

FARM AND DAIRY & RURAL HOME

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Peterboro, Ont., Nov. 25, 1915



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FARM AND DAIRY

& RURAL HOME



We Welcome Practical Progressive Ideas.

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

Vol. XXXIV

PETERBORO, ONT., NOVEMBER 25, 1915

No. 47

How the Farmers Met the Business Interests

What the Business Men Proposed and What the Farmers Did—A Full Report of the Recent Conference in Winnipeg.

H. BRONSON COWAN, MANAGING DIRECTOR, THE RURAL PUBLISHING COMPANY, LIMITED

In last week's issue of Farm and Dairy I gave a brief outline of the meeting which was held in Winnipeg on November 10th between men representing the leading business interests of the west and farmers representing the four provinces of Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Fuller particulars of this meeting should prove interesting to the farmers of Ontario and the east who now are beginning to play an important part in national affairs through their connection with the United Farmers of Ontario, and through it again with the Canadian Council of Agriculture.

As stated in last week's issue, the farmers had the best of the conference. This was because they understood the situation better than did the business men and because they knew what they wanted and intended to get it. They felt also, that they were not asking for anything unreasonable and, therefore, pressed their case with all the more confidence.

The business men made the mistake of underestimating the farmers. For the most part they represented banks, loan and mortgage associations, trust companies, implement dealers and similar organizations that are in the habit of loaning money to farmers. Thus they have naturally come to the conclusion, at least many of them, that farmers as a class are hard up and constantly in need of assistance from the business interests.

They appeared to fail to recognize that there are thousands of well-to-do farmers in the four provinces mentioned who are not dependent upon anybody but themselves. Furthermore, these farmers, during the past few years, have launched and developed extensive business enterprises of their own which already are becoming to be recognized as being amongst the largest business undertakings in the country. Last year, for instance, the Grain Growers' Grain Co., of Winnipeg, through its own operations and the operations of a subsidiary company, the Grain Growers' Export Company handled millions of dollars worth of goods and showed profits of over \$600,000, while The Saskatchewan Cooperative Elevator Company showed profits of \$133,745. These enterprises have developed, in such men as T. A. Crear, of The Grain Growers' Grain Co.; C. A. Dunning, of The Saskatchewan Cooperative Elevator Company and J. J. Musselman, of The Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, men who are capable of holding their own with the best business men of the country. Other leaders produced by the farmers include such men as Hon. George Langley, of Saskatchewan, a farmer who is now one of the leading members of the Saskatchewan Provincial Cabinet; James Speakman, the President

of the United Farmers of Alberta, who has a wide knowledge of public matters in Europe as well as in this country; J. A. Maharg, of Moose Jaw, Sask.; R. C. Henders, of Culross, Man.; R. McKenzie, secretary of The Manitoba Grain Growers' Association; J. J. Morrison, secretary of The United Farmers of Ontario and others whose long experience in public matters have qualified them admirably to lead the farmers' movement which is now taking such deep root in this country.

Discoveries by the Farmers

Since the farmers of the west, and now in Ontario as well, have commenced to buy and sell their own supplies to the extent, in the aggregate, of millions of dollars a year, they have begun to make some important discoveries. They have found for instance, the heavy burdens that are laid on farmers by means of protective tariffs. This they have discovered through having to pay the tariff duties on goods they have imported. They have found also what it costs to handle and ship their grain, and therefore have learned something of the profits the milling interests and the transportation interests have been making out of the handling of their products and supplies. Thus a free trade tendency has sprung up in the west among the farmers, who are now demanding many reforms which the business interests view with more or less alarm.

A Conference Desired.

The change that thus has been brought about in conditions in the west is beginning to be felt, even if not fully recognized, by the business interests. Of late a growing desire has been evident on their part to get in closer touch with the farmers. Not understanding this new type of farmer and being familiar for the most part only with that class of farmers who come to them seeking for financial assistance, it has been natural for them to conclude that the best way for them to get in touch with the farmer was by offering to help him in such ways as might lie within their power.

Several months ago the business men of Winnipeg and the west, largely under the leadership of Mr. Vere C. Brown, inspector in western Canada for the Canadian Bank of Commerce, which conducts the banking operations of the Canadian Northern Railway, began to hold meetings to discuss what was to be done to assist the farming interests in the west. Growing out of these meetings a long memorandum was prepared, suggesting ways in which they thought the business and farming interests might cooperate for the advancement of agriculture. Considering that they did not understand the class of men

they were dealing with, the business men were really very tactful and sincere in all their proposals. Feeling sure that they could not agree on tariff matters, transportation problems and similar issues, they suggested that all such questions should be held in abeyance. They proposed, however, that a committee of one hundred should be formed, to be composed half of business men and half of farmers, and empowered to deal with other matters which they considered of importance.

What the Business Interests Proposed

Among the matters which the business men proposed should be discussed were, first, subjects relating to increased production and the marketing of the farmers' products and second, interest and freight rates and the cost of the goods and services which the farmer has to buy. It was suggested that as these latter matters were likely to be controversial in character, it was probable that they could not be discussed with advantage at such a conference. In other words, while it was not so stated, it was intimated that as many of the goods the farmer has to buy are protected by high tariff walls, thereby increasing their cost to the farmer, and as the business interests do not want to see the tariff walls interfered with, it would be just as well if the farmers would agree not to discuss such matters in order that it would be possible for those present to agree on other matters. In the same way it was intimated that because the milling interests in Canada want to have the right to grind the grain of the western farmers without having to meet the competition of the milling interests of the States, therefore the advisability of opening the American markets to Canadian wheat (which the farmers of the west estimate would mean \$10,000,000 this year alone to them), could not be discussed. For the same reason because the railway companies of Canada want to carry the grain and other products and supplies of the western farmers without competition from the railways of the States freight rates and such matters should be deferred from consideration.

Suggested Reforms

The subjects which it was suggested might be discussed were the following:

1st. That implement concerns and country retailers should be discouraged from extending "excessive and indiscriminate credit" to farmers and instead induced to offer greater inducements for cash payments. It was further suggested that the banks might be induced to arrange with the farmers to give them whatever credit they might

(Continued on page 6.)

The Feeding of the Herd

THE best proof of the ability of a dairy farmer is found right on his own farm. Unless he has been able to make his cows give him a good living, improve his farm, and pay a reasonable dividend on the investment, he is in no position to advise his fellow-dairymen as to how they should conduct their own herds. Jas. Hotson, of Oxford Co., Ont., the development of whose splendid herd of pure-bred and grade Holsteins was described in a recent issue of Farm and Dairy, answers the test for dairy ability, and his feeding methods will, therefore, commend themselves to his fellow-dairymen.

"There is no time when a cow should be fed more carefully than just before and for a few days after freshening," remarked Mr. Hotson to an editor of Farm and Dairy. "More than half theudder troubles come at this time, and in almost all cases bad udders are due to b ad feeding. Six years or more ago I had a heifer with a badly swollen udder, but that is the only case with which I have had to contend in many years. Before the cow calves, I am careful not to feed heavily, and for the first week after calving I feed lightly and then increase gradually. I hold back particularly in grain feeding. I would rather be under feeding a cow at this time than over feeding. Another point of management I would mention is this: Do not milk the cow out dry for at least two or three days after freshening. The time-honored practice is to strip the cow out clean. We used to do it, but we have quit. It is much better for the cow to milk out only partially at first."

Corn a Great Standby

Practically all of the feed grown on Mr. Hotson's 155-acre farm is fed to the live stock on the farm, most of it going to the dairy cattle. Corn is one of the great standbys. The silo, built many years ago, is one of the old-fashioned rectangular kind, 12x15 feet and 30 feet high. This silo is built of concrete. The hay is a mixture of clover and timothy, the timothy being added more as an insurance of a crop than because of the esteem in which it is held as a cow feed. Mangels and turnips are also grown and are valued chiefly as conditioners. In addition to feeding all of the products of his own farm, Mr. Hotson buys concentrates.

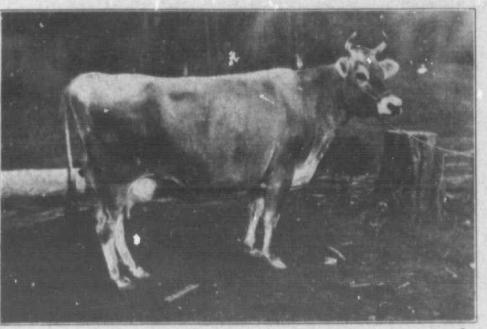
"If one is going to keep well-bred dairy cows, he might as well plan to feed them," is the way in which Mr. Hotson states the case. "Our older cows and heavier milkers get six to seven pounds of chop and two pounds of oil cake each day. The heifers and poor milkers are fed a little less grain."

Order of Feeding

"We first feed the ensilage and then feed the chop on the ensilage. Then comes milking. This is followed up with what hay the cows will eat and mangels. The milch cows get hay at noon and at night the feeding practice is the same as in the morning. If the oats run out, we buy bran. I like to have oil cake to feed, however, whether we have oats or not. I have been feed-

ing it for several years, and oil cake has always given good results.

"In feeding our calves we are up against the same problem as all other farmers who send milk to the cheese factory—lack of skim milk. In recent years, however, our factory has been making butter during the winter, thus being a market for our milk all the year. During part of the year, therefore, we now have skim milk, and for this reason I prefer to have the cows freshen in



Another British Columbia Cup Winner in the R.O.P. Test. Bull's Lassie captured for her owner, A. H. Menzies, of Pender Island, the cup going to the highest place for a British Columbia Jersey in R.O.P. work. Her year's record was 10,777 lbs. of milk, and 973 lbs. of fat.

the fall or early winter. We are then able to give the calves a good start on skim milk. In any case, they are fed whole milk for six weeks, during a part of which time they are gradually changed over to skim milk or whey, as the case may be. As soon as the calves are old enough, they are fed grain, but we do not ask them to depend much on grain feed until a few months old."

Calf Rearing Without Milk By "Herdman"

STRICLY speaking, I have raised only one calf without milk. More strictly speaking, I did not raise it; the poor little creature died when a few months old. In this article, however, I am using the phrase in its generally accepted meaning; that is, from the standpoint of the farmer who sells whole milk and does not wish to feed milk at all after the first few weeks. I prefer to raise calves on skim milk until they are five or six months old, but in several cases I have had to do without skim milk, and although at a disadvantage, have succeeded in raising good calves. Such feeding, however, calls for exceptional care and good judgment. It must be regarded altogether as an artificial method and much more difficult of success than when Nature's own food—milk—is available.

The plan that I have always followed is to wean almost immediate-

ly and start the calf drinking its mother's milk from a pail. At two weeks old, or three weeks if the calf is not perfectly strong and healthy, I would withdraw one to two pints of its mother's milk and substitute gruel, which I made from the patent calf feeds and carefully followed the directions sent out by the manufacturer. These manufacturers have made a special study of the method of feeding calves, and as they wish their meals to give good results, their instructions are worth following. At six to seven weeks old, the new milk is dispensed with altogether. The change from new milk to gruel must be made very gradually or the calf will be upset. At seven weeks old, in addition to its supply of gruel, the calf should have been taught to eat a little mixture of oil cake and ground oats, but mostly oil cake. From this age it should have good hay ad libitum. Let me emphasize again the value of the cake. The unnatural food that the calf is getting puts a great strain on its digestion, and nothing will alleviate it so well as oil cake. At the end of four to six months, the gruel may be omitted, depending on the strength of the calf. In the meantime the supply of grain has been increased, oats and bran occupying an increasingly important place, the quantity of oil cake practically remaining stationary. At six months the calf will be eating a good quantity of hay, also of silage and roots.

