# FARM AND DAIRY, RURAL HOME



BETTER FARMING

Toronto, Ont., November 23, 1916





IN THE NORTH LAND.

ISSUED EACH WEEK.

Address all Correspondence to
Rural Publishing Co., Limited, Peterboro, Ont.

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR

### What Makes The "Simplex The Favorite With Farm Folks?

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



The favorite everywhere it go Note its beauty and heavy compaconstruction, with low-down, han supply can only 31/2 ft. from the flo

### Simplex Blade Separator

put into their work of making separators—to produce the best machines possible. While we do not claim that a better will never be made, we do believe that the SIMPLEX is as perfect as separator man make it. That farm folks appreciate these points retifenced by the increasing popularity of the SIMPLEX.

The first requisite of a separator is that it shall actually separator. We have a separator in the simplex gets all the cream. It skims to a trace and evice gets value for every drop of his mill. The limb towit than any other make of separator. This gives an larger separating area in the same streamed capacity, without requiring to have a larger or white a subject to the SIMPLEX turns so easily—no other make of separator. The SIMPLEX turns or easily—no ching arms or sore backs. The SIMPLEX turns or easily—no ching arms or sore backs. The SIMPLEX without requiring to have a larger or 900 lbs. or milk per hour, but turns as easily as the ordine SIMPLEX with us a line of the SIMPLEX with the simplex of the simplex o

D. Derbyshire & Co.

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

### "Think It Over"

FARM AND DAIRY deals editorially with the problems of the great class of dairy farmers in Canada.

The result is that Farm and Dairy circulation is concentrated in the great dairy districts-in homes and on farms where the expenditure for equipment is 10 to 25 per cent. greater than in mixed farming sections.

Is your campaign planned to concentrate on such homes as these? Think it over.

A.B.C. Member: Any other information gladly sent you.

Peterboro, Ont **FARM & DAIRY** 

Xmas and Breeders' Number December 7

#### My Taxes---Fixing the Ratio of Contribution H Percy Blanchard, Hants Co., N.S.

A LPTTLE while ago the office sent me notice that I must pay about forty dollars school tax. I send two children to school, a neighbor sends six, and pays about four dollars dax. I ask me to school, a neighbor sends six, and pays about four dollars dax. I ask me to school, a neighbor sends six and pays about four dollars dax. I ask me to school, a neighbor sends and school sends a school send to school sends a school sends

Then, why not equally so with the public school? The secretary explains to me that the idea is that the poor man and the rich must contribute to-ward the school in propertion to their ward the school in prop ruon to their wealth; not according to their chil-dren attending. But, assuming this, it is by no means conclusive. I find that when I build a barn, and borrow on mortgage the money from my neighbor, I the poor man in debt for my barn must pay the taxes, and my rich neighbor holding the mortgage

Last spring the road surveyor want-ed twenty dollars as my share of road work. My farm touches the road for only 200 yards. I use the public roads only 200 yards. I use the pass to very little. Brown, near by, is trucking and driving over the roads all the time; in fact, last year he nearly ruint the ed them by heavy trucking in the spring. He only pays five dollars. The surveyor explains that because I have a big white house and a new barn and a lot of handsome shade have a big white house and a new barn and a lot of handsome shade trees. I must pay five times as much as Brown. But my house and barn are not on the street; the trees do not walk down the road. The fact is, that this logic fails to satisfy me. I want upon what principle a community claims to levy a forced contribution to include the contribution of the principle upon which they lovy unequal assessments. Now, I am not an anarchist, I am astelled in a community cloud. It is to our advantage that which are love the principle upon which they lovy unequal assessments. Now, I am not an anarchist, I am astelled in the course of the principle upon which they lovy unequal assessments. Now, I am not be a community about contribute to a community about contribute to a common fund for a common purpose. More than that, I am mon purpose. More than that, I am satisfied that as individuals we owe a debt to the community for value received. Robinson Crusoe paid no taxes; but I do not envy him his in-

dependence.

The Principles of Taxation.

Taxation as we have it to-day is a very modern system. The word varied is derived from a place at the entrance to the Mediternanan caled Tariffa. There esconsed among the rocs was a nest of prates; and every one entering from the ocean which as the three places were careful on the result of the company of th

cell: they nursed each infant industry. It is a suggestive derivation.

In the days of ancient Israel there were two classes of taxes. Rich and poor alike brought his goat or lamb or temple shekel. Above this came voluntary sifts. Then the other class was the tithe. Every tenth born that year of the flocks, every tenth measure of grain or wine was a tax payable by the producer. It was not just because he was rich, nor yet as a thankoffering. It was upon the principle that "The earth is the Lord", and the follows thereof." The land belonged to God and was realed to

the user. The diler got what he used, and so, the bigger the crop the more land he used, and vice versa. The tenth measure of wheat or wine was the rent. The bigger the flock, the

the rent. The bigger the flock, the bigger the hasture, and vice versa; and the measure of the increase, one that the state of the stat ago crossed the upper Euphrates, and in scattered tribes took their long dourney as Cymri or Angaels or Danes downey as Cymri or Angaels or Danes until at last they reunited in the west-ern Isles, the only tax they paid was with the award in their strong right arm at their chilefain's call. When at last, in feudal days, the land was di-yided among the nobles the king'i own land maintained the king and seep noble for his tax, or rent prome own and manufamed the rains and each noble for his tax or rent prom-ised for fighting men all his able bodied tenants. The land again was subdivided among the tenants or farmers, and these as rent contributed them each. farmers, and these as rent contributes themselves to stand in the ranks at call of king or country. The theory was that the land belong to the king; in clearer words, to the country or whole community. The users were practically every able bodded man. The noble's castle was not merely his house, it was the fort and refuge in time of danger of the whole tenantry. If his tenants fought for him, he fought for them.

The Beginning of Rent and Taxes. It was not till long years after the Conquest that some one devised payment in money or produce to the noble, in lieu of military service. The result all the same was to take the result all the same was to take the real title from the tenant am out it in the noble, and so make the tenant a rent payer at the mercy of the noble landlord. From this was built up titles of ownership to land by which one man might own the land and the one man might own the land and the user must hay to the owner a rent for its use. It was only a few hundred years ago. What we call the ancient and sacred rights of property are by on means ancient, and by no means sacred. This intermediate landowner to the sacred and the sacred and the sacred and the sacred and the sacred. called was merely an interloper, impudent "middleman," that stood pushed himself in between the tenor pushed himself in between the lenant, that is, the user of the land, and
he kinz. By ancient right, it is yet
the king (or as we to-day would say,
the ratae), that shajid have the reat.
But the king can only claim his rent
upon the land as he gave it; that is,
upon the unimproved land.
Now upon this haste, the activities

Now upon this basin I am willing to pay my school tax, my oad tax, the at the Dominion of Provincial Governments by my order of the people of nature. Assume that because I have certain ness/shors, certain railways and bighways convenient, which means markeds and other advantages, my land has a certain railo of value compared with other lands in better or worse situation. It is upon that rail and basis that I owe rent to the king, my proper landiord, or, in other Now upon this basis I am willing to my proper landlord, or, in other words, to the community who require certain contributions for common or On no other whether he call community purposes. communely purposes. On no other basis can any man, whether he call timeself bandit or balliff, demand from me a dollar except for service render-ed at my special request and promise to pay. If I do not hire, that is, use any land, I still cannot evade my share (Continued on page 6.)



Trade increase VOL. XXXV

THE producer when actin riving at When a dealer "Here is my pric take it," and the taining the conc regarding the m disadvantage in le has talked the and there is und is still a possibilit off against anothe depressed. To n to improve the mitigate unfavor look after the in the object of ever association. Alth associations in su being formed. T information as to ducers can best l of the associatio additional inform that I recently je J. Reynolds, Du years, has filled Toronto Milk Pr spicuous success, speak with author front the produce

"The best time in the organizati tion is in the fal season the dema is greater assura hands of the dea vantage that bo more time during the work of orga busier seasons. to cover the ent contributed to a associations cove are being success

The first step ! ing of those direc milk within the d ing should be we the attention of the appointment retary the busine ceeded, with. Th eral, to decide wi and to confirm o who called the n covered by the o organize, the ner elcome Practical Progressive Ideas



The Recognized Exponent of Dairying in Canada

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

VOL. XXXV

TORONTO, ONT., NOVEMBER 23, 1916

### The Organization of Milk and Cream Producers' Associations

The Need of Organization-Initial Steps-Objects to be Attained and Dangers to be Avoided

THE producers of milk for city consumption, when acting singly, have difficulty in arriving at what the milk rate should be When a dealer can come to a man and say, "Here is my price, your neighbors have agreed to take it," and that man has no means of ascertaining the concensus of the producers' opinion regarding the market value of milk, he is at a disadvantage in making his contract. Even if le has talked the matter over with his neighbors, and there is understanding between them, there is still a possibility of one community being played off against another, and of the price being thereby depressed. To meet such conditions, as well as to improve the quality of the milk supply, to mitigate unfavorable shipping conditions, and to look after the interests of producers generally, is the object of every well-conducted milk producers' association. Although there are now many such associations in successful operation still more are being formed. There is, therefore, a demand for information as to how organizations of milk producers can best be effected, and what the objects of the associations should be. It was to secure additional information on these important matters that I recently journeyed to the home of Mr. A. J. Reynolds, Durham Co., Ont., who, for many years, has filled the position of secretary of the

spicuous success, and who is therefore qualified to speak with authority on the problems that con-The First Step.

front the producer of city milk

Toronto Milk Producers' Association with con-

"The best time of the year to start proceedings in the organization of a milk producers' association is in the fall,' said Mr. Reynolds. "At that season the demand for milk is strong, and there is greater assurance of gaining recognition at the hands of the dealers. There is the additional advantage that both officers and members have more time during the winter months to complete the work of organization than they have in the busier seasons. If the proposed organization is to cover the entire territory from which milk is contributed to a city, so much the better, though associations covering only part of such territory are being successfully operated in some sections."

The first step in organization is to call a meeting of those directly engaged in the production of milk within the district to be covered. This meeting should be well advertised in order to attract the attention of every farmer interested. After the appointment of a temporary chairman and secretary the business of the meeting may be proceeded with. This is to discuss matters in general, to decide whether an organization be formed and to confirm or modify the proposals of those who called the meeting as to the territory to be covered by the organization. Having decided to organize, the next step is the appointment of a

By R. D. COLQUETTE, B.S.A.

committee to draft a constitution. In the drafting of this important document, it is wise to make use of the experience of other and similar associations, and it may be necessary to give the committee some time in which to do their work. helps greatly to expedite matters, however, if the information necessary for the drafting of a constitution has been collected, and at least a tentative constitution is ready for presentation at the

BERNAIT V

Milk Producers' Association Memberahlp.

NY farmer may become a member of an association upon the recommendation of a member and by sending his name to the secretary-treasurer, accompanied by the annual fee.

Objects.

1. To encourage the production of pure, wholesome milk for city consumption. 2. To establish uniform prices for that

3. To secure better shipping facilities on railways.

milk

4. To protect the interests of producers generally.

Board of Directors.

The Board of Directors consists of a president, a vice-president and a secretary-treasurer assisted by directors. They are elected annually. Their duties are to. conduct the general management of the association, to promote the welfare and prosperity of the trade, to investigate charges, disputes and difficulties of a financial character, and render their award.

Meetings.

