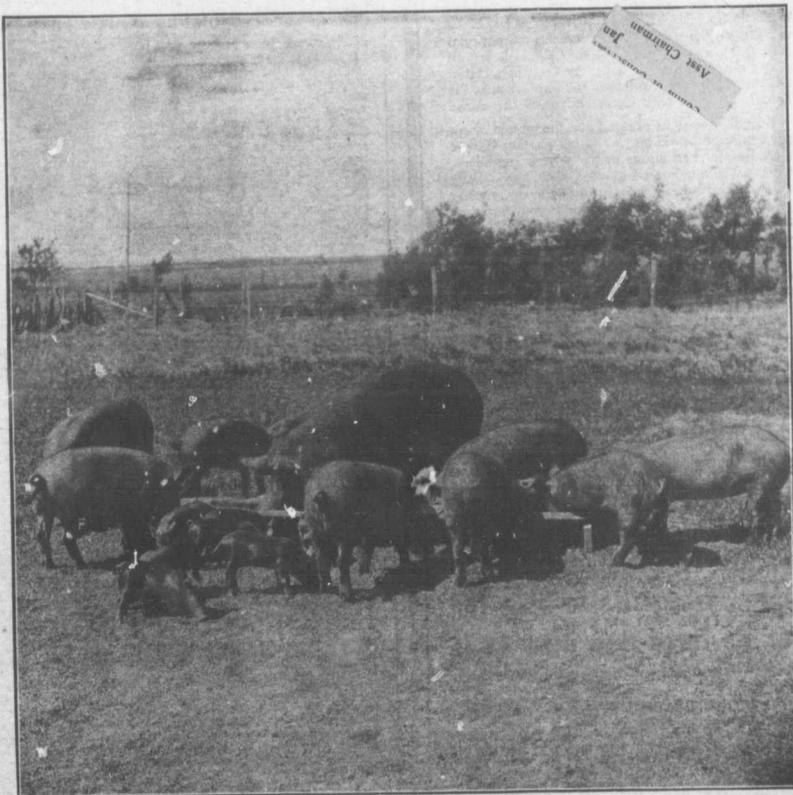
# FARM AND DAIRY & RURAL HOME



DEVOTED TO  
BETTER FARMING  
AND CANADIAN  
COUNTRY LIFE



Toronto, Ont., November 8, 1917



MAKING HOGS OF THEMSELVES.  
Pure-bred Tamworths on the farm of Geo. Campbell, Killarney, Manitoba.

ISSUED EACH WEEK

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**THE CROSS FERTILIZER CO., Limited**  
SYDNEY, NOVA SCOTIA

## Current Comments on the Farming Business

### Seed Corn for 1918

SOME weeks ago, the Ontario Corn specialist, Mr. Faucher, warned Canadian farmers that southwestern Ontario would have a small supply of seed corn for next year. Our belief then was that the record corn crop of the United States would contain a large percentage of corn suitable for seed, and there would be no real scarcity in 1918. Now it seems that even the United States farmers are fearful for their supply of seed corn for next spring. One reliable United States farm journal, the Pennsylvania Farmer, says, editorially:

"We wish we could impress firmly upon the mind of every farmer the necessity of securing next year's seed corn this fall. In spite of the over-drawn statements to the contrary, first-class crops of corn—that is, well-grown, fully-matured crops—are scarce when compared with the world's needs. Although the number of bushels may total billions, but a small percentage will make first-class seed. The late, wet spring and early frosts have seriously injured a great deal of corn so that it is immature, hence germination will be uncertain."

The corn belt farmer is in an enviable position. He can select his own seed from that part of the crop that does mature. Canadian dairy farmers, however, seldom have mature corn and are dependent on others for their seed. If all reports are correct we will be wise to speak early for our seed corn for next year.

### Regulating Milk Prices

THE committee that will have it in hand to regulate the course of milk prices in the various Canadian provinces may be interested in an editorial which recently appeared in the Wall Street Journal. This publication is not a journal of democracy. It seldom espouses the cause of the common people. It is the organ of "Big Business." Its editors, however, do know something about business, and here is the way in which they view the situation for Mr. Hoover.

"It is said that Mr. Hoover is about to investigate the milk problem and determine the cost of milk. If Mr. Hoover once attempts the solution of this problem and gets so far as to set down the figures on paper, we are sure of one thing: He will never date to publish them. Let Mr. Hoover begin with his lead pencil. We know where he will come out if he pursues his task. Hoover will find that milk is sold by the producer below real cost, and like chickens and eggs, always will be. But the world will probably persist in paying hundreds of millions for common sense answers to everyday practical questions."

The Wall Street Journal is evidently of the opinion that competition in the dairy farming business is such that milk and cream can never be sold for more than it is worth, and more probably will be sold for less. Dairy farmers have nothing to fear from an investigation into costs of production. If milk prices are to be set as a result of painstaking and honest investigations, the price will be a higher one than could ever be established by the law of supply and demand. The Toronto Milk and Cream Producers have announced that their price of \$2.50 for eight-gallon cans, delivered, is now in force. The sanction of the Ontario Milk Committee is expected.

### A Questionable Move

THE milk committees have it in their power to reorganize and consolidate the milk business of any city where such reorganization gives promise of increased efficiency in distribution. It is estimated that such economies in distribution amounting to one cent a quart, would represent a total saving to Canadian city consumers of \$1,567,120 annually. At first glance such a saving looks like good business all round. But it is a proposition that grows less attractive as it is studied more carefully, and in the long run it may well be questioned if it would result even in financial gain to the consumer.

Competition is the great regulator of prices. The plan of the milk committee would do away with competition to a considerable degree and substitute a government-made monopoly, privately operated. And monopolies are always dangerous. With the milk business so completely centralized the great incentive to efficiency in operation, hope of profits in proportion to effort, would be largely removed, and the cost a quart in the one item of decreased effort. In selling his milk the farmer would have to take the price of one monopolistic company; and monopolies have never been friendly to the farmer, so far as we have been able to discover.

Of course, possible injustices to the farmer would be minimized by the commission's oversight of price agreements. But have we not here the weakest point of the whole scheme? The carrying out of the commission's plans will involve the creation of an entirely new set of government machinery, operating from coast to coast. We know that governments never do their work cheaply, and it is easy to believe that the annual cost of such a system of milk control would soon be greater than the expected saving of a million and a half dollars.

The precedent is a dangerous one. Already the city dairies are pointing to the number of bakers' rigs that traverse each city street. It is only one step more to accuse grocerymen of like inefficiency, and so on through all lines of retail and wholesale business. And the grantees of the "reform" (?) which would naturally flow from a seemingly simple system of milk control would be the equivalent of state socialism! Did the committees look before they leaped?

Reading Farm and Dairy is simply getting the ideas of men who have made a great success in farming or dairy farming.



W. W. W.

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VOL. XX

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# FARM AND DAIRY

## & RURAL HOME



We Welcome Practical Progressive Ideas.

The Recognized Exponent of Dairying in Canada

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

VOL. XXXVI

TORONTO, ONT., NOVEMBER 8, 1917

No 45

## Pigs a Desirable Side Line on the Dairy Farm

A British Columbia Dairyman, Mr. G. S. Harris, Gives Suggestions on Feed and Care

**T**O be candid, I do not love the pig, but I find him a good side line of the dairy business. To my mind it is far more interesting to work with cattle. Making the little Jersey cow produce a lot of milk and butter is certainly nicer work than feeding pigs. But our country is short of meat and our soldiers at the front must be fed and fed well. There is no other meat that can be produced so quickly or so cheaply as pork, nor does any other meat stand transportation so well as cured pork. It is, therefore, up to us to get busy and raise more pigs.

One of the most important things to consider in the pork business is the kind of pigs to keep. The bacon hog is what I feel certain we ought to get after.

### Bacon Hogs Not Hard Feeders.

I know a lot of stockmen think that these long, skinny-looking pigs take a whole lot more feed to produce a pound of pork than that requiring the short, thick, fat land type. If you have not had the chance to compare them yourself, read up the experiments conducted by the various experimental stations. The conclusion that they have come to is that for economical production, it is not the breed that counts so much as the individual of the breed.

Many think that as pork is just so much a pound it matters not what kind they raise. Dutchers of British Columbia now make little or no difference in price. But just as soon as the supply is greater than the local demand, the exporting of the bacon type will be found more profitable than the fat type. It will be but a short time until there will be a strong discrimination in favor of the long type with its big percentage of high priced cuts.

Cooperation in breeding is a point not to be overlooked. There has ever been a tendency for the farmer to want something different from his neighbor. Did you ever stop to think how much more profitable it would be in any line of live stock for a whole community to have the same breed? If a buyer could come into a district and pick up a whole car load of hogs of one type, color and size, the farmer could then get the highest price for his product. It is also great economy to be able to exchange hogs with neighbors rather than have to import animals from long distances at a big expense.

Keep your pigs in good clean quarters. You can't get the best out of them when you keep them in a small, filthy, lousy pen. Give them plenty of room, a clean pen and a good sized run, and wherever possible, a clover or alfalfa pasture.

### Value of Clover Pasture.

Speaking of the value of clover pasture, I con-

ducted a small experiment accurately with one acre of clover. Besides keeping four sows for three months, it helped produce in young pork 1,075 pounds. In addition to the clover, 3,400 lbs. skimmed milk and 1,000 lbs. meal (meal consisted of one-half shorts and one-half ground barley and oats) was fed and cost at that time about \$24. After deducting the cost of milk and meal, the acre of clover was worth about \$75 for pig feed. At the present price of pork, it would be worth nearly double that amount. Here, in the interior of British Columbia, where we can grow such splendid alfalfa, one wonders why pigs are not the most important branch of the farmers' live stock instead of the least.

Shade is a very important factor in the pasture lot. Small pigs are especially liable to sunburn, and once badly sunburnt they will not thrive nearly so well. In fact, it will frequently stunt them so that it will take months to recover.



### The Market for Hogs

**S**INCE the beginning of the war the swine herds of the European nations, including enemy nations, have been decreased by 32,425,000 head.

Even if the Allies should kill the larger number of their hogs, they still could not supply their own demands. Importation of pork products by the Allied countries from the neutral nations surrounding Germany have dwindled to very small proportions. The Allies look to North America for pork and pork products.

The entrance into the war of the United States means that the demands for bacon and other pork products to feed the American army will greatly increase. The United States surplus production will not be much more than enough to feed the United States expeditionary forces. Great Britain and the Allies therefore will look to Canada to an increasing extent to supply hog products.

By killing their own feed and stock animals, the Allied nations are able to substitute to a considerable extent the production of bread grains instead of fodder grains. Better use can be made of their available shipping by importing more meat products and increasing their home production of bread grains. Reduction of European herds of hogs is expected long on the war. This consideration ensures to the Canadian farmer that there will be a good market for his hogs in Europe for years after the war.

If possible, keep the young pigs indoors for the first three weeks of their lives. Then gradually harden them to the sunlight by turning them out for a short time at first. After the pigs are a few days old, let the old sow out for a few hours' run each day. It will prove an enjoyable relief to get away from the piglets for a short time.

Even though pigs are not the most tractable and sweet-smelling live stock, we must consider their profit and treat them kindly. There is nothing more aggravating at farrowing time than a cross sow. Don't be afraid to make a pet of the old sow. Scratch her back and talk kindly to her. When it comes to farrowing time, stay with her and take the pigs away as fast as they come. I have found it much the best way keeping the little fellows away from the sow for the first two or three days, and just bringing them to her every three or four hours for a feed. It seems like a lot of work, but it is only for a short time, and it amply repays it by the larger number saved.

Water is a most important factor in the summer. If possible, it should be kept before the pigs at all times. At any rate, they should have all they want two or three times daily.

### A Word on Winter Feeding.

It may not be out of place to say a word to about winter feeding. If we are going to depend on feeding shorts and mill feed exclusively, there will be very little profit. In these days when feed is so high we must depend upon home-grown crops for the greater part of the ration at any rate. There is no better feed than roots. Of these, I prefer Swede turnips.

Either clover or alfalfa hay cut on the young side and carefully cured makes a splendid winter feed. To get the best out of the hay, it should be cut up fine in about one-half inch lengths and steamed or cooked. I find that a wooden tank with a metal bottom set up on a brick foundation makes a very serviceable cooker. A three-inch plank thirty inches wide makes about the right depth. A sheet of metal eight feet by thirty inches makes a serviceable sized cooker. It will also be found handy for scalding the pork at killing time.

There is quite a variety of other feeds that, when cooked, can be profitably fed to pigs. A few tons of pumpkins grown among the corn make excellent pig feed. Small potatoes or any other roots may be utilized. Screenings from grain containing weed seeds make excellent feed and there will be no danger of the seeds germinating when cooked.

I wish to urge every farmer who does not already keep pigs to get in line and keep at least one sow. Treat her right and give the young pigs a decent chance and you will be amply repaid for your labors.

\*An address delivered at the Dairymen's Convention at Kelowna, B.C.

## Home Grown vs. Commercial Seed

### Canadian Seed Has Proved Superior

ONE of the reasons why root seed growing has not been practised to any extent in Canada before, is the rather widely spread idea that Canadian climatic conditions are not as favorable to the production of high-class seed as are the conditions in those European countries upon which Canada has relied in the past for her seed supply. In other words, the European countries have been supposed, by virtue of more suitable soil and climatic conditions, to be capable of raising seed producing larger root crops of higher quality than Canada ever could be expected to do. A similar conception is also very common in the United States. Such a conception has no foundation and is entirely wrong.

Experiments conducted the last few years by the Experimental Farms System all over the Dominion, most conclusively prove that Canadian grown seed in no respect is inferior to imported seed.

On the contrary, it produces better crops than does imported seed. In support of this statement the results obtained in 1916 with varieties of mangels and swede turnips in comparison with imported seed of the same varieties may briefly be summarized.