Avoid Digestion

"While all along the calf must be given almost an unrestricted diet (I mean unrestricted in quantity), the attendant must take care not to overdo him, so that his digestion becomes impaired, as nothing is more unsightly to a trained eye than a calf suffering from indigestion, easily diagnosed by the blown-out appearance, thin back and pinched expression in the face. The gruel should be continued until the calf is at least four or five months old, and longer if possible. Besides care being taken in feeding, there are a few other points to be attended to.

"For one, the pens must be kept thoroughly clean and an ample bed of wheat straw given the calves. Also the calves should be allowed a little exercise daily, either in a yard or meadow, and if it is autumn or winter they should be out when the sun is strongest, while in the heat of the summer the late afternoon or early morning is the best time to choose.

"Perhaps the most important thing of all is to keep the pails and utensils with which the calves are fed scrupulously clean. They should be scalded daily. A lump of rock salt in the ma-

(Continued on page 6.)



A British Columbia Cup Winner in Record of Performance Work.

Beauty of Willow End, produced under R.O.P. supervision, 9,865 lbs. of milk and 485 lbs. of fat in the year. This entitled her owner, W. M. Bancroft, of Chilliwack, to the silver cup in the British Columbia Cup competition. —Courtesy B. C. Dairymen's Association.

Most of us waste enough time for self-education. If you will seize those moments do we shape our destiny—Selected.

KNOWLEDGED by human endeavor who have a broad knowledge of the work in progress. Did you ever hear what a grasp bearing upon it. The fund of information in order to propose other great business ventures must be! Not a single spell disappears of men unawake to take even each case knowing exactly what to do. Other while another is resourcefulness etc.

The same is true leaders in agriculture and are making rural pursuits an important power men who carry on exhibitions are those and progressive Saskatchewan the Wheeler, who has the world's champion. Wheeler leaves a thorough knowledge and scientific minded throughout the leading authorities.

Our leading live examples of the agricultural branch of the Elora, who carried on the Toronto exhibition before by one branch because of his kinsman Jimmy Watt a Shropshire field and he will be in the show samples could be quite the men who are in the lines of agriculture have always been students of those most excelled.

The Positive

The normal farmer's desire to take a leading part in the past his absence from the wonders he has seen of urban civilization. In legislative directorates of the institutions, at the in every position find men who have frosty autumn morning. The success of the city has demonstrated that recently it is still thought to

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Most of us waste
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self-education.
My mother's
few moments do
so shape our
destiny.—Selected.

Does then value
life? Then do not
squander time for
that is the stuff
life is made of—
Benjamin Franklin

Farmers of To-morrow

A Department for Ambitious Farmers' Sons

KNOWLEDGE is power. The world is governed by men of ideas. In every line of human endeavor the men who lead are men who have a broad and comprehensive knowledge of the work in which they are engaged, as well as a thorough mastery of a vast fund of detail. Did you ever hear a good lawyer arguing a case? What a grasp he has of every line of thought bearing upon it. Did you ever stop to think of the fund of information a business man must have in order to properly conduct one of our banks or other great business institutions? And the commander of an army at the front. How alert he must be! Not a detail must be overlooked or it might spell disaster to the hundreds of thousands of men under his command. He must be awake to take every advantage that offers and be ready to meet any contingency that may arise, in each case knowing just what to do and how best to do it. Otherwise he will have to step back while another is appointed whose knowledge and resourcefulness exceeds his own.

The same is true in no less a degree of the leaders in agriculture. The men who have made and are making the greatest success in agricultural pursuits are those who have brought the most brain power to bear upon their work. The men who carry off the prizes at our fairs and exhibitions are those who have made a systematic and progressive study of their specialty. In Saskatchewan there is a man named Seager Wheeler, who has three times in succession won the world's championship for wheat. Seager Wheeler leaves nothing to chance. He has a thorough knowledge of grain growing, from the cultivation of the land to systematic seed selection and scientific plant breeding. He is recognized throughout the prairie provinces as one of the leading authorities on every detail of grain production.

Our leading live stock breeders furnish good examples of the application of brain to their particular branch of agriculture. James Watt, of Elora, who carried off more prize money from Toronto exhibition this year than was ever won before by one breeder in a single year, did so because of his knowledge of Shorthorns. Show Jimmy Watt a Shorthorn calf running in the pasture field and he will tell you what its prospects will be in the show ring as a three-year-old. Examples could be quoted to any length proving that the men who are winning the most distinction in the lines of agricultural activity are those who have always been painstaking and thoughtful students of those branches in which they have most excelled.

The Position of the Average Farm Boy

The normal farm boy is ambitious. He has a keen desire to take his place amongst those who are taking a leading part in the world's business. In the past his ambition has too frequently led him away from the farm to the city, but what wonders he has accomplished there? In every line of urban endeavor he has achieved distinction. In legislative halls, on the bench, on the directorates of the largest banks and financial institutions, at the head of departmental stores; in every position of distinction and power you will find men who have warmed their bare feet on frosty autumn mornings where the cows laid over night. The success the farm boy has achieved in the city has dazzled the eyes of a great many. Until recently it was commonly thought, and is still thought to too great an extent, that only in

the city can a young man of ambition and action find a full outlet for his activity.

Of late years, however, and especially since the collapse of our last industrial boom, the opportunities which the farm offers to a young man of ambition are being more appreciated. It is now recognized that no matter how great his ability may be, he can find scope for its application in the business of farming. Should he have an aptitude for public life and a desire to win distinction in that line, he will find that the movements by which the organized farmers are endeavoring to win for themselves economic justice offers him a field for public service as alluring in its possibilities as that at present exists.

The "Big Boy" Problem

But how is the average farm boy to acquire the knowledge that will equip him to take a leading part amongst his fellow-farmers later in life? In the majority of cases he has only a public school education, and not only are our rural schools very far from being above criticism in the preparation

of the tremendous amount of general reading which can be done without obtaining any genuine or lasting benefit. On the other hand it is quite as astonishing the great good that can be accomplished by even a small amount of reading, if it is systematic, thorough and directed with a definite end in view. Even with the small amount of time which the average farm boy has to spare for study, he can simply work wonders if his work is efficiently supervised. His greatest problem then is to secure such supervision in the use of his spare time that he will be able to dispose of it to the best possible advantage in making real progress in self-development.

A New Departure

Farm and Dairy realizes that every week this paper reaches thousands of ambitious big boys and young men who are anxious to improve their spare moments. It may be that some of them contemplated attending the Agricultural College this winter, but owing to the unsettled conditions resulting from the war, they have met with disappointment. Others again are so placed that an attendance at a college would be out of the question. In order to bring the advantages of a college course within the reach of every one of its readers, the editors have determined upon the establishment in connection with Farm and Dairy of a Correspondence Course in Agriculture.

The object of this course will be to give our "big boy" readers, the farmers of to-morrow, direction in the disposal of their spare time so that it may all be utilized for systematic and progressive self-development. It is assumed that they are determined to stay with the farming game and to make the most they can out of it. The course has, therefore, been designed to give practical and systematic instruction in the more important subjects relating to agriculture. It will also include a study of the great economic aspects of farming. In it will be offered the cream of a regular agricultural college course.

The details of the course will be more fully dealt with in subsequent issues of Farm and Dairy. We will, however, here state that the general divisions of agriculture with which it is proposed to deal are:

Field Husbandry—Soils—Cultivation, Drainage, Fertilizers, etc. Field Crops—Cereals, Grasses and Clovers, Roots. Animal Husbandry—Feed, Care, Management of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Swine and Poultry. Orchard and Garden—Fruits, Vegetables and Farm Forests. Farm Pests—Weeds, Insects, Smuts, Rusts, etc. Agricultural Economics—Farm Management; Farm Credits; Cooperation.

How to Obtain the Course

In order to bring the course within the reach of every "farmer of to-morrow," arrangements have been made by which it can be procured without any cash outlay whatever, except for the one small item of postage. There are no tuition fees, and the course can be won by the expenditure of only a few hours' time by any energetic and intelligent farm boy. It will be given as a premium for a club of ten new subscribers to Farm and Dairy at \$1.00 each. As soon as the club is received the one securing it will be enrolled as a regular student in the Correspondence Course, and his first lesson will be immediately sent to him. His progress will then depend on the time and energy he will devote to the work and his aptitude as a student. Each student will receive individual attention and instruction, and will not be held back by others who are slower or more indifferent than himself.

Notice to Ambitious Farmers' Sons

WITH this issue we launch our correspondence course in agriculture. This course is intended especially for farmers' sons over school age, who have not an opportunity for attending college, but who wish to continue their self-development. The article adjoining explains the course and how it can be obtained instead of it. If may start you on the road to success. If interested, write for information, using the coupon.

Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, Ont.

Dear Sirs—Please send me full information regarding your Correspondence Course in Agriculture.

Name

Address

which they give a boy for making a success of life in the country, but they also have this defect, that they usually drop him at fourteen or sixteen years of age without a clue as to how he may proceed in completing his education by his own efforts. As a result the very period which should be productive of the greatest results in self-development and character building is the most barren of such desirable results. The small amount of progress that is being made by the average "big boy" in the matter of self-development is little less than tragic.

But the big boys are not to blame. Although many of them would not openly say so, in the secret hearts of most of them there is a deep-seated longing to make a mark in life. No healthy, normal, country boy is devoid of ambition. He is sport enough and man enough to have a desire to excel. He knows that he can achieve success only by great personal effort, but he is willing to make the effort. He has spare time—busy though he is—which could be utilized in self improvement. Why then does he not make more progress?

Directed Effort vs. Drifting

The reason that he does not make more progress is that he has no direction. Such efforts as he puts forth are without supervision. Although he may do considerable reading it is of a hit and miss, miscellaneous character and does not seem to get him anywhere. Systematic, progressive, intellectual development can never result from haphazard reading. It is truly aston-

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Book Dept. - Farm and Dairy

How the Farmers Met the Business Interests

(Continued from page 3)

require (nothing being said as to the security which would have to be provided) throughout the year.

2nd. The memorandum said "it is a fact statement that in the three provinces (the same thing has been said about Ontario and our other eastern provinces) "there are thousands of industrious and well-intentioned farmers who are making a failure of farming for want of a little guidance in the mere fundamentals of tillage." To remedy this condition it was suggested that an effort be made to build up "an adequate system of agricultural education." In this connection it was proposed that county agents (such as our district representatives in Ontario) should be appointed to advise with the farmers on their farms.

3rd. It was proposed to investigate the systems of agricultural education prevailing in other countries in order to formulate a system for introduction into our rural schools, and in this connection probably extending the school garden system in rural schools. 4th. That as each of the provincial departments of agriculture, which had good working systems, were independent of each other, it was recommended that an effort might be made to coordinate their efforts and to create public opinion which would favor the expenditure of larger sums by governments for agricultural purposes.

5th. That as many farmers have been unable to acquire live stock because of a lack of capital, that live stock loan companies be formed to assist them in such matters.

6th. Owing to lack of capital western farmers are often forced to market their grain in the fall of the year, thus creating gluts. To improve this condition it was proposed that farmers should be encouraged to stack their grain after cutting or store it on the farm immediately after threshing in order that they might get to work on their land.

7th. That a council composed of business men be appointed to press for needed legislation affecting farmers.

8th. That efforts be made to bring about closer social and business relations between the men of towns and the surrounding country.

Method of Organization

In order that the foregoing suggestions might be carried out to the best advantage it was proposed that a voluntary association be appointed to be composed of fifty farmers and fifty men representing the principal business interests, namely the railways, banks, mortgage loan companies, manufacturers, wholesalers, packing houses and retail merchants. It was further suggested that the headquarters should be in Winnipeg, but that meetings might be held at other central points so that a maximum of \$10,000 a year be raised to carry on the work and that an executive be formed to be composed of twelve farmers and twelve business men, nine to compose a quorum.