An annual meeting, to be held at the time and place appointed, and at which the election of officers takes place. When circumstances demand it special meetings may be called at any time by the Board of Directors or by the President.

meeting. This assists in getting the association off to a good start so that it can at once get down to the business for which it was organized without experiencing the uelay that would be occasioned in calling another meeting for organization par-

The constitution deals with such matters as the name of the association, its objects, the terms of membership, the constitution of the official board. the time and place of annual meetings, the filling of vacancies on the board, and the making of amendments to the constitution and by-laws. The treatment of cases of infringement against the constitution and by-laws may also be set forth. Upon the adoption of this constitution a roll of members may be opened and the executive elected. With the Toronto Milk Producers' Association this board formerly consisted of five trustees, but upon the extension of the activities of the association to include the cream producers, the board was increased to six. As set forth in the constitution the officers of the association, namely, the president, vice-president and secretary-treasurer, are elected by the board of trustees from among their members on the same day as that on which the annual meeting of the association is held. After the appointment of the trustees and officers, bylaws and regulations may be intr-duced and presed. These in general have to do with the duties of the various officials of the organization, the order of business for the general meetings and the rights and privileges of members at such meetings.

#### Plan of Organization.

In districts tributary to small cities, which can be conveniently covered by a single organization, it is not necessary to have locals or branches. In such districts n any of the producers deliver their own milk and do not depend upon their contracts with dealers. In such districts, the chief business of the association will be to bring members together in order that they may decide what the milk rate should be and to deal with consumers' or other organizations in matters affecting the general welfare of the members.

Where the district covered by a milk producers' association is large so that it is impossible to secure frequent meetings of all those interested and difficult to keep in touch with the local conditions that exist in each community, a ore complex system of organization is required. It is then necessary to organize local unions. A unit usually composed of those along a wagon route, or of shippers who deliver their milk to the same station. The chief business of the local union is to make arrangements regarding the loading of the cans, to settle grievances, to keep the central posted on the local conditions that prevail, and to collect the annual fees, forwarding these to the central after keeping out an amount

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### sufficient to defray local expenses. An executive fer running the locals may or may not be ap-

pointed. In many cases it is only necessary for the farmers to have a general understanding amongst themselves, all the business being conducted in a perfectly informal manner.

#### Activities of an Association.

A milk producers' association is not 'a business organization. No milk is marketed through it. Each member disposes of his own milk, dealing directly with the dealer to whom he sells. The business of the association is mainly of an advisory character. It keeps the membership informed of the general situation, and is continually on the lookout to see that the producers' interests are safeguarded. About the only time it acts as an intermediary between the individual producers and the dealers is in the negotiations regarding the prices at which the contracts will be let. In this connection it may deal through a committee with the organized milk dealers. The committee

appointed should be a strong one, comprising a representative from each of the local districts covered by the associa-Mr. Reynolds is strongly of the opinion that the hands of the committee should not be too securely tied by the association in the matter of setting prices. "I believe it is a mistake," he said, "to send a committee to negotiate with the milk dealers with instructions to ask a higher price than it is expected they will be able to obtain. It is also a mistake to bind them too fast without the power to compromise. It is far better for the association to suggest to the members' committee he prices that should be paid under existing conditions, and then to leave the matter to them. If they have good, strong men, there will be no danger of their interests being sacrificed."

It is not within the power of an association to bind its members to hold out for a given price for their product. This is where it is in danger of running foul of laws regarding the

restriction of trade. All the association can do is to decide what price should be the ruling one, and if this cannot be settled by negotisting with the dealers, to recommend that all shippers stand firmly by the rate which has been adopted. "There seems to be no dispositon on the part of anyone to heat the price," said Mr. Reynolds, in reference to the experience of the Toronto Milk Producers' Association. "Our members stand loyally by their organization. It would be unlawful to make a demand of them, but we have not found it necessary. At our annual meeting, which is held early in Sentember, we arrive at what we consider to be a just and fair price for our milk under the conditions that exist. This is recommended, and it is found to be all that is necessary. Of course, we have in the Farmers' Dairy Company a strong factor in our favor, as one of the objects of this company is to serve the interests of the farmers. We have had but little difficulty of late in securing a square deal from city dealers."

It is the best policy, in Mr. Reynolds' opinion, to make yearly contracts and to make them in the fall. The association can do better for the farmer at that season, as there is no danger of prices being unduly depressed at that time by over production. Two rates are struck, one for summer and one for winter milk. Formerly summer prices ruled for six months, and winter prices (Con'inue on page 8.)

### Getting Alfalfa Started

A V eteran Grower's Experience

UCH has been said regarding the virtues of alfalfa for feeding purposes, its value as a soil renovator and the large yields that can be secured under favorable conditions. Most farmers know and acknowledge the claims of alfalfa to a prominent place amongst the crops on the dairy farm, and many who have not yet been able to establish a field of it are planning to get one started as soon as possible. Owing to the difficulty of securing seed of hards strains, the necessity of thorough drainage and of an abundance of lime in the soil, it is not always an easy matter to get a good catch. Once established, however, alfalfa is not difficult to keep up since it is a perennial of the long-lived sort, it does not tend to die out as quickly as clover. Still the fact must not be lost sight of that the

farmer cannot jump into the growing of alfalfa. He must grow into it. But little advance can be made by spasmodic effort. Only by persistent work in securing good seed when it is available, in establishing the conditions necessary to alfalfa culture and in gradually extending the area under alfalfa, can the farmer achieve success in the production of this important crop

Permanent, Dry, Durable

To any dairy farmer who is laying out a programme by which to establish alfalfa on his farm, the following remarks by Mr. J. W. Richardson, of Riverside Farm, Haldimand Co., Ont., will prove valuable. The farm of this veteran alfalfa grower is situated in that famous strip of country, running through parts of Brant, Haldimand and Welland, which seems to offer almost ideal conditions for alfalfa growth, and which has therefore become noted as the centre of alfalfa production, both for hay and seed purposes. Mr. Richardson writes: "For over thirty years alf ."fa

has been grown continuously on Riverside Farm, and never before has it measured up so high in my estimation as it has this season, both for summer and winter feeding. At present 150 acres are seeded to alfalfa, and the oldest piece has been seeded for nine years. I have secured good paying crops from seedings of twelve years' standing, but usually five or six years is long enough to leave a field seeded. Our experience is, that as the soil becomes richer other grasses and clovers come in and choice the alfalfa out. On part of our seeding, say one field,

"In reference to growing alfaifa for seed in the section, we cannot depend upon a crop as form-



Straight, Even Furrows Turned Without Horses. The work of one of the tractors at the Whitby demonstration.

-Photo by an Editor of Farm and Dairy.

early in the season, causing an abundant growth; later, extremely dry weather or blight, little, it any, seed is available this year. Our experience of over thirty years is that you can only depend upon a full crop of seed about once in three years I do not think the farmers of Ontario can always depend upon getting hardy home grown seed. imes upon what

"I have been asked doze I find it thrives kind of soil will alfalia best on clay soil, rich in lime, naturally well underdrained land that is rolling and adjacent to our rivers and cracks, upon which grew as virgin forest white pine, oak, maple and beech. On our farm, where the elm, ash and other soft woods grew, the alfalfa does not often last over a

Feeding Separator Milk

F we are ready to admit that a cow's milk is too good for a cow's calf, and that it is economically profitable to rob the future cow for the sake of present gains, then it is quite necessary to know how to raise calves on separator milk or other artificial and unnatural foods. The usual practice is to pour separator milk,

sometimes cold, into a large trough which is never cleaned, and allow the calves to drink until they are satisfied. This method means pot-bellied, runty calves that never make the growth that they should, even though they fortunately escape the ravages of indigestion.

Calves should not be given quite enough milk to satisfy their appetites. Each calf should be fed separately, carefully regulating the amount of milk by the size of the calf. The fat that has been removed by the separator may in a way be supplied by adding a handful of corn meal, or flax-seed meal to each bucket of milk. After drinking the milk, the calf will be kept busy eatwhen it is frothy.



Only a Small Percentage of the Cars that were Parked at the Whitby Tractor Demonstration. Many of these cars were owned by city folk who, prompted by carledty, had come to see the tractors at work.

But many of them were owned by farmers, some of whom had come long distances to investigate the tractor's possibilities.

November 223 Elmaple

The Impre

M OST of us with the man who by the It is easy, there a short visit at t Edward Co., On serving at first farming

Elmaple Stock E. Huff, the fath years ago. In c tem of farming cereals for mark cern of Mr. Huff father built a sti 39 years has be chant's trade the

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M greatest Canada into the pure t accepted bellef the successful This experience in all the detail management of must include t housing of the no ordinary abil stories of some cessful experien worked their w with pure breds. herewith. Read will follow. T who, though st

the neighboring fa ness for their sha but for the adver would probably s and of the govern master.

The operations well as the store, Huff. Not until M when he could as release this hold. agement that the steins. About 30 ported a small he into the county of used this sire on service fee paid w cows in the Elmap ants of this cross marked to me that there were not b farm. These grad and cannot be dis pure breds.

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grades was so gre years ago that pur two-year-old heifer has had three helf daughters have es makes the nucleus

### Elmaple: A Progressive Pr. Edward County Farm

The Improvements That Have Come With the Change From Grades to Pure Breds

By W. G. ORVIS.

M OST of us appreciate the value of improved methods of farming and are impressed with their significance when we meet a man who by their application is making money. It is easy, therefore, to realize my enjoyment of a short visit at the home of Mr. J. E. Huff, Prince Edward Co., Ont., and the profit derived by observing at first hand his methods and plans of farming.

Elmaple Stock Farm was purchased by Mr. J. E. Huff, the father of the present owners about 45 years ago. In common with the prevailing system of farming at that time, the production of cereals for market purposes was the chief concern of Mr. Huff. After six years of farming the father built a store on part of the farm, and for 39 years has been carrying on a general merchant's trade there. For 36 years of this time

From Grades to Pure Breds

OST of the men who are achieving the greatest success. In the dairy field in Canada are men who have graduated into the pure bred live stock business through experience with grades. This confirms the accepted belief that experience is essential in the successful handling of pure bred cattle. This superience must be broad enough to take the successful handling of pure bred cattle. This superience must be broad enough to take enough to the superience must be broad enough to take must include the semants; and in most cases must include the semants; and the financing of the whole concern, all of which the financing of the whole concern, all of which will be determined that the series of articles in which will be a series of articles in which will be a series of seme of the farmers who, after successful experience with grade dairy cattle, have constill experience with grade dairy cattle, have constill experience with grade dairy cattle, have exceed their way on to "still greater success with pure breds. The first of the series appears herewith. Read it and watch for those which will follow. The record of wngs- has been accomplished is full of Inspiration for those which though still on the lower rounds, are climbing the ladder of dairy success.

the neighboring farmers sought this place of business for their share of His Majesty's mails, and but for the advent of rural delivery Mr. Huff would probably still be a servant of the people and of the government in the capacity of postmaster.

The operations on the farm for many years, as well as the store, were under the direction of Mr. Huff. Not until Mr. Morris Huff reached the age when he could assume control could the father release this hold. It was under the father's management that the first start was made in Holsteins. About 30 years ago Mr. H. Williams imported a small herd of pure bred Holstein cows into the county of Prince Edward, and Hr. Huff used this sire on two of his grade cows. service fee paid was \$10. There are still three cows in the Elmaple herd that are direct descendants of this cross. The younger Mr. Huff remarked to me that he could not remember when there were not black and white cattle on the farm. These grade cows are of excellent type and cannot be distinguished in appearance from

#### The First Pure Bred.

The satisfaction received from this herd of gades was so great that is was not until four years ago that pure break were purchased. A two-year-old heifer in calf was bought, and she has had three heifer calves and her two oldest daughters have each had a heifer calf. This makes the nucleus of a first-class pure-bred herd.