#### Some Tests With Mangels.

Mammoth Long Red Mangel seed, raised at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, in 1915, produced a root crop in 1916, which averaged, when tested at nine of the Dominion Experimental Stations, over two and four-fifths tons more to the acre than imported seed of the same variety.

Mammoth Long Red Mangel seed grown at Charlottetown, P.E.I., was tested at Charlottetown and Ottawa and produced about half a ton of roots more to the acre than imported seed of the same variety, and this in spite of the fact that the Charlottetown seed was harvested under most unfavorable conditions. Seed of the same variety, raised at Kentville, N.S., gave a root crop at that station which exceeded the crop realized from the imported seed by close to three and a half tons to the acre.

Yellow Intermediate Mangel seed, originated at Ottawa, was tested at seven experimental stations and produced, on the average, three tons 750 pounds more roots to the acre than imported seed; seed of the same variety raised at Charlottetown, P.E.I., tested at six stations, yielded an average of one ton and three-quarters of the acre in excess of imported seed.

Danish Sludstrup Mangel seed, raised at Agassiz, B.C.; Kentville, N.S., and Charlottetown, P.E.I., respectively, was tested with, on the average, about half a ton to the acre in comparative tests with imported seed of the same variety, conducted on a number of stations.

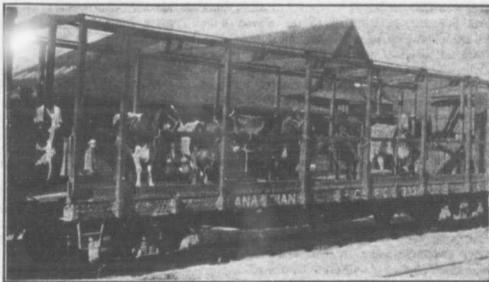
Kangaroo Swede Turnip seed, raised at Fredericton, N.B., and tested at five experimental stations in Eastern Canada, gave an average yield of two tons, and three-quarters in excess of the imported seed, grown in comparison with it.

#### Experience Favors Canadian Seed.

It is rather obvious, from these figures, that

there is no foundation whatsoever for the conception that European-grown seed of field roots is superior to Canadian-grown. On the contrary, the figures furnish a strong argument in favor of Canadian-grown seed being used in preference to imported seed. It is true that in some instances the imported seed produced yields only slightly behind those of Canadian seed, but what is of real importance is this: In no single case did the Canadian-grown seed fall behind, in yielding capacity, the same variety of European seed. This is the more encouraging as in most cases the Canadian seed was raised from roots, a great percentage of which would, under no circumstances, have been accepted by European growers as fit for seed production.

Under the circumstances there seems no reason why Canada should, in the future, rely on foreign countries for her root seed supply. There is an opening now, for a new agricultural industry and, indeed, it is believed that the development and firm establishment of that industry will bring untold advantages to Canadian farming in general.



A New Idea in Demonstration Car Work in the West.

The car seen herewith was part of a demonstration train which toured parts of Saskatchewan last summer. Talks on live stock judging were given direct from the floor of the car, representative animals of the beef and dairy breeds being used to impress more fully the points in judging emphasized by the speakers.

## Ready Mixed Dairy Feed

### A Cooperative Selling Scheme in New York

ONE of the most interesting departures in the dairy feed world is the plan which has been arranged by the Dairymen's League of New York State, for the mixing on a large scale of feed to formulate approved by the best feeding experts, and the selling of this feed to dairy farmers at nominal costs. The balancing of rations for dairy cattle is work that is often not thoroughly understood by many feeders. The Dairymen's League, therefore, resolved to have experts on rations draw up certain formulas for dairy feeds and have the dairy feed manufacturers mix their grains according to these formulas. These feeds are then to be distributed to members of the Dairymen's League and other dairymen at prices allowing but a nominal profit to the manufacturer over the wholesale cost of the individual feeds for his trouble in mixing them.

As the result of cooperative effort between the Dairymen's League and certain manufacturers, dairy feeds are now being marketed which are guaranteed to be mixed according to certain formulas laid down by the State College of Agriculture. The legend on the front of a bag of feed for instance, is as follows: "100 lbs. net; Dairymen's League dairy feed; made according to formulae 20; New York State College of Agriculture." (Name of manufacturer.) On the back of the bag is the guarantee: "Twenty per cent. protein; 10 per cent. fibre and four per cent. fat."

The guaranteed ingredients are mixed together according to the general formula: 100-500 1/2 ground barley; 100-600 lbs. ground oats; 100-400 lbs. corn feed meal; 100-500 lbs. oil meal; 100-800 lbs. gluten feed; 100-400 lbs. wheat bran; 160-500 lbs. brewers' grains; 100-400 lbs. malt sprouts; 100-500 lb. cottonseed meal; 100-800 lbs. hominy. This is a representative formula. The manufacturer contracting under this formula must mix the feeds within the limits specified, thus there shall not be less than 100 lbs. of each. The sliding scale with upper and lower limits is given so that the actual mixture may be changed according to the market, and thus the farmer derives the benefit in his mixed feed of the law of supply and demand. Different mixtures will be known by different formula numbers.

It is planned to give to the exact formulas as well as the general formulas as much publicity as possible. For example, the feed now being manufactured under Formula 20 by Hales and Edwards has this mixture: Ground barley, 100 pounds; ground oats, 100 pounds; corn feed meal, 100 pounds; old process oil meal, 400 pounds; gluten feed, 100 pounds; wheat bran, 300 pounds; brewers' dried grains, 300 pounds; malt sprouts, 200 pounds; cottonseed meal, 300 pounds; hominy, 200 pounds.

This plan will ensure a mixed feed with a known formula and standard quality and the rations will be balanced by experts in this work. The plan is flexible enough to ensure competition and to keep prices down. It makes only one handling necessary between the producer of the by-products and the local distributor. And by the publicity given to the different formulas it will act as an educator in the better feeding of dairy cattle.

In connection with the selling of these dairy feeds, the Dairymen's League is establishing in New York City a central office which will assist in having formulas drawn up and feeds manufactured to these formulas. The feed will be distributed by local purchasing agents, and the maximum price for feed has been placed at \$3 per ton above the wholesale price at the time the purchase is made. Besides this, various discounts will be allowed to members of the Dairymen's League for prompt removal of feeds and for cash payments.

All feeds sent out will be guaranteed to contain the ingredients set forth in the formula and in the proportions laid down. The manufacturers will send out weekly wholesale price sheets. As all business will be done on a strictly cash basis, it is believed that the average price of feeds will be much lower to the farmers than is now the case, for dealers will not have to charge for carrying over bad debts. The plan promises to cut down the number of distributors and to give the farmer feeds mixed to approved standards at nominal prices.

## Butterfat and Income

### When Production Doubles, Income Trebles

IT is well known that profitable cows must be comparatively large producers, yet few people realize fully the remarkable rate at which profits advance as production increases, say dairying specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture. The following figures obtained from the records of 1,668 cows in various cow-testing associations, show how rapidly with increased production of butterfat income advances over cost of feed.

#### Production and Profit.

Average butterfat production (pounds)	Average income above feed cost:
100	\$ 4
150	10
200	23
250	43
300	65
350	88
400	112
450	168



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A Part of the Dairy Herd of Mr. N. Clark, Killarney, Man., a Province where Dairying is on the Increase.  
—Photo courtesy Manitoba Department of Immigration and Colonization.

As butterfat production increased from 150 pounds to 300 pounds, income over cost of feed advanced from \$18 to \$56, or as production doubled income above feed cost increased three times. As butterfat production increased from 150 pounds to 450 pounds, income over cost of feed advanced from \$18 to \$108, or as production trebled income above feed cost increased six times. If no expenses except the cost of feed are considered, the cow that produced 450 pounds of butterfat was as profitable as 27 cows of the first group, whose average production was 100 pounds. If labor and miscellaneous expenses also could be taken into consideration the results would be much more striking.

A further study of the records showed that the cost of roughage was about the same for all groups, but that the total cost of feed was somewhat greater for the more productive cows. The increased profit should therefore be credited in part to better feeding, but apparently it was more largely due to better cows. The present high cost of feed will eliminate the low-producing cow, or it must eventually eliminate the dairyman who keeps such cows. More cows are needed, but better cows are needed more. Certainly it pays to keep good cows and to feed them well.

## Feeds That Make for Fertility

Considerations in Buying and Selling

A. G. G. Missisquoi Co., Que.

"WHY is cottonseed so expensive?" I asked of my feed dealer. His answer was illuminating. "For one thing," said he, "it is going up because all other feeds are, and in the second place the fertilizer manufacturers are buying hundreds of carloads of it to make into fertilizer."

This answer afforded food for thought. If fertilizer manufacturers can afford to buy cottonseed meal to put into the fertilizer, which later they sell to us, then why should we not consider the fertilizing value of the concentrates which we buy to feed to our dairy cows and likewise the fertilizing value of the raw products, which we sell off the farm? Both have a relationship to soil fertility and there are a few of us whose farms are so rich that they cannot stand improving. I went home and did a little figuring.

This year I had 15 acres of oats on our 100-acre farm. The crop was a good one and they threshed out at the rate of 50 bushels to the acre or 750 bushels from the field. I could have sold these oats for 60 cents a bushel, or \$450 for the lot. I got down Henry's "Feeds and Feeding" and figured out that in that 750 bushels of oats, there were 456.8 lbs. of nitrogen, 187.2 lbs. of phosphoric acid and 115.2 lbs. of potash. Did I sell that crop of oats, I would be hauling all of that fertility off my farm. Really what I would be realizing on the oats would be \$450, minus

their fertilizing value. I will value these fertilizers at pre-war prices, as perhaps they will be used to grow post-war crops, which will sell at pre-war prices. Also they are not so available as in commercial fertilizers, and therefore I cannot value them at the highest price. A fair basis, I believe, would be 15 cents a pound for nitrogen, four cents for phosphoric acid and five cents for potash. At this rate the fertilizer that I would haul off the farm in \$450 worth of oats, would have a market value of \$78.86, and the real returns from my acreage would be just \$371.14. If I want to be fair to the soil, I would have to go out and buy fertilizers for \$78.86, which would be a cash outlay.

### The Loss in Selling Hay.

There is a serious loss in soil fertility in selling grain, but when we sell hay off the farm, the fertilizer consideration is even greater. Take clover hay, for instance. The crop this year was so good that the price in the barn would not be more than \$7 to \$10 a ton. From Henry's "Feeds and Feeding," I find that a ton of clover hay contains approximately 40 lbs. of nitrogen worth \$6; 11 lbs. of phosphoric acid worth 44 cents, and 37 lbs. of potash worth \$1.85, a total of \$8.29 worth

of fertilizing ingredients in a ton of hay that we would have to sell for about the same figure. Of course, in selling clover hay, the soil is not impoverished to this extent as the nitrogen is taken largely from the air. I, however, am anxious to increase the fertility of my soil. Can I, therefore, afford to sell clover hay for \$8 or \$10 when by feeding it on the farm, I can return to the soil at least \$6 worth of fertility, taking for granted that there will be a loss of only 25 per cent. in the handling of the manure?

What I really started out to discuss, however, was the question of buying feeds. Feeds this winter are high. We dairy farmers know it well. The aforesaid feed merchant, however, gave me a new angle from which to view the feed proposition. All of the common concentrates are rich in nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash. If manure is carefully handled, 75 per cent. of this fertilizing value should find its way into the land. A bag of bran contains 29 cents' worth of nitrogen, nine cents' worth of phosphorus and six cents' worth of potash. Therefore when my feed merchant puts a bag of bran in my wagon for \$1.75 to \$2, he throws in about 44 cents' worth of fertilizer. It is only fair, therefore, to credit that bag of bran with 44 cents, bringing the cost down to \$1.31 a hundred pounds.

### Oil Meal and Cottonseed Meal.

Another concentrate of which we buy considerable, is oil meal. Figuring it on the same basis, it contains 71 cents' worth of fertilizer per bag. Finally we come to cottonseed meal, which started the discussion. I have been told that in the days when cottonseed meal was very cheap, farmers in the New England states spread it directly on the land as a fertilizer. Cottonseed meal will return to the land 94 cents' worth of fertility for every 100 lbs. fed, or a rebate of \$18.80 a ton. I can buy cottonseed meal at \$5, which makes the real cost about \$40 a ton for feeding. That is, providing I am in a position to make good use of its fertilizing ingredients.

Perhaps I have painted the picture a little too attractively. If I were farming on good, new soil, rich in humus, I could not afford to pay much for potash. I could get my nitrogen by clovering and with both of these ingredients out of consideration, I could buy phosphorus most cheaply in the form of basic slag. With most of us, however, the previous generation took full advantage of virgin fertility, and the maintaining of the productivity of our soil is one of the biggest questions in farm management. I and, I think, most of the other farmers in Eastern Canada, can well afford to figure the value of the fertilizer we are buying in concentrated feeds.

Implements are going unusually well at all fall sales. The retail price on new machines is continually increasing. The loss from poor shelter or no shelter at all for farm implements is, therefore, a more formidable sum now than before the war.



A Thing of Beauty and a Joy Forever  
This magnificent elm was photographed by a son of the editor of Farm and Dairy in a New England pasture field. What would be its worth in an otherwise shadeless pasture?

## Farm Management

### Troubled With Sow Thistle

WE are troubled with sow thistle, it seems to be the worst kind of weed, grows in patches and kills out everything. Can you give any information on controlling it?—W. J. W., Grey County, Ont.

Sow thistle is usually most troublesome on heavy, last year's grain growing is followed extensively. It is least troublesome on stock farms where a short rotation of crops is followed with a large percentage of hoe crop. The best method of controlling the pest is never to give it a chance to grow. This can be accomplished by heavily manuring the soil and a heavy seeding of all crops, especially with clover. Heavy seedling on land that has been well fertilized, will crowd out almost any weed. In many cases this may not be possible on a large scale, but where only one or two fields on a farm are infested, it might be possible to give the treatment recommended to the fields in question. Pasturing the ground infested with sow thistle, also tends to keep the weed in check.