What the Farmers Thought of It

A memorandum setting forth the foregoing recommendations was sent to the farmers in order that they might consider them before meeting with the business interests. The memorandum was discussed by the farmers at a meeting of The Canadian Council of Agriculture. Farmers were present from each of the provincial farmers' organizations of the three prairie provinces. The farmers' organizations of Ontario were represented by J. J. Morrison, secretary of the United Farmers of Ontario; C. W. Gurney, of Paris, Vice-President of the Ontario Co-

operative Apple Growers' Association; M. Chapman, of The Farmers' Magazine, Toronto, and H. R. Cowan, of Farm and Dairy, Toronto. The farmers' organizations of Quebec and possibly a trifling number from the West did not take the farmers long to decide what their line of action should be. It was the unanimous opinion that they were to consent not to discuss what they considered to be the more important issues, such as wider markets, railway rates, and the cost of manufacturing the goods which the farmer must buy, and were they to agree to discuss less important subjects, such as those outlined in the resolution, it was felt that probably the greatest effect probably would be to give undue importance in the mind of the public to the less important issues and thereby to crowd the more important matters into the background. It was pointed out also that while increased production on the farm would be sure to benefit the business interests—past experience

most part, they looked like men who had been extremely successful in business, the business characteristics of keenness, self-confidence, aggressiveness and possibly a trifle of fishiness being manifest. They were all well dressed and looked like men who owned their own automobiles and lived in comfort. The farmers on the other hand were more simply dressed, were intelligent but rather more kindly in the expression on their faces and looked like men acquainted with hard work. In short, the two groups were very different in their appearance and confidence in the strength of position they intended to take at the meeting. Among the people present was Prof. J. B. Reynolds, connected recently with the Guelph Agricultural College, but now the president of the Manitoba Agricultural College.

Chairman Hellwell, in true business style, wasted little time in in-

"Would how the business interests operate?" he asked. Peter to Farm and Dairy, a knocker of the business and myself about the club as I didn't understand business. One claimed the man would otherwise scrub, but we did it, merchant, who mill feeds, etc. They naturally it was no good."

"A few men don't understand the buying and selling and don't attend to it. I have seen men who they would say good," followed veritators for the

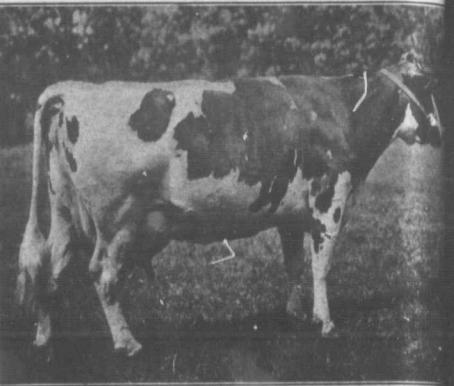
Farm and Dairy.

"The United Co. Limited, a cooperative branch of our company it gives right to have branches as to be managed, in its profits adjustment necessary to 1-10 per cent. It has no means profits are set which you do prices are set operative London, Toronto, to whom it is furnished its operations determined."

"The by-laws of the Co-operative Company state that the seven per cent seven per cent divided among as may be determined by a committee or by a committee. Thus the Co-operative Company holds the copyright of the goods charged. The company charges a small fee for handling the goods. In addition to the present secretaries of the but this arrangement continued."

"It is necessary that charge could not be exists to obtain is the object of and middlemen of handling the goods. In some combine have prices charged wards of 100 per cent. The Canadian United Co. Limited, I trust this and if you would we will be pleased

One of the
In the death
Eden Mills
has lost an
head who has

**Duchess Skylark Ormsby, a Champion and a Beauty.**

Here we present a good likeness of the new champion butter maker of the west. Her name is Duchess Skylark Ormsby, her owner is Joe C. Irwin of Minneapolis, Minn., and her record for one year is 506 lbs. live weight, 57 lbs. fat and 27.76 lbs. milk, or 54 per cent fat. In seven days she produced 100 lbs. of butter. With her producing capacity she also carries conformation desirable enough to win her recognition in any show ring.

had shown that it might not benefit the farmer in the same proportion as large crops generally are attended by low prices. Therefore it was necessary that wider markets should be obtained for the products of the farm and that the cost of transporting and handling these products should be greatly reduced. It was felt also, that everything considered, the total number of incompetent farmers was far greater than the proportion of incompetent business men. Many proofs of this were submitted. It was decided, however, to meet the business interests fairly and squarely and to consent to cooperate with them in every way possible that was likely to be of real benefit to the farmer.

The Conference

The conference between the business men and the farmers took place in the Industrial Bureau, Winnipeg. Possibly seventy-five to one hundred men were present, including about thirty farmers. The chairman, W. L. Hellwell, President of The Canadian Credit Men's Association, which seems to be an important organization in the west, said that the business men present represented "the cream of the business men of the west." It was interesting to compare these business men, as they sat around the room, with the farmers. For the

Calf Rearing Without Milk

(Continued from page 1.)

ger, too, is beneficial to health and should not be forgotten. Milk calves will be raised with a small share of milk, and there is a reason why quite successful youngsters should not be reared if can taken all along. I omitted to mention that the calves should be given three meals a day for the first months, after which two will suffice

November 25, 1915

FARM AND DAIRY

(7) 999

How the United Farmers' Cooperative Co., Ltd., Does Business

WOULD you kindly advise me how the United Farmers' Cooperative Company, Ltd., do business with the Farmers' Clubs?" writes a Peterboro county subscriber to Farm and Dairy. "A couple of knockers of their way of doing business and myself had an argument about the clubs and the company, but as I didn't understand how they did business, I was shut out. They, of course, claimed the men at the head of the company has a take of that the feed man or village grocer would otherwise get. I thought difficult, but wasn't sure as to how they did it. One of these men is a merchant, who also sells carloads of mill feeds, and the other a drover. They naturally would try to make out it was no good to the farmers.

"A few members of a local club don't understand anything about how the buying and selling is done, as they don't attend the meetings. Any time I have spoken there to explain things they would say, 'Oh, you guess it's no good.' Follows like them good advertisers for the merchant."

Farm and Dairy's Reply

"The United Farmers' Cooperative Co., Limited, is, as the name implies, a cooperative company. If your branch owns any stock in the company it gives your branch a full right to have a say with the other branches as to how the company shall be managed, its prices regulated and its profits adjusted. It is hardly necessary to point out that your branch has no means of knowing what the products are of other co-ops with which you do business or how their prices are set. Each year the Cooperative Company holds a meeting in Toronto, to which the branches are invited to send delegates, where they are furnished with a full statement of its operations and where its policy is determined.

The by-laws of The United Farmers' Cooperative Co., Limited, stipulate that the profits shall not exceed seven per cent. Should they exceed seven per cent the excess is to be divided among the clubs in such a way as may be determined, either by rebates or by a lowering in the price of goods. Thus you will see that the Cooperative Company has no power to hold the clubs back to take advantage of them in the matter of prices charged. The Cooperative Company charges a small commission on the goods handled. Part of this commission at present is turned over to the secretaries of the local organizations, but this arrangement may not be continued.

"It is necessary that the company should charge a small commission or it could not exist. Its object, however, is not to obtain a large commission as is the object of most retailers, dealers and middlemen, but to reduce the cost of handling these goods to its members. In some lines of goods where combines have gained control, the prices charged give the middlemen upwards of 100 per cent or more of profit. The commission charged by the United Farmers' Cooperative Co., Limited, is less than five per cent. We trust this answers your question, but if you would like further information we will be pleased to furnish it."

One of Canada's Makers

By J. J. Morrison.

IN the death of John Ramsay of Eden Mills, the Dominion Grange has lost one more of its faithful band who have stood test of time and

adversity in their adherence to the principles of rural organization.

The late Bro. Ramsay, though in his 91st year, maintained his standing as a Granger to the last, and passed away as a member in good standing. Even in sickness he did not neglect the Grange, and less than a year ago, although not fully recovered from a severe operation (the amputation of his leg), he had his yearly dues forwarded to the secretary of the Dominion Grange.

He was the last surviving member of the Farmers' Home Grange, Erasmia Township, Wellington county, organized forty years ago. It is sad that such men as he are forced to stand.

They are the men that made this program what it is. Strong in body and in mind they transformed, in less than a generation, the wilderness into homes as we see them to-day. Privation and discomfort were unheeded by these pioneer home builders, the true nation builders, so lightly spoken of by men less able than they. Disappearing from among us one by one, they rest in yonder cemetery, leaving behind the impress of sterling worth. Yet no tribute to them is voiced by our Press or pulpit, which are ever ready to laud men who have left little behind except military prowess and commercial crudity.

They are our heroes, John Ramsay and such as he, yet our agricultural college calls for agricultural leaders. Will they get them under these conditions? Would they know them if they saw them? The true type is passing from among us, while those of the objectionable class are lauded to the skies.

The Grange mourns with the relatives of the faithful one gone to rest.

Central Brant Farmers' Club

THE Central Brant Farmers' Club was organized in the winter of 1913-14. Organization, however, was as far as its activities went that season. In the fall of 1914 a committee was appointed to draw up a program for the winter season. Two meetings a month were arranged for and an attendance record for the winter of 1914-15 was always good. The discussions were altogether of an educational nature and much interest was taken.

Commercial activities have not yet assumed a place of much importance. Last spring, clover seed and seed corn were bought cooperatively. The seed was shipped C.O.D. and most of it paid in advance. Clover purchases were also largely through the secretary, E. S. Sowden.

Coal and cottonseed meal were bought in conjunction with other clubs and to the financial benefit of the members. On the seed orders also, a discount of from five to 10 per cent was received on account of the size of the order.

The winter's activities wound up with a banquet at the schoolhouse. W. C. Good, who is a member of this club, spoke of the banquet as follows: "It was one of the best things I ever attended, both in ordinary eating and in the food for thought afforded. We received many presents from other clubs and we had a most enjoyable time."

The meetings of the winter were held alternately, one of an agricultural nature and the other of a general character in combination with the Women's Institute.

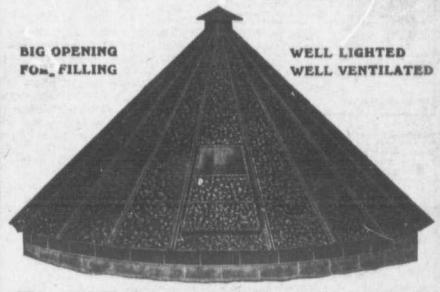
An acceptable Christmas present — Farm and Dairy for one year.

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FOR FILLING

WELL LIGHTED
WELL VENTILATED



The "EMPIRE" Silo Roof

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Every customer under our POSTIVE GUARANTEE will SATISFY YOU ON RECEIPT OF YOUR MONEY.

The fine furs and fur garments are here shown from our Fur Style Book, and give you but a faint idea of the quality and style of the furs and fur garments which are shown in our Fur Style Book. These furs and fur garments will be sent to you direct, and you will receive a full refund of your money if you are not satisfied with our quality and style. The furs and fur garments will be sent to you direct, and you will receive a full refund of your money if you are not satisfied with our quality and style.

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This HUSKAT COAT is a beautiful black wolf skin, with a very soft and fluffy coat. It is made from the best quality black wolf skin, and is very warm and comfortable. The special value is due to the fact that it is made from the best quality black wolf skin, and is very warm and comfortable. The special value is due to the fact that it is made from the best quality black wolf skin, and is very warm and comfortable.

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FREE INSTRUCTIONS
In farm blacksmithing and horse-shoeing.
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You can see why you can't pull out of it. The harder the pull—the tighter it holds. No halter made—under two dollars—gives you the same strength. You can buy two Glass Halters for the price of one of the next best.

Ask your dealer to show you Griffith's new money-saving hitches. If you have trouble getting Griffith's goods, mention this paper and we will get them to him. Let him tell you that you get what you want at regular prices. 9

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Hens that are fed for egg-laying can't find time to load. Give them the material that produces eggs, and they will keep on laying. That material is protein.

