

FARM AND DAIRY & RURAL HOME

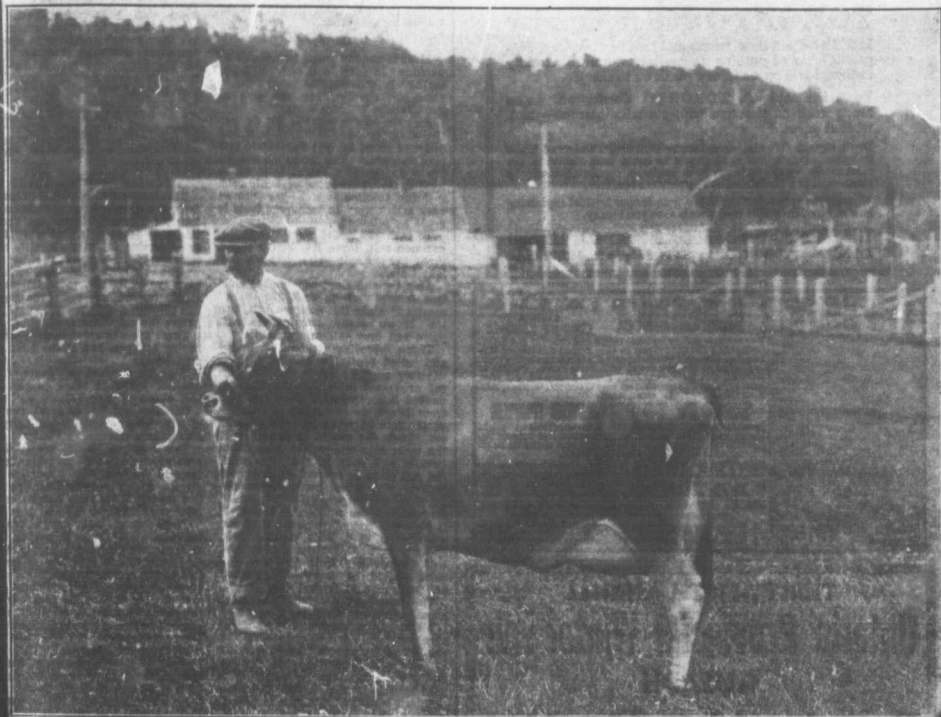


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Toronto, Ont., October 17, 1918



BRAMPTON SONATA, GRAND CHAMPION FEMALE AT THE WESTERN FAIR.

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Saving Men With the Tractor

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Chopped Alfalfa vs. Bran for Dairy Cows

Experiments Prove Them of Equal Value. (Page 4.)

The Home Curing of Pork

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The Home-Curing of Pork

Curing and Smoking. The Making of Sausage, Lard, Head Cheese and Scapple—By J. A. Simms

THE hockbone, spare ribs and head are used fresh; the liver may be kept for several weeks or used fresh, and the loin may be cured or used fresh. The ribs and the liver will take salt enough for seasoning in one day, the hockbone in two days and the head in four days. If the liver is to be kept for some time it is in salt and soaked the extra salt out before using. Where any of these parts can be frozen solid and kept frozen until ready for use, this is a very good way to keep them. After packed and packed away in grain, ashes or snow, to maintain an even temperature. It should be thawed slowly to prevent injury to flavor and cooked at once, as frozen meat has been known to spoil within sixteen hours after thawing, when raised to a temperature of 75 degrees. Only thaw when it is to be used, as repeated freezing and thawing is injurious to the flavor.

Curing.

Meat is usually cured in brine or by packing in dry salt. The latter method is usually more troublesome and occasionally does not give as good results as brine curing.

As soon as the meat is cut up, rub the parts to be cured with salt and allow to stand for one day before putting in brine. The brine should be made up the day before it is to be used to insure its being perfectly cold. A brine solution which has proved very satisfactory in numerous tests is made as follows:

To each 100 lbs. of meat add 12 lbs. common salt, three lbs. brown sugar, three ounces salt petre, and six gallons water.

An older and more widely used solution is made of—to each 100 lbs. of meat add eight lbs. common salt, two lbs. brown sugar, two ounces salt petre and four gallons water.

These ingredients should be mixed and boiled gently for one hour. Precautions must be taken that the water in which the meat is kept is scrupulously clean and free from odors, as the meat rapidly becomes tainted when in poor containers. Pack the pieces in closely with heavy and pour in the brine until the top piece is covered at least two inches. The brine should be examined about once a week for "ropyness." If especially if the weather is warm. If it becomes "ropy," remove all of the meat, drop in a little cooking soda and stir well. Ordinarily the ropiness will disappear.

If it does not, the meat should be thoroughly washed and put down in fresh brine.

The length of time that the meat should remain in the brine depends on the size of the piece and the kind of cure wanted. For a good cure the smaller pieces should stay in from 35 to 35 days; the smaller hams, 40 days and the larger hams 50 days. If a mild cure is wanted, reduce the time the meat is in the brine by a few days.

Smoking.

When the meat has been removed from the brine, rinse it in clear water and hang in the smoke house and allow it to drip for two or three days before applying smoke. The smoke should be made from non-resinous woods. Corn cobs are widely used in corn regions, though there is no special advantage in them. Hang the meat six or eight feet above the fire and another three feet well to prevent the meat from becoming too much heated. In cold weather keep the fire going for eight hours for four or five days. As the meat takes up smoke periods should not be attempted. A good plan for warm weather, avoiding all danger of heating the meat too much and, lessening the chance of accidental fires, is to have the fire out

side the smokehouse and the smoke carried in by means of pipes. If there is no smoke house, the meat may be hung in tight boxes, barrels and the smoke conducted in by means of pipes. If the smoking is done in dry time, the meat should be carefully protected from flies.

Liquid smoke is being used quite widely. Where it is not possible to smoke the meat, much of the smoke flavor can be given by applying the liquid smoke. It is a liquid crosscut and is harmless.

Keeping the Smoked Meat.

After the smoking is completed, those parts which are to be used before the winter is over may be kept by simply hanging in a cool dry smokehouse or cellar. The temperature should be uniform enough so that it will not freeze. The pieces should remain until where they do not touch. Where it is to be kept into the spring, wrap well with newspapers, the wrap in burlap or canvas or sack wool (as flour sacks) and bury in ashes or grain, thus creating an insulating and uniform temperature. For absolute safe keeping during warm weather, sack all the meat after wrapping in paper and hang it where it is to be kept in a uniform temperature. For absolute safe keeping during warm weather, sack all the meat after wrapping in paper and hang it where it is to be kept in a uniform temperature. For absolute safe keeping during warm weather, sack all the meat after wrapping in paper and hang it where it is to be kept in a uniform temperature.

Sausage.

The lean meat which is trimmed from the different parts should all go into the sausage. Sometimes the extra body is used in this way. Sausage containing fat in proportion to the extra body is used to 50 per cent of the total weight. Thirty per cent makes a very good mixture, more fat making it rich for ordinary use. The meat is run through a grinder and mixed well before the seasoning is put in.

There are numerous recipes for seasoning sausage, two of the most common being:

Four ounces of meat, one ounce of salt, one-half ounce of black pepper, one-half ounce of sage.

One hundred lbs. of meat, two lbs. of salt, nine ounces of black pepper, four ounces of sage.

The sage and black pepper is crossed or decreased according to the taste of the individual. A recipe that gives a highly seasoned sausage that has proved to be very popular, especially when smoked, is as follows:

To 15 lbs. of meat, one and one-half tablespoonsful of red pepper, ten tablespoonsful of black pepper, three tablespoonsful of sage, six tablespoonsful of salt or four ounces, three table-spoonfuls of sugar or two ounces.

If it thought that the sugar gives a flavor to the sausage somewhat as it does to other sugar-cured products. This sausage does not keep well during very warm weather.

Much of the sausage may be eaten fresh. The other may be dried, packed in jars and completely covered with fresh grease and used out as wanted. Perhaps the best way of all is to pack into sausage fillers or make bags about four inches in diameter and smoke. Only a few hours is required to give to it a good smoked flavor.

Lard.

The leaf fat (from around the kidneys), back fat, and fat from the trimmings of the ham, shoulder and neck, should be made into lard separately from the other, from the best material, as the latter makes a strong smelling lard. Cut all lean out to prevent the scorched pieces imparting an unpleasant flavor to the lard. Cut the fat into pieces about an inch square, all the pieces being about the same size so that they will fry out at about the same time. The kettle should be filled only three

(Continued on page 11.)

TRACTORS AND DAIRYING

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VOL. XXXVII.

TORONTO, ONT., OCTOBER 17, 1918.

NO. 42.

Substituting Tractor for Man Power

Two Tractors Save Eight Men in Silo Filling

THE greater the number of jobs adapted to tractor work, the more profitable will be the tractor investment. Canadian farmers have used tractors for only a few years, very few for more than two years, but already we have learned to hitch the tractor to so many implements and power machines, that some farmers have their tractors in almost constant use. United States farmers have been working on the same problem. Recently, when reading the "Pennsylvania Farmer," we came across a letter from a farmer of that State on the use of the tractor which showed so much ingenuity in substituting tractor for man power, that we thought it worthy of reproduction in Farm and Dairy. Mr. Stephen M. Trimble, of Delaware Co., Penn., tells of his experiences as follows:—

"As silo filling time is here again it occurs to me that possibly the way we eliminated seven men without decreasing our speed in harvesting the corn crop may be of interest. Our farm is situated in southeastern Pennsylvania on the outskirts of a city which, during the past few years, has become a great munition and shipbuilding centre. This has made extra help high priced and hard to obtain. For this reason, during the planting season of 1914, we only had to pay extra men \$1.75 a day, whereas this year we had to pay \$1 a day and our board, and considered ourselves fortunate to secure efficient helpers. In fact, ever since the European war started we have had to contend with the labor agents of the big industrial plants along the river, coming to our place and trying to induce our men to leave for the higher wages which they offered. It may be seen from this that we are having a serious problem to get extra help and any way we can reduce labor needs and costs for filling our 150-ton silo is quickly taken advantage of.

Haying With Tractors.

"Our first insight into increasing the output from a day's work came with the purchase of our \$16-tractor, in the spring of 1916. Ever since that time we have tried, wherever possible, to use gasoline and kerosene instead of horse and man power. For instance, last summer we harvested 13 acres of good hay without touching it by hand, except pitching off the wagon what the hay fork left and keeping the load level as the hay was delivered to it. We used horses for moving the tractor, hitching the tractor, wagon and rake loader together which saved raking, piling and pitching it. The steady pull of the tractor delivered the load on the wagon so that the two men there had no difficulty in quickly putting on large and well balanced loads of hay.

"Several loads were hauled to the barn with the tractor and then by means of a rope and pulley drew it up the bridgeway to the barn floor. While it was being unloaded with the hay fork, we hitched to another wagon and brought another load. We saved three men and three horses this way which we had to use the previous year to do the same work. We set our wheat successfully with the tractor last year, too. But this year's feeling about silo filling. We have had such satisfaction from the tractor that it is easy to ramble on. I cannot take the space to tell about the stone crushing, plowing, corn sheeling, sawing wood and custom work we did and how much we reduced the cost of these heavy and necessary jobs.

Tractor in Corn-Cutting.

"But to come back to the silo filling. It was really a two-tractor job. One of our neighbors has a tractor exactly like ours and we hired it to run our engine sawyer and blower. The beauty of a gas tractor is that it does not require an engineer, a horse and boy to haul water, and a half

day of man and team to haul coal. A tank wagon delivers kerosene at our farm, and as we buy in quantity a fuel problem is solved.