For immediate results a good plan would be to manure the thistle patches fairly heavily, summer fallow thoroughly until July, and then rape in drills and cultivate, or seed heavily to buckwheat. Plowing fields immediately after harvest and keeping clean until late in the fall, also helps to bring sow thistle under control. It is a dangerous weed and half way measures of dealing with it, will result in disappointment.

### Grow Root Seed

IF you set aside a few choice roots at harvest time this autumn and then make up your mind to grow a supply of manure, turnip and carrot seed, at least sufficient to cover seeds, you will save yourself a number of disappointments in 1919 and future years. All signs point to a serious root seed shortage, a shortage that can only be remedied by the growing of these seeds on the home farm. Select two dozen smooth, well shaped manure, turnips or carrots of your own favorite variety. Put these carefully away in cellar or pit to await the coming of spring. In April when the soil is in condition to plow, bring the stock seed roots out of storage and set them in position that they may produce a seed crop. In soil well prepared by plowing or cultivating, these plants as you would cultivate potatoes. The seed bearing stalks will appear very soon after the roots are set; these will continue to develop during the season and in July will blossom and set seed. The ripening process will continue through August and in September the seed will be ripened and ready to harvest.

With manure, beets or turnips when ripe the entire plant may be cut at base of the stalks; these may be threshed with the aid of a flail or a rubbing board or a threshing machine as soon as dry or the crop may be put away in a dry place to await a convenient time. After threshing the seed may be cleaned with the ordinary sieves or fanning mill used for grain. With carrots the seed heads are threshed as they ripen and stored until ready to thresh and clean. Where a small quantity of seed are sown the seeds may be threshed and freed from the stalks by simply rubbing the seed heads on a wire sieve of suitable size. With a stove 24x26 inches, a large box

and a stout pair of leather gloves a capable person can thresh and clean in a few hours more field root seed than the average farm will require in two years.

The home grown seed will give you a better crop than anything you can buy, it will save you money, it will save you disappointment, it will assure you of a supply. Grow but one kind of manure, but one kind of turnip and move that you require and aid in preventing the evils of a seed shortage in your district, you will then be performing a national service.

### Handling Liquid Manure.

EDITOR, Farm and Dairy: I read an excellent article in your issue of last week entitled "Getting Ready for Potatoes." One thing, however, I do not agree with the method advocated for handling liquid manure. I was glad to notice that Mr. Kyle fully appreciates the value of liquid manure as a fertilizer and a soil improver. Now to get the full value from liquid manure, we must not allow any of it to be lost, and we must be careful not to apply it wholesale. A little of it should be a long way, and our practice should be so directed that it goes a long way. Spreading it over the land in barrels is neither a conservative nor an efficient method of utilizing it.

The proper way to handle liquid manure is to have it absorbed in the litter and incorporated with the manure and make one distribution do instead of two, as the author of the article in question advocates. Labor is very scarce, and anything that increases the farm chores should be guarded against. The question of night stabling during the coming summer might even be answered in the negative, and one could justify the answer. The custom has become almost established, and probably we will continue to night stable. As to handling manure, it is not always practicable in the summer months to take time to haul it out. Why not use more litter and soak up the liquid? This will result in less loss of liquid. It makes for a cleaner stable and at the same time adds considerable organic matter to the soil. This I would say is the most efficient method of utilizing the liquid and the same time it cuts down the labor and lessens the waste.—T. H., Fredericton, N.B.

### Crepping Muck Land

WHAT is the best and most profitable crop that I can grow in a muck field?—C.S.H., Ontario Co., Ont.

Cultivated?—C.S.H., Ontario Co., Ont.

Taking it for granted that your enquiries refers to farm crops rather than to special crops such as, for instance, as celery and onions, I would say that we have had considerable experience on the Central Farm here and on our other Experimental Farms, in the growing of crops on muck fields, and have found great differences in the facility with which they may be grown on different fields of what are usually termed mucky soils; that is to say, some mucky soils will produce almost any variety of cereal and give fair yields, whereas others will grow only certain kinds and even then not do very well.

I may say, however, that, in general way, barley has been found to do much better than either wheat or oats, and, in fact, barley will grow and produce a crop better than either of the cereals may die off after about a month of growth. Corn for either grain or fodder usually does fairly well. Mangles do exceedingly well, but are a little difficult to grow. As a rule, clover will grow and give a good return, while timothy does wonderfully well on such soil once it has a good start.

Probably the best rotation for such

## A Provision for Old Age

OLD AGE involving dependence is a thing justly to be dreaded, and self-respecting men naturally shrink from it, even though relatives might support them with pleasure.

It is only reasonable, therefore, that a great effort should be made by every man and woman to provide for the later years of life that in all probability will not be productive.

To assist in making this provision, The Mutual Life of Canada has introduced its Guaranteed Pension Policy, under which the assured will begin to receive a monthly income from the Company upon reaching the age 55, 60 or 65.

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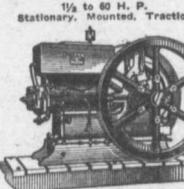
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a field would be about as follows:—  
 1st year: Corn or mangels.  
 2nd year: Barley, seeded down with a mixture of 10 lbs. timothy, 8 lbs. red clover and 2 lbs. alsike per acre—the land being rolled before seeding and again after seeding and then scratched lightly with a harrow after the second rolling.  
 3rd year: A mixture of timothy and clover hay.  
 4th year: Chiefly timothy with some cloke.

The double rolling has the effect of compacting the mud, which, generally, is so light and open as to dissipate its moisture rapidly and so interfere with germination. If roots should be used rather than corn, the greatest care is necessary to see that the seeds are put well down into the damp earth and that it is packed firmly around them. Partially germinating the seed, or at least soaking it well, before planting, is likely to help greatly on this mucky land.—J. H. Grisdale.

**Distribution of Seed**

**EDITOR, Farm and Dairy.**—By instruction of the Hon. Minister of Agriculture a free distribution of superior sorts of grain and potatoes will be made during the coming winter and spring to Canadian farmers.

The samples of grain for distribution will consist of spring wheat (5 lbs.), white oats (4 lbs.), barley (5 lbs.), and field peas (5 lbs.). These will be sent out from the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, by the Dominion Cerealists, who will furnish the necessary application forms.

A distribution of potatoes in samples of about three pounds will be carried on from most of the Experimental Farms, the Central Farm supplying only the Province of Ontario.

All samples will be sent free by mail. Only one sample of grain (and one of potatoes) can be sent to each applicant. As the supply of seed is limited, farmers are advised to apply very early.—J. H. Grisdale, Director, Dominion Experimental Farms.

**FARM CHATS**

**Duty Free**

H. Percy Blanchard, Hants Co., N.S.  
**P**ARADOXICAL as the statement may seem, the day may come when the "United Farmers of Canada" may yet thank the Government for its duty on farm implements. Among the most interesting chapters of British history is the story of the birth and growth of cooperation in Britain. I need not repeat it. Suffice it to point out that it was upon opposition it thrives. When the little cooperative retail stores were refused goods by the trade wholesalers, they organized their own wholesale department. When the manufacturers coerced by the "trade," refused goods, the cooperative started its own factories. To-day they manufacture practically all that the members consume. In Canada, for a farm implement that retails at \$25, it costs, simply to manufacture it, about \$12.50. The balance of \$12.50 is made up of distribution, advertising, profits of manufacture, wholesaler, retail depots, local agents, and losses from bad credit sales. It is this total the farmer must pay.

The day is not far distant when the "United Farmers of Canada" will manufacture their own implements, grind their own grain, and import and distribute their own staple articles of consumption. The stimulus will probably come from opposition. There is no reason (except to protect the trade) why any present implement factory should refuse, say, half or more of its production at more than "factory" cost plus a fair profit. Were I starting

an automobile factory, a concern building engines would sell me engines in quantities at such rates, irrespective of their retail price.

But you can bank on the assurance that the implement factories in Canada won't cut much into their retail prices for the United Farmers. They know the United Farmers can't go to the States to fill their orders, because of the protection duty. But they may not realize that the United Farmers can themselves start implement factories, cut prices in two, and be safe from slaughter price attacks from below the border by the mammoth concern there trying to smash the "movement" by this very same protective duty.

It is enticing to take up, cooperatively, the manufacture of tractors.

However, this implement is in its infancy. There is the locomotive type, like the little "Ford"; the type which carries its own plow rather than drags it; the iron horse type, like the Rein-drive tractor. All these have their special merits; and a little time is needed to test them out. The difficulty is that every improvement is being covered by patents, and practically the only way to get the right to manufacture the winner is to buy out the plant to include the patent rights. Probably the start will be made with harrows and plows, then wagons; until finally the more complicated machinery is reached when the "Farmers'" distribution organization is fully developed. At the same time while I am far from defending a tariff on the farmer's raw product,

farm implements, I can imagine the day not far distant when we will be thankful for it.

"I regard a mixture as more suitable than pure seedings of the clovers," says E. A. Loda, of the Experimental Department at Macdonald College. "A mixture is a safety valve. One season may favor one of the plants in the mixture, while another season will favor another, and a good crop will be harvested every year. In the case of alfalfa, if orchard grass is seeded along with it, the orchard grass will take the place of the weeds that would otherwise grow. Also the mixture of alfalfa and orchard grass is easier to cure, and the yield will be about the same as would be obtained from pure alfalfa."

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There are many dairy farms well suited to the raising of apples, pears, plums and the smaller fruits such as strawberries, raspberries and blackberries, that could greatly increase their revenue by going extensively into the raising of fruit, such as has already been mentioned.

I have found by experience during the last 20 years, that dairying and fruit growing should be carried on jointly. Add to these the raising and feeding of hogs and you have the best combination that a man with 25 to 500 acres of land can possess.

Hogs can be kept cheaply on the dairy and orchard farm. It is desirable to have skim milk to feed the young pigs. Later on when there are a lot of windfall apples and culls they can be fed either whole, or better still, by pulping them and mixing middlings or corn meal with them. In this way a lot of worthless apples can be converted into valuable pork.

More and better help is employed the year round. There is sufficient help to fill silos, harvest hay and grain crops, and pick many hundreds of barrels of apples. The work goes on smoothly and everything is done at the proper time.

Dairying can be successfully carried on alone, but where orcharding and the raising of small fruits can be successfully carried on, my advice is to combine them. Keep all the hogs possible, and if business principles are adhered to, the results are bound to be satisfactory.

**Cooperative Fruit Selling**

ONE of the largest cooperative organizations of farmers in America is the California Fruit Growers' Exchange. In the year ending Aug. 31, 1917, it returned to the citrus growers who make up its members, the enormous sum of \$53,611,000. The exchange is strictly a growers' cooperative non-profit organization. It is composed of 8,000 growers and acts as a clearing house for the bulk of the California crop. Growers pool their fruit, which is then graded in the 150 packing houses. Under the direction of the central office, this is then distributed through the organization's sales office to parts of the country. The service is performed at absolute cost.

According to the report for the year just closed, the exchange now markets 69 per cent. of all oranges, lemons and grape fruit grown in California, totalling 15,492,990 boxes of citrus fruits. This fruit was marketed at a cost of four and three-quarter cents a box and the management point cents with pride to the fact that not a penny was lost through bad debts. The growers operate their own company, which last year supplied worth for \$5,459,574. They own their own lumber tracts and sawmills, and make their own boxes. To dispose of the unmerchandise lemons, a by-product plant was built last year for the production of citrus acid.

Great success has been achieved by the exchange in their advertising. For this purpose each box of oranges is assessed two and one-quarter cents, and every box of lemons, four cents. Last year this meant a fund of nearly half a million dollars for publicity work. During the 10 years in which advertising has been done, consumption of citrus fruits has increased 80 per cent. or four times as rapidly as the population.



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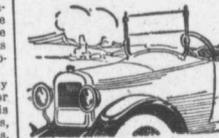


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The engine manufacturer will contradict the statement that more gasoline miles are earned by being burned out through inefficient or faulty lubrication, which means lack of oil or the use of improper oil, than through any other cause. In reality, lubrication is the life of the mechanism. Friction must be eliminated to prevent wear and in no case is this more true than of gasoline engines. Effective service can be expected from any reputable make of gasoline engines if it is properly cared for. Four results are certain with the best and highest priced engine that money can buy if the requirements of lubrication are observed.

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## SHEEP AND SWINE

### The Cross-Breeding of Sheep

A CORRESPONDENT writes in stating that he is desirous of crossing his flock of Leicester ewes with an Oxford sire. He asked if the lambs from this cross should again be bred to an Oxford, and if still further crossing with Oxford sires would further increase the flesh and wool of the flock.

So far as we can judge, such a procedure would not bring the satisfactory results desired. The crossing of breeds in sheep is a practice which has a distinctly temporary purpose. In many places the foreign breeds are crossed with an early maturing breed to get early market lambs with good sized carcasses. Continued after the first cross, the progeny usually proves inferior.

True, a number of the prominent breeds, especially those of mutton qualities, have been improved by judicious cross breeding. But it has been demonstrated that no more difficult task in breeding animals than cross breeding can be attempted. It calls not only for the application of correct principles, but for a degree of practical judgment out of proportion to the benefits to be ordinarily derived from crossing. Time and again good strains of sheep have deteriorated by cross breeding.

While many of the long-wooled breeds of sheep have been benefited by a cross of Leicester blood, results from Leicester and Oxford crosses have not been more than moderate, and in many cases failures have resulted. The best plan to be pursued by our correspondent seems to be that he sell his flock of Leicesters and purchase grade Oxford direct.