Another cow has since been purchased, and with her progeny the two families make up a herd of 10 females. When speaking of the pure breds as compared with grades, Mr. Huff said:

"Our young heffers have milked up to 60 ths, a day, a feat we never

day, a feat we never achieved with grades, and this year we have averaged, with one cow less, 1,100 lbs. more milk a month at the factory than last year. Our two-year-old helfers this year gave more milk than our best cows before we got pure brods.

Realizing that success with any kind of cattle depends largely upon the way they are handled and fed, Mr. Huff has so arranged his farm that a large amount of feed of the kind most valuable to his cpws is available: A rough inventory of feeds on hand amply demonstrates the way in

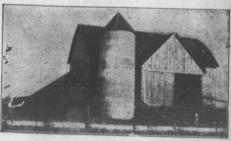
which the Elmaple herd is provided for. Three hundred bushels of grain carried over from last year; 30 loads of affalfa hay in first-class condition in the barn; 600 bushels of this year's grain; ton of oil cake bought before it became so high in price as at present; two tons of Schumaker (a patented food), bought early in the season; a large quantity of good hay; all the straw grown on the farm, and a silo 12 x 35 feet about three-quarters full of good ensilage. The farm upon which the bulk of these feeds was grown is 100 acres in size, and the soil is limestone clay with an admixture of gravel. It is strong land and produces well, in this respect being typical of much of the soil of the county. The rotation followed is the standard four-year one, 20 acres of the land being kept out for alfalfa and the other 80 acres cropped in the ordinary way.

#### The Sidelines.

For many years canning factory products were grown to good advantage, and for several years beans have added considerably to the farm revenues. From three acres in 1915, 65 bushels were threshed and sold for 33.25 a bushel. This year six acres were planted and were being threshed on the day of my visit. The yield compared with last year was poor, but the price was much better as buyers were paying nearly \$5 a bushel for them. In 1915 Mr. Huff won first prize in competition with 20 entries in oats in the Standing Field Crop Competition, again showing

that the farming methods are thorough and productive.

Six acres of orchard trees were set out four years ago. These have made excellent growth, and are carefully tended. One feature of this orchard worthy of note was its low heading. Almost all the trees a ter of the most approved type of low heading, yet in no way hindering the working of the land. In a few years more the fruit from this orchard will be another Jine of revenue added to that already derived from Elmaple farm.



The barns on Eimaple Farm, the home of J. E. Huff, Pr. Edward Co., Ont.

Mr. Huff believes in adagertising. Note the farm name on the sito.

—Photo by an Editor of Farm and Dairy.

Hog raising has not been very closely followed, but at the time of my visit two young sows had a combined liter of 23 healthy youngsters a few week old. If the price of pork keeps anywhere near what it has been for some time, these porkers will bring in considerable cash six months hence. Having this bunch of pigs coming on to make profitable use of the by-products of the home dairy for the next five months, when the cheese factory is not running, is good policy and a result of forethought, to which other breeders of my acquaintance would find it to their advantage to take heed.

A Record of Increasing Yields.

Among the many interesting things seen on this farm, none reflected more its systematic and businesslike management than the records kept the herd. A synopsis of this record was published in October 12 issue of Farm and Dairy. We here repeat it in part because of its significance.

Seven years ago, when the first records were kept, the average production for each cow was 6,000 lbs. milk. The cow thought to be the best in the herd before the scales were used, gave the first year of test 5,400 lbs. of milk. The average production for each year since 1909 is given herewith. The figures are worthy of careful study as they tell a tale of how, by weeding and selecting, not pursued without discouragement, yields may be improved:

(Continue on page 8.)



Some of the Matrons in the Holstein Herd on Elmaple Stock Farm.

Their owner is graduating into the breeding of pure bred Holsteins. The berd contains both pure breds and grades, but they are so aske in type and conformation as to be scarcely distinguishable.

—Probably by an Ellifer of Farm and Dairy.

Dairy.

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nstration. ctors at work rate the trace

(Continued from Page 2.) Continued from Page 2.

of the rent, for I must live, must eat.
Only from the land in the final analysis comes my maintenance; the two acres or whatever it be that feeds and clothes me pays the rent, which ultimately falls on me.

In the days of King John of Magna Charts fame the none opposite the control of the control

Charta fame, the poor, oppressed pub-lic, whom to-day we pity as king rid den, oppressed and downtrodden den, oppressed and downtrodden, would not for a moment endure the would not for a moment endure the taxes and rents as now levied by state and landlord upon the common people. The American Constitution declares The American Constitution declares that no tax shall unequally be assessed to the constitution of the cons

erahip of all the land, all natural re-sources is in them, subject to their use by the occupants and their as-signs an lenants, and the rent will be the public requirements for which now taxes are levid. It is now this would work out in prac-tice, whether the farmer would be ground in pieces by the burden, or whether a readjustment or elimina-tion of other and not realized burdens might not more than counterbalance. tion of other and not realized burdens might not more than counterbalance, is another thing that, white affecting results, or not alter principles Possibly Parm and Dairy can produce figures and statistics upon which our folk can draw conclusions.

A Convenient Record Device

FRE is a convenient device for keeping milk records. Attached to the wall of the milk room and right convenient to the milk scale is a box-like affair with a swingscale is a box-like affair with a swing-ing cover. Open up the cover and there is the milk record for the month, with a lead pencil right a hand. During milking this record box is supported from the wall by a myvable "leg," thus making of it a



Anyone Can Do Likewise

convenient counter. When not in use the "leg," which is attached to the record box, is pulled off its support and the whole hangs flat against the wall, well our of the way.

On the inside of the cover is a second sheet, on which is kept a record for date of service, sire used, and date of freshening for each cow in the herd.

Wayside Gleanings

O accidents ever happen in creameries? For answer, ask those who work in them. On the recently told me a story of rather serious accident in which he rather serious accident in which he figured to his sorrow. A can of cream had come in by rail. The creamery man went to take the ild off the can, but found that it would not come. He picked up one of the weights of the weigh scales nearby and hit the rim of the lid a sharp rap. The lid flew of the lid sharp rap. and nit the celling and came back to the floor with a force that was asionishing. The worst part of this little affair was discovered at this point of the proceedings. The man became aware that his head had been directly in line of travel of the lid in its rapid ascent and that blood was beginning to flow. He nursed a black eye and a disfiguring cut for some time. It might have been more seritime. It might have been more servines. Yes, but what about the cream? It surely was not the kind from which the highest grade of butter would be made. The owner of the could be made. The owner of the cream was not taking the proper care of it in order that it would reach the reamery in good condition. have had three charges laid against him—first, he was hurting his own business: secondly, he was damaging the whole Canadian butter industry and thirdly, he was endangering other men's lives

A Preventable Loss.

There is a farm in Ontario county which has been under cultivation for at least 50 years. In one field there existed about an acre of wet, springy

of the loss of crops from the drowned land near and below it. Think of the value of the crops that this land would have grown if it had not been wet. When all these have been considered, estimate his loss. estimate his loss

It so happened that the former owner of this farm did not make his fortune in farming and in course of time sold out to one of his neighbors. The new owner cleared this acre of its growth of willows and other its growth shrubs the first year, plowed the land, dug out the stones and this year being his second year of ownership, is puthis second year of ownersney, is put-ting in drains to get the water off. An estimated cost of tiling this wet acre is given at about \$56. Let us set this amount over against the estimated loss of the other man and see if we have a clue to the reason why he sold his farm to his neighbor.

"That's a fine umbrella you carry, isn't it?"
"Yes."

"Did you come by it honestly?"

"I haven't quite made it out. It started to rain the other day and I started to rain the other day and I stepped into a doorway to wait till it stopped. Then I saw a young fellow coming along with a nice large umbrella, and I thought it he was going as far as my house I would beg the shelter of his gamp. So I stepped out anietter of sis gamp. So i stepped out and asked 'Where are you going with that umbrella, young fellow?' and he dropped the umbrella and ran."

November

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By W. G. Orvis, Field Repre-

A Creamery Disaster

and on a gently sloping hillside. This acre of land had not been worked for many years, the cultivation year after year stopping as soon as the land became wet and spongy. Consequently came wet and sponsy. Consequently it had grown up with willows and scrub. Think of the loss in time, going around this place with plows, cultivators, binders and wagons. Think

it is not alw house entirely but by strict to keep ther numbers that lar damage. the manure d or so we pour and in the co and sprinkle nest material. has "gone lig from some of If more care louse question that the flock will be less o Is it no hear of ravag invariably is either a begin Another goo

disease is to d month or so them. Take set it in the c take a pound o a newspaper. out of the hot

light to the pa ing and close take long before pen will be bla it burn for an which open up

RED TIP HORSESHOE CALKS Winter Season Whether your horse is a light roadster or a heavy draught horse if is a calk made especially to fit his requirements. When worn down RED TII HORSESHOE CALKS can be removed and a new set inserted in twenty to They will not break off and instead of becoming dull will wear sharper by this method your borse is always sharp shod and you eliminate all the da

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#### Preventing Disease

Michael K. Boyer.

T is the fruth sickness visits the yards of the beginner more frequently than it does the yards of the veteran. And why? Surely the beginner aims to give his flocks the best care, sparing neither time no best care, sparing neither time something lacking—there is a reason.

To the veteran, the art of preven-tion is worth more than the art of cure. He believes in doctoring the slight aliments, but will not tolerate a down-right sick bird on the place.

On the farm of the writer there is a building that contains a number of cages. It it is noticed that a fowl has a cold, it is at once renoved to one of these cages and treated to a one of these cages and treated to a one grain quinine pill each night for three mights in succession. Generally in a week's time the bird is well. If, however, the cold should be a bad one, from a half to a full teaspoonful of whiskey is added to the drinking water. If the face is swelled, it is bathed with hot water and rubbed with vaseline. If after that the bird seems to grow worse, off goes the head.

If a droopy fowl is found, it is re-moved to a cage, given a family liver pill, and in a week's time there is a change for the better or worse—if worse, off goes the head.

Reservise and the proper food are the keynotes of success. It is natural for a hen to be busy, and it is safe to say that the idle hen is not a well one. Keep them in good health, being Keep-them in good health, being careful that they do not get such food as will overfatten, and they will keep busy, and it is the busy hen that pays her board and leaves a not profit for her owner. It will pay to whitewash the interior of every pen both spring, and fall. It is the only way to sweeten the place and keep down vermin.

Azd here, too, is another point.
There can be no health where lice are
allowed to thrive. With all precautions
it is not always possible to keep a
house entirely free from these pests, but by strict cleanliness it is possible but by strict cleanliness it is possible to keep them down to such small numbers that they can do no particular damage. We not only clean up the manure daily, and whitewash the premises every year, but every week or so we pour kerosene on the roosts, and in the corners of the nest boxes, and sprinkle insect powder among the uses material. It is seldom that we are material. It is seldom that we are material. It is seldom that we have a such as the selform that the selform some other cause them we have in the selform some other cause than we have in the selform some care should be given to this louse question, as well as in feeding so louse question, as well as in feeding so that the flock will not overfatten, there will be less cases of reported "cholwill be less cases of reported 'cnoi-era." Is it not strange that when we hear of ravages of cholera it almost invariably is among the flocks of either a beginner or a careless man?

Another good method for preventing disease is to disinfect the house every month or so by burning sulphur in them. Take an old iron vessel and set it in the center of the pen. Then set it in the center of the pen. Then take a pound of suphur and wrap it in a newspaper. See that every window was about the fowls are out of the house. After setting a light to the paper get out of the building and close the door. It will not take ions before the interior of the pen will be black with smoke. Leave it burn for an hour or worse after it burn for an hour or more, after which open up the doors and windows

and let the place air well before the fowls are ready to go to roost. This fumigation will not only kill any dis-ease germ that might be in the building, but it will also destroy all ver-min that the fumes will reach.