"With our outfit we could handle about as much silage an hour as we could crushed stone; that is seven tons. We were unable, however, to get the corn to the cutter this fast so it took us about five days to fill the silo, or half as fast as the cutter would handle it. The cost of running the tractor to handle this much green corn was approximately \$4 a day. This was divided about as follows: \$2.30 for kerosene, 25 cents for gasoline for starting, 50 cents for lubricating oil, 17 cents for cup and transmission grease, 50 cents for depreciation and storage and 30 cents for one hour's care. A steam outfit at that time would have cost us \$12 a day, and we also saved the wages and cost of the extra help needed to run a steam engine. Another advantage we find in having our own silo-filling outfit is that we can do the work when we are ready and not when some one else says we must, as is the case when depending on a traveling outfit. It also enables us to put a greater amount of feed into the silo as we can wait a few days until what we have put in settles, and then fill it again.

"As to cutting the corn in the field, I used our tractor to pull a new corn harvester with loader attachment which we had bought. It was a revela-

tion to us the way this machine cut the corn, and here in Delaware County we grow real corn, tied it into bundles and loaded it onto the wagon which was driven alongside. The year before we had used seven men; three cutting with corn knives and four loading the wagon, at \$2 each per day and their board. Thus you see I was able to do with machinery what these seven men had done. Both years we used the same number of wagons and we find it works very satisfactorily at a time like this to cooperate with neighbors so as to have plenty of wagons.

Supervision From the Tractor.

"Every one who has filled a silo knows that the main thing is to have a good steady supply of fodder for the cutter. The longer you have to wait for a load to come from the field the longer it takes to finish the job. For this reason when I was on the tractor I knew things were running to capacity because I not only cut the corn but loaded the wagons. This is a heavy part of the work, too, and if you don't keep shifting men around, which always tends to reduce the efficiency of a gang, the cutters and loaders get tired early and tend to reduce the speed of all the other operations.

"We always try to plant our silage corn as near the silo as possible, so as to save needless hauling because it is heavy and costs considerable to transport it. We start to fill the silo when the corn begins to dent and if there is any one thing we are particular in doing it is to see that the cutter knives are set so as to cut the silage into one-half inch pieces. I cannot emphasize too strongly the value of cutting the pieces small, because it packs and keeps so much better than when cut in long pieces. In fact, I would cut it fine even if it took me twice as long to fill the silo. The knives should be kept sharp, too, so as not to unduly crush the corn but rather give it a clean sharp cut. I have bought extra knives for this year's work and intend using a fresh set every day. The time lost in changing is little.

Packing Silage.

"We use a distributor inside of the silo and consider it equal to one man. I say "man" advisedly, because distributing and packing the silage is no boy's job. It is the place for only trusted men whom you can count on to work conscientiously. Boys will loaf and play when they are where they cannot be seen. I know only too well what my sorrow. I believe that very often the cause of poor silage is the lack of proper care in packing it. We keep two good men in the silo and always keep the silage high around staves and low in the middle.

"As to feeding silage, we give all the cows well clothed up—that is about 30 pounds a day. We have an overhead truck in the silo, and the silage carrier running out to the silo, so find no difficulty in distributing it to our herd. Since we have been feeding silage we find that the cows eat one-third less hay and we have more milk."

The price of farm machinery has been advancing for some time. The cost can be reduced by making each machine last longer. Much farm machinery wears out too soon because it is not given proper care and attention. More machinery is put out of commission each year by rust and weather than by service. The life of any machine may be lengthened by protection from weather, good lubrication, and prompt attention to repair. Farm machinery is frequently left standing in the field throughout the winter. Housing not only protects the implements from rust but leaves them in good condition for use the following season.—E. J.



Only One of its Many Chores.

This \$16 tractor will draw three bottoms under good soil conditions, as on this farm at Chatham, Ont. Under average conditions a tractor of this size will do its best average tractor with a two-bottom plow. With its belt attachment this tractor has a wide range of usefulness. In the article adjoining a tractor user tells of his experiences with this power in haying, harvest and silo filling.



The New Settler is Usually a Grain Grower. Less Capital is Required and Returns are Quick. Wheat on irrigated land, near Brooks, Alberta.

An Evolution in Agricultural Development

What Were Once Side Issues With Western Farmers Are Becoming the Main Issues

By R. J. C. Stead, Calgary.

MANY of our large industries have developed along lines altogether different from what may be called their main line. Through the utilization of by-products, or the adoption of some improved form of working, branch industries have sprung up, which have eventually assumed an importance far greater than that which brought the business into existence. Every day new uses for by-products are being brought to light and the adoption of newer machinery or methods leads to the establishment of branches that at first glance appear to be altogether foreign to the main industry, as witness the case of a packing firm building up a business in mattresses.

Though not an exact parallel, the agricultural development of Western Canada promises to be in many respects similar to the development of many of the world's large industrial concerns. Excepting the large cattle ranchers, the first real settlers of the Canadian West were engaged in one branch of farming which dominated everything else—the growing of grain. In time other branches gradually came into prominence, challenging the main branch in importance. The country began to export large quantities of beef, mutton and pork, of butter, cheese and wool; its pure-bred horses and cattle are beginning to create a name for themselves far beyond its borders. The improvement of conditions by artificial means—such as the irrigating of large tracts of fertile lands that were somewhat deficient in rainfall—is also increasing the possibilities of the country and opening the way to the practice to a larger extent of branches of farming that have hitherto been little followed. Under irrigation in Southern Alberta alfalfa is grown as successfully as anywhere on the continent. Experience is showing that other crops can be grown with equal success on a commercial scale under irrigation, and with its development will come a great change in the aspect of the country.

The production of wheat and other grains was, and is still, the dominant agricultural effort of the country. Because on the prairies of Western Canada larger and better crops of wheat can be grown than anywhere else on the American continent, thousands of settlers were attracted from all parts of the world. After a time, these settlers branched out into other lines. They went in for horses, cattle, sheep and pigs. They found that just as a superior quality of grain grew in this country, so a superior type of animal would thrive here. Dairying began to flourish; the packing industry to thrive. From being an importing country, drawing most of its needs from outside, Western Canada soon began to produce sufficient not only for its own requirements but to supply a large export demand as well. The dairying and the packing industries are still growing. There are signs that they will eventually assume an importance equally as great as that of the main industry—the growing of wheat. The production of wool is also an important industry, expanding steadily from year to year, and promising to take its place in the very forefront of the country, for the farmers of Western Canada now know that they can produce wool as profitably as farmers in any other part of the world, and they are increasing their output as fast as sheep can be obtained.

Irrigation Farming.

Some parts of the country, yielding moderate crops in years of normal rainfall, were found to give exceptionally heavy crops in years of abundant moisture. At considerable expense these



Alberta Tomatoes on Irrigated Land.

These tomatoes were grown at Lethbridge, Alberta. From the end of July to the time when the photo was taken on September 7th, two acres had yielded an average daily picking of 600 lbs. How many hundred dollars was the crop worth for the season?



The Pioneer Live Stock Men of the West were the Ranchers. Now Cattle are Owned in Greater Numbers on Diversified Farms.

districts were put under irrigation, in order that maximum crops of grain might be harvested every year. The faith of the originators of the scheme has not been misplaced. Now years of meagre rainfall have no tremors for farmers in these districts. They are assured of ample returns every year. Not only are large crops of grain grown regularly, but a greater variety of crops are being raised. The large crops of fodder—alfalfa, clovers, roots, and grasses—obtainable, will maintain an enormous number of live stock. In the feeding of cattle and lambs over winter there are wonderful opportunities in the irrigated districts of Alberta. The lamb industry is one that has not developed so rapidly in Canada as it has in the United States, due, no doubt, to a large extent to the difference in taste of the Canadian people; but considerable development in this phase of farming may be looked for, since the success of those farmers who have followed the enterprise shows how profitably it can be practiced. The enormous crops and the variety of vegetables grown will lead to the establishment of canneries. In the production of honey on the large fields of alfalfa and clovers only a beginning has been made, but this beginning shows how great the possibilities are in this direction.

Western Canada no longer carries all her eggs in one basket. Just as the development of industrial branches of industry is a great advantage to the manufacturer, enabling him better to tide over difficulties in time of depression, so the adaptability of the Canadian prairies to a great diversity of farming, and the development of all these phases, will ensure unbroken prosperity to the country.

Satisfactory Results on Many Farms

With Two Illustrations—By T. G. Raynor

FEED producing and grain growing have been so very profitable this year on many farms. It is quite a common thing in the fancy pea and alsike seed producing localities to hear of farmers getting from \$500 to over \$3,000 for these crops alone. This has been made possible because of big yields and long prices. Yields of from 30 to 40 bushels of peas is quite common and from nine to fourteen bushels of alsike seed per acre. Peas at \$2 a bushel and alsike at \$12 to \$13.75 a bushel, as it comes from the machine, scraped counts up. We wonder then that one man's alsike returned him \$161 per acre, and another \$156.

Just to give some idea of what good clay farms did this year under good management, there recently came to my notice a farmer living near Cobden, Ont., who bought a 100-acre farm seven years ago, or which the former owner could scarcely make a living. This year the present owner has for sale 505 bushels of peas at \$2.75 a bushel, \$1,388.75; 700 bushels wheat at \$2.12 a bushel, \$1,484; 1,000 bushels oats at 75¢ a bushel, \$750. Besides that he has six acres beans and a car load of hay to sell, besides his seed grain and enough for the stock he carries. This was grown on 50 acres of land and will figure out well over \$4,000, or an average of over \$50 an acre. A neighbor on 60 acres of land has 500 bushels of peas at \$2.75, \$1,375; 500 bushels wheat at \$2.12, \$1,060, and 900 bushels oats at 75¢, \$675, to sell, which amounts to \$3,110, or about \$52 an acre. At this rate of production farmers should gladly pay an income tax on returns of \$3,000 and over.

(Note:—It is net income over \$3,000 that is taxable. From the gross income must be subtracted all the running expenses of the farm with a suitable allowance for depreciation of equipment and buildings.—Editor.)

Cattle on range at Cochrane, Alberta.

FARM AND DAIRY

Farm Management

Storage of Seed Corn

THE chief problems in storing seed corn are to provide a means whereby the moisture content can be reduced to such a point that the germ is not injured by freezing, and then to maintain this condition until planting time. The minor problems are to afford protection against the ravages of vermin, to reduce the work of storage, and to have the ears so placed that they are accessible when the germination test is made.

The two prime necessities for successful seed storage are ventilation and heat. Ventilation provides a means for removing the excess moisture. Heat prevents freezing and hastens the drying process. In many rooms proper ventilation is all that is required. However, some artificial means for heating should be provided in case it is needed. Kiln-dried corn possesses strong germination usually. The seed ears should be dried in a room having a temperature not above 110 degrees. Corn containing less than 14 per cent of moisture is not easily injured by cold weather, but seed containing more moisture should not be exposed to freezing temperature.

The Wisconsin Experiment Station has reported some very definite facts in this connection. In tests by that station corn kept in a warm, dry room or attic, gave a germination test of 98

to 100 per cent; corn well dried before freezing germinated as well; when the seed was left in the shock or in the open crib during the winter months, the germination and vitality were so low that the product was unfit for seed.

A large amount of the trouble experienced with seed corn in 1917-18



could have been prevented by heating the storage rooms, if no more than just enough to prevent freezing. The protection against vermin can generally be secured by using a form of construction which offers no harbors for them, wire netting can be used to line the seed room. The presence of cats also helps to reduce this trouble. Seed corn should never be stored in sacks, piles, or even by placing one row of ears immediately on top of another.

other. The individual-ear method of storage is the only safe one to use, at least until the moisture content has been reduced to 15 per cent or lower. This method of storage facilitates ventilation, which hastens the drying process, tends to prevent moldings, and lessens the trouble caused by mice.

There are several systems of storing seed corn which are practiced successfully by corn growers in all parts of America. No matter which method is followed, seed corn should be stored at least one foot off the floor. Lath racks may be made by nailing laths on either side of two 2x4s. When stood on end the laths will provide shelves on which the cobs will rest. Another method is to drive nails into the wall of the storage room and drive the butt end of a cob over each nail head. A system that is very simple and very generally practiced is illustrated by the drawing herewith which appeared in the Farm Journal. The method explains itself. Binder twine is used, about one-fourth pound of twine being required per bushel of cobs. The main point is to keep all cobs separate from each other and permit of free circulation of the air around them.