### Curing Pork on the Farm

THE advent of the cool autumn days' will turn the attention of the farmer to his meat supply. He has not usually access to cold storage facilities which might enable him to use his meat in a fresh condition. It is therefore necessary for him to take such precautions as will ensure him his meat supply in a palatable condition, and will diminish the danger of its spoiling.

The first essential in curing pork is to allow the carcass to cool thoroughly after the animal has been slaughtered. The animal's back will usually have escaped in 24 to 35 hours. After the meat has thoroughly cooled, the carcass may be cut up in pieces of convenient size for handling and cured. Sugar cured pork is preferable to dry cured pork because of its more pleasant flavor and because the meat is not so hard.

#### Sugar Cured Pork.

Rub the pork thoroughly with salt and pack it in a cool place over night. The next day pack it in a barrel or an earthen jar, with the heaviest hams and shoulders at the bottom, the lighter hams and shoulders next, and the bacon and tongues at the top.

For every 100 pounds of meat weigh out 10 pounds of salt, two and one-half pounds of brown sugar, and two ounces of saltpeter. Rub these together thoroughly, taking care that the saltpeter is finely powdered. Dissolve the whole by stirring it into four gallons of boiling water. Allow this brine to cool thoroughly, and then pour it over the meat. If it does not entirely cover the meat, add more water. The brine should cover the meat at all times. The meat may be weighted down with a block if necessary, for if it is not covered the pro-

jecting meat will decompose in a short time.

If the brine shows signs of fermenting during the curing process, it should be drawn off, boiled, and cooled, and then packed on the meat.

The bacon and tongues may be taken from the pickle after four to six weeks, and after being washed in warm water they may be hung in the smokehouse and smoked. The lighter hams and shoulders will be ready to take out of the pickle in six to eight weeks, and the heavier ones at the end of the eighth week.

#### Dry Salting.

Rub each piece of the pork with a mixture of salt and pulverized saltpeter in the proportion of 10 pounds of salt to four ounces saltpeter for from one to three minutes, according to size of piece. Spread a layer of this mixture one-eighth inch deep on the board or table on which the meat is to be placed and an equal amount over each piece. At the end of five days this operation should be repeated. After 10 more days the blood and uric acid, which often cause unpleasant flavors in meat, will have been extracted and there is no further need of saltpeter in the mixture. The meat should then be given an application of salt and sugar made in the proportion of 10 pounds of salt to four pounds of sugar; the sugar will serve to keep the meat soft. These pieces may be placed in a barrel with a false bottom about four inches from the real bottom to provide a receptacle for the fluids which may come out of the pork during the process.

At the end of 15 days, pieces not exceeding 10 to 12 pounds may be sufficiently salted. Pieces exceeding 10 pounds and those not intended to be used within two months should be given another application and should remain in the mixture for at other two weeks. A coverlet over the barrel prevent the meat being frozen.

### The Feeding and Housing of Swine

ON account of the high value of concentrated foods suitable for swine feeding, it is important that the foods that are used be so combined as to produce the maximum of results. The question of housing also enters largely into the profitable production of pork. To encourage farmers to raise as many hogs as possible, and to make the most money therefrom, the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa has issued Pamphlet No. 25 on the "Feeding and Housing of Swine." This pamphlet, which may be obtained free at the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, deals also with the questions of breeding and care of the animals at different ages and at different seasons of the year. This pamphlet is prepared by Professor G. E. Day, in charge of the Bacon Production Campaign, Dominion Department of Agriculture, Mr. E. S. Archibald, Dominion Animal Husbandman and his Assistant, Mr. G. B. Rothwell.

Mr. Archibald, after much experimental work, "gives the principle that an expensive piggery is unnecessary. Brood sows may be kept under most circumstances, even in the winter season, in a single board hog cabin. This pamphlet gives specifications and plans, not only of a large piggery, but of a cheap and portable cabin.

Palatability is one of the most important factors in a good ration. It is almost as important as a proper balance of nutrients.

Good ventilation is possible without drafts in the stable. A gradual renewing of the air without drafts is possible with either the King or Rutherford systems.

# Farmers! Help the Nation— Buy Canada's Victory Bonds

**W**ITHOUT the help of the farmers of France in 1871 France would have remained for many years in the bondage of the Huns.

Germany demanded a billion dollars indemnity and the farmers came forward with their savings and hastened the delivery of their country from the clutch of the invader.

In the world's history the husbandman has been the sure reliance of all nations, and to-day Canada, with reason, relies upon her farmers to uphold the nation in its need.

**T**HIS YEAR when Canada called upon her farmers to produce as they never did before, they answered the call with a magnificent crop.

Also they have answered the call to arms in keeping with the best traditions of the noblest peace-calling in the world—Agriculture.

It has been only by the establishment of credits on a vast scale for the Imperial Government that Canadian agriculture this year found a market for its grain, cheese and other products.

And now Canada sounds another call to the farmers of her broad domain.

Canada asks that they shall buy Victory Bonds,

—that the war may be carried on to victory and lasting peace,

—that Canada may continue to produce the imperative food needs of Great Britain,

—that the producers may continue to have a cash market for their grain and cattle and dairy products.

*Canada's Victory Bonds will be on sale  
beginning Monday, November 12, next.*

## "Canada's Victory Loan All About It"

is the title of a pamphlet that should be in the hands of every man and woman in the country.

**Mail This Coupon  
at once and get your copy**

Chairman, Provincial Committee,  
Canada's Victory Loan,  
Toronto.

Kindly send me a copy of pamphlet entitled "Canada's Victory Loan—All About It."

Name.....

Street or R.R. ....

P. O. ....

Prov. ....

# Farm and Dairy

AND

Rural Home

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



**SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, \$1.00 a year. Great Britain, \$1.20 a year. For all countries, except Canada and Great Britain, add 50c for postage.**  
**ADVERTISING RATES, 12 cents a line per day, \$1.65 an inch an insertion. One page 14 inches, one column 12 inches. Copy received up to Saturday preceding the following week's issue.**

Peterboro Office—Hunter and Water Sts.  
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United States Representatives:  
Stockwell's Special Agency.  
Chicago Office—People's Gas Building.  
New York Office—Tribune Building.

#### CIRCULATION STATEMENT.

The paid subscriptions to Farm and Dairy approximate 20,000. The actual circulation of each issue, including copies of the paper sent to subscribers who are not strictly in arrears, and sample copies, varies from 20,000 to 22,000 copies. No subscriptions are accepted at less than the full subscription rate.

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

#### OUR GUARANTEE

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

Requests shall not ply their trade at the expense of our subscribers, who are our friends, through the medium of these columns; but we shall not attempt to adjust trifling disputes between subscribers and honorable business men who advertise, nor pay the debts of honest bankrupts.

## The Rural Publishing Company, Ltd.

PETERBORO AND TORONTO.

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

### Hon. Martin Burrell

EVENTS of national and international importance are transpiring with such rapidity we are apt in days such as these to overlook matters that under normal conditions would receive more attention. The resignation of Hon. Martin Burrell as Dominion Minister of Agriculture, after six years of capable service in that office, is one of these. During his administration the Department of Agriculture made noteworthy progress and was strengthened in a number of important respects. The greatest achievement of Hon. Mr. Burrell was the setting aside of \$10,000,000 to promote agricultural extension work throughout all the provinces. Such excellent work has been accomplished by means of this fund, and the Dominion and provincial departments of agriculture have been brought into closer touch with one another than ever before. The appropriations for the different branches of the department of agriculture were increased by Hon. Martin Burrell and their opportunity for service increased in proportion.

Among the most important improvements made might be mentioned the separation of the fruit from the dairy division, and the appointment of Mr. D. Johnson as Dominion Fruit Commissioner. Mr. Johnson has proved himself to be the right man in the right place, and has accomplished valuable work for the fruit interests during his term of office. A similar forward step was made when the live stock and veterinary divisions were separated and the former placed under the capable management of the late Live Stock Commissioner, Jno. Bright. Breeders of pure-bred stock throughout the Dominion bear testimony to the excellent

work the live stock department has accomplished during the last few years. One of the best steps made by the department was the creation of the markets division under the supervision of Mr. H. S. Arkell, B.S.A.

Under the direction of Mr. J. H. Grisdale, Director of Experimental Farms, the work of the experimental farms throughout Canada has been placed on a more practical, and therefore more serviceable, basis than formerly, and the various farms have made marked expansion in the scope of their work. Much more might be said for Hon. Mr. Burrell's administration. He leaves behind him a very creditable record of work well done.

The new Minister of Agriculture, Hon. T. A. Crerar, is fortunate in finding a well-organized and efficient staff, ready to carry on with him such policies as he may approve. With the exception of the Deputy Minister of Agriculture, who has never been properly qualified to fulfil his responsible duties, the head of every division of the service is well-known and highly thought of by those with whom their duties have brought them in contact. This being the case, still greater expansion of the work and usefulness of the department may reasonably be looked for under the administration of Hon. Mr. Crerar.

### How About Oleo?

OLEOMARGARINE is now a fact. Before this issue of Farm and Dairy reaches Our Folks

it may be on sale in Canada. Our efforts for its continued exclusion have failed. Just how seriously dairymen's protests were considered is indicated by the fact that final action was taken without consulting any representatives of the dairy industry. And now the question is, what shall be our attitude in the future?

Farm and Dairy is disposed to agree with the claim of the Food Controller that the introduction of oleomargarine will have no present influence on the price of butter. Much of the butter now produced in Denmark, Norway and Sweden is finding its way into Germany. The same is true of the output of Holland, although butter has never been an important export of the Netherlands. Siberian supplies have not been reaching Britain since the outbreak of the war. The natural result of these war conditions has been a strong demand from Britain for Canadian butter, and it is this export demand that regulates the price of butter in Canada at the present time. But what of after the war, when the market drops back into normal channels and the export demand is greatly decreased or ceases altogether? It is then that oleo competition will make its influence felt on the butter market, and the manufacturers of oleo may be able to use their product to force the butter market up or down at will. Fortunately, the present Order-in-Council admitting oleo to Canada is a war-time measure only. If, from our experience in the meantime, it appears that oleo will endanger the natural trend of the butter market, then it will be up to our farmers' organizations to exert their full power to have the restrictions replaced on oleo when the war is over.

There is a present duty for the dairymen's associations. The restrictions on the use of oleomargarine are severe. They will not be pleasing to the packers. They are calculated to keep oleo in its own clothes. Such clauses as those which prohibit coloring, and giving publicity to its use in eating places, will be a subject for constant attack. We, who are interested in maintaining these restrictions, should see to it that the government stands firmly by our interests and that the restrictions are properly enforced. In this we will need to be vigilant. Even more vigilant will we need to be in guarding against attacks

on the time limit of the Order-in-Council. Already prospective manufacturers of oleo are asking that this limit be removed in order that they may erect plants in Canada, and the interests supporting them are powerful.

In one respect the regulations of the present are unfair. Imported oleo is not subject to tariff restrictions. The buttermaker, on the other hand, is hemmed in by tariff restrictions. All of his supplies are subject to a heavy protective tariff. The same is true of the farmer who produces the cream. At every turn the protective tariff enhances its cost of production. Would not dairy farmers be justified in contending that they be given the same unrestricted conditions that oleo manufacturers, who will be shipping their products into Canada, enjoy? In demanding the removal of tariff restrictions the farmers' organizations of Canada are already united.

### Automobile Thieves

THEY are a continually increasing pest. They are found in every part of Canada, but more particularly near towns and cities. We do not refer to the men who steal other folks' automobiles. Oh, no; our reference is to the folks who ride in their own autos, paid or not paid for as the case may be, and who consider it quite legitimate to climb the roadside fences and despoil orchards and gardens. Many of these pleasure seekers, with their moral sense absolutely perverted, consider it quite clever to come home from the country loaded down with green corn, pumpkins, melons, apples, and even chickens, pilfered from the long-suffering, hard-working farmer.

Did these people steal the same produce from the store front of their local greengrocer they would expect to be run into jail for it. They would never think of taking a bottle of milk from a neighbor's doorstep. They would draw a huge distinction between these two kinds of theft, though from a moral standpoint they are identical. We would not care to suggest that a loaded shotgun might help to correct the perverted senses of these marauders, but if this kind of theft continues to increase, it is quite evident that farmers, in districts surrounding towns, will have to organize for their own protection.

### Wiring the Farm House

A few weeks ago we visited a new home of a farmer friend of ours. It was most complete. With great pride he showed us the bathroom upstairs, the well equipped laundry in the cellar, and hot and cold water on tap everywhere it was needed. Finally he called our attention to the wiring. "We have no source of electricity yet," said he, "but when electric power does come our way, we will be all ready to use it in lighting our home."

We regarded this last as an instance of real foresight. Hydro-electric power lines are being pushed rapidly over rural Ontario. Rural radial lines in contemplation will also furnish electric energy to many thousands of farmers. At the same time home plants for the development of electric energy are being perfected and adapted to the farmer's requirements. It is not too much to say that within a few years the majority of farm homes, in the older sections of Canada at least, will be electrically lighted. In the most of these the wiring will have to be exposed, and it is unightly as well as unsafe. The wiring of a house can never be done so cheaply or so well as when the building is being erected and the wiring is all confined between walls. Prospective builders will be wise to plan for the wiring of their new home, and wise builders will have competent electricians to do the work, for electric wiring is safe only when the job is well done.

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**Maximum Prices Not Wanted**

**E**DITOR, Farm and Dairy.—Allow me to congratulate you on the noble work you are doing in the interests of agriculture. I would also like to congratulate "Wildwood" on her expressions and views of the farmer's side of life, which appeared in the Oct. 4th issue. This lady may live in the "wild woods," but she has a very clear vision of the exterior, much more so than many of our present-day farmers have. I for one would certainly welcome the franchise to women of this calibre for she speaks the plain, naked truth and would certainly be a more worthy representative in Parliament than our lawyer and doctor representatives who do very little but misrepresent us.