Another common cause of sickness is inbreeding. We realize in saying this that we are apt to raise a discus is instreeding. We relatize in saying this that we are apt to raise a discuss the that we are apt to raise a discussion, for it is surprising how many of all the saying the saying and the saying and the saying a saying

#### Poultry Pointers

While it is beet at all times to have good, sharp grit constantly before the fowls, it is especially important the fowls, it is especially important feeling the emplied when feeding which are very tough and unyielding, will be properly ground. With plenty of sharp-orly ground, and odanger attending out tough and universities, while the block-erly ground. With plenty of sharp grif there is no danger attending out feeding, although the safest rule is to first soak the oats for an hour in

Green bones are bones fresh from the butcher, with the adhering gristle,

The sooner farmers recognize the fact that poultry culture should be fact that poultry culture should be followed along the same lines as dairying—giving food and care to secure results—the sooner will they begin to suits—the sooner will they begin poulties with the precised poulties. come competitors with practical poultry raisers.

Green bones contain the natural julces as well as the adhering sub-stances, making it superior to the bones that have lain on the ground for a while and lost all the natural julces or animal matter. Green bones are alan more soubth. also more soluble and capable of hav-ing the mineral matter digested.

In parts of England turkeys are fattened chiefly on Indian corn, scalded Indian meal and boiled potatoes, with home grown corn for a change.

It is claimed that the most delici-It is claimed that the most delicious, jutcy brotler that an epicure can fancy is a turkey poult of about six pounds weight, or when about two-blirds grown, and of medium size. Many a young male two-blirds grown would be too large to broil; if rather large, however, the breast may be increased to be a superior of the property of the

turkey feathers are well worth re-membering: The quilks from the third joint or tip end of the wing are called pointers, and should be kept separate. In packing, keep tail and wing feathers separate. The each kind in bundles by separate. The each kind in bundles by separate present the bundles in the boxes lightly separate properties of the boxes lightly and despised the college, sound and despised the wing quilks which have full plumage on both sides of the quill, which come wing quille, which have full plumage on both sides of the quill, which come from the first and second joints of the wing next the bod, are more supported from the position of the wing next the bod, are more supported from, the pointers. The tail supported from, the pointers. The tail are the more substituted to the position of the p as they depreciate from the long ones, as they depreciate their value if mixed with them. The directions for shipping are to mark the correct weight and tare on the boxes, also the name of the shippers, and ship as "turkey quille."



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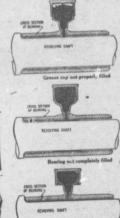
We are buyers of Alsyke, Alfaifa, Red Clover, Tim-othy and Seed Grain. Send

The Organization of Milk and Cream Producers' Association

Cream Producers' Association (Continued from page 4) for six months, but now uniter pricipal grining Oct. Is. This yest, in fact, one large dairy company in two voluntarily advanced the year, be contracted advanced the producer of the vicine rate on the vicine rate on the vicine rate on the vicine rate of vicine rate of the vicine rat milk should sell and to maintain just and uniform prices, deep or are usually organized. The only way to protect the interests of march organizations with organization. It is also it makes to the producer is to make the deep of the producer organization of the most satisfactory to all concerned."

Handling Grease Cups

Hard oil is used in bearings where the pressure is too other places where only a small amount of oil is needed, says Tractor Farming. In any event, even Tractor Farming. In any event, even though the grease cup is simple, it must be given some real attention. A very common mistake is made in alliing by not aqueezing the grease down in the top of the cup. When the cup is not properly filled, the first few turns not properly filled, the first few turns down do not force the grease into the bearings but simply compact it in the



The proper way to lubricate with grease cup. Note grease full length of aring and ready to come out at end

grease cup, as seen by the first illustra-Because of this fact a man may think he has done his part and greased the bearings when he really hasn't. The next illustration shows another The next lituatration shows another thing that happens when the grease cup is careless used. This bearing is only a supplied with grease, the state of the state

#### HORTICULTURE

Winter Protection of Tender Plants

Wm. Allan, Toronto, Ont.

IFFERENT authorities entertain D different opinions as to the need of protection for plants. The covering of the majority of biennials and perennials is abouttely necessary. We cannot adopt the same covering for every plant, for plants vary as much in their constitution as most of the human covering that the plants are sometimes of the human covering for every plant, for plants vary as much in their constitution as most of the human covering the plants are plants. of the human race. Some growers over with iong litter, others with arm stable manure, some leaves, and cover a great number with an accumulation of rubbish of all kinds. With quite a number the results have been most

Having devoted time and study to this operation, a word or two off the subject may not be amiss. In the majority of instances nature's covering should be used where it is possible ing should be used where it is possible. The accumulation of leaves just as they fall is a lesson which would amply repay all true lovers of plants for a little careful study. I have covered blennials such as pansies, forget-menots and campanulas with long litter and have covered them with dry leaves with this repult: The plants covered and have covered them with dry leaves with itchis result: The plants covered with leaves pulled through the winter with splendid results. Of those cored with long litter seventy-five per cent, were lost. I particularly noticed this result last season. Holly-hocks, anchuse nalica, forgloves and presele, were off the trace of the core of the pansies were left to take care of them phasise were left to take care of them-selves, but nature coming to the res-cue had pily on them and covered all with leaves. Every plant survived the winter and. Others of the same varie-wire carefully covered with long letter and seventy-five per cent. were considered to the same varie-ties and seventy-five per cent. were covered to the covered with long letter and seventy-five per cent. were where nature's covering proved to be most effectual.

most effectual.

Those anxious to preserve plant treasures should not be in too great a hurry. Let your plants freeze up, then the plants of t frames, then covered

Nothing is more absurd than to cover or envelop roses in straw. It only means comfortable quarters for only means comfortable quarters for mice and rats. The finest and only protection roses should receive is the hilling of the soil over the crown of each plant, so that fully ten or twelve inches of the entire plant is under the soil. This operation must be done besoil. This operation must be done before the ground freezes too hard. Afterthe ground is thoroughly frozen leaves
or long litter can be burying eatherly
age. Some about the burying eatherly
the choicer civilities of case and hyprid teas. Climbing roses are best
taken on the trellis and laid flat
or twelve inches of soil. In the
compliance of the compliance of the

I would strongly advise all lovers of plants, particularly such varieties as polyanthus and auriculas, not to be too great a burry to cover them, not to be too great a burry to cover them. Auticular bave her way for the such that a burry to the them administer our covering with whatever of the cover them administer our covering with whatever of the cover them administer our covering with whatever of the cover them administer our covering with whatever of the cover the bigh winds disposal or to prevent the high winds disposal or to prevent the high winds disposal or to prevent the high winds of the cover the c I would strongly advise all lovers of

spring, hasten to take off the winter covering. This is a great mistake. Thousands of choice and valuable plants are lost every season through too great hurry in uncovering them, and more perhaps than through any other cause. We have the subject of the subject

"This article first appeared in the No-vember issue of The Canadian Horticul-turist, the companion paper of Farm and Dairy.

Cleaning Up the Yard

Cleaning Up the Yard

IN the work of making the home attractive, the house yard will cortainly need attention. The fences will probably need at which a straightened and painted, and will water ought to the property of the

#### Elmaple: A Progressive Pr. Edward County Farm

(Continued from page 5.)

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of, and the falling off of the average in 1911, which was due to a number of hefera coming in and to the two far-row cows milked. Further decrease was caused by more helfers freshening and late freshening of the older cows. The results from that time on were more encouraging, and it is worthy of note that the year 1912 was the year when the first pure-bred cow was purchased. of, and the falling off of the average was purchased.

"Among other things that the scales have taught me," said Mr. Huff, "is that it pays to feed cows well when that it pays to feed cows well when they are dry. I have also learned that said is absolutely necessary and its absolutely necessary and its dry of the said and the said to that the said to the said to the its of east with their grain every time they are fed. The water in our wells gave out this year, and it soon told on the milk flow."

told on the milk flow."

What are the compensations for all this planning and work? Is a question that every enough milk with a contract the answer amount right on the surface milk milk with a congenial and interesting occurred the reason of independence and the reasoning worth while is being schieved.

Those M HE frequ fires in caused i district, and their probable Dereham tow ported its sec the causes to attributed, inc accepted in the sponsible is g sponsible is g and has been the fact that occurred in c ince. It is fel fires due to

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the barn woul out spontaneo restricted to c With a view scientific ex of the fire, Proof Physics at recently inter Farm and Dai recently been erally recogni: taneous combu have originate tainly the co Haying weathe and in many the barn in a far I have not tigation, but I ter from a county in wh hay went in case some 6th ous combustion

is the pur to thoroughly of the fires, a collecting evid to scientific so proximate cau cleared up. have been mo tion of a probl fectis their int

Dete By J LOT of I about th mining s mulate simple seem to over great scientists knowledge of mand, have not problem of sex been able to would have be the world and discovery appli The eldest chil families would The laws would by breeders of the proportion made to confor Something, h

garding the me nearly so. velopment the is left' entirely nearly kept. T dozen times ar heads will com succession, bu enough, and the heads and to Those Mysterious Barn Fires

HE frequent recurrence of barn fires in Western Ontario have cused intense excitement in the district, and much speculation as to their problem of the control of the contro caused intense excitement in the fine. It is felt by many that were the fires due to spontaneous combustion they would be more generally distributed throughout Ontario and Quebec, since conditions at haying and harvest time were fairly uniform over the two provinces. If, therefore the condition in which the hay or grain went into the barn would result in fire breaking out spontaneously, they should not be restricted to one part of Ontario.

restricted to one part of Onterio.
With a wiew to accurring, if possible, a scientific explanation of the causes of the fire, Prof. W. H. Day, Professor of Physics at the O.A.C., Guelph, was recently interviewed by an editor of Parm and Dairy. Prof. Day had only recently been appointed to investigate the causes of the fire. "It is now gentral the causes of the fire." It is now gentral that the causes of the fire. It is now gentral that the causes of the fire. It is now gentral that the such a third cause of the fire and the cause of the fire and the cause. Certain fires have outfinded from this cause. tareous combination and that barn fires have originated from this cause. Certainly the conditions this cause year are favorable to spontaneous combustion. Haying weather was very unfavorable and in many cases the hay went into far I have not commenced the investigation, but I have received one letter from a farmer in Haidinand county in which he states that his hay went in perfectly dry. In this case some other cause than spontaneous combustion would have to be look-ed for."

is the purpose of the government to thoroughly investigate the causes of the fires, and it is hoped that by collecting evidence and submitting it to scientific scrutiny, at least the approximate cause of most of the fires will be determined and the mystery. cleared up. In the meantime the have been most prevalent are awaiting with intense eagerness the solu-tion of a problem which so nearly affects their interests.

> Determining Sex By J. G. Lochart.