October Retrospect

THRESHING throughout Canada is in full swing and the final estimates of the crop will soon be available. The yield per acre varies greatly in the different provinces according as the weather conditions have been favorable or otherwise. In contrast, if the returns from a series of farms in any locality were compared, the yield per acre would be very different. The yield per acre varies greatly in the different provinces according as the weather conditions have been favorable or otherwise. In contrast, if the returns from a series of farms in any locality were compared, the yield per acre would be very different.

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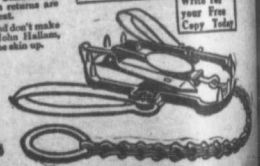
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pared, the yields per acre of these farms would be found to vary much more than the average yield per acre of the various provinces. The reason for this wider diversity is not weather conditions so much as the methods employed in growing the crop and the difference in varieties and seed.

It is absolutely essential if one is desirous of improving their crop yields that they know the exact yield in bushels per acre that their fields return. Guessing will not do. There has been too much guessing about this important question and many have fooled themselves to their own detriment. Many estimate their grain on the basis of the bushels sown. This method is without practical value. For instance, oats sown at the rate of two and a half bushels would give just as large or a larger yield than oats sown at the rate of three or three and a half bushels per acre.

If a field has yielded only 15 bushels of wheat or 20 bushels of oats, now is the time that the reason for such a low yield should be ascertained. The past season's work should be reviewed while it is still fresh in the mind. The factors that enter into the successful growing of a crop are many and varied, and each should receive attention such as, the previous crop, the tillage operations, the treatment of the seed for disease, the rainfall, the variety sown, the quality of the seed, the date of sowing, etc.

Each of these should be considered until you establish in your mind just what factors are responsible for the low yield. This cannot be done intelligently unless one knows exactly what his land has returned in bushels per acre. Just as each man is able to place his finger on the weak spot in a method during the last season so will his fields respond in bushels of grain the next. Critical retrospect is invaluable in planning the next year's operations.

Stallions in Ontario

THAT the present time is most opportune for farmers to undertake the breeding of high-class horses is the opinion of the Stallion Enrolment Board, as contained in its annual report ending July 31, 1918, which has just been issued. To ensure that the horses reared shall be good ones the Board re-announced the disappearance of the grade stallion from Ontario next year. Figures as to stallion enrolment are as follows:

The number of stallions enrolled for the year 1918 is 1,993, of which 1,535 are pure-breds and 458 grades. This is a decrease from 1917 of 258 pure-breds and 182 grades. Of the 1,535 pure-breds, 885 are Clydes and 262 Percherons. This is the last year that it will be permitted to enrol grades, and as a result there will be about 400 horses which were enrolled in 1918 that cannot be used in 1919. The vast majority of these horses are either taking the place of a good pure-bred stallion, or they are so competing against pure-breds as to make the keeping of pure-bred horses in the Province less profitable in those sections where grades abound.

With the elimination of grade stallions in 1919, the Board hopes that a greater encouragement will be offered to the owners of desirable pure-bred stallions, and also that it may prove a stimulus to the importing of valuable breeding stock. To assist buyers in purchasing pure-bred stallions, a catalogue containing names and information regarding pure-bred horses offered for sale will be available next month.

The annual Leeds County Plowing Match is to be held on the farm of Gordon Young, one and one-half miles south-east of the village of Ames on Oct. 24th. The prize amounts to something over \$150. A successful match is anticipated.



Are You Exhibiting This Year?

MAN may well feel proud to have raised stock, grain, fruit or vegetables that will stand comparison with the best his neighbour can produce.

The exhibition gives you an opportunity to show your best work, and to see what others have been producing.

It is natural to want to win a prize or a ribbon. The desire puts you on your mettle, and even though you may not win the coveted prize, the effort you make will mean an improvement in your whole year's production.

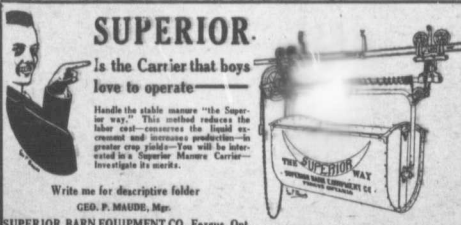
It is this constant striving that keeps all live people up to the mark. We, as manufacturers, have a tremendous responsibility to spur us on. We know our success depends on the perfect satisfaction of the millions of Gillette Razor users who daily enjoy the real luxury of a faultless shave.

The every-day shaver has put the "blue ribbon" on the Gillette Razor. His hearty commendation makes his friends want to buy the famous safety razor. It would do you good to hear him.

At the Exhibition, you will see thousands of men who owe their clean, fresh appearance largely to the Gillette. Suppose you step into a jewelry, drug, or hardware store, and look over the assortment of Gillette sets.

Your year's work has entitled you to "treat" yourself to a Gillette, and you will say, as the years go by, that it was the best five dollars you ever invested.

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Land Agent, C. P. R.;
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Mention Farm and Dairy when Writing

In Union There is Strength

Live Stock Shipping

THE shipping of live stock cooperatively is becoming an interesting subject to the members of some five farmers' clubs in East Peterborough, who recently have organized and made some initial shipments. Representatives of these clubs met at Warsaw on Oct. 4th and listened to an address by Mr. John McNevin, of the Reaboro Farmers' Club, in Victoria county. About a year ago Mr. McNevin's club commenced shipping cooperatively for the first time in conjunction with the Omsnee club. Now six clubs in that district pool their shipments of hogs and have been obtaining satisfactory

results. Some cattle have also been sold on the open market. The hogs are sold f.o.b.

Mr. McNevin said that he often wondered that farmers have not operated in the selling of their live stock before. While their doing so may destroy certain channels of trade and thereby arouse opposition, he believed the principle of the greatest good to the greatest number and this was what he believed cooperative live stock shipping represented. "We can depend upon it," he said, "that when we commence to sell together, we will run into opposition, and, therefore, our clubs should keep up their educational work to show our members

the importance of holding together when competitors may offer them higher prices to draw away their trade."

Mr. McNevin said that the clubs in his district allowed twenty cents a hundredweight for selling their stock. Thus, if hogs realized \$13 per hundredweight, the farmer obtains \$18.80 net. The salesman representing the six clubs obtains ten cents; the man and notifies the salesman how many animals in his club there will be ready for the next shipment is allowed five cents, and five cents is set aside as a sinking fund. Mr. McNevin said that he liked selling f.o.b. because it allowed them to pay their members promptly for their stock as the drovers do during the past year their clubs have sold \$180,000 worth of hogs alone.

Asked if he was in the habit of accepting the first bid, Mr. McNevin replied, "Not always. Often a sales-

man will quote a price on Saturday night, which he thinks he will be sure to be able to pay on Monday. To protect himself he puts the price lower than the market might warrant. "The market reports in the daily papers are often not a reliable guide, as when a price goes up, a buyer generally knows about it in advance over the telephone or by telegraph, and therefore is able to buy the stock before the seller knows its value." Mr. McNevin said that he was not prepared to accept wholly the view that the packers have expressed among themselves to regulate prices and that they are all robbers, as his experience had given him reason to believe that there was considerable competition among them for the stock.

Asked if his club handled stock for non-members he replied that it did. They found that some farmers who could not conveniently attend club meetings were nevertheless friendly, and when the club sold their stock for them it encouraged them to become members.

Mr. E. McDonald, Secretary of the Warsaw Club, described his experience in shipping some stock for his local club to Toronto recently. He thought that pooling animals in this way sometimes makes it possible to save considerable on shrinkage. On one occasion recently, when he had been offered \$18.75 for hogs, he was offered later in obtaining \$19.25. He emphasized the point that if farmers desire to obtain their right weight they should stick together. One member who sold 13 pigs through the club obtained \$9 more for them than he would had he sold them to a drover.

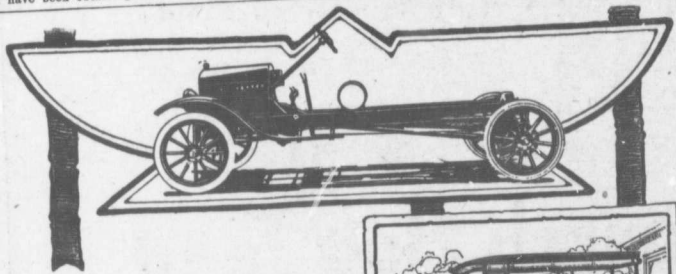
Cheese Company.

Mr. H. B. Cowan, of Farm and Dairy, had a talk with the members of the club in reference to the possibility of forming a big provincial cheese factory in the province by the farmers. In this way as the farmers of Saskatchewan now control some 360 grain elevators in their province, as well as two-thirds of the creameries of that province. He told of the steps that have been taken looking forward to a possible formation of such a company in Ontario. Mr. Sullivan, President of the Dorco Farmers' Club, Mr. Wallace Anderson, President of the Warsaw Farmers' Club, and Mr. White, of the Isis River Farmers' Club, expressed the view that a move of such a kind should if he found practical, would be of great benefit both to the dairy industry and to the farmers' movement.

Quebec Farmers Active

SINCE the farmers of the province of Quebec have commenced to organize in the United Farmers of Quebec and along identically the same lines as the United Farmers of Ontario, an effort has been made a handicap their work and to establish another organization of farmers not in sympathy with the regular organized farmers movement throughout Canada. The people interested in this latter movement have been announcing for some time that they had organized with the approval of the Minister of Agriculture and that they had obtained a special charter from him. A meeting in the interests of this new organization was held recently in Quebec, which is about thirty miles east of Ottawa. The speakers spoke against Hon. Mr. Creer, the Canadian Council of Agriculture, and the United Farmers of Quebec and to a position to obtain assistance from the Government that no other organization of farmers could secure.

Some of the farmers in the United Farmers of Quebec were refused permission to speak, but succeeded in asking a number of questions, as a result of which they showed that they had organized with the approval of the Minister of Agriculture and that they had obtained approval from the Minister of Agriculture



Saves Money For The Farmer

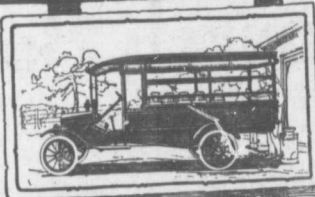
PRICES of farm products have reached a high level. The farmer can take full advantage of this situation only by adding to his equipment of time and labor-saving machinery. Time and labor are money. When time and labor are saved, money is saved.

Time and labor-saving devices for working the land do not produce complete results in themselves. The farmer must have rapid and dependable means of placing his products on the market.

The Ford One-Ton Truck will make trips to town so much more quickly than the horse that you will have many extra hours of time to devote to productive work. A large number of farmers have proven the Ford One-Ton Truck to be a time and money-saver—have you?

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Runabout	.. \$ 650	Coupe \$ 875
Touring 690	Sedan 1075

F. O. B. Ford, Ontario

All prices subject to war tax charge, except truck and coupe

All prices subject to change without notice 83

FORD MOTOR COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED

FORD . . . ONTARIO

but was just such a charter as any group of men could secure under the Dominion Company's Act. There was a lively exchange of views for a while as a result of which only three of those present joined the proposed opposition organization. A number of the farmers present were surprised when they found that there was no truth in the claim that the proposed new organization had obtained a special charter from the Minister of Agriculture.

Quebec Meetings

THE work of establishing local organizations of the United Farmers of Quebec is being pushed in that province. There are some live wires in the farmers' movement on the Quebec side of the Ottawa River, between Ottawa and Montreal. In this district meeting will be held this month as follows:—October 21, at Lachute; October 22, Thurso; October 23, Buckingham; October 24,

Notre Dame de La Salette. The provincial organizer will attend these meetings. An effort is being made to obtain a speaker from among the organized farmers of Ontario to attend them also.