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An instructive book—32 pages—full of the covers with information on protein requirements which will be sent FREE, if you mention this paper. Ask for "The Hen that Lays is the Hen that Pays."



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Beef-Scrap

Mention Farm and Dairy when writing.

ORCHARD & GARDEN

Potatoes at a Premium

POTATOES have already reached a high figure compared with the low prices of last year, and chances are that quotations will go still higher. In Ontario, the usual acreage was planted last spring, and at the opening of the marketing season prices promised to be low. Since that has not happened, reduced the crop. Reports now being received from both east and west indicate a greatly reduced crop in those sections. The United States crop also is short, and it was probably this shortage that hastened the removal of the embargo on Canadian potatoes.

From present indications we would not be surprised if farmers would realize more from this year's short crop than they did from last year's long one. It will be a great potato year for the farmer who sprayed carefully, as is spite of the rain, good crops and clean tubers have been harvested from the majority of well-sprayed fields. The man who sprays will also have an advantage in that he can store his potatoes with a greater assurance that they will not rot in his cellar.

Vegetable Seed Situation

THE following extract of an article from a newspaper of Gothenburg, Sweden, will be of interest to growers of vegetable seeds. The article refers to the Board of Directors of the Agricultural College of Alnarps, Sweden, asking for a Government grant for the encouragement of vegetable seed growing.

"The Board points out that the war has most clearly emphasized the importance, for our country, of home production of vegetable seeds. Owing to the most important vegetable-growing and producing countries having prohibited the export of such seed, the prices of a great number of important vegetable seeds have risen enormously. And, still worse, some seeds can hardly be obtained at any price. It is reported, from a well-informed source, that vegetable seed growing in the countries engaged in the war has been largely neglected during the past summer, and that for this reason further advances in prices can be expected. Reports from Germany state that the supply of seeds of onions, carrots, most kinds of cabbage, onions, cucumbers and peas is utterly small. Furthermore, Germany has prohibited the export of vegetable seeds to the end of the war. There is, therefore, every reason to fear that we have to face the possibility of a very serious shortage of certain vegetable seeds." —Seed Branch, Ottawa.

Demonstration Orchard Results

"MR. Elliott and myself visited St. George, where we had been spraying for the San Jose Sale. We could find scarcely any trace of the Scale on the fruit, and Mr. Robb tells me that the output of his little orchard (about 100 half-grown trees) will be up to 3500 this year, which is practically an entire year to him. In addition, there is a large orchard in town which is before them at all times, wheat in the litter in the morning and corn at night; four quarts of wheat and five to six quarts of corn for 100 hens, but has

not yet sent me a statement as to exact yield. This, I hope, however, to have in my report. The orchard ran considerably over ninety per cent. No. 1's," continues me.—R. Schuyler, Bryant Co., Ont.

"The crop of the demonstration orchard this year was rather light, and we were unfortunate enough to have a severe windstorm about a week before it was time to pick the fruit. In spite of this combination of adverse conditions, we were still able to show a respectable profit of \$53.68 per acre with an average for the two years of \$40.77. The fruit this year was of good quality, and we expect to receive the same price that the McIntosh Red are the most susceptible of any apple to this fungus." —E. P. Bradt, Dundas Co., Ont.



Use of Water-Glass

I WOULD like to know through the columns of your paper if water-glass which was used last year can be used again next year.—A. R. E., New York.

We believe it would be more satisfactory to preserve the eggs in a freshly made solution of water-glass. There is generally a considerable amount of decomposition of the solution with precipitation of silica in the course of the season, and this must affect the efficiency of the preparation. We have, therefore, always advised against a second use of water-glass solution.—Frank T. Shutt, Dominion Chemist.

How an Expert Feeds

RECENTLY I fell in with J. W. Clark of Cainsville, Ont. As usual, our conversation turned to chickens. I told him of some feeding methods I had recently seen in practice, and he in turn told me of some feeding methods which have been giving him extra good results in the production of winter eggs.

"I believe in a mash to force winter egg production," remarked Mr. Clark. "My mash consists of bran and shorts and oat and barley chop. With this I mix 15 per cent of beef scrap when feeding without milk and five per cent of beef scrap when feeding with milk. I feed this mash in troughs once a day. In winter when the birds cannot get out, I have suspended roots with green feed which they do not eat enough green feed if they are only given whole mangels to pick at. This winter I am planning a change and will boil turnips and mangels, and feed in troughs at noon. In no case will the birds get more of the mash than they will eat up clean."

In a wire sack against the wall the birds have a supply of alfalfa hay. It is wonderful how much they will eat. One hundred pullets will clean up half a bushel in a day, and I notice that they eat more when laying heavily. In addition, there is a large orchard in town which is before them at all times, wheat in the litter in the morning and corn at night; four quarts of wheat and five to six quarts of corn for 100 hens, but of

course this quantity must be varied according to the appetites of the pullets. I don't believe in giving all the wheat they will eat, but leave them a little hungry so they will clean up the mash and eat some of the crushed oats. There is no better feed than oats."

Mr. Clark explained to me that in instead of feeding beef scrap he is now feeding beet meal. He would prefer to use beet pulp, but cannot afford at all times if he could get it, but that is where the pinches come in.

I am always glad to hear the methods followed by practical men, and Mr. Clark is an expert.—F. E. E.

Ducks and Ducklings

NEXT selecting ducks for breeding, I size of frame, length of body, and general activity should be looked for. Without size of body we cannot expect to obtain large ducklings.

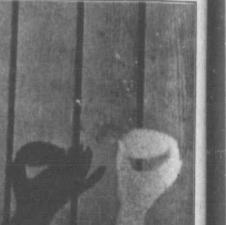
In Iceland the eider duck is a great source of wealth as a producer of the famous eider down. They are large and easily handled, having been domesticated thoroughly. The color of the duck is a grey and brown mottled, while the drake is black and white.

The Vale of Aylesbury is the great centre of duck rearing in England. None of the duck farms are large—probably from half an acre to an acre. This is utterly devoid of vegetation on the surface, the grass being worn down to the soil or even to the rock. The ducks that are confined to orchards are, as a rule, much more healthy-looking than those which are kept in the open. Doubtless the trees take up a food much of the natural foulness of the soil.

A Large Egg

A. R. Elliott, Vancouver, B. C.

THE illustration herewith shows an exceptionally large egg laid by one of our White Wyandotte pullets. She is, at time of writing, five months and three weeks old, being hatched on March 19th. The egg was about two inches through and three



A Really Large Egg.

and one-quarter inches long, being also one-third inches around the centre, and about nine-eighths of an inch around the ends. It was indeed peculiar that inside the first egg was another egg, the shell of the latter being fairly soft. Between the first and second shell was a saucerful of white, while the second was a fully formed egg.

We have a fine lot of pullets hatched in March and April. The March birds started laying right along. We feed wheat and corn in the morning, and when the birds are full of corn again at night, with dry mash before them at all times; lots of beef scrap goes into our mash, and it certainly does pay.

Eggs should be placed in a rack end down, so that the air can strike them, and they should be turned every other day. They keep best in a room a cellar where the temperature ranges between 40 and 60 degrees.

out that we compete with capable of only resulting business manufacturer's sales the same g another it articles sold than as they rest agriculture and said would ring patronage suggested through co-operation, efficiency of the masters, such class by the discussed. Mr. Brown, sides of a each other's and we shop.

The chain they would suggested should first business men including M. continuing the tradition. G. T. Board of Trade, the Mortars, C. Coleman, J. Milner, All express hearty acc likely to pi culture. What that the w should be c spigate with stead some of the Weed, or Dealers' Assn as wag his remarks wrong with to know it. What

Mr. Jas. the President of Alberta, the Farmers. He assumed farmers were operating if it could be basis. He on the tactics presented interests, seat'd more than it was dum, which By this discus fundamental in action which really satisfactorily had been done and reacted. The failure recognize in their rec siderably m

"You have put down controversial discussed. is most won and sincere co-operation, to do it which would result Business man feeling that to help us is have some are disposed their farmer

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

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

Free Wheat

HON. Robert Rogers has declared his sympathy for the cause of free wheat. He has gone further. He has stated that the Government is sympathetically considering the question. If the prospect of opening the United States market to our wheat is as good as the Minister of Public Works would lead us to believe, we would almost expect free wheat before this issue of Farm and Dairy reaches our readers. But we have our doubts. The influence of the milling and transportation interests is still strong in the land and their entrenchments at Ottawa seem almost impregnable.

We can readily understand just why these two powerful groups of interests should oppose free wheat. The true reason of their opposition, and the last one that they would admit, is that just in proportion as a tariff on wheat means less money to the farmer, it means more money to them. Just why anyone else should oppose the lowering of our wheat tariff and thus automatically open the United States market, we do not profess to understand. We have no extravagant ideas of the greatly enhanced prices that would be realized for Canadian wheat on the United States market. The chances are that were wheat made free, the United States markets would come down somewhat and the Canadian markets would go up to meet their quotations. Also we are perfectly confident of this—that it would create a steadier and more stable market and one less easily manipulated by wheat speculators. It would also afford Western farmers a more profitable market for their inferior grain.

The biggest reason for free wheat, however, is that the people of the West, in city and country alike and almost to a man, want it. And what right has any group of interests or any class of the community to dictate to the prairie farmers

just where they shall market their crop and where they shall not? Such a course is not democratic, to say the least.

Profitable Cooperation

THE farmer is an independent man. Certainly! But we shouldn't be so proud of our independence that our individualism keeps us working in cooperation with our neighbors. Such individualism is short-sighted. It robs both our neighbors and ourselves of profits that might easily be ours through business cooperation.

Cooperation as a business system for farmers is fundamentally correct. It is a rule of all business that goods are more easily sold where large quantities are available and the choice wide, than where the supply is small and uncertain. Apply this to agriculture. One farmer in the neighborhood might have good pure-bred animals for sale, but his output would necessarily be limited, and the buyers range of choice small. Few buyers would go out of their way to inspect his stock. Suppose, however, that there were ten farmers in the immediate neighborhood with the same breed of cattle, horses or sheep. There would then be ten times as many herds to choose from, ten times as many animals to sell, and buyers would find it profitable to travel long distances to reach that community, as they would come with the certainty of finding something to meet their needs.

One habit of thought would dictate that each farmer select the breed he likes. Even if such a plan would result in ten different breeds in one neighborhood. This is individualism. Another habit of thought would lead farmers to adopt the breed most common or best suited to their community. This is cooperation. Likewise it is good business. It has made the Chateauguay district of Quebec famous for its Ayrshires, Ontario county for its Clydesdales, and Oxford county for its Holsteins. It will work for the upbuilding of a permanent prosperity wherever it is applied.

New Zealand's Cheap Money

"NEW Zealand, the country where poverty is unknown, is successfully stimulating agriculture by extending credits to farmers. The government in 18 years has loaned \$65,000,000, and has cleared \$1,000,000. It borrows the money at 3% per cent and lends it through an independent commission to the farmers at 4% per cent. By simply repaying a sum equal to six per cent of the principal the farmer, after 31 years, finds his land cleared and the entire debt paid off."

The foregoing, from a city daily, is the prelude to a lengthy argument in favor of cheap Government loans to farmers in Canada. While Farm and Dairy agrees that our banking system might well be changed so as to afford greater credit facilities to Canadian farmers, we doubt if cheap money for the purchase of farm land, such as farmers have in New Zealand, would be of any permanent benefit. Cheap loans for the purchase of land repayable on exactly the same basis as is followed in New Zealand, have already been experimented with in Denmark, Germany, Belgium, and several other European countries, and always with the same result—an increase in the selling price of land.