LOT of nonsense is still heard A about the possibility of deter-mining sex. Those who for-mulate simple rules for sex control seem to overlook the fact that the great scientists with the accumulated knowledge of centuries at their com mand, have not been able to solve the problem of sex control. If they had been able to solve it, their success been able to solve it, their success would have been heralded throughout the world and the principles of their discovery applied to practical use. The eldest children of all aristocratic families would invariably be boys. The laws would also be made use of by breeders of pure bred animals and the proportion of the sexes would be made to conform to market demands made to conform to market demands. Something, however, is known regarding the means by which the proportion of the sexes is kept constant, or nearly so. At some stage in development the determination of sex is left entirely to chance. It is for this reason that the balance is so nearly kept. Throw up a coin a half dean times and it may be that the six many constant of the sex in the sex of the equal number of times. This may them in each other's company. For a even occur several times during the day or two the new cow should be carefirst hundred tosses. The same law fully attended and well fed, after which applies in breeding or in anything she may be turned out with some of else, when two afternatives are left the other dairy cattle, preferably quiet, entirely to chance. The tendency is peaceable cows, and not such as will to balance up. At some time during boss her around, for cows, like boys, the continuous control of the cont the fertilization process this is what happens in sex determination. It is thereby provided that the proportion of the sexes shall always be maintained as about equal, and that the determination of sex shall always be beyond the control of outside in-

#### Making the New Cow Feel at Home

A. J. Mulligan, Essex Co., Ont. Ow that auction sales are becoming the order of the day, many dairy farmers will be introducing new cows into their herds. For while after arriving the new purchases may show indications of failing off in the milt flow. This will con-

the other dairy cattle, preferably quiet, peaceable cows, and not such as will boss her around, for own, like boys, are apt to pick on strangers until they see what kind of stuff green acquainted she may be placed in her permanent stall. There is always some difficulty in getting her into it at first, but after a few times she gets to know it. Here, in full view of all the other exittle, she is sure to soon forget her old attach. is sure to soon forget her old attach-ments and to feel entipely at home.

Testing the New Cow Out.

Unless a recently purchased cow has been previously known by the buyer, a case which seldom happens, it will be necessary for him to become acquairt-ed with her in order to find out the feed and treatment she requires and the production of which she is capable while after arriving the new purchases may show indications of falling off in the milk flow. This will coning off in the milk flow. This will coning off in the milk flow. This will conmutil she has become fully accustomed assisted in becomunit she can be reme surroundings and
he can be reme surroundings and to changing hands, it is well to
he can be resulted and the coning so accustomed assisted in becoming so accustomed assisted in becoming so accustomed assisted in becoming so accustomed the state of the coning so accustomed to the flow of the flow of the flow
ing so accustomed to the flow of the flow of the flow
until she feels at home.

Upon arriving at her destination the
hew wow should be placed in a stall by
herself, preferably a box stall, so that
she will not be able to see strange
cattle. If more than one have been securred and they have been previously
acquainted, it will be best to place

account of herself when tried out by means of the Babcock test and the scales, sell her. This may have been the reason that her previous owner

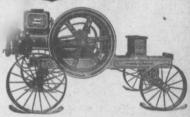
Dressing Percentages Py Prof. W. H. Peters.

THE average dressing percentage of hogs is 75, while of cattle it is 53, and of sheep 48. Part of this difference is due to the method of figuring. In the case of the hog, the hide, head and feet are included in the carcass weight, while in the case of cattle and sheep, the head, hide and feet are not included. Then the hog is very thick fleshed and has a small digestive system. Cattle and sheep have large paunches and digestive systems. Sheep dress out lowest due to the wool and the rather light flesh. ing of the carcass.

The dressing percentage of animals each class varies widely. This is due to the amount of flesh, especially fat present on the carcass and somewhat to the taickness of the hide and size of the heads and legs, and to the amount of fill or the amount of feed and water present in the digestive tract at the time of slaughtering. For the hogs the dressing percentage var-les from 65 to 85 per cent, with an average of 75. For cattle it ranges from 48 to 70 per cent., with an average of 53, and for sheep from 44 to 56 per cent., with an average of 48 per

Renfrew Standard

The best way to get an idea of the outstanding superiority and value of the Renfrew Standard gasoline engine is to compare it with others. Below, we show a brief comparison of the equipment of the Renfrew Standard engine and the average gasoline engine on the market to-day. Facts speak for themselves



Average Engine	EQUIPMENT	Renfrew
No	Dual Ignition (batteries and high tension magneto)	Yes
No	Steam Engine Type Governor	Yes
No	Starts Without Cranking	Yes
No	Special Carburetor to Save Gasoline	Yes
No	Vertical Type Exhaust and Intake Valves	Yes
No	Perfect Balance. No anchoring needed.	Yes
No	, Oversize	Yes

When you purchase a Renfrew Standard gasoline engine you are getting the most advanced type of engine and equipment. The Renfrew Standard lacks nothing a good farm engine should have. It is complete. Get our catalogue and full descrip-

Renfrew Machinery Co., Limited, Renfrew, Ontario AGENCIES ALMOST EVERYWHERE IN CANADA

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of Milk Cow. 59 lbs. 59 lbs. 55 lbs. 52 lbs. 50 lbs. 47 lbs. 96 lbs.

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### FREE! FREE! FREE!

### TO FARMERS AND FARMERS' SONS

#### Short Wigter Courses at the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph

The only expense to you is board at reasonable rates while in Guelph and reduced railway fare.

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#### Bee Keeping

January 9th (3 weeks). Care and Management, Swarming, Queen Rearing, Diseases and Treatment, Quality of Honey, Marketing, etc.

#### **Business and Marketing**

January 9th (2 weeks). Evening lectures on markets, banking, bookkeeping, etc.

For full particulars write for our Short Course Calendar, which will be mailed on request.

G. C. CREELMAN, President.

#### A Letter From Saskatchewan

DITOR, FARM AND DAIRY,—An instance of how antable of how antable of the control o instance of how established busi-ness interests can take advantage the lack of cooperation amongst of the lack of cooperation amongst farmers to fleece them of memory occurred the state of cooperation amongst farmers to fleece them of this district some six years ago. The state of the

man was without resources, but found that he could handle the business by rough lumber over the f.o.b, price for the price for other grades between the f.o.b, price for other grades between the f.o.b, price for other grades for the proportion, but he come the f.o.b, price for other grades for the proportion, but he can be found to the form of the form ber was selling at \$22 a thousand, and another instance had been added to the long list of cases of the farmer holding the dollar so close to his eye that he could not see the nature of the trap that had been set for him.

Since the incitent occurred, the district has deem and it now has a live ratio.

association. a live grain able supplies department of secured from the con from the control of the Grain Company.

Among other things, tumber and fence posts have been brought in. Our friends the line companies have made several attempts to destroy our local organization, but have found that friends the line companies have made averal attempts to destroy our local organization, but have found that there is a different heave found that there is a different heaven the farmers of the desiriet new and the settlers of the settlers are reason. They are dealing now, not with scattered settlers, have learned the lesson that a penny saved may be a dollar thrown away. Some insidious attempts have been made to destroy our organization, but up to the present they have been futile, and I think I am safe in a saving they will continue to be so. I see that an attempt is being funded in Ontario to undermine the some of the cooperaling farmers being funded in the continue of the cooperaling farmers better that the continue of the cooperaling farmer position that we have frequently been in, a position in which mean show that you are now the second to the organization which you have developed. Blindness to their utitimate

interests has cost the farmers un-counted millions. It is just such oc-casions at these that show how much we have benefited by our mistakes and failures as cooperators in the part.—J. A. Duggan, Sask.

#### Hogs on Pasture

Hogs on Pasture

D'IRING the past season, experiments were carried on at the with most of Experimental station with most conomics of showing how the next conomics gains could be made by hogs running on pasture, and receiving a grain ration. Shelied cora was the grain fed in all the experiments, except one, in which bariey was given. The corn was supplemented with tankage in some cases, and with buttermilk in others. The highest gain an are for mature was seen; with buttermilk in others. The high-cest gain an acre for pasture was secur-ed from hogs running on alfalfa, and-being self fed on corn, the gain an acre being \$168.09. This does not take account of labor, risk or overhead The rations given were as

1. Three per cent, of live weight in shelled corn, with alfalfa pasture. 2. Four per cent, of live weight in shelled corn with affalfa pasture. 3. Shelled corn, self-fed, with aifalfa

Four per cent. of live weight in

shelled corn with two pounds of but-termilk, per pig daily, and alfalfa pas-

5. Four per cent. of shelled corn with very little tankage ration and al-falfa pasture.

falls pasture.
6. Three per cent. of ground barley with rape pasture.
7. Three per cent of shelled corn with rape pasture.
8. Four per cent. of shelled corn with rape pasture.
9. Shelled corn, self-fed, with rape masture.

10. Shelled corn, self-fed, tankage

10. Shelled corn, aelf-fed, tankage and rape pasture. The results of feeding these various rations including cost, profit per acre, and profit per pig, appear in the follow-ing table:

ing table	1.1107	Profit	
	post of 100	per acre	Profit per pig
fed	pounta	\$105.85	\$3.599
1		157.44	4.920
2	2 000	168.09	4.387
3	F 004	144.21	
Acres	2010	99.80	3.164
6	0.480	81.79	2.590
7	= = =	77.164	2.443
	2 4 2 2	138.84	4.338
9		109.60	3.425
- Breeze	= 400	165 59	

The profits shown by ration 7 and 3 were reduced because one pig in each lot proved to be unthrifty and had to 5.638

#### Judging Contest at the National

Ne of the main features at the National Ne of the main features at the National Dairy Show from an Students' National Contest in since Dairy Cattle. This year at Spring, field more interest than usual shown by ontookers watching before the National Colleges, for year as South Dackor as North Carolina. Jean to the National Colleges, the National Nationa larly keen, since the Westerners were out to make a strong bid for highest

The content was superintended by officials from the Dairy Division of the property of the prop the De Laval Separator Co.

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off-fed, with rape self-fed, tankage

ling these various st, profit per acre, pear in the follow-

4.920 81.79 77.164 by ration 7 and 3

ase one pig in each athrifty and had to

t at the National ain features at the lry Show from an point of view is the Contest in Judging its year at Springis year at Spring-t than usual was as watching the compresenting eighteen l Colleges, from as l Dakota and as far contest was particurong bid for highest

e Dairy Division of a Department of Ag-shington. Mr. H. H. Island State College, Island State Collect, ors in the judging of title in the contest.

Mr. Hawes has the notion of winning a ated by the National sociation, and a four scholarship given by parator Co. Short Courses in Stock Judging

N compliance with the requests of county boards of agriculture, the following short courses in stock judging have been arranged by the institutes Branch of the Ontario

Dungannon Nov. 20, 21
Dungannon Nov. 22, 23
S. Huron: Exeter Nov. 23, 24
W. Huron: Londesborough Nov. 27, 28
E. Middlesex: Thorndale. Dec. 11
S. Essex: Harrow Dec. 12, 13
E. Middlesex: Ilderton Dec. 14 Harrietsville ..... Dec. W. Middlesex: M. Brydges, Dec. 

Winchester Dec. 4, 5 Stormont: Finch Dec. 6, 7 Frontenac: Wolfe Island. Dec. 7, 8 Lennox & Addington: Newburgh Dec. 11, 12 Enterprise Dec. 13, 14 Centre Frontenac: Moun-Centre Frontenac: Mountain Grove ..... Dec. 15

N. Leeds & Grenville:
Bishop's Mills ..... Dec. 18, 19

W. Durham: Blackstock.. Nov. 28

S. Lanark: Perth ..... Nov. 29 Glengarry: Glen Norman, Dec. Peterboro: Bridge-

Making the Barn Attractive By Caroline French Benton.

MAT is the first thing one notices in looking over a farm? The barn, of course, since that is larger than the house. And it is this very barn, with its belongings, which makes the place so hideous that young people who are starting out in life hate, their farm homes. So it is here that one must begin to alter things and make them more attractive. re attractive.

more attractive.

Sometimes one sees an old farm which has a neat white house with a long row of outbuildings stretching back from it, ending in a white painted barn. There is the ideal farm home. Unfortunately, such few places are rare indeed, taking the country over.

over. The barn has been built on a scale tee large for the old-fashioned way of managing, and built entirely for service, not at all for appearance. The real state of the case is too often like this: The barn stands near the house, sometimes directly across the read from it, so that the view from the from the comment of the case of the case

### Britain Has Solved The Rubber Riddle

Rubbers and Overshoes Are Cheap as Ever Today, While Other Necessities, Particularly Shoes, Have Nearly Doubled In Price.