One thing I would like made clear to the farmers, and have it made a party issue at the next election, is

**AD TALK**

**Good Prices—But Good Stock**

**Y**OU are a breeder of pure bred stock. What's the best method of selling it? That's your problem.

That was John Arfmann's problem, too. He got only \$25.00 for his first bull calf. (That's as much as a whole lot of others are getting right now.) A neighbor saw the ad., and was along the next morning before breakfast. John thought it a good sale.—But found out later it was far too low a price. He hadn't reached enough prospects and so had to take a low price. Arfmann never forgot that lesson.

The same problem is before the breeders to-day. They sell real good stuff, some of it priced at practically beef prices. And all for the simple reason that other breeders don't know about them or are not made to appreciate them. You may not become as noted a breeder as John Arfmann, but other breeders, those whose names and stock you see in the advertising columns of FARM AND DAIRY, also get some pretty long prices. They get it because they advertise.

Farm and Dairy will cooperate with you in securing better prices. We reach practically every man in Canada keeping pure bred dairy animals. We also reach a host of dairy stock men who keep good grades and use pure bred sires. These men will eventually drift into the pure bred business. They form a market for thousands of herd annually. And they require good stuff also.

All these people scan our advertising columns every week. That is why we can sell your surplus stock and reach just the buyer for which it is best suited. Our best advertisers—both live stock and general—can tell you if it pays to advertise. The proof is that they continue to do so in increasingly large numbers. The breeders also make a special effort in connection with the CHRISTMAS AND BREEDERS' NUMBER which this year appears on December 6th. Be in this issue if you have something choice to offer. Good notes do effective work with prospective buyers—your herd sire, your best cow, or some of the young stuff—it will keep your herd prominent. It is as profitable a form of publicity as you can attain. Ask us for any information or the publishing of these photos, or assistance in arranging your advertisements—anything that will help you secure the best results not only on December 6th, but in the coming winter season.

C. G. McKillop, Live Stock Representative.

FARM AND DAIRY,  
PETERBORO, ONT.

the placing of maximum prices on farm produce. I am an independent in politics and I would say to either or both political parties, "keep your hands off." There are not many who are clamoring about the high cost of living who are doing anything to remedy conditions. One might say with a clear conscience that union labor is the cause of this great shortage and it did not start with the war, but long before. Have they not made a working day as short as they possibly can? Have they not made the scale of wages as high as possible and have these inducements not attracted every available workman to the city, and especially the younger element? Are they to dictate to their employers what scale of wages they shall receive and at the same time dictate to us farmers what we shall receive for our produce, or shall supply and demand control both? Why are our government officials considering the advisability of setting the price for our probability of getting to work for our produce? It is certainly impossible to get help to work our farms and our wives and daughters have to assist. Then, to add insult to injury, the government has sent two tractors to this country to assist with the plowing. While every little bit helps, 25 such machines could not do half of the work they have orders for. A plow of the kind costs \$650 in the United States; the one I have costs \$1,000 here. Why does the government not throw off the duty on agricultural implements, at least until after the war, and give the farmers half a chance to produce. If Mr. Hanna and his assistants place a price on our commodities, it will have to be kept on forever, for the farmers will not bear the burden, but it will allow the profit to the cities. Prices will always be high until our cities consume for the same trail back to the farm and commence producing.—G. Grimshaw, Frontenac Co., Ont.

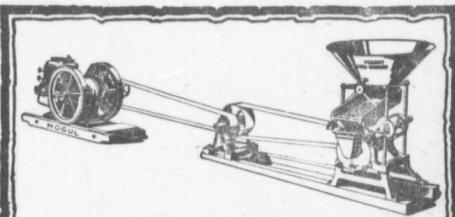
**The Fatherless Children of France**

**E**DITOR, Farm and Dairy.—You have done so much in placing homeless Canadian children in Canadian farm homes, that it occurs to me that you will be interested in a branch of work of the American Society for the Relief of French orphans known as "The Fatherless Children of France." Neither France nor Belgium, I understand, will permit of these war orphans being sent out of the country for adoption in American homes. The French government, however is giving their utmost cooperation to the branch of the work that I have just mentioned.

The object of this organization is to supplement by 10 cents a day, the small amount allowed by the French government to the needy children whose parents have fallen in the war, and by this little bit of assistance to enable many mothers to keep their children with them, bringing them up in their own homes instead of in a public institution, giving them the care they so much need just now and educating them to some useful trade.

Ten cents a day, three dollars a month, \$36.50 a year. It seems a little, but it may mean everything to some needy French orphan. Any Canadian farmer who identifies his wish to carry some little French child through this time of stress, will have some one special child assigned to him for whom he will become responsible. He can write the child and the child to him and I have no doubt facilities will be afforded for translating the letters.

The Executive secretary of this society is the Canadian Payson Fowler, 665 Fifth Ave., New York City. I would like to commend this good work to Farm and Dairy readers.—E.E.E., Halton Co., Ont.



**Are You a Miller?**

**N**O? Well, that makes no difference. You can run a Vessot "Champion" grinder just as well as any miller could. With it you can save the miller's profit on all kinds of grinding—flax, barley, corn, crushed ear corn, oats, wheat, rye, peas, buckwheat, screenings, mixed grain, or any kind of feed stuff, fine or coarse as desired.

This grinder cleans grain as well as it grinds. The spout that carries the grain to the grinder is made with two sieves, a coarse one above and a fine one below. The coarse sieve catches nails, sticks and stones, but lets the grain fall through. The fine sieve holds the grain but takes out all sand and dirt. The grain passes to the grinding plates as clean as grain can be. And it comes from the plates well ground. Vessot plates have such a reputation for good work that we have had to protect our customers and ourselves by placing the trademark "SV" on all the plates. Look for it.

To do its best work a Vessot grinder should be run by the steady power of a Mogal kerosene engine. Then you have an outfit that cannot be beat for good work or economy. Write us a card so that we can send you catalogues of these good machines.

**International Harvester Company of Canada, Limited**

BRANCH HOUSES  
WEST—Brandon, Man., Calgary, Alta., Edmonton, Alta., Estevan, Sask., Lethbridge, Alta., N. Battleford, Sask., Regina, Sask., Saskatoon, Sask., Winnipeg, Man., Yorkton, Sask.  
EAST—Hamilton, Ont., London, Ont., Montreal, Que., Ottawa, Ont., Quebec, Que., St. John, N. B.

**DEERLESS PERFECTION**

The Fence For Real Protection

gives life time service. Is made of the best Open Hearth steel fence wire, all impurities burned out, all the strength and toughness left in. Makes the fence elastic and springy. Will not sag or break under sudden shocks or quick strains. Shocks absorbed. (Guaranteed to prevent rust and the coating will not flake, peel or chip off.) Can be erected over the most rocky and uneven ground, without buckling, sagging or linking. Very light and easy to handle with the real fence. Testing machine only about 1/2 lb. per mag. more so other fences. Quality superior and ornamental finishing. Ample room every inch. Agents everywhere.

THE BANWELL-HOXIE WIRE FENCE CO., Ltd.  
Winnipeg, Manitoba Hamilton, Ontario

**A Page Farm Engine will Interest the Growing Boy**

It's the boy on the farm, who finds chores such drudgery. A drudgery which often takes him from the farm.

Make an "employer of labor" of this of yours. Get him a Page Engine to do his work. A Page engine will saw wood; pump water for stock, milk-house and house; run the mechanical milker and furnish power for the on-farm cutter. In fact, its uses are limited only to the boy's inventiveness.

**Better - Cheaper POWER**



A Page Engine will run 365 days in the year without serious mishap. Strong and simple in construction—requiring no difficult adjustments. It is so easy to operate that you may safely place your boy in charge of it.

Page Engines are of two types—one burning gasoline; and one kerosene and gasoline. There are five sizes of gasoline engine—the smallest 1 1/2 hp., the largest 7 h.p.

And our direct-to-the-farmer selling plan permits us to offer these engines at an extremely low price. Write for full particulars.

**THE PAGE WIRE FENCE COMPANY**  
LIMITED  
WALKERVILLE, ONTARIO.



THE main thing in any life is not the world around it, but the world within it.

## Four Thousand Bushels of Corn

(Continued from last week.)

"WHAT'S your hurry?" Castner exclaimed, as the blacksmith started to crank the engine. "How much will you give me for that corn in case I should decide to sell it back to you?"

"How much do you want?" Jimmie asked. Castner hesitated. "Well," he said, slowly, "it was a long drive over there and back. The load was mighty hard on the buggy springs, too. How would \$10 a bushel strike you?"

"Do you mean to say you'd rob the boy of \$30, just because an innocent old lady made a mistake?" exclaimed the blacksmith.

"I'm not robbing anyone," Castner retorted. "I'm well enough satisfied with my bargain. Good night!" He turned to go into the house.

"Hold on!" Jimmie cried, and ran after him. "Bring out the corn. I'll pay you the \$10."

"I hate to see it go, even at that price," Castner said, as he carried the sacks out on the porch. "Some fellows never would have given it back, but I don't like to be hard on a young fellow."

Jimmie handed over the \$30 that Castner had paid for the corn, and then wrote out a check for thirty more. In the meantime the blacksmith and Bill Ellis had loaded the corn into the back of the automobile.

There was great relief in Jimmie's voice as he bade Castner good night. "I feel as if that \$30 were well spent," he said, turning to Bill, who was perched on the corn behind. "I wouldn't have had the heart to finish out the summer if I had lost that seed corn." It was nearly eleven o'clock when they drove into the McKeene yard and unloaded the corn. The blacksmith refused to accept any pay for his part in the night's adventure.

"Don't say anything about pay to me!" he exclaimed, indignantly. "Do you want to put me in the same class with Castner?"

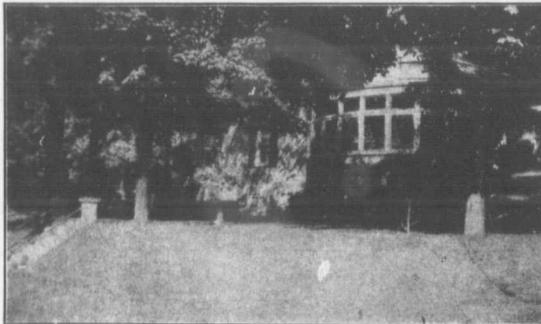
Jimmie had to use a good deal of will power in order to get out of bed at five o'clock the next morning; nevertheless, at six o'clock he was stretching the planter wire across the peat forty. When the preacher came out with the other team at half past nine, Jimmie had made a good start; he stopped long enough to tell the preacher the story of his experience the night before.

"It's lucky for you it didn't delay the planting," the preacher said. "Colonel Edwards says that Vernie Wilson's corn is coming up."

"That gives it at least a week the

start of you," Jimmie said, as he picked up the reins and started the team. Luckily, the weather continued fair, and by the next night the peat forty was planted. But it was after dark when Jimmie finally drove into the yard. The last field on the farm was done.

"That's the hardest week's work I ever did in my life," he said, wearily.



An Example of What Remodelling Will Do.

The illustration here shows gives a glimpse of the garden and conservatory of the home of the Misses Thompson, Peterboro. This home previous to being remodelled, was a very plain frame structure, but the addition of a veranda, a conservatory filled with flowers and improvements in the lawn and garden, made the home one of the most attractive in the city. We who live in the country should not forget that oftentimes a little remodeling would make a vast improvement on our homes.

as he climbed down from the planter seat.

The hired men put away the team, and Jimmie went into the house. He found a hot supper waiting for him. Aunt Jane, who had not been told that her sale of seed corn had cost Jimmie \$30, bustled round and helped Mary to get the things on the table. But Jimmie was too sleepy to notice what was set before him; he ate only a little, and then stumbled upstairs to bed.

"No wonder Walter went to town, and no wonder Jimmie wants to go," Aunt Jane said. "I hope he does. He would kill himself in a few years if he should stay on the farm."

"It isn't all like this past week," Mary answered. "Even this wouldn't have been so had it Jimmie hadn't been too fussy to let Jake help with the planting."

"Well, I hope the boy gets some big crops this year, seeing it's his last year on the farm."

"I hope he gets big enough crops so that it won't be his last year on the farm."

The next week Jimmie started to

"blind cultivate" the planter tracks with the two-row cultivators. Not a weed was in sight yet, but the cultivators turned up thousands of long white sprouts that would later have caused much trouble. The harrowing that followed leveled the ground and killed still more of the sprouting weeds.

Two weeks later Jimmie came up from the peat forty with a troubled expression on his face. In front of the barn he met the preacher, who had been out inspecting his forty.

"It's coming fine!" the preacher exclaimed enthusiastically. "Three stalks in every hill, and not one missing. It's as straight as a string both ways, too."

"The cutworms are after nine," Jimmie said. "In a week more there won't be enough corn left to make that forty worth cultivating. I ought to have known that the old peat bed would be full of them."

"Isn't there anything you can do?" "Nothing that I know of, except to let them eat," Jimmie answered, in a discouraged tone. "Usually, there are not enough of them to do a great deal of harm, but this year there are millions of them down on the peat forty."

"I'm going to find out if something can't be done." The preacher went into the house.

went back to the house for the big supper that Mary and Aunt Jane had prepared for them.

"I was reading to-day that there are six kinds of bugs that attack corn," the preacher said, as Aunt Jane helped him to some more chicken. "Let us hope that three or four of them, at least, pass us by."

"Many more days like this, with corn costing \$30 a ton, will be likely to make my expense account larger than the selling price of the corn," said Jimmie.

But a second application was not necessary, for the heavy dose of Paris green put a stop to the depredations of the cutworms, and the peat forty suffered little from them after that.

All through June the preacher worked away industriously at cultivating his forty; the churchgoers of the community agreed that he had never preached better sermons. The majority of the people in the neighborhood were now regular attendants at church. Many were attracted to church for the first time by the fame of the preacher's prize forty; and the simple earnestness of his sermons was usually enough to bring them to church again.