Our Frontispiece

THE Jersey heifer whose likeness adorns the front cover of Farm and Dairy this week is Brampton Sonata, owned by B. H. Bull and

Son, Brampton, Ont. This grand heifer was imported from the island of Jersey this summer and is seen as she was photographed in quarantine at Quebec. She was first in the two-year-old milk class at the Canadian National exhibition and a couple of weeks later she was made a grand champion female of the breed at the Western Fair, London, in practically the same company as at Toronto. She is almost a perfect Jersey.

More Pork and More Profit

Heavier, Cheaper Hogs in Less Time

HOW to round your hogs into tip-top shape for an eager market at lowest cost—that is the problem Monarch Hog Feed is solving for farmers every day. Monarch Hog Feed is a properly balanced feed, supplying every requirement for sturdy hogs with stamina, energy, vigor and size; it has exactly the right proportion of protein and fat to finish your hogs in the shortest time.

Monarch Hog Feed

makes more pork and better pork; it shortens the hogs' stay on the farm and reduces cost of production; it gets hogs to market in best condition; in fact it solves the problem of economical feeding in these strenuous times of high-priced feeds—and there's money in good

hogs nowadays. Improper feeding is one of the causes of soft bacon, declares Prof. G. E. Day in Ontario Agricultural College Bulletin No. 225. Monarch Hog Feed used along with the proper amount of roughage means good hard bacon that gets the best prices.

What Monarch Hog Feed is made of

No single feed can equal the properly mixed feed for results as to gain per day and cost of production. The principal ingredients of Monarch Hog Feed are shorts, corn products and digester tankage. This combination is rich in bone and muscle forming ingredients, and also supplies sufficient fat to bring your hogs to market in shortest time and in best condition. Guaranteed analysis of Monarch Hog Feed is 15% protein, 4% fat.

Monarch Dairy Feed

has guaranteed analysis of 20% protein and 4% fat. It is a properly mixed combination of Oil Cake Meal and Cotton-seed Meal with the bulky feeds, bran and corn meal. Though very rich, ensuring splendid results, it can be fed alone.

Sampson Feed

This general purpose feed is somewhat similar to Monarch Hog Feed, except that oil cake meal is used instead of digester tankage; it gives results for both cattle and hogs. Guaranteed analysis 10% protein and 4% fat.



Pigs "go for" Monarch just as they are doing in the picture. It is a palatable, easily digested feed. For profitable results it is the most dependable feed—and, remember, you can depend upon getting it, while mill feeds are often unobtainable.

Give it a trial. Order a ton from your dealer and note results. If your dealer does not handle Monarch feeds, send us his name and we will see that you are supplied.

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It was a superior consolation for the Soldier who believed himself to be dying.

It shows the heroic character of the man that he was able to think so unselfishly in that tragic hour.

Life insurance certainly does give peace of mind to the husband and father—at least as far as his family is concerned.

Many are racked with anxiety in their days of illness lest a fatal termination should leave the family without protection.

Make sure that your family is protected!
Make sure that your protection is sufficient!

The Mutual Life Assurance Company of Canada Waterloo, Ontario

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FIELD NOTES

By "Mac."

Doings at the Kemptville School

WHILE in the office of the District Representative of the Department of Agriculture in Kemptville the other day I had the pleasure of meeting Prof. W. G. Bell, principal of the Kemptville Agricultural School. I had only a few minutes till train time but Prof. Bell took time to run me out to the school farm in his car. Although having been through Kemptville several times since the inauguration of the school, I had never had an opportunity of visiting it and must say that I was highly pleased with the general appearance of the start they are making.

At the present time Professor Bell is living in the town and has his office in the same building as the Department of Agriculture. However, they are fixing up a residence on the farm which will be both comfortable and commodious. This is the farm house which was originally on the farm. In many ways the interior was unsuitable. Consequently, considerable alteration was necessary, but it is expected that in a few weeks it will be ready for occupation.

Possibly the most interesting building in connection with the farm is the new judging pavilion. This, Prof. Bell claims, will, when completed, be one of the finest in Canada. It is rectangular in shape, built with brick wall with two air spaces. It is a two storey building. The lower storey will be ready for use as a judging pavilion this fall. The upper storey is intended as a gymnasium, but until they have a residence on the farm for the students it will be used as a class room; in fact, for some time to come it will be the only class room they will have, and will answer for this purpose very well indeed. A small portion of one end of both upper and lower storeys are set apart for other purposes. In the lower storey will be two offices, one on each side of the entry door. In the upper storey the same space is occupied on one side with what will be a bath room outfit in connection with the gymnasium and the other a set of lockers also in connection with the gymnasium.

AFTER examining the pavilion we went across to the other part of the farm which lies across the railway track from the first part visited, and inspected the cattle. Prof. Bell has been quietly picking up here and there some very creditable dairy cattle, the Holstein herd in particular being worthy of note. Very little was known of this herd, except local-

ly, until a few weeks ago when they came out to the Central Canada Exhibition and made things interesting for the other exhibitors. It will be remembered that the senior Holstein sire, Bouteje Lad, won first prize in the aged class. They have also a few nice Ayrshires, some of which were also prize winners at the Ottawa fair. In looking over the herd, the young stuff in particular appear to be of a nice straight type, and when they get their growth they should make an unusually fine appearance.

The farm buildings have been remodelled, and while they are not noticeably elaborate they are clean, comfortable and convenient and will answer very well for a practical institution such as the Kemptville School is intended to be.

We noticed a few bunch of Yorkshire pigs, but just about this time it was discovered that my train was already overdue, and while I would also have liked to have had time to examine some Cleveland fowls which Prof. Bell had one about on my way in to the train, time would not allow.

If a general comment on the Kemptville Farm and its management might be made with respect to my own observation, I would say that it should serve a good purpose. The land has not been picked with a view to securing something a little better than anything in the neighborhood, the buildings and equipment are what any farmer could obtain and the feeding of the stock and general management seem to be carried on in a manner that should be an example well within reach of the surrounding farmers.

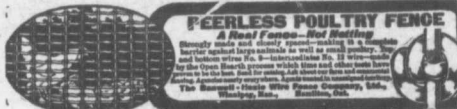
URING the present fall a great many farmers who have been in the past much averse to the using of southern grown corn are at the present time thinking much more favorably regarding its use. Early in the past summer prospects were not good for the corn crop. Up to the first of August the crop might be either a failure or a success, but it was, therefore, a great surprise to many farmers when they came to cut their corn to find that they had not the heaviest crop they had had for many years. It was my privilege to spend some time in Eastern Ontario during September and to take part in the handling of the corn crop of one farm. I also had a splendid opportunity of observing crops on other farms, and of hearing the opinion of the farmers of the neighborhood. The general impression of the farmers in the extreme Eastern part of Ontario is much more favorable to big corn than it ever was before. I came across several farmers who had filled their silos and left considerable in the field although their area in corn was less than they usually have.

The real test, however, will come during the winter months when, with the high price of meal, these farmers will expect their big corn to give as satisfactory results in feeding as would the smaller early maturing varieties. It will be interesting to talk to the same men next spring and see if they are still of the opinion that big corn is as profitable as the early maturing corn. There is one thing certain: There is a great satisfaction in handling the old corn; all the way from the binder to the silo. It makes a good long shaft, which is easily fed to the silo filler and it looks good after it goes into the silo, although the absence of ears, to one accustomed to see ears in the silage, doesn't look just right.

There was an addition to the teacher's class, and the new pupil was somewhat ragged.

"Now," began the teacher, "let us see what you know. Tell me, why did Hannibal cross the Alps?"

"The new boy grinned at his neighbor. "For the same reason as the 's crossed the road. You don't catch 's with no puzzles," he said.



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Every En-ar-co workman must pass through a primary course of refining instruction. Then through the higher grades of En-ar-co training. As these high standards of efficiency are attained, workmen are awarded their degrees. Only graduate workmen are assigned to responsible duties. Only expert refiners produce lubricants which bear the En-ar-co label.

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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 but slightly in arrears, and sample copies, varies from 15,000 to 20,000 copies. No subscriptions are accepted at less than the full subscription rates.

Sworn detailed statement 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 so carefully edited as the reading columns, and because to protect our readers, we turn away all unscrupulous advertisers. Should any advertiser herein wish with you as one of our paid-in-advance subscribers, we will make good the amount of your loss, provided a transaction occurs within one month from the date of this issue, that it is reported to us within a week of its occurrence, and 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."

Agents 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.

SAVE TO BUY VICTORY BONDS.

Why Another Victory Loan?

THE Victory Loan of 1917 was rendered necessary by the fact that Canada could no longer borrow abroad. The entry of the United States into the war had made it imperative that that country's finances cease to invest in foreign issues.

Great Britain had reached the point at which she was compelled to borrow money in the countries in which she is making her war purchases. This was, and is, an extremely important consideration for Canada, because our activities, prosperity and assistance in the war depend almost entirely on our ability to market our factory and farm products in the United Kingdom.

It ought to be clearly understood that in approaching our next Victory Loan, we are faced with an equally serious situation. Only by the complete success of our 1918 Victory Loan can we continue to finance our requirements and carry on in the way we have during the past seven months. Munitions of war, of which farm products are among the chief items, are paid for with the money resulting from the sale of Victory Bonds. The keen demand and high prices for all farm commodities will continue only if the Victory Loan is fully subscribed. Every farmer has a direct pecuniary interest, therefore, in doing his part to see that the loan is a success. Few of us can invest our thousands, but thousands of us can invest our hundreds, and the humblest can afford a single bond at least. Practical patrioticians dictate that we prepare to invest in Victory Bonds.

Press Ownership

AN unfortunate display of partisan feeling at the last convention of the United Farmers of Ontario, resulted in the defeat of an important resolution that should have been passed. This resolution requested legislation that would have required all publications in Canada to publish, once or twice

yearly, a full statement as to the ownership of that publication. The need of such legislation has now been emphasized in a striking manner by a judicial proceeding in Montreal at which it was disclosed that the Liberal Herald and the Conservative Star of that City are both owned by the same man—Baron Athelstan.

The danger to the public interest from such control of the press should now be apparent to all. The great function of the press is to dispense news and guide public opinion. If the press be surreptitiously controlled by wealthy men who may use it for their own ends, the public at large is sure to suffer. This is particularly so when, as at present, the majority of people believe implicitly in the teachings of their favorite newspaper. Did people know the ownership of all publications, they would not be so easily misled by press influence. They would be very apt to consider the influence of ownership on the editorial views expressed. We trust the day is not far off when in Canada, as in the United States, all readers will be given an opportunity to become acquainted with the ownership of the publications they read.

Spanish Influenza

THIS plague is now almost world wide. It has affected the armies in Europe and the civilian population at home. It is reported that there are 150,000 cases in the German army alone. In Canada the disease was at first confined to the larger centres of population but now there are numerous small villages with even a larger proportion of their population down with "the Flu" than is the case in our largest cities. In view of the general prevalence of the disease, any suggestion of preventive measures is sure to be welcome. The Surgeon-General of the United States army has issued the following set of terse instructions designed to meet the present need:

"(1) Avoid needless crowding—Influenza is a crowd disease.

"(2) Smother your cough and sneeze—others do not want the germs which you would throw away.

"(3) Your nose, not your mouth, was made to breathe through—got the habit.

"(4) Remember the three Cs—a clean mouth, clean skin, and clean clothes.

"(5) Try to keep cool when you walk and warm when you ride and sleep.

"(6) Open the windows—always at home at night; at the office when practicable.

"(7) Food will win the war if you give it a chance—help by choosing and chewing your food well.

"(8) Your fate may be in your own hands—wash your hands before eating.

"(9) Don't let the waste products of digestion accumulate—drink a glass or two of water on getting up.

"(10) Don't use a napkin, towel, spoon, fork, glass, or cup which has been used by another person and not washed.