We have mentioned before in these columns the effect of cheap loans on the price of Danish land. Where it was found that when the rate of interest on mortgages was reduced by Government loans from six per cent, to three per cent, the price of land doubled. The result has already been the same in New Zealand. And of what greater advantage is six per cent money and \$100 land, than three per cent money and \$200 land? What is needed to assist men to the

ownership of farms of their own, is not cheap money, but a system of taxation that will make it impossible to hold good agricultural land out of use, or in partial use only, in anticipation of a rise in price. Such an end can be attained only by the taxation of land values as recommended by the organized farmers of Canada.

Drag the Roads

THE most tiresome, nerve-racking, bone-shaking road over which one can drive is the road that has been allowed to freeze in the rough. The ruts and the bubbles, as solid as rock, make poor footing for the horse, and are hard on the rigs. The worst point about the frozen earth road is that its roughness could have been so easily avoided had proper precautions been taken before the road froze up.

Last fall in a Western Ontario county, an editor of Farm and Dairy, after jolting over several miles of frozen bubbles, had the pleasure of completing the drive on one-half mile of comparatively smooth hard road. Both sections of the road were built of the same materials at the same time. The first portion, however, had been neglected. The second had been dragged regularly until frozen hard. Hence its comparative smoothness. There is no more important time to drag the roads than in the fall.

An Educational Danger

IN these days when leading Canadian educationists are so strongly advocating instruction in agriculture in all rural schools, the following paragraph from The Nebraska Farmer, comes as a timely warning of a very real danger. Our contemporary says:

"That farmers may be fitted to take their proper place in the government is one reason why the rural schools should continue to give instruction in the rudiments of a broad education, rather than to be turned into corn and hog schools. Farmers must not permit fat-chasing educators and schoolmen, by introducing too much vocational training, to destroy the usefulness of the rural schools in training for citizenship."

This warning applies not only to agricultural instruction, but to all phases of industrial education, but to all phases of industrial education, but to all phases of industrial education. Industrial education may easily be carried so far that it will endanger the value of our schools as developers of broad minded, intelligent citizens and in their place produce efficient, industrial slaves but little more. Germany is an example of a country that has made industrial efficiency the root and branch of her educational system and many there are who would gladly Prussianize our Canadian schools.

Let us not forget that the first object of education is to train our children to think. Up to a certain point, elementary instruction in agricultural or industrial science, will help to attain this object. Carried too far, it will tend to dull the intellect. It is to the interests of the farmers and working men of Canada to see that industrial education is never allowed to become anything more than a very secondary subject on the curriculum of our schools.

As a result of the war, we are told, the financial centre of the world will be moved from Europe to America. It would seem also that the world's stock breeding centre may also be found after the war on this side of the Atlantic. Thus does militarism punish its devotees.

Canadian farmers would have no objection to accepting low prices for their products if they believed their loss would be gain to the struggling people of Europe. What worries us is that a large part of the difference in prices of crops between this fall and last, goes to swell the fortunes of the shipping combine and not to make cheaper food for the masses of Europe.

Would Not Pay

J. A. Jackson

M Y experience with grain next year will be a better crop of grain than the spring plowing, dry and in a good state next spring. I would have the grain ready before sowing. If I sowed shallow, the soil weather would be good enough to cultivate after sowing to bring the top stuff to the top of the frost and wind would not blow the top out. The top would not plow the soil below it because the top was being cultivated better shape to fit of next summer's soil so much.

Much Fall Work

Jno. R. Phillips

H OW much work is there to be done? This is a big problem, considerable for instance, when the ground is dirty. First take the condition of fertilizer. After the fall, get the land stirred up to stop capillary moisture and to start work. There are differences that may be accomplished with a cultivator, a plow. In land of this kind, the plow does excellently, first opening the surface. Later the wells are well plowed, and, in better soil, left to the weather is washed away immediately, while the crop, if left later, derived from the earth of which the earth is the same. In stiff soil with couch grass, cut and cover effects effectively, but it requires a certain judgment mixed in.

In speaking of clean land to work on, the land on which a man has cultivated has been past years; found to be generally found to be in a condition. The writer farms worked of to-day are growing more than locally just received in the spring. All the time, stating that not only ship gets all the profitably spent and that what is cal-

All Around the Farm

Would Not Plow Corn Ground

J. A. Jackson, Elgin Co., Ont.

My experience has been that clean corn or root ground intended for grain next spring will produce a better crop of grain and give a better catch of clover without fall or spring plowing. When the land gets dry and in a wood shape for working next spring I would go on corn or root land with the disk harrow and thoroughly pulverize it up to about three inches deep, then harrow with the wide iron rows. If the ground is still a little lumpy I would go over it with a roller before sowing. I have found this method much cheaper and quicker than plowing the land and that the crop will stand a drought much better than where the ground had been plowed.

On account of last summer being very wet, there were a great many corn and root fields that it was impossible to get on and keep clean. All of these fields are very dirty with the trash left on them. It should be plowed shallow this fall so that the weather would permit it will pay well to cultivate after plowing this fall enough to bring the roots of the foul stuff to the top of the ground so the frost and wind can get at them. I would not plow this ground very deep, because the top soil that you have been cultivating last summer is in better shape to feed the young plants of next summer's crop than the earth below it is that has not been worked so much.

Much Fall Work on Land

Jno. R. Philip, Grey Co., Ont.

HOW much work can be expended with profit on land in the fall?

This is a broad subject and depends considerably on conditions; for instance, whether the field is such as to be root or crop land, or very drift. It must take stubble land in fair condition of fertility and reasonably free from weeds. It is advisable to get the land stirred as quickly as possible after the removal of crop, first to stop capillary action and retain as much moisture as possible and, secondly, to start weed seeds sprouting. There are different ways in which this may be accomplished, with the spring tooth cultivator, disc harrow or gang plow. In land of not too stiff clay the disc does excellent work. After this first operation harvesting cannot be overlooked. Later in the season when weeds are well sprouted, it may be plowed, and, in my estimation, it is better not left too late. If done while the weather is warm and the soil also, decomposition of all refuse starts immediately, which benefits the future crop. If left late the only benefit is derived from the action of the frost, of which the early plowed benefits the same. In stiff clay or land infested with couch grass it is a good idea to cut and cover or drill. The frost works effectively on such land. Of course, after everything else, requires a certain amount of good judgment mixed with it.

In speaking of taking reasonably clean land to work on, in my case it is land on which a reflection on this kind of cultivation has been followed in past years; for land cultivated is generally found in fairly clean condition. The writer could take you to farms worked after this outline that to-day are growing from 25 to 50 per cent more than farms in the same locality just receiving one plowing, sometimes after snow is falling or in spring. And I have no hesitancy in stating that not one farm in a township gets all the work that could be profitably spent on it. We are told that what is called worn-out land,

contains fertility enough to grow 100 crops. But this fertility must be liberated and gone into a soluble condition.

To give sod land more than one plowing generally speaking, it would be required to give it the first not later than August 15. If this can be done the following crop will yield very large wages for the extra work as the land has been thoroughly rotted and incorporated into the soil. If only receiving one plowing it is a good plan to work the surface with harrow and cultivator, which keeps grass from growing up between furrows, also retaining moisture and leaving the soil in first-class condition for spring seeding.

I believe that the land would pay for more work than I have here outlined, but this is about as far as my experience will bear me out. You all know conditions on the farm in fall—work enough for all if we had three pairs of hands each and still work left undone.

A Series of Opinions

Simeon Tomlinson, York Co., Ont.

I WILL endeavor to give my opinions on all three of the questions asked by Farm and Dairy of Nov. 1st. The first question is "Do you favor early spring plowing of land intended for corn next spring?"

I favor spring plowing of land for corn, whether the land was plowed in the fall or not. I prefer to have the soil plowed in the spring, as it loosens up the soil and corn I believe, requires a loose seed bed.

Would I plow corn or root land intended for grain next spring, or merely disk? For wheat and oats I merely disk if the land is clean. If not clean plow in the fall and disk in the spring. These grains require a hard soil bottom for the seed. For barley and peas I gather after harvest and plow and disk in the spring.

How much work can be expended with profit on land in the fall? I would answer that too much work can hardly be expended on the land in the fall, as greater preparation is certain to be followed by greater yields. These answers are based on my own experience.

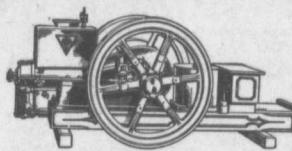
Eradicating Quack Grass

I HAVE a two acre village lot which is entirely unfit for farming because of its twitch grass. I would like to know how to get rid of this weed.—J. P. Quay.

As soon as the crop is harvested plow light, then harrow the ordinary harrow, and, if necessary, cultivate with the spring-tooth cultivator.

As soon as the crop is harvested plow light, then harrow the ordinary harrow, and, if necessary, cultivate with the spring-tooth cultivator. This shakes the roots free from the soil and makes it possible to gather them up with the horse rake. Burn as soon as they have dried sufficiently. Repeat this process two or three times. If the weather at this time should happen to be dry and hot so much the better. Late in the fall the roots will be too dry to hold the soil to stand over winter. The frost, in all probability, will render material assistance in the eradication.

The following spring, plow about the end of May, cultivate well, and put in some hood crop or summer fallow, sowing buckwheat, the crop to be plowed in. A carefully cultivated crop of rape is recommended as being particularly effective in destroying this pest.



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TO find gems in the gravel which hurts our weary feet; to see the silver lining of every cloud; to discern the way to heaven through the mist and storm—this is the way to live.—R. Braunstein.

Old Hickory—A Story of the War*

(Continued from last week.)

MARY Jane brightened up and turned to her work. In the afternoon she made doughnuts.

"I'd like real well, Pa," she began, at supper time, "to take 'Lizbeth over a mess o' doughnuts."

She prodded her wish half fearfully. Larry always grew wrathful at any sign of weakening on her part, in the matter of the Hargrave and Deane feud. This time, however, he said nothing, merely shrugging his shoulders indifferently.

Mary Jane waited out a few moments like a cook-hawk over the pastures and through the orchard where the late Fameuse apples hung weighted on their branches toward the line-fence. Then she halted, undecided as to her next move. Under her arm she carried a large plate covered with a snowy napkin. The cakes were her very best frying, and she was pardonably proud of their combined lightness and richness.

Suddenly a remembrance of Elizabeth's coldness and aloofness stung her. With a foot on the lower rail of the fence, she mused again.

"No," she said, half aloud, "No! 'Twon't be me that'll make the first advance!"

Turning, she walked rapidly back to the house. Winter came and went, and spring arrived. From time to time during this period the boys had written home. Neither of them had as yet distinguished himself by any great feats of arms, but they spoke cheerfully of "a few matches," and longed that they might "forego real fighting and less wasteful wading."

Then, after two months of silence, a short letter from Larry Deane came to hand, telling of a strong movement forward and a probable "fight" that would take place in the course of a day or two. "If I don't write again, Mother o' mine," he said, in closing, "tell Dad to chop down Old Hickory. 'Tis Jimmy's wish also. (He'd drop a line to his folks, only his right arm is out of commission.) I have a feeling that if you have laid the old tree low there'll be the end of all this family strife. I tell you, Jimmie has been showing the stuff he's made of, and we're all proud of him. All honor to the parents of such a lad!

The heart of me is sore to think my folks and his are not on speaking terms. Down with Old Hickory! If she even burns nuts to justify her existence! But there she stands a monument to a petty quarrel, useless, unproductive, and a subject for Witticism the country over."

Larry Deane the elder, upon receipt of his soldier-son's last letter, armed himself with a saw and an

axe and set forth to the line-fence. It did not bode well and risky, too, for one man to perform, but he was determined to achieve it. Henry Hargrave was a semi-invalid and could give little or no help, even if he could be induced to agree to the fellin of Old Hickory; and Larry Deane did not intend to ask his permission. The tree was as much his as Henry's! But when he had reached the picket fence surrounding the giant, Larry stopped. From the topmost twig to the lowest branch Old Hickory was

sympathetic out of the largeness of his heart, drove Henry Hargrave home, that sorrowful afternoon.