After another trip to Maytown early in June, Jimmie came home and ordered surface attachments for all his cultivators. He had the cultivators set so that they did not stir the soil more than an inch deep, which was just enough to kill the weeds and leave a little loose soil on top to check evaporation. Shallow cultivation was no new thing among the best corn growers of the neighborhood, but this was carrying it a little further than any of them had yet considered practical. Mr. Hodrekins heard what Jimmie was doing, and the next time he met him asked him about it.

"The professor says the biggest part of the available plant food is in the top few inches, and that it's a crime to keep the plant roots out of it," Jimmie said. "He says the bacteria that prepare the plant food for the roots work in the warm top soil, and that the yields are often reduced by keeping the roots from reaching this prepared food."

"Don't talk about bacteria to me!" Mr. Hodrekins exclaimed. "I hate the blamed things since I had typhoid fever seven years ago. I don't want any of 'em on my place."

"According to the professor, you have the bacteria on your

(Continued on page 18.)

### To Our Folks—

Have you ever read a story in which the plot got so exciting that you just couldn't resist the temptation to take a peek at the last page and find out who was the winner and why? Now, "Fess up," "The Heart of the Desert" is such a story. As will be established serially in Farm and Dairy you won't be able to take a peek at that page. So shall we have a weekly peek for you!

In this beautiful, mysterious desert of Arizona wander a delicate girl and a masterful Indian who has captured her. Although the Indian—a university man and a companion of the stars—treats his captive with the utmost respect, she hates him bitterly. Yet at the same time she feels deeply the spell of the desert. The silent, all-watching, glowing, retreating, always utterly mysterious and always full of suppressed tenderness for her, the great silent spaces, scorched by day and curtained by night with deep skies full of soft brilliant stars; the soft, silent air and exercise; these things work strange miracles in her. She becomes more robust, but we've changed our minds. You'll just have to read "Fess up" and it will find out for yourself.

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**THE UPWARD LOOK**

**Great and Small are God's**

**A**ND God said: "Let the waters under the heaven be gathered together unto one place and let the dry land appear; and it was so." Gen. 1:9.

How hard it is for us to fancy ourselves back in our world's infancy and picture it to ourselves, as described in Genesis!

Last week a wonderful afternoon was spent with one of God's noblest nature students, in studying God's hand-writing on the face of His earth. We were taken to the shore of a small fresh-water lake and there in myriads and myriads were exquisite little dainty sea-shells, which could only have been deposited there when salt-water covered that whole surface of land.

Now, the ocean is hundreds of miles away. It is so difficult for our finite minds to grasp the infinite number of years ago, that that was the condition, and thus the infinite number of years it all represented. This is all our God's handwork. Excavations have been made to a great depth for building material. There in the banks our teacher showed us the marks of that mighty body of salt water, ages ago. Now we can trace its direction and form an estimate of the swiftness of its course.

The course of that vast sweep of waters was His handwork. Then I looked at one of those minute sea-shells in my hand. If my mind could not grasp the wonder and the miracle of the flow and subsiding of those ancient waters, it could appreciate the exquisite workmanship in that tiny, fragile shell, which was also His handwork.

So also are His all the great and the small of this world. His heart and soul are in one as also in the other. Both are His handwork.—I. H. N.

**Fighting the Pests of House Plants**

**O**FTENTIMES after the plants have been lifted from the garden, noted and brought into the house for winter, we have difficulty in getting them to thrive properly on account of insects of various kinds which trouble them. The commonest of all pests of house plants is the aphid, green fly, or plant louse; then comes the minute black spider, which troubles the rose and the cactus; the small red spider, the scale louse, small white worms in the earth, the mealy bug and the white fly.

Tobacco dust is fatal to many plant life and to the naked larvae of all ground tobacco in the earth is used for manure in outdoor gardens and possibly might be used in this way indoors. An extract made by boiling the chopped stems and leaves—one pound of tobacco in one gallon of water—is recommended for all soft-bodied insects. The scale louse is an enemy of certain house-plants, Boston ferns and ivy. Setting such plants out in a rain storm is effective, or an application of kerosene, annilied with a whisk or shaving brush will also be recommended. The red spider detests water and frequent spraying of the plants should keep him absent.

One remedy for white worms is lime water. Take a basin of uncolored lime, about the size of the clearest pot. Drop this lump into an ordinary sized bucket of water and let it stand 24 hours, then use the clear liquid, avoiding the sediment. The earth in the pots should be allowed to become dry before applying the lime water.

A kerosene emulsion will cause the white fly to disappear. The mixture consists of two ounces of hard soap dissolved in boiling soft water and adding to this one pint of kerosene. For the mealy bug, land picking and afterwards washing the plant with a good insecticide, is safest.

Sometimes a small species of root-lice gathers on the roots of potted plants. When these are discovered, the best and quickest method of eliminating them is to take the plant out of the soil, shake off all earth, wash the roots well, scald the pot and replace in entirely fresh earth. Soaking the earth with kerosene emulsion or tobacco tea is helpful.

**Select Foods Carefully**

**C**ANADIANS who are willing to follow the advice of the Food Controller in order to help to save urgently-needed wheat flour, beef and bacon for the soldiers, will find a considerable number of wholesome substitutes.

To save wheat flour, barley may be used for soup and barley flour for cerealing; corn meal for bread and cereal; oatmeal for cereal and oat muffins. Potatoes may be used in a variety of appetizing dishes, and when they are served, bread may sometimes be omitted from the meal. At present the price of corn meal is high, but the new crop in the United States is very large and will be coming on the market soon. The question of price has to be carefully considered by the great majority of people, but those who can afford to do so should substitute in part other cereals for wheat, even if the price of the substitutes should be higher.

For meat, fish is a peculiarly suitable substitute because of the variety available and the abundant sources of supply in the Dominion. Beans have nearly the same food values as meat. By a careful selection of other foods the consumption of meat may be very considerably reduced, especially by persons who are not engaged in heavy manual work.

And remember, the primary reason for urging saving of wheat flour, beef and bacon is not economy in cost, but that the soldiers may be supplied with the food which they need.

**Women's Institute Conventions**

**T**HE Annual Women's Institute Conventions for the Province of Ontario will be held in the Y.M.C.A., Ottawa, Nov. 7-8; Auditorium, Toronto, Nov. 14-15; Technical School, Toronto, Nov. 21-22-23. The programmes promise to be interesting and helpful. Some of the branches that have done particularly good work throughout the past year, or have undertaken new lines of work, have been asked to give reports. Plans to make the work more helpful throughout the coming year will be formulated. Patriotic work in its many phases and the food conservation problem will of course be the dominant features of the conventions.

We trust that as many of our Women Folks as possible will make an effort to attend the convention nearest their home. Even if not sent as a delegate plan to go anyway. The outing will do much to help us catch a new vision of our home duties, and it will also do us good to mingle with other women who are following the greatest vocation in life—that of homemaking.

Uncle Silas (visiting city relatives who use electrical appliances for cooking at the table)—"Well, I swan! You make fun of us for eatin' in the kitchen. I don't see as it makes much difference whether you eat in the kitchen or cook in the dining room.—LITA.

**Big Ben**



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**Comrade of Ambition**

**BIG BEN:** friendly adviser to the young men. In the morning of business life the magnet of success draws them into the world. Youth sets out to prove its pluck.

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You are sure of satisfaction when buying by mail from Hallam—because of Hallam's guarantee.

Why are we compelled to give you extra good value, for our own safety, because no one can afford to have goods returned.

The two illustrations here tell about some very attractive Hallam bargains.

Specialty selected specially selected for our winter and deep winter wear. For our safety, we must produce all we can, waste nothing, and shift our consumption, as much as practicable, from wheat, flour, and bacon to other foods.

1917-18—Wool, made from top grade, specially selected to match those, for men and silk, with extra fine ends. Price \$27.50 delivered to you.

1918—No wind that blows can disturb our baby's comfort when protected by this beautiful fur on fur.

Grey Canadian Wolf Coat—very wide shoulders and across the back, fitting snugly at the throat, giving greatest comfort and warmth. Finished with grey cord, lined with tall and gave, lined with grey cord, lined with wool. Value unmounted \$175.00. Price \$125.00 delivered to you.

1913—Stuff of genuine Grey Canadian Wolf to match above—lined with extra fine ends, also finished with tall and gave, lined with grey cord, lined with wool. Value unmounted \$175.00. Price \$125.00 delivered to you.

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Exercise Culinary Gray Matter "Aunt Fanny," Peterboro Co., Ont.

PROBABLY never since pioneer days has the Canadian housewife been called upon to exercise her culinary gray matter to such an extent as at present. One of the big problems which confront us each day is: "What shall we have for dinner or tea?" Breakfast does not require so much planning. It may be mistaken, but just in this connection it is my opinion that oftentimes the men folks are not as appreciative as they might be of the difficulties under which we labor in preparing meals to tickle their palates and at the same time to prepare them economically. We all realize that it is a fine thing to have men around to cook for, but, at the same time, it is only natural that we occasionally long for a few words of appreciation of our efforts. Of course we know the men do appreciate our cooking, but they simply forget to mention the fact.

We are continually hearing and reading nowadays that "we must produce all we can, waste nothing, and shift our consumption, as much as practicable, from wheat, flour, and bacon to other foods. The other foods, we are told, are just as wholesome for us, and we can well understand there are many of these other foods which are not suitable for shipment over long distances. A bulletin of mine sent me a bulletin the other day on "War Meals" which has been issued by Food Controller Hanna. The bulletin contains some very good suggestions, and it occurred to me that some of them might be of value to other readers of Farm and Dairy.

It is pointed out that a well-balanced meal contains body-building, heat and energy supplying and regulating substances in the right proportion, and in sufficient quantity, and that simple meals can fulfill all requirements. Some farm women seem to be of the opinion that it is very well to talk of conserving food and serving simple meals in the city, where the men folk are not doing hard manual labor, but that a hard working man on the farm must have rich foods, plenty of variety and lots of food. The "War Meals" bulletin states that it is wiser to spread the variety of food over several days than to provide many kinds of food in each meal every day. Several examples of simple, but well-balanced, meals are given, which might be tried out and advantage by all of us. They are:

- 1. Fruit, oatmeal and whole milk. 2. Egg bread, butter, fruit or vegetables. 3. Bread, cheese, tart fruit. 4. Baked beans, brown bread, apple sauce. 5. Mutton potatoes, second vegetables, fruit batter pudding. 6. Milk soup, corn bread and syrup. 7. Whole wheat bread, whole milk, prunes.

These meals may seem very simple to some of us, but they meet the needs of a healthy active life. A list of supplies of food for a family of five for a week is given, based on standards set by recognized authorities. The man, it is supposed, will weigh about 150 pounds; his wife, 125 pounds; a boy of 12, about 75 pounds; a girl of nine, about 66

You may be deceived some day by an imitation of

and possibly you will not detect this imitation until the tea-pot reveals it. Demand always the genuine "Salada" in the sealed aluminum packet, and see that you get it, if you want that unique flavour of fresh, clean leaves properly prepared and packed.

pounds, and a child of three, about 35 pounds.

Ten pounds of meat or meat substitutes comes first on the list, including moderately fat meat, poultry, fish, eggs, cheese, dried peas, beans and peanuts; 20 pounds of cereal products comes next, and under this heading are flours, wheat, rye, corn, barley, oats, breakfast foods, soda biscuits, etc.; 20 pounds of potatoes; 25 pounds of other vegetables and fruits; three pounds of fat, such as butter, dripping, cooking fats or oils, and 14 quarts of milk. Tea and coffee, also flavorings—and seasonings are not included in the list, but will, no doubt, be used in every family. The quantity of cereal products may seem high, but they form a good foundation of wholesome and economical food, and a smaller proportion of cereal products. A larger proportion of more costly foods.

Another point brought out, and which the majority of us too often forget, is that thorough mastication of food is a measure of conservation as well as of health. The persons who chew their food properly, nourish their bodies, and are satisfied with a smaller quantity of food than those who bolt their meals.

HOME CLUB

Pass Along Economy Hints DEAR Homeclubbers—Suppose we have a little discussion on ways and means of economizing. You practices little economies, and I practice others. It was told recently of the way in which a German family in Muskoka became comfortably well off. They purchased a farm, on which thistles and weeds flourished plentifully. They dug up the thistles by the roots, boiled and fed them to the pigs, cut the weeds up finely and fed them to the turkeys. The farm became clean, but there was a broken down woman, who at a comparatively early age, lay crushed under the burden of care. Sneaking of starving out the Germans, she said she didn't think they could be starved out, if they practiced economies we never think of.

Well, I am not thinking of cooking thistles, nor chopping up weeds, but here are a few items which might suggest to your mind some others to return to me. I make a vegetable stew which is rich, nourishing and appetizing and will assist in making a meatless meal. The foundation is made by boiling some bones that have been left from a boil or roast of beef. So long as there is marrow or gristle on the bones, when boiled there is the foundation for soup or stew. To this I add cabbage, carrots, and onions, and put through the chopper, but cut in medium sized pieces, add salt, and

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FARMS FOR SALE 300 Acre Farm, \$6,500 With 75 Tons Hay, Crops, 4 Horses, 20 Cows and Hens, 2 bulls, 2 colts, 4 calves, 18 sheep, 8 hogs, 150 poultry, turkeys, mowers, horse rack, plow, harrow, cultivators, new manure spreader, corn planter, horse box, wagons, cart, carriage, sleighs, 5 sets harnesses, 100 bushels potatoes, 100 bushels apples, oats, corn, beans, vegetables, dry wood and cream separator. Nearby creamery, large cream, skim-milk fed hogs. Estimated 1,000 cords wood, 500,000 lbs. spruce and pine, 5,000 sugar maples, 500 apple trees. Good 19-room residence, tenant house, barns, 6-ton silo. Aced owner includes everything for \$6,500. On easy terms if taken soon. For details see page 9, Strout's Catalogue of 221 bargains in a dozen States. Copy mailed free. E. A. Strout Farm Agency, Dept. 9, New York.