"(11) Avoid tight clothes, tight shoes, tight gloves—seek to make nature your ally, not your prisoner.

"(12) When the air is pure breathe all of it you can—breathe deeply."

Such a disease as Spanish Influenza would get little hold on country people in summer. In the warm weather we have fresh air all the time. It is in cold weather that Spanish Influenza becomes a menace on the farm. Our houses are closely shut up to conserve warmth, and this is too often true of the sleeping quarters as well. The disease is too serious to trifle with. If lots of fresh air by night as well as by day is a preventive of the trouble, by all means let us have it.

The \$3,000 Mark

WE fear that the Finance Department at Ottawa is going to be sorely disappointed in the result of its search for farmers who enjoy a net income of \$3,000 a year or more. They are going to be disappointed, not because farmers will try to evade the law, but because that even under present conditions there are comparatively few farmers in the "plutocratic" class of federal income tax payers. As this is the first attempt of Canada to impose income taxation on the federal scale, methods are liable to be loose and evasion of the tax may be easy. In the United States, however, the income tax has now been in operation for six years, and in that time tax evaders will have been largely rounded up. From United States experience we may form an

estimate of the probable number of farmers in Canada who will be liable for income taxation.

The income tax returns of the United States for 1916, were recently made the subject of a careful examination by John A. Stevenson, of the Grain Growers' Guide. There, as here, the minimum income tax-able is \$3,000. Out of six million farmers, stock raisers and fruit growers in that country, only 14,077 reached the income tax lists. Included in this quota are the ranch kings of the Rocky Mountain states, the great fruit farmers of California and the owners of sugar and cotton plantations in the southern states, as well as "retired millionaires attempting to dissipate their fortunes as amateur farmers."

These returns indicate that only one farmer in four hundred in the United States, has yet attained the \$3,000 mark. When we take into consideration the habitant farmers on the small farms of Quebec, and the great number of settlers struggling for a start in the West, we can safely conclude that the average income on Canadian farms will be little if any greater.

We recognize that farming has its compensations, that there are advantages in farm life that cannot be valued in dollars and cents. In choosing our avocation, these immaterial and spiritual advantages will draw us strongly to the farm, and rightly so.

The Moral Breakdown of Germany

THE significant news coming out of Germany is not that relating to the exhaustion of her man-power, the scarcity of raw materials, the lack of food, or the spirit of war-weariness, but the lapse of moral order. An increasing number of persons, particularly among the younger generation, appear to be throwing off the restraints of law and custom. The recent special meeting of the Lutheran Synod of Berlin called to discuss ways of dealing with the dissolute habits of the "thousands of young munkion workers, male and female, who habitually squander their high wages in riotous living and immorality," is only one of many signs pointing to this subversion of individual integrity. It was agreed among the clergy that most of the youth of the country were beyond control. Coming as this does with the many reports of the disregard of individuals for law and decency, the indifference to the suffering of others, and the personal danger of the public streets, it lends color to the charge that the nation is becoming morally bankrupt.—The Public.

And what is the source of this moral bankruptcy of the German nation and people? We speak of it as if it were something new in the history of nations. Really it is a condition as old as history itself. All who are familiar with their Old Testaments have seen the same symptoms described time and again in the history of the Jewish people. So long as the ancient Israelites recognized their dependence on God as followed Him as their Supreme Lord, the people walked in paths of moral rectitude and prosperity smiled upon them. And just so soon as the people threw off their allegiance to Jehovah, did the career of moral decay begin to sap the strength of Israel. Germany is to-day merely following in the footsteps of the old Israelites. She has denied the main tenets of the Christian faith and has placed the state and the Superman in the place that rightfully belongs to God. And like the old Israelites she is due to reap the fruits of her folly.

There is a lesson in Germany's moral breakdown for the people of this continent. The higher criticism which is getting such a hold on our theological colleges and pulpits is of German origin, and is the instrument through which Germany freed herself of the moral restraints of Christianity while remaining nominally Christian. It is time that we awake to the dangers of the "new theology" which our colleges are seeking to impose on us. Its character is even more dangerous than the cults which openly deny the divinity of Christ and our dependence on His atonement because it is more insidious in its methods. The prophets of old who warned the Israelites of their folly were largely country people—farmers, if you please. We trust that the farmers of to-day will be no less courageous for opposing the teaching of the new theology, and have placed the state in the doctrines which have already resulted in the moral bankruptcy of Germany, and will do the same for us if we permit "new" teachings to undermine the old faith. Let us bear in mind Paul's command "that ye earnestly contend for the faith once for all delivered to the saints."

INNOCENT CHILDREN SUFFER FOR THE CRIMES (7) OF THEIR ELDER

EVER since they occupied Belgium the Germans have pursued a policy of the military regulations laid down by the invader. A few months ago immediately curtailed the food rations for the district, and in consequence, crimes of those men, though nominally censured, had the courage to feed the pinch of food restrictions. How many innocent children perished in this has been the mill of the Germans ever since they occupied the unhappy country,—to strike at those who are least able to defend themselves. The sufferings of the Belgian children are, under normal conditions, beyond all description. The German overlords have no opportunity to make them worse. It is for the children that the Belgian Relief Fund is appealing to the generosity of the people of the Dominion to save the lives of these helpless victims of German tyranny. Contributions should be sent to the local committee of the Belgian Relief Fund, or to the Central Committee at 59 St. Peter Street, Montreal, Que.

Tractor Questions

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

Why Use a Tractor?

What are the strongest general arguments and facts that you can give as to why the farmer should buy a tractor?

THE farmer is really required by government request, and to meet the world's food requirements, to double or more than double his output. The shortage of farm labor on account of the war and the inability to drive and handle more than a limited number of horses, makes it necessary for the farmer to turn to mechanical means of performing his work. The tractor is the most important machine because it can handle a greater amount of power and accomplish more than double the amount of work in the same length of time, do it with less expense, do it on the character of fuel that leaves dry feed necessary to maintain horses available for feeding meat producing animals and increase the quantity of human food. Neither man nor beast can exist on the fuel the tractor uses and there are not horses enough in the country to meet the requirements. A man with a 12-horse tractor and double row motor cultivator can raise and cultivate more than twice as much corn as the same man could do with horses. The same equipment will enable the same man to raise three or four times as much small grain (wheat, oats, rye or barley) as he could do with horses.

The patriotic farmer is the one who sees the advantage of adopting the tractor and utilizing it to meet the country's needs in this crisis and at the same time get the advantages and profits of early adoption. The farmer who waits until the time arrives when he is forced to buy a tractor to meet competition in the production of food, is not only losing sight of his own best interests and opportunities, but is not heeding his country's call for greater food production.

Doing work at the right time is of the greatest importance to the successful farmer. With a tractor he can not only plow deeper and cheaper, but he can wait until the conditions are most favorable and then rush the work through faster because he has greater capacity. The average farmer without a tractor is like a factory without sufficient power to run it—it is underpowered. Power is the great requirement to the accomplishment of larger things. The farmer with a good powerful tractor can haul his plow; he can do his disking in preparing his seed bed in much shorter time; he can keep ahead of the season in the matter of seeding; he can do all his heavy work with the tractor, reducing the horses required to the minimum, doing away with

the surplus horses by selling them.—Avery Company.

There is always a comparatively short time when conditions are the most favorable for the preparation of soil, crop planting and harvest. For that reason alone these operations must be carried on quickly in the shortest time possible. Any farmer cultivating more tillable land than he can handle himself with one team can use a tractor profitably. The tractor's utility increases with the acreage. On farms of a size where hired help is a necessity, especially in the face of a farm help shortage, the tractor is now almost indispensable, providing the lay of the land is such that the tractor can work to advantage.—Advance-Rumely Thresher Co., Inc.

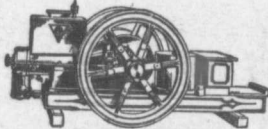
The tractor replaces a certain number of horses—about 50 per cent by a small tractor on the ordinary farm. This results in possibilities of doing the work more quickly at the opportune time. The power of the tractor is available for belt work, naturally increasing the possibilities of driving the tractor, ensilage cutter, small thresher, etc.—Hart-Parr Company.

One of the strongest reasons why a farmer should buy a tractor is that tractors help in increasing production. Production is increased because the farmer is able to do various things with his tractor that he has not been able to do with animal power. For instance, the tractor enables him to plow deeper and to plow at a more seasonable time of the year. The best job of plowing invariably requires the most power; while investigations show that the poorest job of plowing is done in sections that are supplied with the poorest and smallest amount of available power. To substantiate this contention we refer to Monthly Crop Report of February, 1918. Taking the 10 states where the reported depth of spring plowing has been five inches, it was found that the average depth of plowing was 4.3 inches and the average weight of the horses or mules was 983 pounds. In the 35 other states which reported a depth of five inches or more, the average depth was six inches and the average weight of the horses was 1,222 pounds. In other words, where the farmer has sufficient power, even though that power is animal power, the tendency is for him to plow deeper. It naturally follows then that if a man has sufficient power in the form of a tractor he will plow deeper. Animal power is very expensive, due to the high cost of food and also the high cost of horses, as well as the scarcity of labor to care for and drive the horses. It will be shown in answer to other questions that the use of a tractor will decrease the amount of man power on the farm. Horses must necessarily be used in small units and thus require more man power. Horses also lack the ability to meet the demand for power during rush seasons—in-

(Continued on page 13)

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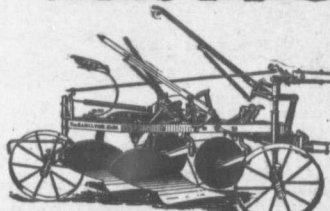
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THE Hamilton No. 52 Gany Plow does good plowing with little wear on team or driver—just what you need this year. Because of its light draft and easy handling, because of its strong construction, because of the close adjustments that can be made, this Hamilton plow is one of the most dependable ever offered to Canadian farmers.

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In the Hamilton line are disk gangs, sulks, walking plows and tractor plows—a plow for every farm—all of the same high quality of construction. See the local dealer, or write the nearest branch house for full information about Hamilton plows.

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The Upward Look

The New Creation

"If any man be in Christ he is a new creature. Old things are passed away; behold all things are become new." II. Cor. 5: 17.

Long my imprisoned spirit lay,
Fast bound in sin and nature's night,
Thine eye diffused a quickening ray,
I woke—the dungeon faded with light.
My chains fell off, my heart was free,
I rose, went forth and followed Thee.
—Charles Wesley.

IN a recent issue of one of our large religious weeklies appeared a very able article entitled "Some New Things," in which the writer severely criticizes the modern outcry against the old "merely because it is old, and the indifference to the ideas and ideals that shaped our father's life and brought us where we are." As an example of the dangers of this tendency the writer cites the case of the delay by the authorities in Washington in the speeding up of equipment for their part in the war. The story is told by an American paper in Washington quoting the French sent to Washington patterns of their famous "75" gun. Instead of duplicating them and turning out three inch guns at the beginning of the war, the Washington draftsmen wasted six months in trying to improve on the best gun in the world, and then—after all—began making the original gun, which they could and should have done in the first place.

"The pernicious activities of these corps of draftsmen and experimental experts have spoiled calamity in nearly every field of production. Up to the present date the draftsman's pen has proved more powerful and deadly than the German sword in staying our progress in this way." Whether one agrees with that statement or not there can be no question that it is the pernicious habit of tinkering with the old, fundamental of our father's faith that is responsible for much of the present dissatisfaction in the church and with the church, for the death of spirituality and fruit bearing in the hearts of many Christians, and for the turning of many into the broad road of destruction whose feet might have been planted in the way of life.