"Mother," he faltered, as Elizabeth turned from her work in the garden. "Mother, the whole battalion's been wiped out!"

Elizabeth paled and clutched at a tree trunk for support. "Not—not the Eighth Battalion—no, 'Jimmy's'?"

Henry nodded. "Are there—any particulars? How did he—die?"

"It was a bayonet charge, the papers say. They—he—they 'Elizabeth with glory. They—they 'Elizabeth with honor."

"He sprang forward in time to catch her before she fell. Hard work and much secret worrying had undermined the woman's splendid constitution. Her reserve strength was gone.

It was a dark evening—dark in more ways than one. Henry shut himself up with his sorrow, and lay alone. Elizabeth, rallying, could not bear the stifling atmosphere of the house. Restlessly she paced the garden. Jimmy's little sisters had wept themselves to sleep. Everything was still. Not a grass-blade stirred. The air was heavy and sultry, with now and then a restless, vagrant wind that rolled along high overhead in the tree-tops and ceased up there somewhere. That foretold a storm, Elizabeth knew. She crept through the lower orchard and reached the river-bank, and there turning, began to walk the little rise leading to the line-fence. Under Old Hickory she stopped. She could not analyze the impulse that had led her here, nor

"I would never a done such a thing, Mary Jane."

"How—how'd poor Henry take the news, 'Elizabeth?"

"I can't rightly tell. 'Twil go bad with him. He's layin' down jest now an' when I go back I'll make him up a bit o' sunter. He ain't ex' nota' seen—see?"

A crash of thunder broke in upon them. Rain began to fall.

"The storm's breakin' right over us. Come to the house—quick, 'Lizbeth!" cried Mary Jane.

The woman ran at top speed across the fields to Maple Hollow. On the veranda stood Larry Deane the elder. He grasped Elizabeth Hargrave's hand and shook it, and he put his two big hands on her wife's shoulders. "I—I got somethin' to tell you, girl," he said in a muffled tone.

"What—what's that that you're saying?" demanded Mary Jane trembling.

Just once before had she heard her husband speak with that voice. It was when small Larry had passed the crisis in his fever and the doctor announced the danger-point over.

Lightning swift and blinding cleaved the sky before the elder Larry could reply, then came a tremendous cloudburst of thunder and splitting lightning that held the three watchers spellbound. Lightning continually struck the heavens and by its aid the sun a strange sight.

Split from top to base with a long gaping, yellow wound, Old Hickory wavering a moment in the surge and fret of the storm and then with a sound rivaling the thunder overthrew.

A cry of dismay broke from the two women.

"The nuts! Such a fine crop the would a' been!" Elizabeth said with a sob.

"The place that knew it shall know it no more!" quoted Larry, softly. "Sure it's ungrateful enough we be to mourn for a few nuts now when we've got somethin' better to think of, an' it's peaked the lad'll be when he comes home to find the work don' never an axe laid to it's scrag old trunk."

Mary Jane clutched at his bony fingers. "For a moment she thought him out of his head."

"Don't!" she cried. "Do you remember? Larry an' Jimmie 'Elizabeth's' lad—why, they're both gone."

"The boys—our boys—are safe!"

There was a huking ring in the old man's voice. "Yes," he continued. "Safe! I've just telephoned over to Henry Hargrave — not ten minutes agone—an' he'll be here when the storm lifts a bit. We're to smoke a pipe of peace together this night."

"Yes, yes, yes—on!" cried the women together, Mary Jane adding, "I'll see you, Larry Deane, and speak this way?"

"No, but 'tis skokin' wet I am after huntin' all over the place for you! Less than a quarter of an hour ago the phone rang. 'Twas the man of Dimmy Baxter at the station who answered. 'Let me read you a cable-telegram,' he says. 'I'm ahead, Dimmy,' I replies. 'Sure you can't have much worse in store than what I've got already.' He says: 'Oh, but this is something you may like real well to hear. It interests you, I think. So, an' I made him renose in five times 'Twas from Uncle Honorable discharge. Only five of the battalion left. He has lost an arm and part of my leg is bashed in. Not a patch on us we are going to do to Old Hickory.'

EACHER, somebody hit me in the head with a horse-shoe."

"Well, now, Tommy, what I call hard luck."



The Small Home on the Small Farm May Be Very Attractive.

The home here illustrated is on the 50-acre farm of E. A. Miles, near Burford, in Brant Co., Ont. The illustration does not do justice to this neat, attractive little place, with its well-kept lawn shaded on either side with evergreens.

covered with blossom!

She was going to bear, after three generations of sterility!

"Sure 'twould be a crime," said Larry to his wife, "to cut her down an' her with the biggest crop o' nuts comin' that ever I saw on a hickory tree!"

"An' charity needs all it can get this year," agreed Mary Jane. "Yes, it will be best to leave her be till after the time the lad would say so if he knew."

June passed, and July with its great heat came in. Up at Sunnybrae, Elizabeth Hargrave labored early and late, for the hay and grain were large crops, and she was single-handed. Hired men were harder to secure than ever before. Henry, with his weak back, could do little. He walked daily to the village, two miles away, for the mail and also for the exercise. He could not wait for the rural route delivery. He must needs go to the little post office to catch the very first crumb of news that came in.

Thus it was that he heard the news first. A kind neighbor who had no sons to send to the front, but could

not she try. She only knew that something akin to sympathy had been tugging at her heart all evening.

It was so dark she could scarcely see six feet ahead, but—wasn't that somebody there, leaning over the little gate on the Deene side?

A tall woman's sob!

"Mary Jane!" she called, softly. A pause.

"Mary Jane Deane?" repeated Elizabeth, approaching the small, bent-over figure in the old sunbonnet.

Mary Jane raised her white face. A flash of lightning just then showed the tears wet upon it.

"I—i—kinder hoped you'd come, Elizabeth," she said.

"The gate locked and the padlock rusted," said Elizabeth, "but I reckon I kin climb over, Mary Jane."

Which she did. Awkwardly enough, Elizabeth put her arms about her sister-in-affection.

"I was goin' right up to the house, bye-and-bye," said little Mrs. Deane. "I—I didn't care even if you'd shut the door in my face!"

November 25, 1915

FARM AND DAIRY

(13) 1005

The Upward Look**Travel Thoughts—No. 10**
The Wonder of God's Handwork

HE sendeth the springs into the valley, which run among the hills.'—Psalms 104:10.

It was with almost a feeling of fear that I entered Yellowstone Park lest I be disappointed in all the wonders of which I had heard, and to which I had looked forward so long. But all this vanished once I was in the Park, as we drove along in the coach and watched the wonderful panorama unfolding, ever changing: green forests and rushing streams, so welcome after the desert, with a background of distant blue ridges of snow-capped mountains.

Late in the afternoon, we had our first sight of the springs and the geysers. The former are full of interest and variety, some with a dainty rosy mist over them, some of an uninviting, muddy aspect. Others are exquisite bl's or dainty lavender or rich green, but all bubbling, boiling, geysering. The greatest care has to be taken when one walks on the formations, as the crust is often thin, and a step off the walk into those hot depths would be fatal. One emits such a constant roaring sound, which may be heard two miles off, that it is terrifying even to go near it.

The Mammoth Springs are a series of waterfalls of every color, all blending in a beautiful harmony and falling over terraces for a great distance. This coloring is all caused by minute life called Algi, which die once removed from their natural surroundings.

Over and over again, as I gazed with a great welling of the heart at these wonders, before then to me unimagined and unknown, the marvel of God's creation was borne in upon me. We become so accustomed to the beauties of the world around us that often, alas, we take neither time nor thought to enjoy and appreciate them. But if we do there must come a sense of closer communion with the All-powerful, the beauty of the sweetest, moonlight, clouds, valleys, and mountains are ours if we will make them so. We do not need to travel miles to find this, but everywhere are manifestations of God's love and power.—I.H.N.

The Brown Thrasher

THE brown thrasher breeds throughout the United States east of the Great Plains, and winters in the South Atlantic and Gulf States. It occasionally visits the garden or orchard, but nests in swamps or in groves standing upon low ground. The thrasher's favorite time for singing is in the early morning, when, perched on the top of a tall bush or low tree, it gives an exhibition of vocal powers which would do credit to a mocking bird. Indeed, in the South, where the latter bird is abundant, the thrasher is known as the "Mocking bird."

The food of the brown thrasher consists of both fruit and insect. An examination of 650 stomachs showed 36 per cent. of vegetable and 64 per cent. of animal food, practically all insects, and mostly taken in spring before fruit was ripe. Half the insects were beetles, and the remainder chiefly grasshoppers, caterpillars, bugs, and spiders. A few predacious beetles were eaten, but on the whole the work of the species as an insect destroyer must be considered beneficial.

Eight per cent. of its food is made up of fruits like raspberries and cur-

rants which are or may be cultivated, but the raspberries at least are as likely to belong to wild as to cultivated varieties. Grain, made up most largely of cracked kernels of oats and corn, is mentioned twice, amounting to only three per cent., though some of the corn may be taken from newly planted fields, it is amply paid for by the destruction of May, beetles, which are eaten at the same time. The rest of the food consists of wild fruit or seeds. Taken all in all, the brown thrasher is a useful bird, and probably does as good work in its secluded retreats as would be about the garden, for the swamps and groves

sections of the province, we would not have permanent organizations, the value of which to the people depends largely upon the service of the individual members in making the programmes of such interest and practical worth. It is well and quite permissible to secure outside talent, but to depend to any considerable extent upon such assistance, is not conducive to beneficial work and permanency.

Interest in Educational Matters

The Institutes continue to take a deep interest in the welfare of the school children of the community, both from educational, social, and health standpoint. May this continue. What great provision may be made so that the school committees appointed by the Women's Institutes will be recognized and their cooperation sought in making for more healthful and efficient rural schools. The Department of Education looks upon the Institute as one of the strongest forces for the improvement of rural schools. You are familiar with what has been done to demonstrate the practicability and need of medical school inspection in

the rural districts. If you have a good teacher, her influence in retaining her on her services.

As an educational factor, our Demonstration-Lecture courses promise well, but in war years, few of our good women are ready to devote time to systematic instruction. Since we met last year, a number of most successful courses have been given, the most popular and helpful course being that in Food Values and Cooking, followed in addition of four or five afternoons devoted to dairy work and poultry raising. Home Nursing and First Aid to the Injured are gaining in popularity, a natural result in war time, and you will be pleased to know that the St. John's Ambulance Association is prepared to grant to those who take the course under a lady lecturer approved by their Society, a form "B" certificate.

We believe that Demoscraft should be added to the Demonstration-Lecture course, for there is no topic of greater interest to the women, and none in which service of greater value to the nation can be rendered.

The woman in the home is always

(Concluded on page 15.)



are no doubt the breeding grounds of many insects that migrate thence to attack the crops of the farmer.

* * *

A Permanent Home for the Institute*

Geo. A. Putnam, Supt. of Women's Institutes

AFAMILY has a keener interest in home life and a deeper concern with community affairs when the father owns the home in which they live—the farm which they are working. So the members of a society which has a permanent home—a hall or a room which is known as the Institute rallying place from month to month, take a greater interest in the organization. Have an eye to a permanent organization, and nothing will be a stronger factor towards permanency than a permanent home.

In some centres there is a possibility of cooperating with the Council, the School Board, or it may be some particular individual in securing permanent quarters for the Institute. When the next school is about to be built, see to it that provision is made for a room in which the Institute may hold their regular meetings and may be used as a rest room and library and central centre for the boys and girls, men and women of the community. The fact of having a home gives the organization a standing in the community and commands attention.

Since all sects and interests have worked so harmoniously and effectively through the Institute, may we not expect the same co-operation in preventing unwarranted duplication in the erection of places of worship.