Stopping an advertisement to save money is like stopping a clock to save time. Advertising is an insurance policy against forgetfulness — it compels people to think of you

pepper, stir frequently. The juices of the vegetables should prove moisture enough added to the broth. Boil this an hour and a half or nearly. They require to be thoroughly cooked so that there will be no juice to drain off, but as in soups, all the mineral materials of the vegetables will remain in the stew. Scraps of meat may be added also to the stew.

This is the third season we have had no apples for cider to add to the cider vinegar. The supply of vinegar was getting low, so I added fresh, clean rainwater, adding to it baking molasses to sweeten, fruit juices and

syrup drippings, and cooked the parings of apples in water, strained and added that also. Now I have a lot of good vinegar. I also cooked the skins and stones of peaches and added that juice.

As currants are expensive and scarce, I use instead dried apples prepared as for Farmer's Fruit Cake. The recipe calls for three cups of dried apples soaked over night in water. In the morning chop apples through vegetable chopper—add the cider from the apples to the vinegar—and simmer for an hour and a half or two

hours, having added one or one and a half cups of baking syrup. The syrup makes the apples sweet, rich in flavor and a dark, fruity color. I put this cooked apple and syrup mixture in a jar and use what I want in making a snet pudding or dark fruit sponge cake, adding seedless raisins for other fruit. Cake made with this fruit keeps moist and rich and has the appearance of lots of fruit.

These are a few of the many economies I use and would be glad to hear from others as to anything new.—"Tirza Ann."

## Four Thousand Bushels of Corn

(Continued from page 14.)

want them or not. It would be impossible to raise crops without them." "Well, you can farm according to the professor if you want to, but I guess even he could learn a few things from us old corn growers."

"That's just what he is doing. He says he's learning as much from the farmers over in DeKalb county as they are learning from him. But you see he has the benefit of all the practical experience he has observed and a scientific education besides."

Mr. Hodgskins shook his head incredulously. "We'll see what the judges have to say when husking time comes."

The next Sunday afternoon the blacksmith drove up in his automobile. "I thought you might want to see what your competitors' fields look like," he said to Jimmie. "Get Mary and your aunt, and we'll visit a few of them. My wife took the children to visit her family last week, and I've got to do something to pass away the afternoon."

They stopped in town for the preacher, and then drove over to the Wilson farm. The sight of Verne Wilson's cornfield had a sobering effect on both Jimmie and the preacher. Nor did the appearance of Ed Cassidy's or Mr. Hodgskins's forty make them any more cheerful. They visited several other fields, but none were so good as those there.

"I don't care, they aren't any better than ours," Mary maintained, stoutly. "We were in hopes they wouldn't be so good," Jimmie said.

"Not wishing them any ill luck, of course," added the preacher.

"You can be encouraged by the fact that your forties are looking as well as they are," said the blacksmith said. "It's too early to tell much about the yield. I'll say one thing," he added, as they drove down to the peat forty. "Even if you don't get a prize, that is the best corn I ever saw on the McKee place."

"I guess that could be said of a good many farms round Duketon," remarked the preacher. "The colonel is so much pleased over the results of the contest already that he can't talk about anything else."

Toward the end of June the five judges of Colonel Edwards' corn-growing contest made a preliminary visit to all the fields that had been entered, in order to measure them and make a few notes on their appearance. When they came to the peat forty, the judges, who were all farmers from other parts of the county, stopped in surprise. They were still more astonished when Jimmie told them how many crops the peat land had raised.

"That beats anything I ever saw on an old peat field!" one of the judges exclaimed. "What did you do to it?"

As Jimmie was about to reply, he saw Mary running across the meadow; she was frantically waving her straw hat.

"The cows have broken into the preacher's corn!" she cried, as soon as she was near enough to make herself heard.

Deserting the judges, Jimmie ran to the preacher's forty. He found that it was not his own cows, but Sam Walker's, that had broken into the corn. They were greedily devouring the tender leaves and stalks. Jimmie had no dog, and alone and on foot he could do little with the hungry cattle. He had almost reached the limit of his patience, when Sam and his shepherd dog came up; the three made short work of getting the cows back into their own pasture.

(Continued next week)

The Military



Service Act, 1917

# DON'T DELAY! Do It TODAY

**THE MILITARY SERVICE ACT** is passed; the Proclamation issued October 13th. It is now the bounden duty of every man in Class One to report for service or claim exemption. This includes all bachelors and widowers without children (not otherwise excepted) who were 20 years old on the 13th October, 1917, and whose 34th birthday did not occur before January 1st, 1917.

## What To Do

Go to your Post Office and ask for the form for reporting for service or for claiming exemption. The form contains clear instructions for filling in. Do this not later than **NOVEMBER 10th**.

## Beware of the Last Minute Rush

With so many thousands of reports and claims to be dealt with, the rush of Class One Men will grow heavier day by day. You will waste less of your time and serve your own best interests if you avoid the inevitable rush on the last days.

The law is being enforced with the Government and the People firmly behind it. Obey the law. Do it today.

Issued by  
The Military Service Council

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### The Makers' Corner

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

#### Contract on Sliding Scale Basis

**A**T the present time few supplies needed in cheese making can be bought for future delivery at stipulated prices. Most of the concerns who sell supplies are quoting prices for immediate shipment of goods and very little goods are being carried in stock. Though the order may be taken at the prevailing prices, these prices are subject to change without notice to the purchaser.

It was this changing in prices of supplies that removed the profit from the work of many cheesemakers during the past season. While each year a fewer number of cheesemakers work on a price per pound basis, including the supplying of materials necessary, there are yet a considerable number of contracts made on this basis. Makers working thus during the past summer, have in many cases found that the prices of materials have advanced to such an extent as to leave them for their labors barely enough money to meet expenses. Some makers looking forward to next year have found it difficult to secure cheese boxes and other supplies necessary, while others have found themselves in a quandary as to where to get their supply of coal.

Taking all these things into consideration, it might be well for cheese makers to contract to make cheese at a certain price per pound contingent upon the increase or decrease in price of supplies. No one knows at present just how high the prices of the various supplies will go, or whether supplies may be obtained for future deliveries at any price. The greatest care should therefore be used in making contracts for next season.

#### Margarine Interests Get to Work

**E**DTOR, Farm and Dairy.—In the Toronto Globe of October 30th, I notice an article stating that a prominent American concern is considering the investment of half a million dollars in a plant for the manufacture of margarine in Toronto, "providing the company is assured by the federal authorities that the manufacture of margarine will not cease when peace is declared." This is just the beginning of the work of margarine interests in Canada to have its manufacture unrestricted. In introducing oleomargarine into Canada, the federal government has given the dairy interests assurance that such action is for wartime only. It remains to be seen whether the packing companies will have enough influence with the government to make them break faith with the farmers in this matter.

The point, however, that struck me most forcibly in this article was that the margarine interests are starting out to deceive the public by making deliberate mis-statements in their comparison of butter and oleo. The first statement made by the general manager of the company interviewed by the Toronto Globe is that the taste for margarine has developed so rapidly in the United States that the firms cannot consider the export trade. I would like to point out the fact that some months ago when it seemed certain that margarine would be admitted to Canada, the United States prices for this product firmed up on the market, the explanation being that firms were holding large quantities for shipment to Canada. The article boasts the margarine which is made out of vegetable oils,

stating that there is more nutriment in this and that it will keep longer than butter, which is an animal fat. Food authorities never for an instant have considered any vegetable oils so nutritious as animal fats. Pound for pound no margarine can excel butter in food value. It is only the poorer grades of oleomargarine manufactured in the States that have any but animal fats in them. The higher qualities contain mostly neutral lard, oleo oil and butter. It is evident that this firm intends to manufacture the cheapest grades of oleo, and by their mis-statements to sell this stuff to the innocent city consumer at prices which will assure the firm a good margin of profit.

The article further states that people will not be able to tell the difference between good butter and good margarine. I would like to point out that if margarine is manufactured from the vegetable oils of which the

manager speaks that it will be far from good margarine. Grade one margarine in the United States is made up of 100 lbs. oleo oil, 130 lbs. neutral lard, 95 lbs. butter and 32 lbs. salt, for each 357 lbs. The second grade is made up largely of neutral lard and other animal fats with a mixture of cream to give it a flavor. Margarine made from vegetable oils cannot be called good margarine.

Just one more point before I close. The article states that margarine can be sold at less cost than cooking materials such as lard. If the margarine which this company proposes to turn out is fit to rank in any of the higher grades, which are composed largely of lard and butter, it will be seen that such a statement is preposterous. Indeed the whole attitude of the article is an attempt to deceive the public and to educate them to paying profitable prices for an inferior article.—J. S. B. Ontario Co. Ont.

#### Wants Cheese Price Raised

**A**RESOLUTION was passed by the Brockville Cheese Board on Nov. 2nd urging the Dominion Government and the Imperial Cheese Commission to take prompt action in influencing the British Government to act at once to increase the price of Canadian cheese at least four cents per pound. It was claimed that the present low production at a larger cost made the present fixed price unprofitable and unsatisfactory to the farmers supplying milk to cheese factories.

Objection was taken to the resolution by two buyers, who agreed that the difficulty of financing the cheese market was responsible, not the British Government, for the seemingly low price of cheese. Sales were made to-day at 21 1/4c.



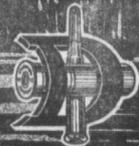
## The Game Getters

"—when the inclination is strong—the weather right—the birds in flight and all that—back up a good day's sport with good shotgun shells."

### Dominion Shot Shells

are good shells—backed by the guarantee of the big "D" trademark and Made in Canada. For partridge, geese or ducks Canuck, Sovereign, Regal, Crown or Imperial are the real /game-getting shells.

**Dominion Cartridge Co., Limited**  
Montreal







# Stimulate Your Sales

**BREEDERS**  
Have your name right there with the  
best of them in our

## 10th ANNUAL XMAS and BREEDERS NUMBER

ISSUED DECEMBER 6th, 1917

Advertising Dept. Farm & Dairy

Our Service is at Your Disposal

### HOLSTEINS

We have the only two sons in Canada, of the 46-lb. bull Ormsby James King—only mature son of the world's most famous cow. One of them for sale, also a 30-lb. calf, whose dam and two great-grand-dams average 35.4 lbs. butter in 7 days. Also 11 bull calves of lesser note, all ♀ females of all ages.

R. M. HOLTBY, R. R. No. 4, PORT AFRY, ONT.

### VILLA VIEW OFFERS AT BARGAIN PRICES.

Two bulls ready for service: one from a 29-lb. cow (record made at 10 years), price \$125. The other is from a 22-lb. cow, which has milked for four years without being dry, and calved each year; price \$160. Both bred by the \$1,000 bull.

AROGAST BROTHERS, Springville, Ontario.

### CHOICE BULLS

From such cows as Jimma, Johanna, Wayne, 22 1/2 lbs. in 7 days, 116.14 in 30 days, 109 lbs. in 7 days, whose sire is Johanna Rae 41 1/2 lbs. in 7 days, Daisy, Dekol of Riverside, 27.35 in 7 days. Aggie, Totilla of Riverside, 30.49 in 7 days, 119.21 in 30 days. Totilla Dekol Sarcatis, 29.43 in 7 days, 121.75 in 30 days. Dam of Totilla of Riverside, R. O. P. Champion of Canada. These bulls are from Francis Emerges Hartoe, herd sire.

J. W. RICHARDSON, CALEDONIA, ONT.

## KING SEGIS WALKER'S

Oldest daughter with first calf made 456 lbs. milk and 24 lbs. butter; with her second calf, 560 lbs. milk and 29 1/2 lbs. butter. His first granddaughter, through his son, at 2 years 2 months, made 440 lbs. milk and 23 1/2 lbs. butter. Young stock for sale.

A. A. FAREWELL, OSHAWA, ONTARIO.

## Dutchland Colantha Sir Mona

is the sire of

Lakeview Dutchland Hengerveld 2nd, the bull that won senior champion and grand champion at both Toronto and London, 1916 and 1917, and Lakeview Dutchland Artis, the highest producing senior three-year-old in Canada—24.66 lbs. butter in 7 days with an average test of 4.88 per cent. Also the sire of Lakeview Dairy's Sir Mona, a beautiful going bull almost fit for service, and for sale cheap, whose dam, grand-dam and great-grand-dam averaged over 23 lbs. butter in 7 days.

MAJOR E. F. OSLER, Prop., Bronte, Ont. T. A. DAWSON, Mgr.

### HIGHLAND LAKE FARMS

Herd sire, AVONDALE PONTIAC ECHO (under lease), a son of MAY ECHO SYLVIA, the world's record cow. Only one other 41-lb. bull in Canada. We have young bulls for sale, whose two nearest dams (both Canadian champions) average as high as 35.62 lbs. butter in seven days; another whose two nearest dams are both 100-lb. cows, and one ready for service from a 41-lb. sire and an 18.60-lb. two-year-old dam.

Send for our "Book of Bulls." A few females for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed.

R. W. E. Burnaby, Farm at Stop 65, Yonge Street Radial, Jefferson, Ont.

### A FEW YOUNG BULLS

Fit for service, 1 from 27 lb. 3 year old, 56 lbs. in 1 day. Sires, dam's record 29.12 lbs. in 7 days. Sire from 24 1/2 lb. cow. 3 dams average over 30 lbs. in 7 days. "Speak Quick."

PETER SMITH, R. R. No. 30, STRATFORD, ONT.

## Postal Card Reports

Correspondence invited.