It is this fever for the new thing, the far away, the untried, that has been responsible for the rise and success of many of the "religious" cults of the present day such as Spiritualism, Theosophy, Christian Science and New Thought, to mention only a few. Spiritual seances we hear are crowded in England, and Theosophists prate to an ever widening circle of believers of auras, astral bodies, thought forms and Mahatmas. And thousands are seeking vainly at these "broken chords" to find comfort while the word of the Lord says, "Stand ye in the ways and see and ask for the old paths, where is the good way and walk therein and ye shall find rest for your souls." The stricken hearts in these dark days of sorrow and distress that have found comfort and "the peace that passeth understanding" in their bitterest hour of bereavement did not go to any of the fashionable cults or isms of the day, but to the old, old book with its "come unto Me" and its beautiful promise of "Thus saith the Lord, as one whom his mother comforteth so will I comfort you."

If those who are obsessed with the craze for the strange and new, who hunger for new experiences and would never but come to Christ and accept Him as Saviour they would speedily find that they had an experience that all the philosophies and esoteric religions of the world could never supply. In the words "I accept

Christ as my Saviour" is the key to new desires, new hopes, new ambitions, new joys—in short a new life; "old things have passed away, behold all things have become new." We do not mean by this that a perfect character is immediately imparted, but the whole thought trend and current of life is changed and the seed implanted, which, tended and nurtured by divine grace will grow into "the white flower of a blameless life."

Many there are we know who sneer at conversion, and with all the ingenuity of unbelief try to endeavor to explain it away. But facts are stubborn things to explain away, especially when they are of flesh and blood, and walk the streets "living epistles to be read of all men." Yes, the unanswerable argument for conversion and the reality of the new birth is the changed lives of men and women we daily meet. What other power than the Grace of God can lift a man unspcakably evil from the lowest pit of degradation and shame, make him a respectable member of society, causing old things to pass away in his life and conduct and all things to become new. This is the answer to the sceptic's sneer as to the reality of the new birth. Like the blind man to whom Christ restored his sight every child of God can answer, "One thing I know, that whereas I was blind, now I see." To the honest enquirer after truth who may doubt if these things are so we would say, leave your doubts behind you. Come and see and experience the power of the risen Christ to impart new life and make all things new. Have these lines from the pen of an eminent Scottish divine not value here?

"I have a life with Christ to live,
But ere I live it must I wait
Till learning can clear answer give,
Of this and the book's date?
I have a life in Christ to live,
I have a death in Christ to die,
And must I wait till science give,
All doubts a full reply?"

"Nay rather, while the sea of doubt
Is raging wildly round about,
Questioning of life, and death, and ain,
Let me but catch the book's date?
Thy fold, O Christ, and at Thy feet
Take but the lowest seat,
And hear Thine awful voice repeat,
In gentler accents, heavenly sweet,
Come unto Me and make all things
Believe Me, and be blest."

—J. H. H.

King Apple
Minna Irving.

IN Eden at the dawn of time,
To all the world's regret,
The apple tempted Mother Eve,
And lo! it tempted us yet.
As mellow King of Tomkins red,
And pippins, smooth, invite
The apple-lover passing by
To stop and take a bite.
The Greening and the Baldwin, too,
The rosy Northern Spy,
Bring thoughts of tasty apple-sauce,
And juicy apple pie,
And apple-snow—a dainty dish—
And apple-jelly clear,
And apple-dumplings piping hot,
To all New England ear.

Last year a youth and maiden strolled
Through orchards far from town;
He climbed a tree to shake for her
An apple his hand down.
Now in a cosy city flat,
In wedded bliss they bide,
But every night he carries home
An apple to his bride.
The kiddie on the way to school
An apple likes to munch;
The workman is glad to find
An apple in his lunch.
For lot of all delicious fruits
The sunny seasons bring,
The peach, the plum, the grape, the pear,
The apple is the king.

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\$150.00 offer Prizes
SOLVE THIS PUZZLE

23	8	5	14	-	7	5	18
13	1	14	25	-	9	19	-
4	5	6	3	1	20	5	4
-	1	14	4	-	14	10	20
-	1	-	13	9	14	21	20
5	-	2	5	6	16	18	5

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 - 5th - English Doll Carriage - 10.00
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 - 8th - 100-Word Filler - 10.00
 - 9th - 100-Word Filler - 10.00
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 - 11th - 100-Word Filler - 10.00
 - 12th - 100-Word Filler - 10.00

WHEN WILL THE WAR BE OVER?

Can you answer this question—When will the war be over? Every boy and girl wants to know. You can, if you are able to read this puzzle. The answer is contained within the 48 squares above. What is the answer? Solve it, and valuable prizes await you.

HOW TO SOLVE IT

The above squares hold the answer. It is in one sentence of nine words, containing forty letters. Each letter is represented by a number, and that number is the position of the letter in the alphabet. For instance, A is represented by the figure 1, as it is first in the alphabet, and so on. Now to help you get started, we will tell you that the first letter in the puzzle is "W," because W is the 23rd letter in the alphabet. Get to work and figure out the words in the sentence, and try to find the answer to the great question, "When will the war be over?" It is not easy, but it is worth while trying for.



Send your answer to the following address: THE AUTO-MAN, EVERYWOMAN'S WORLD, Dept. 121 TORONTO, ONT.

Young People's Forum
 Conducted by Marion Dallas.

Old-Fashioned Hallow'e'n Frolics

HALLOWE'EEN seems to be the sentinel standing at the door which closes us in summer and all its joys, yet which points toward the delights of the autumn and frigid winter. It is an anniversary hugely loved by both men and maids, whether or they be upon the threshold of youth, or in its more mature years. Perhaps one reason that Hallow'e'en is so popular, is that it is a night fitly celebrated for romping fun, rather than for more stately festivities; and as grow-ups are all children in their hearts, so they join in the merriment of the occasion with great zest.

The Jack-O-Lantern.

Some people tell us that the lighted Jack-O-Lantern with candles gleaming through slitted eyes and grinning mouth was first invented as a bogie story for the parties; but other authorities aver that it was intended rather to portray the jollity of the occasion. Whichever it was, there will always be Jack-O-Lanterns at every Hallow'e'en; there will always be pyramids of fruit; there will always be shining chestnuts, snowy ripe apples and autumn leaves in the lovely soft colors of gold and scarlet. And who would have it otherwise? What more appropriate decorations could there be for the Hallow'e'en party?

The Hallow'e'en Party.

Of course you want a party for Hallow'e'en. Surely it's just the night for frolics and a party, for the crowd is far better than scarier. And over the community doing silly tricks for fun, and getting blamed for things which they do not. What do you think, parents?

The invitation card and write the following jingle. It is appropriate for either children or grown-ups.

At our house on Thursday night, you will surely see a sight. Ghosts and many goblins, witches too, Are busy preparing fates for you. The hour is eight, don't be late, But come—be brave at any rate.

To Find Partners.

Half the fun of the party is one's partner, but one must take the lad or lass, provided by the fates. Here are some ways to pair off. Have a screen placed in the room. In this room seat all the girls and in an adjoining room, the men. Ask one girl at a time to slip behind the screen, then ask for a volunteer among the boys, who will enter and claim her. Couples remain in the room and the fun till all are paired off.

Matching the glove is another way. Let each girl put on her right glove placing the left in a basket. When all the gloves are deposited, a ghost or witch passes the basket to the men. Each takes a glove and goes in search of his mate.

Still another way is to pass a ball to the ladies one after another. Each must unwind it till a gentleman's name appears on a slip of paper, then pass the ball on to the next lady.

Games of Fate.

Certain games must ever be played, or the night to learn one's fate will pass unappreciated. Always something equal to the plant of the garden, showing the character of the future life partner. A crooked stalk, a short one, a bent one or whatever kind will tell the story, the amount of dirt which clings, indicating the fortune. The number of puffs it takes to blow out a candle tells the years of waiting before marriage. If the young

people are blindfolded, their efforts will be funny.

Fill a small tub with water and provide each guest with a long hat pin. Have in the tub light rolls of white paper for the boys and pink for the girls on which are fortunes. The good and bad. The trick is to stab a roll with a hat pin. When successful, the roll is snatched and read aloud.

"We are tired of bobbing for apples." But did you ever bob for them prepared in this way? In the tub placed at least a dozen red apples. In four of them conceal a ring, a thimble, a button, and a coin. The ring means marriage within a year, but the thimble brings no joy single blessedness. The coin means wealth and the button means that fame comes after hard work.

Fortunes in Pantomime.

For a church social, looking into the future by means of the pantomime would be in-teresting. A caldron is conspicuously placed in the front of the room and when all have assembled, a witch takes her place beside it and very solemnly announces: "Dare any one to learn his fate?" Then let him sit at the caldron vault. And he, anon shall see revealed, "What'er his future days shall be." A candidate for enlightenment accordingly presents himself beside the caldron and the witch asks: "Wouldst thou of thy fate then learn? Dost thou for thy fate learn years?" Upon an affirmative reply the witch further questions: "Though for fear thy cheek grow pale, Will thy purpose never fail?"

After replaying the candidate is required to spell his full name backwards three times, walking around the caldron. Needless to say, this is done to gain time, until the curtain is drawn back and upon a large white sheet a supple scene from the applicant's future life is enacted in shadow pantomime. A peddler with a huge pack upon his back limps painfully across the stage for instance. Among other "figures" similarly enacted are a fruit vender with a push cart, a policeman, a salesman, a nurse bandaging a patient's head, a waitress, a cook, and many others equally as interesting. It is in course the proprietor's art to be ready and the cross questioning of the witch gives time necessary for preparation.

Something to Memorize.

I would like to digress from the thought of Hallow'e'en for a moment and pass along a suggestion which I consider of importance. A short time ago I attended a meeting at which nearly 3,000 people were present. The song "O Canada" was announced and I was one of the dozen young people who could sing even the first verse through correctly. The thought came to me that it is high time that we as Canadians should come to memory our national hymn. Here is the first or name and I trust every reader will commit it to memory at once: O Canada, our fathers' land of old. Thy brow is crowned with leaves of red and gold, the banner of the cross. Beneath the shaft of the holy cross Thy children own their birth. No stains thy glorious annals gloss. Since valor shields thy hearth; Almighty God, on thee we call. Defend our rights, forefend this free nation's thrall. Defend our rights, forefend this nation's thrall.

A cream sauce, made of a pint of milk, spoonful butter, tablespoonful flour, well cooked, seasoned with salt and spoonful onion juice, is poured over a platter of dry toast, is a tasty supper dish. Serve left-over vegetables as grain in ramkins covered with white sauce, sprinkled with cheese and browned in the oven.

The Blue Checkered Apron
(Concluded from page 14.)

feels a sort of personal interest in the bunions. The Deacon was wondering whether you couldn't do the job for 'em, as an accommodation. "Ma paused, but continued, "I told him I didn't know's you'd feel to or not—"

"Why yes," Pa considered the matter thoughtfully. "I'd just as soon do it as not, Ma—if they can't find any body else."

No tremor in Ma's face told her knowledge of his secret. For aught he might divine, Ma had never seen the crisp white pine shaving dangling from the pocket of his "Prince Albert." Her wise eyes, watching him benignly, gave no hint.

Over her cutting of the pie Ma Potts nodded across the table to Pa, the parent-like creeping once more across her old face, gentling her old voice.

"I been thinking, Pa," she said shyly, "that little Joey wasn't accustomed to seein' us sittin' around, dressed up an' all. Likely he wouldn't recognize us that way." She paused and laughed a little, softly, before happily concluding, "After all, I guess you 'n' me are the sort of folks that blue-checked gingham shirts and aprons are becomin' to, Pa!"

Those who are prone to neuralgia and rheumatism will find relief by adding a little oil of turpentine to the warm bath.

Left-over vegetables are good used for vegetable soup.

Pictures
from Home
Maintain
the Morale
As seen by the
RED CROSS

W. Frank Parsons, director general of the Bureau of Civilian Relief, is just home from France and has a word to say about those letters from home.

"It is very important," he says, "to keep the home a living reality to those boys over there. Write your letters regularly and frequently, giving complete news."

"This serial story of home life should be illustrated with plenty of snapshots and pictures. News and frequent pictures of children are peculiarly important."