Printed Programmes

A home lends stability to your plans and work. The officers and members at once set about to make definite plans to be carried out in that Institute home. The result is usually printed programmes; and whether we have a permanent home or not, it is well to have definite programmes for months in advance, or still better, a year in advance. This plan need not provide for a full programme at each meeting, but should leave a few blanks to be filled in by some of the good things discovered by wide-awake officers and committees from time to time throughout the year.

The extent and strength of the Institute is due largely to the fact that local talent has been unearthed, developed and used in the local organization. If it were not for the capable, experienced, talented women in all

Extract from an address delivered at the last annual Women's Institute Con-

For Christmas

An organ would make a beautiful Christmas gift. Of that there can be no doubt. The price question has been, in many cases, the only difficulty. This difficulty is now removed. Read over the list below and you will agree with us. Who could not afford \$22.00, payable on very easy monthly payments? This is only a few of the Christmas bargains we are offering. Secure one from those below or write to us for more complete lists. Every instrument guaranteed to be in perfect condition. If you would prefer a square or upright piano or player-piano, we have some great snaps for you. Mail the coupon to-day.

Ye Olde Firme**HEINTZMAN & CO. LIMITED****EVERY ONE A BARGAIN**

PRINCE of Buffalo, 5 octave organ, walnut case, flat top, has 6 stops including Tremolo, Diapason, Principal, etc. Knee swell only. The tone is good, and this will be a fine little instrument for use in a small school. Price \$22

KARN five octave organ, walnut case, semi-high top, sliding fallboard, lamp rests, 8 stops including Violin, Flute, Celeste, etc. Knee swell only. Has been a special bargain at \$35. Now a special organ expert and is just as good as \$31

BELL five octave organ, walnut case, high top with music pedal, sliding fallboard, lamp stands, has 11 stops including Vox Humana, Bass and Treble Octaves, Grand Organ and knee swell. This is a well known make with a lovely tone and would be an excellent organ in any parlor. Special bargain at \$39

DOMINION five octave organ, walnut case, extension gallery, nicely paneled gothic style. The tone is very rich and this organ would be very suitable for use in a small church. Price \$44

DOMINION five octave organ, walnut case, extension gallery, folding fallboard, lamp stands, has 6 sets of reeds with 11 stops including Vox Humana, Celeste, Bass and Treble Octaves, Grand Organ and knee swell. The tone is very sweet and would be a valuable organ for use in a school or Sunday School. Price \$50

UXBRIDGE six octave piano action organ, nicely paneled wood, folding fallboard, 5 plain panels in top door with centre swing music desk. This organ is another instrument which has no stops but is equalized with the open sets of stops. The tone is very good and the instrument is just as good as new. Price \$59

CONLEY CHURCH six octave walnut piano action organ, sliding fallboard, automatic full length music desk with nicely carved panel, 11 stops including Melodeon, Bass and Treble Octaves, Violin, Grand Organ and knee swell, etc. Large pipe organ stop, bassoon, bell, etc. Price \$68

THOMAS six octave piano action organ, handsome mahogany case, rail top with mirror, sliding fallboard, full length music desk, lamp stands, 12 stops, including Vox Humana, Bass and Treble Octaves, Violin, Grand Organ and knee swell. Music proof pedale. This instrument has become slightly shop worn. Regular price \$150. Special Bar. Price \$99

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The piano that everyone can enjoy or can play—you need not know one note of music and yet you have the power to personally play all of the music ever written.

This is the time to consider giving your family and y^r home this new joy.

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AMUSEMENTS

Conducted by MARION DALLAS

Fun for the Long Fall Evenings

IN the woods squirrels chatter, nuts rattle to the ground, the dry leaves rustle beneath our feet, and the chill November wind sighs through the bare branches. They are telling us it is fall. How loth we are to give up our outdoor pleasures. Why not have an "Indoor Novel Party"? This will help us to prolong the spirit at least for a while. Decorate the house with evergreen branches, cut out squirrels and leaves from brown and red paper, and pin these on the branches.

Illustrated Nuts

The guests are invited to go "Gathering Nuts" when they all have arrived. This means to find the names of the nuts and fruit which are represented upon cards placed around the room. The game may be illustrated by pictures cut from magazines and mounted on cards. For instance, Seashore (Beechnut), stone wall (Walnut), woman churning (Butternut), two persons (Pear), girl serving cocoa (Coconut), figures 1915 (Dates), pine tree and an apple (Pineapple), the letter P and a can (Pecan), plum-line (Plum), a straw hat and a berry (Strawberry).

Matching Partners

Partners may be secured by placing two large branches in the front of the room, one decorated with yellow leaves, the other with red. The man picks a yellow leaf and the girl a red one. They should be numbered to correspond.

Nut Contest

Pass acorn-shaped bootcups with the following questions (the answer is the name of a nut):

1. Its first syllable is a spring vegetable?—Peanut. 2. The penalty of tight shoes?—Acorn. 3. A souvenir of South America?—Brazil nut. 4. A barrier of stone?—Walnut. 5. Makes our daily bread acceptable?—Butter nut. 6. Its half is a beverage?—Cocoa. 7. Two boys' names?—Philbert. 8. Part of the human body forms first syllable?—Chestnut. 9. A letter of the alphabet?—Pecan. 10. First syllable is a color of the eye?—Hazel nut.

After this contest there might be given a copy of "Opening of a Chestnut Burr."

Refreshments

Nut ice-cream, nut cakes, nut candies, and salted nuts served with coco would be very suitable.

Word Building

This is a game capable of endless variation and is splendidly adapted for a small gathering in the home. Each person is given a sheet of paper and pencil, on the top of which is written the word or motto from which the letters for building are to be obtained. In making words, no letters must be used twice, unless it is written twice in the motto.

The contest is to see who shall make the longest list of words from the given motto. Suppose the motto was "Memories of Childhood." Write the words beginning with M—moose, moor, me, maid, and so on. Then words with E, until there are over a hundred words. As the list grows, the interest will grow.

In this game the players form a circle, while one of their number is blindfolded and put in the middle of the ring. He is given a large spoon as a wand. The players take hands and go round in a circle to music. As the music stops they stop. The player

then gropes with his spoon until he touches one of the other players. The blindfolded one tries by deftly touching here and there to discover who is caught. If he guesses correctly, that one takes his place. All try to distinguish themselves, for it is easier than you imagine to discover a person's identity by this spoon touching, and it is lots of sport.

An Evening of National Songs in Costume

This is a novel and delightful entertainment, and if properly conducted should greatly enrich the treasury of the society which undertakes to give it. The idea is to have songs from every nationality possible. Drape the hall with flags of every nation represented. If you are fortunate enough to have an orchestra, that will help greatly. Have the different national anthems played. Several of these will be found in the "March of the Allies."

The first number might be "Rule Britannia," sung by a jolly sailor and carrying a "Jack." A lassie in Scotch tartan and Tam o' Shanter next sings "Annie Laurie" or "Loch Lomond." Readings from "The Bonny Brier Bush" could also be given. An Irish singer follows with "A Little Bit of Home." Shure They Call It "Ireland" or the old song "The Wearin' of the Green." The "Marseillaise" might be sung by a quartette of girls in peasant dress and wearing red capes. Following this comes "O Canada," "The Maple Leaf," or any of the very popular war songs which have been written lately, "Do Your Bit" or "We'll Never Let the Old Flag Fall." Interspersed with the songs could be a reading or two from Drummond or Service or Pearson. "I Trovatore" might be sung or rather selections from it, to represent Italy. If a hand organ can be procured, it will represent Italy as nothing else can.

The Armenian national song is so strongly accented that even if sung in an unknown tongue, it stirrs the blood like the challenge to battle. In many of our communities there are Armenians who would be pleased to be invited to help with any entertainment. Spain may be represented by a señorita in lace mantilla, playing the guitar or mandoline, or singing "The Spanish Cavalier." A large picture frame could be erected and the singers stand in the same, the rest of the room being dark.

After "Day Something Good" Social Did any of "Our Readers" ever hear the story of the Irishman who one morning met a friend, and exclaimed, "Is that you, Mike? I thought you were dead," "Shure an' I'm not dead," Mike replied. "Phwat made ye thing I was?" "Well, I'll tell ye," he answered. "Everybody I met this mornin' said somethin' good about you."

This little story suggests a social I heard of, which was very amusing and also very helpful to the social life of that community. Each person requested to write something good about the one whose name was on the sheet of paper given to him. After we were all finished, the papers were passed on to be read out loud. Will some of "Our Readers" try one this fall, and write and tell us about it?"

* * *

In Close Companionship

LITTLE Mary had been sent to the store to get some fly paper. She was coming along in returning, and her mother began to feel anxious. Going to the door she spied the little girl coming up the street, and called, "Mary, have you got the fly paper?" "No, mother," replied Mary, "it got me, but we are coming together."

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The Value of Tile Drainage

Nova Scotia Farmers Give Their Experience

FROM Atlantic to Pacific tile drains are paying dividends, and everywhere farmers are willing to testify to their efficiency as crop increasers and crop insurers. The latest and best testimony comes from Nova Scotia in the form of a bulletin on drainage by the Nova Scotia Dept. of Agriculture. The very first part of the bulletin is the extracts from letters received from Nova Scotia farmers, most of whom have tile drains on their farms. The following letters speak for themselves and are only a few of the many received. They show conclusively what farmers who have tried it, think of underdrainage.

"The land that I have drained has more than paid me in increased crop for the outlay of draining. I can get on the underdrained land from 10 days to two weeks earlier in the spring and find that underdrainage has almost doubled the yield of both of my hay crops. As to the cost of drainage per acre, I cannot exactly say, but should think \$2.50 per rod." —Robert G. Grant, Antigonish Co.

The following is an extract giving the other side of the question:

"Underdrainage is looked on in this section as too expensive an investment. Joseph Cunningham, Bayhead, Col. Co., is the only farmer I know

of within a great many miles of here who has done anything in that line as yet and if it cost him what I understand it did, he will be grey enough before he gets his money back. I understand that it cost him \$2,000 to drain about 50 acres. However, if you can give me any information that will help him, I would be encouraging than this, please do so."

Note.—This letter is given here not to make light of the opinion of any man but to point out what the men who discredit the value of the investment, really know about the matter. The cost per acre quoted above, it will be noticed, would be \$40. Here is Mr. Cunningham's own version of the story:

"I do not consider that my experience would be doing underdrainage

justice as it has been in only one season. This I may say, that where drains were put in 33 feet apart, the crop was poor and near the drains produced double the crop that the 16½ feet midway between the drains gave. The crop was barley. The soil a clay loam with very hard clay subsoil. As to carliness in spring, from what I have seen so far I should say about two weeks earlier. The cost per acre would vary with the distance apart.

I consider that underdrainage pays. In a few years I will be in a better position and will be pleased to give you all the information I can."

This letter was written in April, 1913. In April, '94, and again in 1915, Mr. Cunningham reported that he finds the well drained area over and over the drains to be spreading and growing and believes that 50 feet apart would have given a more economical result. His extra return he now puts at \$5 per acre per year. His drains will continue to give him better service each succeeding year as the soil opens up.

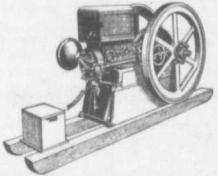
Ten Days Earlier

"I have 30 acres of clay land underdrained. Can we lay land about 10 days earlier on the average and it stands drought better than it did before. I estimate about 25 per cent more crop on the land. I consider that underdrainage pays. Am unable to estimate the cost very closely as the time of digging the drains could not have been used otherwise to good advantage." —John E. Bonham, Colchester Co.