Rubber has been one of the most insistent and intensely interesting problems of the twentieth century-and its solution is proving of vital importance to the Empire in this great war.

Until 1910 the world depended for its crude rubber on the forests of South and Central America and Africa. The supply increased alowly, if at all, while consumption, since the advent of the motor car, has grown enormously. From an average of \$1.00 a pound in 1908, the price jumped to \$3.00 in 1910. Manufactures of rubber kept pace—no doubt you remember what rubbers cost for a year or two—and the situation looked alarming.

The search for synthetic rubber was redoubled in vigor. German chemists had been working on it, and the world seemed to expect them to chemists had been working on it, and the works seemed to expect them to come through with some ingenious process for manufacturing rubber from its known ingredients, on a commercial scale and at a low cost. But the world still waits—and so does the Kaiser, judging from his indignation over Britain's refusal to let him import rubber by registered mail.

Relief from a rubber famine came instead from the far-sighted develop ment policy of Britain's Empire builders, who for years, in spite of general ridicule, had been encouraging the growth of plantation rubber on a large scale in Ceylen, Sumatra, Java and the Malay States. Money was advanced to planters to carry them through the seven-year period before the trees started to produce, and hundreds of thousands of acres were planted.

By 1910, when the pinch came, British plantations produced 8,200 tons —11% of the world's output. The next year saw 14,000 tons of plantation rubber—nearly 20%. In 1912 it had grown to 29%—in 1913 to 44%—in 1914 to 59%—last year to 68%—or 107,867 tons. This year's production is estimated at 150,000 tons, or 75% of the world's supply.

With three-quarters of the rubber production thus controlled by Great Britain, and the seas in the grip of her mighty fleet, the Allies are assured of an abundant supply for war purposes, while the Teutons' troubles from lack of it are growing daily more serious.

Having a practical menepoly of the supply, and the power to impose such prices as she chose, Great Britain has made it, except to her enemies, a benevolent monopoly, and has set the price of crude rubber lower than it was before the war.

To Canadians this is doubly important, because the climate makes rubber footwear a necessity. Now, when shoe prices are soaring, while rubbers and overshoes are as cheap as ever, it is clearly economy to protect expensive leather footwear with rubber, and to wear rubber farm boots instead of the process assigns there is the valuable process. reacher footwar with rubber, and to wear rubber fain books instead of the made of leather. Besides the big money saving, there is the valuable protection to health. Wet feet and colds go hand in hand, with a ghastly train of ills—easily avoided by wearing rubbers.

Then there is the patriotic side. Vast quantities of leather are absolutely necessary for the army, and the scarcity is growing. Every pair of shoes we save helps to ease the situation, and so serves the Empire to which we owe this welcome cheapness of rubbers.

Save your Shoes and Serve the Empire!

### FARM AND DAIRY

AND RURAL HOME

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#### The Rural Publishing Company, Ltd. PETERBORO AND TORONTO

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

An Important Appointment

HERE is an interesting story behind the appointment of Mr. L. H. Blatchford, of Embro, the secre ary of the Maple Leaf Farmers' Club, as assistant to General Manager E. C. Gurney, of The United Farmers' Cooperative Co., Toronto. Ever since the company was launched it has been realized that it should be officered as far as possible by young men raised on the farm who have had experience in the work of their local clubs and who are in sympathy with the position of the average Ontario farmer and who thoroughly understands his viewpoint and his requirements. It has been realized that the movement is only in its infancy and that the men selected to man its various activities should be young enough to grow with it as it expands and increases its activities from year to year. The great success of the farmers movement in Western Canada has been due to the fact that it has been manned by young men, such as T. A. Crerar, of Winnipeg; C. A. Dunning and J. B. Musselman, of Regina; and C. Rice-Jones and P. P. Woodbridge, of Calgary.

Almost since the start of the farmers' movement in Ontario the directors and others closely in touch with the central organizations have been on the lookout for capable young men who might be selected for positions on the office staff, with the possibility that later they may become the heads of departments and possibly even general manager, in which position they would wield an important influence not only in agricultural

circles but in public affairs as well.

The possibilities of one young man after an other, in different parts of the province, have been canvassed during the past two years with the idea of selecting some among them for these positions. Finally the choice has fallen, for one, on Mr. Blatchford. This has been because of the great success Mr. Blatchford has made of the work of the Maple Leaf Farmers' Club. Mr. Blatchford is a young man, but largely through his efforts the Maple Leaf Farmers' Club has become one of the most successful in the province. This fall alone it has handled over thirty carloads

#### FARM AND DAIRY

of feed and supplies of one kind and another, and has undertaken the shipping of live stock. In one week, recently, the turnover of the club amounted to over \$7,000. Its membership, also, has greatly increased. Mr. Blatchford was selected by the delegates at the last annual convention of the United Farmers of Ontario for a position on the provincial directorate. In this position, also, he has made good and his appointment, therefore, to the position he is shortly to assume has come naturally. One of the largest manufacturers in Ontario informed the directors of The United Farmers' Company that he knew of no buyer dealing with them in the farmers' movement who bought as shrewdly and to as good advantage as Mr. Blatchford.

THE appointment of Mr. Blatchford does not necessarily mean that he is come general manager. His testing time is not yet over and he may, himself, decide after some experience that he does not care to take it. The directors of both The United Farmers' Company and of the United Farmers' Association, therefore, have other young men in sight, who later may be offered opportunities of proving what is in them. From among all these young men a general manager in time will be selected. Whoever the future general manager may be it is essential that he must first make good in his local farmers' club. Unless he has the ability to make and hold friends among those who know him best and the vision and business acumen required to make a success of a local enterprise he would not be likely to make good when tried out in a larger field. There are going to be splendid openings for a

considerable number of young farmers throughout the province in this movement. This fact should be an inspiration to many young farmers to buckle in and do their best in their home circles and to the members of their farmers' clubs to give them every opportunity to make good. All interested in this great movement will wish Mr. Blatchford every success in his new position. He may rest assured that he will receive the hearty cooperation of not only his friends but of many who do not know him personally who desire to see this movement achieve the same success in Ontario ti at it has in the west.

The H.C.O.L.

SIGN FICANT thing about all this discussion concerning the high cost of living is that the remedial measures proposed nearly all strike at the farmer. Anything connected with the food supply in which the big interests have a finger in the ple, seems to escape with little comment. The agitation for the free importation and sale of oleomargarine; for the removal of the duty on butter; for the fixing of a maximum price on wheat; for the suspension of the regulations that prohibit the making of cheese from skim milk; for the repeal of restrictions regarding the sale of skim milk for city consumption, all has for its aim and object direct interference with the affairs of the farmer. In the meantime the milling trust can pile up reserves; the canning trust can continue to sell goods at 25 cents a can that can be purchased in the States at three cans for a quarter; banks, mortgage companies, packing firms, railways and other business enterprises, whose exactions directly bear on the cost of living, can go right on declaring dividends of ten or twenty per cent. and up on their inflated capitalization, and it is taken as an indication that business is flourishing, and that everybody is prosperous. High cost of living investigations have been more or less of a joke in the past. If one were to be thoroughly and conscientiously conducted under present conditions, beginning at the consumer's end, tracing the course of the various staples of consumption backward the investigators would find lots to

engage their attention before they reached the

Tariff Discoveries

COME of those who have heretofore considered ) it a patriotic duty to keep the tariff up though the heavens fall, seem to have suddenly discovered that it has a bearing on the cost of living. There is now going up from nearly every city a cry for the removal of the tariff on butter. Just why the new-fledged tariff reformers concentrate their attention so much on but ter is difficult to see. It is an important article of diet, but there are other articles of consumption which even dairymen will freely admit are just as important. Doubtless the agitation will later extend to other commodities which the farmer sells, and in which the industrial interests have but little concern in manufacturing.

Farmers are urged to support a tariff policy as long as it is one by which he is not likely to be benefited. As long as he has a surplus of wheat, butter, cheese and other foodstuffs, the duty can not do him any good. The minute, however, that it is discovered there is a shortage in these lines, and that the farmer is able to reap some benefit from the protective tariff, the cry is to have it removed. The reason of this is that the cost of living for the working man is advanced, and that the manufacturers, because of the increased wages they have to pay, throw their influence behind those who raise the cry to have the tariff removed on these articles of consumption. Their action is inconsistent, but then we have long ago ceased to look for consistency in the supporters of a protective tariff.

Farm and Dairy does not believe in a tari? either for the farmer or the manufacturer. have the greatest sympathy for those to whom the high cost of living bears a threatening aspect We believe, however, that if the high cost of living is to be attacked by tinkering with the tarif, it should be with the object of lowering the cost of production of those articles which the Canadian farmer contributes to the consumers' larder. A good place to begin would be with the duty on agricultural implements, which is one of the primary causes contributing to the high cost of the production of food stuffs, and therefore of the high cost of living.

The Principles of Borrowing

CINCE the passing of the Farm Credits Act by the United States Government, an act by which the credit facilities available to the farmers on the security of their land are greatly improved, the farm loan seems to be a live subject for discussion in that country In Consda but little is heard on such a subject. We are not to infer from this, however that it is because farm rs in the country are so exceedingly prosperous that they have no need of credit. They stand as much in need of accommodation of this kind as their Yankse cousins, but unlike them have no prospect of relief in sight. They are securing loans from the same sources and at higher, rather than lower rates. No matter what the source of the loan or rate of interest may be, the following five rules laid down by T. N. Carver, the well-known authority and writer on economics, are worthy of being kept in mind when negotiating a loan:

1. The purpose for which the borrowed money is to be used should produce a return greater than needed to pay the debt. 2. The contract should provide for the repayment of the principal at the most convenient time, that is, when the borrower is most likely to have the means wherewith to repay it. 3. The length of time the debt is to run should have a close relation to the productive life of the improvement for which the money is borrowed. 4. Provision should be made in the long time loan for the gradual reduction of the principal. 5, As low interest rates as possible should be secured

An Assi

THE appo the seci E. C. Gurney Cooperative immense voli ing done thro has necessita ment. In fact been overwor still underma ments of the be made if the with the desp is required.

Mr. Blatcht success of bi the Embro F pointment has proval of the It will probab of work being tral company fulness. As a sales of the co have amounted gives some ide business is gro experience as tary of a local will prove greenew position. his usefulness

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Farm and Dair letters from three whose homes we the fire, expressi assistance that h All of them had r

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#### In Union There is Strength

An Assistant for Mr.Gurney

An Assistant for Mr.Gurney

The appointment is announced of
Mr. L. H. Blatchford, of Embro,
and the assistant in Manager

Secretary of the Embro Farmers' Clouds a sasistant to Manager

E. C. Gurde, as assistant to Manager

Cooperative Come of business now besing done through the business now besing done through the business now besing done through the real company

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be made if the work is to be handled

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win the despatch and efficiency that is required.

Mr. Blatchford has made a great success of his work as serviciary of the Embro Farmers' Club. His appointment has been made with the approval of the full board of directors, it will probably result in more lines of work being undertaken by the central company than have been hitherto that company than have been hitherto the still further extend its useful and the stilled and the still further extend its useful and the still further

Relief Still Coming In

Relief Still Coming In

HE Autaville faraners' club is
one of the latest to make a conribution (owards the relief of
the fire sufferers in nosthern Ontario.

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Farm and Dairy this week received

Ole Finn would say:

Farm and Dairy this week received

Oncommon dark, this here we're In,

who see homes were destroyed during But 'faint so bad as it might 'a' been,"

the fire, expressing their thanks for But a big cyclone came 'long one

assistance that has been given them.