—From an interview published in the *Lake Division News of the American Red Cross.*

As seen by the
Y. M. C. A.

"There are two things the soldiers always carry with them; photographs of the home folks and letters from the 'home folks.' The pictures, often with a small Testament, are always in that breast pocket over the heart."

—Charles F. Whitaker, an active Y. M. C. A. worker in France, in the *American Magazine.*

Canadian
Kodak Co., Limited
Toronto, Canada.

COOK'S CORNER

Corn Flour Bread

TWO and one-half pounds standard flour, one-half pound corn flour, one tablespoon brown sugar, two tablespoons salt, one-half oz. yeast, one tablespoon fat, three cups of water. This should produce four and one-half pounds of bread.

Barley Flour Bread.

Five and two-thirds cups wheat flour, one and one-third cups barley flour, two cups milk and water, one cake of compressed yeast, two tablespoons sugar, two tablespoons fat, two teaspoons salt. This should make two loaves.

Rice Yeast Bread.

Eight cups standard flour, seven cups boiled rice, one-half cup milk and water, one-quarter cup warm water (for yeast), one-half cake compressed yeast, four teaspoons sugar, four teaspoons fat, and one-half teaspoon salt. When ready for the pans will look like a stiff drop batter. The quantities mentioned make two loaves.

Old-Fashioned Potato Bread.

Boil three pounds of peeled potatoes in sufficient water to cover well. Mash them and add a tablespoon each of melted butter or substitute, salt and sugar. Soften two yeast cakes in one cup of tepid skim milk (or use one cup home made yeast) add the potatoes after they have cooled. Stir in two and one-half cups wheat flour. Beat well and set to rise in a warm place (85 degrees) until light. It will take between three and four hours. When light add enough flour to knead, half rye, half wheat, or whole wheat. Knead well, set to rise until double in quantity. Cut into loaves, knead lightly, place in greased pans, or stand in warm place for one hour, or until light, and bake fifty minutes. If biscuits are wanted make them up when you shape your loaves, and when light bake for 20 minutes. If you want them extra good add one egg, one-fourth cup sugar. This quantity should make three good loaves and a pan of biscuits.

Potato Biscuits.

One cup mashed potatoes, two cups flour, four teaspoons baking powder, one teaspoon salt, two tablespoons vegetable fat, one-half cup liquid (one-half milk and one-half water). Mix and sift the flour, baking powder and salt. Add the potatoes and mix well. Using two knives cut in the center of the mixture add the liquid gradually to make a soft dough. Turn out on a bread board and roll or pat lightly until one-half to three-quarter inch in thickness. Cut biscuits with round cutter, brush over with milk and bake in a hot oven 15-20 minutes.

One Loaf Recipe.

Pare and slice thin enough potatoes to make two cupsful, cover with boiling water and boil until tender. Press through sieve and add water in which they were boiled. Cool to lukewarm. Dissolve one-quarter of a yeast cake in one-quarter cup tepid water, add to potato, also one tablespoon sugar, one and one-half teaspoons salt, one cup sifted flour. This may be wheat, whole wheat, or rye and wheat. Beat the mixture well and stir in gradually another cup of flour. Turn out on molding board, adding more flour if necessary; knead well for about five minutes, place in greased bowl, let stand in warm place until double in bulk. Potato bread rises quickly, so do not leave it too long. When light, knead into loaf, put in greased pan, rise to double its bulk. Bake 50 minutes in moderate oven. When baked rub crust with shortening and do not cover until cool.

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ACTIVE SERVICE
CHOCOLATE
For our Heroes—



At times during heavy bombardment the army commissariat becomes so disorganized that ordinary food is unprocureable for days.

During such times as this the value of a convenient and concentrated food that may be carried and handled easily, cannot be over-estimated.

Active Service Chocolate answers all the requirements of such a food. It is the most nourishing and wholesome chocolate manufactured. If you are unable to obtain this chocolate in your locality, write us, we will see that you get it.

Sold in 5c. and 25c. sizes.



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To cure use Fleming's Fistula and Prol Evil Cure. Easy and simple. Cures the oldest cases. Money refunded if it ever fails. Write for copy of Fleming's Wet Pocket Vet. Advisory. Sent FREE on request.

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CILSON MFG. CO. Ltd.
737 York St., GUELPH, Ont.

SMALL QUANTITY STATIONERY—

100 sheets of letter paper 8 x 11; 100 envelopes—printed with name and address and business; in Ontario 22.25; other provinces extra postage 25c.—Cash with order.—Farmers' Printery, Beaverton, Ont.

WANTED: by married man, position as hordman, 11 years' experience with Holsteins. Capable of handling cows on east. Apply Box 40, Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, Ont.

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Remember, it's the CLOTH in your overalls that gets the wear. Ask for overalls made of **LOOK FOR THE ROOF** back of the cloth to be the genuine. We are makers of cloth only. Your dealer can supply you.

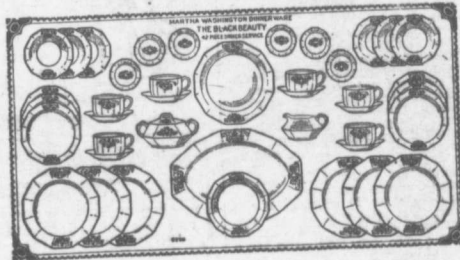
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Why Use a Tractor?

(Continued from page 13.)

International Harvester Co. of America.

The farmer should buy a tractor both for the purpose of saving labor and for reasons of practical economy. With a tractor adapted to his farm, one man, if necessary, can operate a farm of 100 acres, or even more, satisfactorily with the aid of a tractor and tractor drawn implements, except in time of harvest, silo filling, etc., when rush work is necessary. The release of five acres of his land for every horse released from service is a strong argument why the farmer should use a tractor. Furthermore, by deeper plowing and better cultivation, he can very materially increase the yield of his acreage.—*La Crosse Tractor Company.*

The strongest general arguments or facts in favor of a farmer should buy a tractor are as follows:

1. By using a tractor a farmer can get his crops in at the proper time and in a much shorter time and with less labor difficulties than with the use of horses and men. This insures better crops.
2. A farmer can till the ground deeper and better and more thoroughly with one operation of the tractor than can be done with horses, thus again contributing to large crop yields.
3. His investment is considerably less in power farming equipment and he has not the worries incident to procuring labor, horses, feed, etc.
4. At the height of the season when the weather is hot and quick work is necessary, in order to save a crop or the like, a tractor may be worked 24 hours a day. This certainly is a tremendous advantage to farmers.
5. When plowing or other work is extremely hard and the weather is too hot to get much work out of horses, the tractor will go right along tilling deeper, faster and better.
6. Aside from these the farmer has at his command an ideal belt power suited for almost any sort of work. In other words, a tractor is a portable power unit supplying its own pull for traction work and for working itself to places where its belt power may be needed. The tractor is here to stay and it only remains for the manufacturers to educate the farmer as to its uses, in the meantime perfecting the design, material and efficiency of the tractors. It might also be said here that a good many tractor manufacturers have now reached the point in design, construction, material and efficiency quite abreast of the very latest developments in automotive engineering.—*Wallis Tractor Co.*

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.

Price of Condensed Milk

Is the price fixed for condensed milk, in the same way, as it is for cheese? If so, by whom? What is the price paid per case for condensed milk by the Allied Governments' Purchasing Commission in Canada? In the United States? Has the Dominion of Canada a representative as a member of the Allied Governments' Purchasing Commission? If so, who and by whom appointed?—*H. Dundas Co., Ontario.*

There has been no agreement to purchase the entire surplus of condensed milk at a uniform price, as in the case of cheese. There is no "fixing" of price in the strict sense of the term, in either case. It is simply an agreement to purchase. Condensed milk is purchased by this Commission from time to time at prices agreed upon for each purchase. The price

being paid for September delivery is \$6.70 per case f.o.b. Montreal. There is no price fixed in the United States for condensed milk. The Allied Provisions Export Commission purchase from time to time in the open market.

If by the "Allied Government Purchasing Commission," your correspondent means the Allied Provisions Export Commission, the reply is that Canada has no representative on that Commission. It is a Purchasing Commission, not a Selling Commission.—*Dairy Produce Commission, per Thos. M. Todd.*

A Dairyman Fined

A CASE of interest to dairymen was tried recently at Cornwall, Ont., when L. A. Ellis, of Winchester, pleaded guilty to making cheese which had been manufactured from milk to which skim milk had been added, and selling it without its being branded as skim cheese. The

court imposed a fine of \$20 and costs. The minimum fine for such an offence is \$10, and the maximum \$30. The cheese was first detected at Montreal. It was later branded as skim milk cheese and sold as such. The prosecution was made by Inspector D. J. Cameron, of the Dominion Dairy Division.

Dairy Instruction Notes

THE official cheese grader at Montreal and the cheese factory inspectors of Eastern Ontario are now working hand-in-hand for the improvement of local conditions which interfere with the production of the finest grade of cheese. When cheese grades under finest, Mr. Burgess at Montreal, immediately communicates with the dairy instructor of the affected district. The instructor immediately visits the factory in question and helps the maker in locating the trouble and overcoming it. We are informed that the percentage of com-

plaints for the territory west of Kingston is very small; in some syndicates there are not more than a couple of factories that have made second grade cheese this year. In some of the more easterly sections, however, there are syndicates that have a string of complaints every week. The instruction is the same in all cases. Wherein lies the difficulty?

The cost of dairy instruction and inspection in Ontario is considerable. A few years ago critics who believed that it was largely waste of money, were numerous. Now these critics are seldom heard from. "If you could go out and hear what instructors say at factories when conditions are not right you would have a better opinion of dairy instruction," remarked one of the Eastern Ontario instructors when a mild criticism was advanced in our hearing recently. The critic admitted that he had never been to the factory along with an instructor.

Get Back to Nature

Abandon cares and business worries. The length and breadth of Canada calls you. Bury yourself in the depths of her forests and enjoy the ideal holiday for the care-worn business man

Pack up the kit. Hit the trail to the silent places where big game abounds. And be sure

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is in the old duffle bag. It's the one sure way of making the trip a success.

Dominion Ammunition is made for use in Canada—tested to every action and to every shooting condition.

Big game hunters find Dominion Metallics the most accurate and dependable for big game. Make your big game trip a success by using Dominion in your rifle.

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Montreal, Canada

The Victory Loan and Farm Prices

Prices of Canada's farm products are fixed, in a large measure, by the demand in Great Britain.

The price of all is governed by the price of the part exported.

Canada has a big surplus of food to export.

It is of prime importance to Canada that the market for that surplus be maintained.

To the farmer, it is of vital importance.

To-day Canada can export only as much of her produce as she can finance. Why is this? Because Britain and her allies must buy where they can get credit. Canada then, must pay the farmers for their produce and turn that produce over to the Allies on credit. Or lose her export market. If Canada cannot pay the bills, the surplus farm produce will stay in Canada—unsold.

Last year's crop was financed by the Victory Loan 1917. Canada borrowed from her people enough money to give Britain the credit she needed. The result was that every Canadian farmer had a market at good prices for his entire crop.

This year's crop must be financed in the same way—by the Victory Loan 1918.

Victory Bonds are, as every shrewd investor knows, an investment of the highest class. The interest rate is good and the payments regular. The security is undoubted and the bonds may be readily turned into cash in case of need.

But—to the farmer Victory Bonds have an even greater importance for in addition to being an investment they will maintain a market at good prices for the crop he now has to sell.

It is therefore, to the interest of every farmer to buy Victory Bonds, to influence his neighbors to buy and to spare no effort to make the Victory Loan 1918 an overwhelming success.

Be ready to buy Victory Bonds

Issued by Canada's Victory Loan Committee
in Co-operation with the Minister of Finance
of the Dominion of Canada.