"I have seven or eight acres drained with tile besides stone and wooden drains. Tile gives best satisfaction. Have been in the ground 28 years and work as well as ever. Soil is light loam with clay subsoil. In a dry year I can work it a week earlier and in a wet backward spring from three to four weeks earlier. In a dry season the drainage has a good effect. In an average year I get nearly a third more crop. I think underdrainage is as good an investment as the farmer can make on the average farm. The cost of digging has been about \$36 per acre, tile \$20, laying and filling, about \$10. When you work it by hand the more of the soil affects the root. It is almost impossible to get help to drain land. I would like to see a few more ditching machines for the use of the farmers." —A. A. Archibald, Halifax Co.

"I have one field with black muck soil and marl subsoil in the centre. I could not wet the drains in deeply and was obliged to board the bottom of the tile in order to get a solid bottom for the tile. The land before draining was too wet even for pasturing, and animals would sink to their knees. Now a team can take two tons over it in having season and the crop is fine. I have put in only single drains in other places to dry out wet spots but they all have better than any stocks or bonds I know. You can tell in a day or two where the drainage is in any season whether it is wet or dry. I think a rain of 50 per cent I believe in draining and believe it pays. My field lies along the highway and the job is worth five times the cost in the value of the farm. I believe that in drainage you have one of the best lines in which to improve agriculture in Nova Scotia." —W. B. Burridge, Kemptown Co.

"About one-third of my drained land was swampy with clay subsoil. The rest is sandy and clay loam but has a hard clay subsoil. Can work land about 10 days earlier. On the average I think I can get about one-third more crop than in some land I get double the crop. There is no question about the fact that underdrainage pays. As to cost when I consider the horses, digging would cost about 50 cents a rod. It is hard to estimate the cost of material as I have used stone. I would estimate the cost of drains to be about \$20 an acre on the average."



"Nearly knocked him off his balance"—

A man named Trainer, at Rockcroft, Ontario, has just written us this letter—

"Dear Sirs:—

I enclose draft in payment for Engine. I think it will prove itself a success.

I had an agent looking at it. He praised it every way until he asked the price—that nearly knocked him off his balance. I notice in your directions for running engine, you mention Kerosene. Will this engine run on Kerosene?"

Note that the amazement of our competitor's agent over the low price of the Page, came AFTER he had noted the superiority of the Page. It is not price alone on which these engines sell, but high quality PLUS low price.

All Page engines make good. They are so simple that there's nothing to get out of or—

der. Simple, yet powerful. All Page engines have power greater than their rating. All Page engines are put to a rigid test before they are shipped.

Then—to make assurance doubly sure—we protect you still further when you buy a Page—with our unconditional guarantee—"Abso-lute satisfaction or your money back."

Large output, economical factory methods, and doing business on a cash basis from factory direct to you—these features enable us to sell engines at about half the price you pay (per horse power) elsewhere.

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1½ H.P.	\$46.50
3 H.P.	68.00
5 H.P.	113.50
6 H.P.	168.00

If you have any remaining doubt about the profitableness of having a Gas Engine on your farm, write our Free Information Bureau and let us tell you some important facts that show what an engine will do for YOUR farm.

As to the proof about the Page Engine in particular, there is a simple way to get at that—let us send you one to use for 30 days on our special free trial offer.

Write to our Information Bureau, explaining what size farm you have, what class of farming you do, and stating whether you've ever had any experience with a gas engine. Promptly we'll write you, explaining what an engine will do for you—what size engine you should have—and how to use it for the greatest profit.

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The Makers' Corner

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

Sediment Test in Operation

THE sediment test is proving an excellent method of enlightening some men as to the real quality of their milk and of shaming others under which they produce milk for cheese factory. The method, briefly, is to pour one pint of milk from the weighing can through a disk of cotton. The amount of sediment—just dirt—that appears on the cotton disk from one pint of milk is often all that is necessary to show a patron the necessity of changing his ways. One cheese factory manager in Eastern Ontario, who has a habit of asking some of his patrons, "Now, how many pounds of dirt did you have in that can?"

"My land, did that come out of my can?" exclaimed one disgusted patron. Then before any of the other patrons standing by could say a word, he dropped it into the dirt beside the wagon. That patron has been bringing cleaner milk ever since. Patrons, where the sediment test is used, are coming to realize that better cheese can be made from milk that shows a clean disk, and that is to the advantage of their factory.

Guaranteeing Cheese Quality

THE question as to who should bear the burden of the guaranteeing of the quality of cheese is one that is of interest to every patron of the factory as well as to the maker. Under the usual individualistic plan of running cheese factories it has for a long time past been the custom to let the cheesemaker guarantee the entire product. That is, no matter what the milk received may be, the maker must pay for it as good milk, and as for cheese of first-class quality. With the understanding the farmers have generally been willing to pay the cheesemaker a little more than just a working wage, considering that there might be some losses and the maker would have to stand. In addition, they have also given the maker the privilege to reject all milk that was not of first-class quality. But the maker cannot always use the latter privilege, since he cannot afford to antagonize the patrons, and the arrangement has often proved to be a hardship on the maker.

Theoretically, the proper way would be for the maker to stand responsible for all losses resulting from poor workmanship or neglect, and for the producers to stand responsible for the losses occurring from defective raw material. But right here the difficulty arises again. Who is it that will call when scoring a cheese wheel the defects noticed are those caused by the condition in which the milk was received, or whether it was caused by the neglect of the maker? There are a dozen different ways in which a maker can neglect his product that will give it practically the same defects that unfit milk will give the cheese. In fact, the only defect of workmanship that can be positively traced to the maker is the appearance and make-up of the cheese. To this might be added the defect of improper salting. Otherwise the defects observed are so nearly akin that it is impossible to place the responsibility where it belongs.

The logical conclusion of the above would seem to be that the method of paying the maker a liberal commission and holding him responsible for all defects of quality is the best one after all. But there are many cases on record where a maker lost so heavily that he was unable to pay the losses out of the salary or commission given him, and under these conditions the poor maker was practically forced into juggling his figures in order to remain solvent. One experienced maker informed the writer some time ago that on a certain summer not so many years ago he stood in a line of \$100 a week for several weeks on account of flavors which he could not overcome. His payments naturally had to drop below normal. This is surely a condition which patrons would like to avoid, and most fair-minded patrons would rather share the losses openly to have the maker suffer so heavily.

In some of the cooperative factories in the section the patrons have taken a stand that a defect of quality caused by the maker's neglect would really mean a small loss. And so they hold the maker responsible for losses up to one-half cent per pound. Whatever the loss exceeds this one-half cent the producers will lose themselves. This is a very generous method, but every maker knows that it is not just. Light quality losses may be caused by poor milk, and heavy quality losses by poor workmanship and neglect.—Chicago Dairy Produce.

Making a Dairymen of the Boy

TEDDY is a real boy," said his father, "and it won't take long for him to prove it to you." Teddy took the hint and hurried into the barn which his father explained was his very own. Soon he emerged with a riding pony weighing about 900 pounds, and following close behind was a colt.

Teddy is less than six years old and you would scarcely expect that he could saddle his own pony for a ride, but in about a minute after he had disappeared around the house he came galloping toward us with his pony saddled and bridled. We learned later that he leads the pony up to the porch and in this way is able to put on the saddle and bridle.

"I think my system is about the only one to keep a boy on a dairy farm," the father said. "Teddy has this farm all to himself. I help him haul the hay, but he takes care of the two horses and colt, hauls out the manure and does all the necessary work about the barn. That one-horse wagon there is his, and he never has any assistance in hitching the horse to it. Some of the neighbors tell me that Teddy will surely be killed if I allow him to ride as much as he does, but I believe that it is making a man out of him."

A short time before this conversation I visited the same farm and Teddy was the only one to show me around. The intelligent answer he gave to my questions and the knowledge he displayed regarding the farm operations show that there is no danger of his ever wishing to leave his father's dairy farm. He is a real boy, and a real dairymen. The success his father has had with him serves as a splendid object-lesson for other dairymen who need the help of their sons at home.—Ex.

NOW!

Now, that the long winter evenings are here, "nd Farm and Dairy will prove doubly welcome to your neighbor, who now perhaps does not know about this paper, better see him and the others about joining in right away for a club of new subscribers to Farm and Dairy.



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most accountable stocks in the hands of makers in Canada, too, are light. Army orders promise to clear up the market.

ONTARIO.—Sheep, Nov. 25 white. Price bid on board, 16 1/2¢ no sales. bid off curf, 47¢; all sold at that price. Sheep, 16 1/2¢ per lb. last year chosen headed; price 16¢. Tavistock, Que., Nov. 19—408 boxes sold at \$3.00; 75 boxes sold at

Oswestry, Que., Nov. 20—494 packages butter, all sold except one factory, at

Bellville, Nov. 20—975 cheese sold at 17¢ per lb.

Nov. 19—1047 boxes sold at

17 3/4¢.

LIVE STOCK.

Shipments of live stock to the Toronto markets this week have been heavy.

The excess was greatest in cattle which are 1,300 head over the week previous, and about 1,000 more than the week before.

Prices remain steady with a per cent. advance for extra quality.

In common and medium steers especially in heifers, prices were only slightly to the demand and here there was a tendency to weaken. Canners and cutters were active.

Local buyers were active in the market for stockers and feeders and several car loads were sold on outside account as well.

Quotations follow:

Choice steers, \$7.50 to \$7.60; han-

choice steers, \$7.50 to \$7.65; butchers' grade, good, \$7 to \$7.60; com. and med. \$6.50 to \$7.40; choice heifers, \$6.50 to \$7.50; med. heifers, \$6.25 to good, \$4.50 to \$6.00; butcher bulls, \$4 to \$6.50; heifers, \$3.50 to \$6.50; stockers, \$4.25 to \$6.50; can- didates, \$3.50 to \$5.50.

High cows were in fair demand. Choice

cows, \$100; med. to good, \$80 to \$75; com. to prime, \$60 to \$75.

Hogs were about normal, the

price running from \$4 to \$10.

Sheep and lambs were steady.

Young lambs, choice, curf, \$1.25 to \$1.35; com. lamb, \$1.25 to \$1.50;

sheep, light, \$1 to \$1.50; heavy sheep and lambs, \$1.25 to \$1.50.

Sheep, a feature of the market. The

market was not large enough to supply the

demand and the prices went up after 40¢

per lb. The market was quoted,

and watered, \$9.40 to \$9.50, and light

and heavy, \$9.75 to \$9.85.

At Montreal the market for cattle has

been steady and steadily.

Choice steers at \$7 to \$7.2¢, average steer

\$6.50, com. and inferior steers \$4 to \$4.50.

Heifers, \$6 to \$6.50; bulls, \$4.75 to

\$5.50; canners and cutters, \$3.50 to \$4.50.

In small steers there was an active de-

sire and for lambs, creosote in particular.

Ontario steers sold at \$9 to \$9.50;

Quebec, \$8.50 to \$9; Calves, two to

three months old, \$1.50 to \$2.50.

For lambs, \$1.50 to \$2.50.

United States steers, \$10 to \$12 per lb.

for grass fed, while milk fed

for local consumption brought 70¢ to

80¢. At Toronto, the market was

active and steady, having advanced

recently. Sales of selected lots were made at

\$12 to \$15, weighted off carc.

GOSFIP.

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In addition to the barn plans shown in the book, there are 82 pages devoted to general construction problems, such as concrete work, laying floors, roof construction, ventilation, etc.

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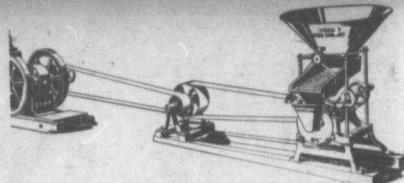
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Vessot grinding plates do their work so uniformly well that a clean, satisfactory job is assured. The two-screw spout removes all foreign matter from the stones to dust and sand. One caution only—use steady, reliable power to drive a *Vessot* grinder, and power as is furnished by an International Harvester oil engine, Mogul or Titan.

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