### SHERBROOKE COUNTY, QUEBEC.

LENOXVILLE, Oct. 25.—Extremely wet weather makes it difficult for our farmers to complete the harvesting of root crops. Plowing is well advanced, but the acreage is probably less than usual owing to necessity of help. Prices on the Sherbrooke market for all kinds of produce are remarkably good when compared with Montreal and other centres. A large number of farms have changed hands recently in the surrounding country, and prices realized have been good.—H. M. P.

### HASTINGS COUNTY, ONTARIO.

TRINTON, Oct. 27.—Very little plowing done on account of dry weather. Very little fall wheat sown, and no prospects for a crop just seeding out of the ground. No pasture; milk very low; price out of sight for everything. Feed for winter is abundant; stock are looking well. The silo is helping out for the fall shortage of pasture.—J. K.

### DURHAM COUNTY, ONTARIO.

GARDEN HILL, Oct. 29.—The continuous cold, wet weather has retarded the growth of fall wheat and rye. In many fields it is just out of the ground. The coldest autumn in years. We have frost almost every night and very little sunshine. All kinds of nuts are a good crop. Corn is a grain crop of very poor quality, roots are being formed. Potatoes are a fair crop; roots are below the average. Several carloads of potatoes have been ped at \$1 to \$1.50 per bag. Small pigs are plentiful. Poultry has taken a drop in price, 15 cents being paid for chickens and only a limited sale at that. Butter and eggs are at 45 cents.—J. A. E. C.

### WATERLOO COUNTY, ONTARIO.

WATERLOO, Oct. 31.—Wet weather is hindering fall operations on the farms. Silo filling has just been completed and most silos are full. Mangels and turnips are a good crop. Sugar beets are not so heavy, but the sugar test is high. Potatoes were a fair crop and are selling at 11 to 12 cents a bushel. The provincial blowing match was held on Oct. 18, with the different classes well filled. Quite a number attended the Provincial match at Oak Park Farm, Paris. Waterloo County carried off first in jumping, second in first boys under 16 years, and also trophy for best land in 18-year class, and also several prizes in two-turrow class. C. H. S.

### WELLAND COUNTY, ONTARIO.

BRIDGEVILLE, Oct. 26.—The weather has been rather wet for the month, keeping farmers from getting in all their potato and root crops. Fall plowing is under way and on account of wet weather has been rather easy on horses this fall. Still wheat is looking the best it has for years. The potato crop is somewhat damaged by wire worm on both sod and stubble land and only half a crop on account of hoe and blight, potatoes are being shipped in here as farmers do not grow enough to sell to the local towns. The bean crop was the best in years, so the yield is good. The price of milk has advanced to 10 cents a quart, retail—G. W. C.

### EDMONTON DIST., ALBERTA.

HORSE HILLS, Oct. 14.—Harvest is over and threshing is in full swing. Grain is averaging about 45 bushels to the acre, which is about half what it was last year, but some farmers have fairly good crops. The acre and wheat: 30; oats worth 50c bushel are away below value in accordance with other crops. Hogs are 17-50 cents, 17-75 to 18; butter, 40c eggs, 45c. The weather in the west has been and are have had a splendid season.—G. E. T.

### BROOKSIDE HOLSTEINS

35 Head by Public Auction Friday, Dec. 14, 1917, at 1 p.m. This sale combines the blood of such great families as the Johanna's, Korymbides, Yeaman, Wayne, etc. Write for catalogue, ready about 20th Nov. Fordwich Station, C. E. R.

W. L. LAMKIN, R. R. No. 2, Gornie, Ont.

## The Oak Park Sale

THE consignment sale of Holsteins, held at Oak Park Stock Farm, on October 26th, was in a number of ways, especially worthy of note. Taking place as it did on the last day of the interprovincial plowing match, the demonstration it became in the breeders' minds somewhat associated with the event and consequently the attendance was good. There were probably over 500 men about the ring.

Oak Park Stock Farm is an ideal spot for a sale. The atmosphere of a ring over a breeding establishment is itself quite a drawing feature for prospective buyers. It is also very convenient while to spend a day there even if he had no intention of buying Holsteins at all.

Owing to the unsettled condition of the weather it was feared that the sale would have to be held in the barn. During the forenoon, however, as the weather cleared off they proceeded to a ring in the yard and surrounded it with raised seats and the proceedings were carried on outside.

Considering the fact that all animals were tuberculin tested, the prices were not high nor the bidding exceptionally brisk. The highest priced animal, as would be supposed was Bailey's prize-winning bull, Lakeview Dutchland Hengerveld 2nd. He reached \$300, a ring over was announced in catalogue, he was to be sold under a reserve bid. The reserve bid was not reached, consequently he was not sold. It is worthy of note that the second highest priced animal was a mature male, Pontiac Korymbide Plus, owned by Lenon & Sons, sold to C. E. Smith for \$110. The highest priced female was Etta Mercedes Barones, who was sold to J. G. Shanahan, East Aurora, N. Y. Mr. Shanahan was the most extensive buyer, securing in all animals for which he paid \$220.

The next highest bidder was W. C. Hoack, of Chicago, who paid \$10 for three animals, while John Mawhermie, Marshville, bought three for \$40. The following is a list of animals catalogued with prices and buyers:—

Lady Zeville Dekol, \$185, C. S. Hendrick; Earl Prince Sylvia of Oak Park, \$165, Theo. R. Oliver; Galb; Jess Dekol Tenant, \$135, J. T. Shanahan, East Aurora, N. Y.; Shad-lawn Gerben (Canary), \$225, J. T. Shanahan, East Aurora, N. Y.; Spinks Evergreen, \$185, C. E. Smith; Countess Evergreen, \$140, J. T. Shanahan; Willowbank, \$130, C. E. Smith; C. W. Tompkins, \$120, J. T. Shanahan; Wayne Evergreen, \$120, J. T. Shanahan; Etta Mercedes Barones, \$120, J. T. Shanahan; Fanny Jane, \$110, Jno. Mawhermie, Marshville; Perfection Pontiac, \$100, W. C. Hoack; Chippewa, \$100, Francis Canahan, \$100, A. C. W. Hardisty; Galb; Mary Mildred Brook, \$100, J. E. Whaley, Ontario; Amelia Jane Rooker, Pash, \$100, J. R. Chikote, Burford; Lotilla Johanna Korymbide, \$220, J. T. Shanahan; Belle Favorite Fyke (substitute for Nettie Abbecker), \$200, Michael Arbomat, Scheraga; Aggie Fortin, \$175, J. C. Brown; Belle Echo ord, \$165, J. L. Mawhermie; Wayne Ormsby of Oak Park, \$250, Lakeview Stock Farm; King Hengerveld of Oak Park, \$170, J. S. Logan, Hamilton; Seraphene 2nd's Snowflake, \$250, J. T. Shanahan; King Ormsby of Oak Park, \$115, Jno. Young, Brantford; Pontiac Korymbide Plus, \$100, J. E. Smith; The Changing Johanna, \$165, John Mawhermie; Elizabeth Burdick, \$100, J. T. Shanahan; Lady Calamity Abbecker, \$275, H. G. Harvath; Belle Echo, \$200, T. Packham; Erie Perfection Foch Ind, \$165, Jno. Hemming, Jarvis; Belle Echo, \$210, Wm. Munro; Merittion; Belle Echo, 3 days old, \$35, W. J. Milton, Brantford; One; Baron Scheldel, \$160, Addison E. Smiler, Kitchener; Mona Rooker Rook, \$165, H. F. Martin, Kitchener; Smithdale Tansen, Burford, \$100, N. Caniston.

The manager, Mr. T. Merritt Moore, and also the secretary, Mr. Saver, deserve great credit for the smoothness with which everything in connection with the sale was conducted.

### FOR SALE

Several excellent Pedigreed Tanworth Sows in Pig HEROLD'S FARMS Beamsville, - - - Ont.

### Son of KING PONTIAC ARTIS CANADA For Sale

Pontiac Canada Yeeman, No. 17548. Dan Lydia Inca Yeeman, No. 14487—24 lbs. in 7 days at 3 yrs. old. He was born in April, 1915, is a real show bull, is safe, sure and active, also tuberculin tested and proven sound. Most sell to avoid in-breeding.

J. W. KENNEDY, APPLE HILL, ONTARIO.

# Meat Shortage Critical Quick Action Needed

*"Since the War the live stock herds in Europe have decreased by 115,000,000 head. No one can say to what extent the breach of the Italian front was made possible by food shortage. France requires increased supplies unless the women and children are to suffer from hunger. The Allies look to Canada and the United States to save the situation which to-day is grave. We must and will save it. The demand for meat and the fact of depletion of European herds is a guarantee of high prices. Steps have been taken to assure fair treatment to the producers."*

W. J. HANNA,

Food Controller of Canada.

Mr. Hanna is working in co-operation with the Food Controllers of Great Britain and the United States. He, more than any other man in Canada, knows the needs of the Allies. His statement shows the seriousness of the meat situation. The question is: How can the shortage best be met?

The speediest way to relieve the critical situation is to greatly increase the production of hogs.

Swine, on account of being prolific and growing to marketable size rapidly, will produce meat more quickly than any other kind of livestock, because 1,500 pounds of dressed meat is a

moderate estimate of what can be produced from one sow in one year. As it is a huge quantity of meat that is needed, and needed speedily, the Allies look to the hog raisers of Canada and the United States to meet the situation.

The Dominion Department of Agriculture and the Agricultural Departments of the Provincial Governments are co-operating to secure the interest and action of the Canadian hog raisers. The Food Controller states that *steps have been taken to assure fair treatment to the producers*. This will be explained in a further advertisement. The point the Government wants to impress to-day is to

## Save the Young Sows

Great Britain has almost doubled her imports of bacon and hams since last year, importing over one billion pounds since last year. There has been no increase in the production of Canadian hogs to meet this situation. The killings in Denmark have decreased 40%. The receipts of hogs at Stock Yards in the United States for the eight months ending August 31st, 1917, show a decrease of 2,765,006 compared with the same period in 1916, while the month of September, 1917 (the latest month for which figures are available) shows the great decrease of 859,830

compared with September of 1916. These figures emphasize the pressing need for a great increase in the production of hogs and indicate a safe and profitable market.

The enormous consumption of the Allied Armies is sufficient to steady and maintain the bacon market at a high level. The British Army ration calls for one-quarter of a pound of bacon per man per day. Multiply this by millions of fighters and some idea is given of the need for increased production.

*The fighters, and the women and children of Britain, France and Italy urgently need more meat. Canada can help supply it. Save the young sows*

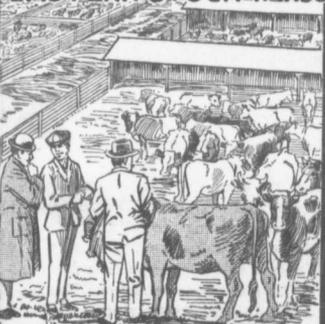
**Dominion of Canada Department of Agriculture**

**LIVE STOCK BRANCH  
OTTAWA**

# Good breeding stock from overstocked farms—



**ARRIVES DAILY AT  
EASTERN STOCK YARDS**



**A GOVERNMENT EXPERT  
ASSISTS YOU IN BUYING**



**FREIGHT FROM YARDS TO  
YOUR STATION IS FREE**

## HERE IS YOUR OPPORTUNITY

To Secure a Few Good Heifers and Ewes for Breeding Purposes from Among the Hundreds Shipped to Eastern Stock Yards Every Week. You Buy at a Fair Price, an Expert assists you to Select the Good Ones, Freight is Free, and the Market is Right.

This is the Plan for Ontario Farmers. In co-operation with your neighbors, or by yourself, you may purchase one or more carloads of beef heifers, not over two years old, or ewes, not over three years old, or make up a shipment of both combined.

These animals must be bought for breeding purposes only.

They must be purchased in carload lots and at eastern stock yards—those at Toronto and Montreal are accessible to Ontario farmers.

A Government expert will meet all farmers at the yards who come to buy, and will assist

them in selecting good stock at a right price. Feeding privileges have been arranged for at the stock yards at reduced rates—30 per cent. reduction—for all animals purchased.

The Federal Minister of Agriculture has made an arrangement whereby this stock, in carload lots, will be shipped to any point in Ontario, freight free, for farmers.

If Feeding Cattle are Desired, Arrangements have been made whereby a farmer or drover may purchase them on the Winnipeg market and have them shipped to any country point in Ontario at only one-half the usual freight rates.

### To All Who Favor Co-operative Enterprise This Proposal Will Appeal.

Several neighbors may co-operate to buy a carload—or more—of breeding stock. One farmer may do the buying for all. The District Representatives of every County will assist in organizing the co-operative purchase. Write or telephone him about it. Every Farmer's Club and other organized farmers' association is in a position to buy co-operatively now, if the members desire a few additional head of breeding stock.

LAST OF ALL, to carry all the breeding stock the feed and labor situation of each Ontario stock-raising farm justified, is a sound business proposition.

In European countries land is being devoted to the raising of food grains rather than of animal feeds, while shipping space is used to import animal products to these lands rather than animal increase of young.

Throughout the whole world beef cattle holdings are decreasing in proportion to population, while sheep grow fewer in number each year. In both cases the demand increases and new markets develop.

North America has 1,000,000,000 bushels of feed grains more this year than last, with no corresponding increase in meat animals. The relative price of animal products will tend to increase on this continent, therefore, while the price of fodder relatively diminishes.

After the war European nations—friends and foes—will have increased areas of land under tillage with decreased live-stock holdings. The demand for food grains and fodder will grow less while the demand for animal products will for a time increase.

To carry all the good breeding stock now, therefore, that the farm plan and labor situation the very best kind of insurance for these uncertain years immediately following the war.

For more detailed information consult your District Representative, or write direct to the Office of the Commissioner of Agriculture, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.



## Ontario Department of Agriculture

Parliament Buildings,

Toronto

SIR WM. H. HEARST,  
Minister of Agriculture.

DR. G. C. CREELMAN,  
Commissioner of Agriculture.

**If understocked buy with your neighbors now.**