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Home Curing of Pork

(Continued from page 2)
three-fourth salt and a quart of water or hot lard put in to prevent scorching before the grease is brought out. Keep the brine over a moderate fire until the cracklings are brown and light enough to float, stirring frequently to prevent burning. Allow to cool slightly and strain through a muslin cloth into a suitable receptacle. Occasional stirring while it is cooling tends to whiten it as does one ounce of soda to 25 pounds of fat.

Head Cheese.

Remove the brain, eyes, ears, snout and skin and cut off most of the fat for lard. Soak over night, then clean off blood and dirt and boil until the meat easily leaves the bones. Draw

off the liquor, retaining a part for future use, remove the bone and chop the meat fine with a knife, cover with the liquor and boil it slowly for 15 to 20 minutes. It is seasoned with salt and pepper just before being removed from the fire. Pour it into shallow vessels, cover with a cheese cloth and weight it down to make it firm. When cold it may be served in thin slices.

Scrapple.

This has long been a well known article of food in many parts of the country and is now served in some of the hotels. It is made just as head cheese until the bones are removed and the meat chopped when all the liquor is added and it is returned to the stove and brought to a boil. Corn meal is now stirred in until it is as thick as ordinary mush. It must be constantly stirred for 15 minutes to prevent lumping, after which it is boiled slowly for one hour. When it is done, pour it into shallow dish. When cold it is sliced thin, fried and served with maple syrup.

Pickled Pigs' Feet and Snouts.

Shave and clean the parts well, then soak in brine for four to six days. Cook for a short time, place the pieces in a stone jar and cover with a hot, spiced vinegar. A good spicing is bay leaves, whole cloves and a small amount of red pepper. They may be served either cold or fried.

Ad Talk

BACK ON THE JOB.

I HAVE just been off on a holiday. It was not a hunting trip, nor did I wander amid the bright lights of the big city.

My holiday lasted just ten days and it was spent back on the farm, trying to do "my bit" in disposing of the corn crop. Possibly, I enjoyed that holiday as much as any I have experienced. There is a sort of satisfaction in being really busy on a day and hear the hum of the machinery, and in being able to clamber aboard the back of the quietest of the horses and with heel chain rattling, and beat and crawl away to bed, there to sleep the sleep of the just. Then you feel as though you really were accomplishing something.

But that wasn't what I started out to say. There are other matters in the general scheme of farm life which are just as important as silo filling, and to which the attention of live stock farmers in general will be more directed during the coming months. During that holiday we passed from summer to autumn, and now I am back at my desk with nothing but the joys of the holiday but happy memories and tired bones. I am glad to be back on the farm, field during those few days I missed in a matter of conjecture, but I may say right here, that I am now BACK ON THE JOB all loaded up with plans for the fall and winter campaign in the service of the dairy farmers of Canada.

In the first place, while I have been on a holiday, Farm and Dairy has not been still in the game right in the old score. And what is more are coming out this season bigger and better and stronger than ever before. We are able to champion the cause of the dairy farmers and better able to serve them more completely. Last year's work has been merely preliminary for a still greater service to Canada's dairymen during the year to come. CANADA'S NATIONAL DAIRY MAGAZINE apparently is really coming into its own.

What we want is seen during the coming season is better markets for live stock, better prices, more new breeders in all better satisfied buyers and better satisfied sellers. In other words, a real boom in the whole dairy business. To accomplish these ends there must be and the dairy farmer and dairy farmer's club cooperators between dairy farmers and the press more worthy of the cooperation of dairy men than Farm and Dairy. By cooperating with us for the accomplishment of these ends you are making no mistake.

For various reasons the "Ad. Talk" column has not been every week plain to let. However, from this issue our usage will be every week our little message will be going to the live stock breeders of Canada. Watch this column. Now we are all set for a good start. Let us make the coming season a real hummer.

C. G. MCKILLICAN,

Live Stock Representative Farm and Dairy, Peterboro', Ont.

P. S.—Don't forget to send us in your ad dates. Send them in EARLY. It costs you nothing and saves your space from conflicting with some other fellow's.

AUCTION SALE
—OF—
PURE-BRED STOCK

Under instructions from the Minister of Agriculture there will be held at the

Ontario Agricultural College GUELPH, ONTARIO

—ON—

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1918

A public sale of sample breeding stock belonging to the Ontario Government and comprising Scotch Shorthorn, Aberdeen Angus, Holstein, Jersey and Ayrshire cattle; Yorkshire and Berkshire sows, and

FOR CATALOGUE APPLY TO W. Toole or A. Leitch, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Ont.

THE OLD SUMMER HILL FARM

The home of the highest priced Canadian bred Oxford ram ever sold in Canada, sold to a Missouri man for \$300. We have for sale 250 Oxford ewes from 3 to 5 years old, 65 selected yr. to 2 yr. rams for show or breeding purposes, 100 rams and 100 ewe lambs of superior quality and a limited supply of ewes fitted for show purposes. Just sold a show flock to H. S. Currie, of Castor, Alta., which won 1st on aged ewe, 1st on yr. ewe, 1st on ewe lamb, Champion ewe and Reserve, 1st on flock competing against two flocks from Ontario. They were Pure Jersey sires of the best breeding, and recorded, young boars and sows ready to wean at moderate prices.

Address all Correspondence to

Peter Arkell, Bus. Mg., Box 454, Teeswater, Ont.

Man Wanted

Unmarried preferred, who understands and is able to take full charge of a large herd of pure-bred Holstein cattle; must be good dry-land milker and exhibition. I am prepared to give a certain amount of the exhibition money as premiums, besides regular wages; will pay high wages to right party. P. PALLESEN, Bay Hill Dairy and Stock Farm - CALGARY, ALTA.

FOR SALE

Two Registered Percheron Stallions Two or three years old. Owner obliged to sell on account of his ill health Apply to P. W. BROWN, - 599 Homewood Ave., PETERBORO, ONT.

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

Write for free cans when ready to ship.

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NEVERSLIP Red Tip Calks. Ensure STRONG EVEN PULLING ON ICY ROADS. No Farmer can afford to risk being a reliable horse through falls on icy roads when safety is an ever-present consideration. RED TIP CALKS insure safety to horses and avoid the expense of shoeing. The Neverslip Calks are made in Canada.

SEEDS BOUGHT Highest Prices Paid for Fancy Red Clover-Alsike, Alfalfa-Timothy, and Pure Seed Grain. Send Samples, State Quantity and Price. WM. RENNIE CO., Limited 125 Adelaide St. East - Toronto, Ont.

GUILD'S SUMMER SALE! 6000 choice yearling hens and 300 yearling cock birds in high demand. Bred-to-order Wyandottes, Rocks, Reds and Leghorns. 1918 Mating List gives full particulars of all this stock. Write us your wants to-day! Our 284 Page Kind L. R. Guild, Box 76, Rockwood, Ont.

125 Acres, Equipped, \$2,300 Buildings Worth Over \$3,000. Considered best bargain ever listed in this file section, on good road, 600 feet to state road, mail delivered twice daily. Machine-worked, dark loam fields, meadows cutting 20 tons hay, 20 acres, wire-fenced, spring-watered pasture, estimated 200 cords hardwood, 200 cords spruce pulp, variety fruit, equipped sugar orchard, food 10-crop house, food 60-foot basement barn, wagon, poultry houses, etc. 3 near-by farms united at \$15,000, \$20,000. 77-year-old owner to sell at once includes 1 cow, pig, hens, plow, harrow, mowing machine, horse rake, wagon, harness, tools, hay, potatoes, apples, etc. above stock, etc. \$2,800 gets all, only \$1,000 over cash needed. Details page 76. Strout's Fall Farm Catalogue of this wonderful bargain and others, ready with stock, tools, crops; copy free. E. A. STROUT FARM AGENCY Dept. 3, 150 Nassau Street, New York, N.Y.

St. Hyacinthe, Que. Oct. 5—Cheese sold at 84c cents.

Table with columns for animal types (Heavy steers, Butcher steers, etc.) and prices. Includes 'LIVE STOCK' and 'A falling off in the Ontario and Western shipments' section.

Wakelah Beauty 2nd, 4766; 6,641 lbs. milk, 267 lbs. fat, 4.08 per cent fat, 237 lbs. Western Fuel Co.

THE COLLEGE SALE OF BREEDING STOCK. At the annual sale of pure-bred stock to be held at the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Thursday, October 17th, there will be offered an attractive selection from the well-known herd and flock at that institution.

Choice Ayrshire Herd 8 Females - FOR SALE - 1 Bull

Two of the females are mature cows, one with an official yearly record. There are three four-year-olds, one a first prize cow at Halifax last fall, Armour, R. of P. over 20,000 lbs. milk in one year.

Also My Herd Sire 4 Years Old a son of Flavia 3rd of Ottawa, and sired by Monarch of Tangleywood, who is a son of Primrose of Tangleywood, with over 16,000 lbs. milk in one year, them up. This is a splendid opportunity for anyone wishing to buy a small herd and to start right in with something real good. Pedigrees and prices upon application.

H. A. Stewart, Shubencadie, N.S.

ELMCREST AYRSHIRES. Herd Sire—Glenhurst Torrs Master, sired by Lesmanook Comet; young bulls, call or write for prices.

PLEASANT VIEW AYRSHIRES. Young calves, either sex; several from R. O. P. cows. It will pay to come and see or write for prices if wanting anything in choice Ayrshires.

SPRUCHURR AYRSHIRES AND YORKSHIRES. We have 5 grand bull calves from high-testing dams. They are 4 and 5 months & sows.

LAKESIDE AYRSHIRES. A choice selection of young bulls for sale from Record of Performance dams, imported and Canadian bred. Sires: Auchenshain Sea Foam (Imp.), 3757; many times grand champion. Fairfield Mainland Triumph (Imp.), 5117; a son of the noted Hobbsland Perfect Piece. Write for catalogue.

YORKSHIRE HOGS OF BEST WINNING STRAINS. Choice stock for all ages, bred and raised to breed; young stock, both sexes from suckers up. Good growth; fellows of good type and breeding. Nearly all write for prices. JAMES DUGG & SONS (Woodbridge, C.P.R., Concord, G.T.R.), EDGEBLEY, ONT.

THE EDGELEY CHAMPION HERD OF JERSEYS. Write us about your next herd sire. We now have sons of our present herd sire, of Edgeley's Bright Prince, who is a son of Canada's champion butter cow, Sunbeam we have. We are pleased to show our herd at all times.

His 2 Nearest Dams Average 38.82. His dam, sire's dam, grand sire's dam and grand grand sire's dam, average 38.69 lbs. butter in seven days, and over 110 lbs. milk in one day, which is not equaled by any other bull in Canada.

Highland Lake Farms For Sale—Two extra good (30 lb.) thirty pound bulls ready for heavy service. Priced to sell. Also younger ones by a son of May Echo Sylvia.

Brookdale Stock Farm OFFERS. Four very choice registered Holstein cows, to freshen before December 1st, all good, large straight cows in good condition. Price, \$500, at Phillipsville, Ont.

AYRSHIRE COWS AND HEIFERS THAT HAVE QUALIFIED IN R.O.P. FROM AUG. TO SEPT. 23.

Table listing various Ayrshire cows and heifers with their R.O.P. records, including names like 'D'APPOHILL of Lakeside, 35186; 16,677 lbs. milk, 573 lbs. fat, 3.64 per cent fat'.

While there are no pure-bred dairy farmers of this province, the sale of bull calves of choice individuality and yearly lines. These are sired by Hillcrest Rawwood O.A.C. '20 record of 29,248 lbs. milk and 819 lbs. butter.

REGISTERED HOLSTEINS \$100 Choice Bull Calf FOR FULL SERVICE. Write to-day for extended pedigrees. LYNN RIVER STOCK FARM, 1600 Hwy. 4, Ont.

THE L. M. KENNEDY SALE. THE dispersion of Holsteins which was held by Mr. L. M. Kennedy was attended by Mr. L. M. Kennedy, was attended by Mr. L. M. Kennedy, was attended by Mr. L. M. Kennedy.