Cay,

All of them had received donations of. An' the town was wrecked and blow-

#### Frozen Wheat

THERE is a possibility that there will be a considerable percentage of frozen wheat in western Canda this fall. At a recent meeting of the directors of the United Farmers' about as bad as it could at been. About as bad as it could at been. About as bad as it could at been. The state of things he was buried in Manager and the directors of the United Farmers' about as bad as it could at been. About as bad as it could at been. The was present, reported that at the time of the meeting fully 55 per cent. of the western grain was still in the stook, and there was a probability that with a considerable percentage of the west. With a weak look fround and a samashed up grin, stanting that the stook is and the stook and the stanting that the stook and there was a probability that with a smashed up grin, stanting that the stook and the stanting that the stook and the stanting that the stook and the stanting that the stanting th

difficulties of the atlantion.

Should frosts damage the wheat But after all, it's the likes o' Finn some of this wheat may be available Makes this world fit fer livin' in.

When' days are jrear and profitable feed. In such a cront.

And wkies are dark.

And wkies are dark.

And we see here son," with a cheerful sorte.

U.F.O. in Ontario County

A VERY interesting and produc-ter meeting of the farmers near the town of Uxbridge, in Ostario Co, Ont., was held on Nov. ed by good feeding. Otherwise the 18th. Nearly 75 busy men gathered breeding herd will degenerate rapidly.

at a local school house to listen to Mr. J. Morrison, secretary of the U.F.O., and to consider the advisability of organizing a farmers' club. The interest shown was very great and a club who were 50 members was or-canized. Shares were taken in the United Farmers' Company. The plan is to hold at least one meeting a month and to start builty and selling is to hold at least one meeting a month and to start buying and selling cooperatively a one. One more group of farmers who have felt dis satisfied with existing conditions and shown that they were willing to get together for the benefit of all.

#### Light on the Origin of the Barn

N another page of this issue we have called attention to the mysterious barn fires that have curred in Western Ontario. At the time of going to press, word has been received or an investigation conducted by Mr. A. H. Dickle of the Fire Marshal's Department, Toronto, in constant of the mysterion of the parameter of the parameter

So great is the anxiety on account of so many barn fires, that many of the farmers of Oxford county are regularly patrolling their property at night with loaded guns.

An Optimist

LE Uncle Finn was a good old chap, But he never seemed to care a

rap.
If the sun forgot
To rise some day,
Just like a.
Ole Finn would say:
"Oncommon dark, this here we're in,
But 'taint so bad as it might' a' been."

ed away.

When the storm had passed
We stood around
And thought at last

"Taint half so bad as it might 'a' been!"



#### The Future Prosperity of the Farmers of Ontario Lies in Mutual Respect, Mutual Confidence AND CO-OPERATION

Our new price list of Groceries is now ready. Before buying your Xmas groceries get a copy of it. It is free for the asking and will save you dollars on your Xmas buying.

We are negotiating for next year's supply of Binder Twine. If you want to profit by our ability to buy at closest prices, advise us early how much you require. Remember we stand between you and high prices.

There is an advance on coal oil of 1/2c. Steel drums for oil can be supplied. Corn and oats are declining.

### The United Farmers' Co-Operative Co.

"THE ONTARIO FARMERS' OWN ORGANIZATION"

IIO Church Street Toronto, Ont.

### Sunshine and Shadow

Born? With the adviant of each "little stranger" billing a complete increase, but so does responsion of big possibilities. A billity. A child has been called comes in as a consequence of the strater's death. Every birth as a manaward strater's death. Every birth can manaward a strater's death. Every birth child is "an accredited agent" of the Mutual.

Married ? Fvery man who assumes the responsibilities of marriage requires
The husband will maintain file life insurance protectionwhile he lives. Should the unexpus in the greatest confect
while he lives. Should the unexpus in the greatest confect
to colled wary, who will keep that chappes and should he
be colled wary, who will keep that the protection of the colled wary, who will keep that the protection of the colled war, who will keep that the protection of the colled war, who will keep that the protection of the colled war, who will keep the colled with the colled war, who will keep the colled with the colled war, who will keep the colled with the colled war, who will keep the colled with the colled war, who will be colled war, who will keep that the colled war, which was the colled war, where the colled war, which was

Died? Whenever we hear of the passing of any provided far? In an acquaintance who had helden dependents, instantly the question arises: Whenever had analy ment for life humans roteiched? Every birth, wavy maring, every disk, advertises the benefits of sound life insurance such as the Advertises of the benefits of sound life insurance such as the Advertises the benefits of sound life insurance such as the Advertises the second of the control of the cont

### The Mutual Life

**Assurance Company of Canada** Waterloo, Ontario

When You Write---Mention Farm and Dairy

November 23.



IT is not money, it is not rank that ennobles. It is character. -J. M. Studebaker.

### The Delayed Courtship

By Lulu Moody.

(From Farm and Fireside.)

SENSE of humor might have eased the situation. The haste A sense of numor lings have eased the situation. The haste of Cowden, who was grimly bent on catching the northbound train Bent on catching the northbound train due in an hours time to pass a town ten miles away: the undisturbed tran-quility of whom the training the training to who had left his work to drave the strange from one town to the other than the training training the training the training the of many ambling along, insensible the old nag, ambling along, insensible to all urgings—made up a combination not without the elements of humor, but Cowden was essentially a serious-

but Cowden was easehman; nimded young man. The business which brought him The business which South on a flying trip dispatched to his satisfaction, he felt obliged to get satisfaction, he felt obliged to get back to the firm immediately with his high part of the firm immediately with his back to the firm immediately with his high part of the back to the firm immediately with his report, and to work sgain. It was al-ways work with Cowden. His father, now dead some years, had often re-marked with pride that there was no foolishness about Henry. His young sister, from her feminine standpoint, siter, from her feminine standpoint, declared with indignation that he was the only man she ever knew who could bury himself in a lot of dry books when the house was full of pretty girls. But the girls, poor things, had

girls. But the girls, poor trius, and never been of more interest to him than so many playful kittens. Jogging along through the dust and heat, Cowden, in the midst of his disheat, Cowden, in the midst of ris un-comfort, became gradually conscious of an exceeding thirst. He knew they had no time to spare and, moistening his dry lips, braced himself to bear his sufferings like a man; but presently the sight of a farmhouse near by

tempted him beyond endurance.
"My friend," he said, "I am dead for

"My friend," he said, "I am dead for a drink of water. Do you suppose I could get one there? "Yep," said Jake: "somebody"l be around: but don't furgit; he admonished as Cowden hurried off, turgit that you ain't got no time to spare if you ketch that train." Cowden clumbed the hill one the country of the said of of the said

spare if you ketch that train."

Cowden climbed the hill on the run, coming at a turn in the lane upon the house, which is found surrounded a garden bright with old-fashioned a garden bright with old-fashioned flowers. The veranda was covered with fragant honeysuckle, and he believed the same and the same that same believed to the same that the same believed to the same that th came aware at once that somebody was sitting behind the vines. A steady thud and splash reached his ears, and coming nearer he saw a girl in a blue print gown at a churn. On seeing him she sprang to her feet and came to the steps. The sleeves of her dress, which was fresh and spotless, were rolled above the elbows, reveal ing a pair of round white arms. ling a pair of round white arms. A large apron was tied snugly about her slim waist. A pair of very kind bright eyes looked straight into his, seeming both to question and sympathize with him in the stress of the moment, while him in the stress of the moment, white her cheeks grew pink. Piled high above a smooth and innocent brow of milky whiteness, her ruddy hair rleamed like a coronet. Her nose, Cowden could never quite recall afterwards, except that it was small and dear; but the mouth, so sensitive and

sweet, smiling nervously one moment sweet, smiling nervously one moment to change to a demure gravity the next—he never forgot her mouth. "I beg your pardon," he gasped, re-moving hs hat and unconsciously star-

ing at the vision before him, "but could you give me a glass of water I am in a great hurry, and if you would

be so kind
"Water!" she exclaimed pleasantly.
"Of course. I shall be back in a moment." She turned away and with a ment. She turned away and with a little run disappeared in the house, re-turning in a twinkling, a tumbler of sparkling water in one hand and one milk in the other.
"I brought some milk too," she

to hurry." By this time he had reached the turn of the lane, where he paused and looked back. She stood as he had left her, sweetly smiling. Lifting his hat again, he ran rapidly down the hill down the hill.

"By George," he said 'to himself,
"what a pretty girl! And I had to
rush off like a beast." He groaned
aloud. "If I nly had a little time or decent horse!"
He climbed into the buggy like a

man in a dream

"Well," said Jake, "took you some me. Did you get it!" "What?" asked Cowden absently. The other stared,

Why, the water."

"Why, the water,"
"The water! Oh, yes, yes. Certain"I he water! They jogged
along in slence for a while; then,
"Who I list in that house," asked
Cowdon J. Back there? Old Major.
Townlow! Jake wate with datheador.

"Who? Back there? Old Major Townley," Jake spat with deliberation and exactness. "Who'd you see?"/

"A young lady gave me the water."
"Umph-hump! That was Sairy. She
lives there with her pa. A good lookwasn't she?"

Cowden stiffened "She was a very handsome young

woman."
"That was Sairy. They don't none of them beat her for looks. She's well disposed too."
Well disposed! Heavenly kind, Cowden called it.

"Didn't see her pa, did you?" Jake chuckled, and then shook his

head gravely.
"I reckon Sairy has a pretty hard time. Old Major used to own all this



One of the Old-style, Rambling Stone Houses which speak of Large Family Circles and Good Times in the Old Days.

laughed breathlessly. "Which will you But for answer he only reached for

the water, raising it eagerly to his The girl watched him smilingly

he drained the glass and returned it with a deep breath of satisfaction and a word of thanks.

"You were thirsty!" she exclaimed.

"No, thank you," said Cowden be ginning to move away. "I wish might," he replied, "but I must catch train. I haven't a moment." But he slood quite still and looked at her. She made a picture for a man to carry in his heart for many a day, standing in the sunlight. A kind of good comradeship beamed from her clear blue eyes, and there was a hint of friendlieyes, and there was a hint of friendliness, sympathy, and a quick intelligence in the humorous little smile which curved her lips—a sweet and

which curved her lips—a sweet and wholesome woman if one ever lived in a small hand, half extended, she held the glass of milk invitingly. "I must hurry," faltered Cowden as he moved away, "You are very kind. Thank you a tiousand times." Then he repeated like an imbecile, "I have

land around hyar, but run it through. They got some swell kin, but they don't none of 'em bother with the Major. Sairy takes care of her pa. Major. Sairy takes care the control of the control

What an Diferral shame, and what a sweet woman she was! "If I were ever to marry," thought Cowden, "I should like just such a wife." He longed to know more of her, but could not bring himself to question the not bring himself to question the countryman. How extremely sensible, for instance, it would be to ask, say, if she were engaged! He smiled grim-by and was silent.

To his amazement the old nag proved To his amazement the old hag proved to have staying qualities, and though she never altered her shambling gait, or perhaps because of that fact, cow-den was enabled to swing onto the last sleeper just as the train was pull-ing out. He sait is work at once a tudy. iast sleeper just as the trail was pulling out. He set to work at once studying the notes of an important case, but all the while a blue-eyed girl thrust herself distractingly before his eyes. Later, when snugly in his berth, he found himself repeating, "Sarah! Sarah Townley! I shall come back for her—that is, if I ever

The next day he was home again,

and his flying trip South seemed like a dream. Serious work, on which he focused his every mental faculty, ab-sorbed his time and thought for sev-Occasionally, though, like a rift of sunshine or a burst of sweet usic, there would come the thought of the cottage on the hill far away where lived the sweetest little wo in the world. After a while it all be came unreal, somehow, a pleasant thing to think of in idle moments, like an air castle one might build for the pleasure of its and not because it because it ever come true. weightier matters called for his every weightier matters called for his every thought. He was making wonderful strides in his profession. His am-bition beckoned him on like a beacon light, and in its pursuit he was ent satisfied.

Weeks and then months went by and he would not think of Townley. Finally he forgot her think of

It was ten years after that Henry Cowden, sitting one day at his desk in his private office, gazed idly and moodily at the sunlight which stream. moodily at the sunlight which stream-ed in at the west window. His hair had grown gray on the temples, and there was about him the calm of one whose part it has often been to wring whose part it has often been to wring victory from defeat. He was, in fact, as the world agreed, a successful man

But for weeks past, now, he had felt restless and dissatisfied, and found it restless and dissatisfied, and found it hard to concentrate his mind upon his work, which failed to interest him. Though never introspective, he had suddenly begun to think of himself as suddenly begun to think of minself as a being with needs and emotions rather than a kind of intellectual ma-chine to be brought to highest perfec-tion of workmanship. His mother had died some years before, and his young sister having married abroad, the old sister naving married abroad, the old home was empty, with boards barring the doors and windows. Having reached the longed-for heights, some how to-day he found them cold and

> WATCH FOR NEW SERIAL. UR serial "God's Country and the Woman," which and the woman, which was completed in our issue of last week, has been followed with interest and many favorable comments have come to us from Our Folks. It is our in-tention to see to it that our next serial will be just as interesting. We are not yet in a position to announce the title of our next our next story, but anticipate that the first instalment will appear in an early issue. Watch for it.

'After all," he reflected, "of what good is success when there is no one but yourself? Is it worth while?" He thought of his connections and acthought of his connections and ac-quaintances almost without number. "Yet none of them really care a ray for me; and that is not the worst it." he thought with unconscious pathos, "there is no one for me to care for. I want assumptions and don't tare for. I want something and don't know what it is," and he sighed deeply. "I what it is," and he signed deep, 'I suppose I am tired out and need to get away from this hot place, but I can't think of anywhere I care to go." And it was then that a strange thing

And it was then that a strange thing pappened. As Cowden gazed unhap-plity and with unseeing eyes through the sunny window, suddenly a vision came to him through the midst of the past. In a flash there quickened from the deaths of measures, again her past. In a final there quickened from the depths of memory a scene lose forgotten. "Garah" he heard hisself asying. "Garah Townies!" A sw.d. face smiled at him across the years; i slender girl stood on the vines-bowered waranda and offered him a bowered vers

For Cowden the door of his mist had opened to let in a shart of light On the instant his heart was the heart of a boy. Life was worth living

(Continued on page 16.)

The Up

"The S F oR God, who shined in ou light of the know God in the face

Cor. 4.6 I was much inte ing of the badge, t India. This is on butes to Christian the woman of tha many ages they such pitiful ignore

The badge is a symbol suggesting tian women must Gospel Light into of their sisters, w and duty, to see th ing for our home those far away, i

Their motto: "La a grand reminder of of responsibility, a Christian. If we burden, we are no Manter

Whatever our for us we must ask mean through the ever give more of possesses, it is a s obligation and we crease in love a knowledge. In this more of Him to give The college colors

the wet season's lux of the dry sun baked the pure flame of the bining all three colo India and Pritain pressive of the gra feels to the other cou her the Gospel. Bu most to them was thalways turns its fac ust Christians ever to Him for light and spiration.-I. H. N.

> Amuser Conducted by MAF

Fun for Old a 8 autumn glides lengthened sha shorter days ngs, when the has a kindly warmth given to hospitality inviting their neighbor evening. Immediately of some form of an for all capacities— which the old may ec young, the weak with Game of Canadia A game called "His

which young and old Any number of person Having seated thems large table or with be on which to place it writing, they take the write in five minutes a men prominent in C that they can remei with the letter. One p as leader and judge grothe time is up and the the largest list of name ber five put to his credi person mis-spells to ed like lty, ab gh, like thought ar away woman it all be pleasant ents, like for the

1916.

At last his every wonderful His am a beaco

went by her hat Henry his desk

His hair nples, and alm of one n to wring as, in fact, essful man. he had felt ad found it ad upon his terest him ve, he had himself as

emotions emotions hest perfec-mother had d his young ards barring ights, some-m cold and

SERIAL. Country our issue n followed any favor-come to us is our in at our next position to our next that the appear in

cted, "of what here is no one th while?" He ions and thout number. care a rap t the worst of unconscious for me to care and don't know hed deeply. "I and need to get ace, but I can't re to go. a strange thing n gazed unhap

g eyes through ddenly a vision the midst of the quickened from ry a scene long he heard himself nley!" A sw.M ross the years; a d offered him a

a shaft of light heart was the was worth living page 16.)

#### The Upward Look

"The Sunflower"

OR God, who commanded the light to shine out of darkness, hath shined in our hearts, to give the light of the knowledge of the glory of God in the face of Jesus Christ.—II Cor. 4:6.

God in the face of Jesus Christ.—II Cor. 4:6.

I was much interested lately in reading of the badge, the motto, the colors, and the flower of Woman's College in India. This is one of the greatest tributes to Christianity, this college for the woman of that land, where for so many aces they have been kept in such pitfull ignorance and subjection.

The badge is a lighted household hamp of Indian design, the expressive symbol suggesting that these Christian woman must strive to bring the Gospel Light into the hearts and lives of their shiers, who are still in the Gospel Light into the hearts and lives of their shiers, who are still in the good their shiers, who are still in the grant of their shiers, who are still in the grant of their shiers, who are still in the grant of their shiers, who are not many in the link of Christilke sympally.

Their motto: "Lighted to lighten," is a grand reminder of the great burden of responsibility, assumed by every Christian. If we shirk or shift this burden, we are not true followers of our Master

or Master. Whatever our Christianity means for us we must ask Christ to make it mean through the working of His spirit in us, to others. As no one can ere give more of this spirit than He possection, it is a solemn and scared possection, it is a solemn and scared invex to Hun that we must so yield our lives to Hun that we may be enabled to increase in love and faith and Christ knowledge. In this way we will have

to increase in love as we have be enabled to increase in love as we have been as the increase in this in and Christ increase. In this increase of Him to give to others.

The college colors are the sgreen of the wet season's insuriance; the brown of the dry and back sold; the gold for the pure flame of the emblem. Their chosen flower is the sunflower, combining all three colors. It is found in India and Pritain and America, expressive of the gratifude that India feels to the other countries for sending the colors. But what it meant and the colors is the state of the gratian and a sun as onest Christians ever and the system.

#### Amusements

Conducted by MARION DALLAS

Fun for Old and Young A sautuma glides into winter, the lengthened chadows bring us shorter days and long frosty evenings, when the cheerful freside has a kindly warmth. People who are

has a kindly warmth. People who are given to hospitality are thinking to aviting their neighbors in to spend to aviting their neighbors in to spend to evening. Immediately the need arises of some form of sunsement, fitted for all capacities—something in which the old may combine with the pouns, the weak with the strong. Game of Canadian History. A zame called "History" is one in which young and old can take part. Any number of persons may play, laving seated themselves around a layer table or with books in the lap

living seated themselves around a lare table or with nodes in the lap or which to place between the place which to place the place which to place the place with the place that the place with the place that the place that the place with the place that the place



"I earn 2 a

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describing the Empire System. Write us your requirements and we will send you full particulars and the cost of a system adapted to your par-

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his score, but not from his list. The has score, but not from his list. The letter "B" is taken next, and so on as ar down the alphabet as the players wish to go. The game is instructive as well as entertaining and it needs an preparations beforehand.

Game of Railway Train.

This travel game is fun and is ea This travel game is the and is easy to play. It is especially good to introduce at a party where people have met for the first time, and where the atmosphere is somewhat reserved. atmosphere is somewhat reserved. Prepare slips of paper with questions written upon them, "What is your favorite book?". "Where would you live to travel?". "What is your favorite summer pastime?" or "Do your favorite work and why?". Arrange the chairs in two lines, by twos, leaving an alien between the two rows so that it is like a train with double seats so that it is night of the slips of of the aisle. The girls are told side of the alsie. The siris are took to enter and take the outside seats farthest from the aisle, and the boys take the other seats. The questions take the other seats. The questions are then distributed and the players are allowed three minutes' conversa-tion on the subject mentioned in the As usually happens trains they have to leave in the mid-die of their talk, for the "conductor" informs them time is up and all men move forward to the next places and the girls hand their questions to the girls in the back. Thus everyone has girls in the back. Thus everyone has a new partner and a new question at-every change. This is a very good game for shy people who know how to talk very well if only they can be-

The Game of Who Is My Neighbor. This is another good game to begin an evening. One half the company are an evening. One half the company are blindfolded: these helpless ones are then seated in such a way that each has a vacant chair to his right hach the remaining half of the players now gather in the middle of the room in norfact silence. in perfect silence.

"MONEY AND MAR-

ONTRIBUTIONS to our contest on "Money and Mar-riage" which was announce ed in our issue of Nov. 2, are coming along nicely, and we have received a number of very interesting opinions to date. As tated in our first announce-nent, the latest date on which we can accept contributions to this contest is Nov. 25th. We shall be glad to hear from many others of Our Folks who have others of Our Folks who have views to express on this live topic. Don't forgot to send along your letter on or before the 25th of this month.

The leader gives a signal and the players who are not blindfolded creep noiselessly to the vacant chairs, the leader goes to the plano and bethe leader goes to the plant and begins to play the accompaniment to some old tune. "Sing." he cries, and all the unblindfolded players do their best or worst, until the leader cries Those who are blindfold ed must guess from the singing, who sat on their right hand. Those whose guesses are wrong must remain blind-folded until the next time. Then, if they guess correctly the bandage is taken off and placed on some one else.

Apple Social.

This would be a very simple and suitable form of social for this time of the year to be held by the Young of the year to be held by the Young of the church. Cards

Young People's Society
Church, Monday evening, November

Have cards printed with a letter on Have cards printed with a letter on each which will form the name of various apples, for instance, the letters of Baldwin and Greening. Have each group of letters a separate color. It will be necessary to represent as many varieties of apples as will supply the number of those present with a letter. The nards are appead to the present with a letter. The nards are appead to the The cards are passed to the guests, after which each one pro-ceeds to find the rest of the letters. colored like the one he holds, and when the group is complete, the hold-ers of the letters should spell out the name of their apple. Each group should then compose an original poem on the apple it represents. These poems are read to the audience and the prize B-A-P (Big Apple Pie) is awarded to the authors of the best poem and L-A-P (Little Apple Pie) to the authors of the poorest.

#### Commendable Work of Women's Institutes

HE Cambray Branch of the Women's Institute is doing a good work in that district and until war broke out, much of their efforts were devoted to community improvement. Now, of course, they are de-voting their time and funds to Red Cross work

recent interview with Frank Webster, who was president of the Cambray branch for several years, she told me of some of the work they had accomplished previous to the out-break of war. Some of their funds went to support the Muskoka hospital for consumptives. Laying sidewalks in their village had been another commendable feature of their work, and one of the biggest accomplishments of all was the improvement of their cemetery at Eden. I had heard some-thing of their efforts to improve their

cemetery grounds and asked Mrs. Webster for more information along this line

'Some years ago," Mrs. Webster said, "a number of people in the vicinity bought a piece of land off corner of a farm, to be used as a cemetery. Later, another plot was secured adjoining this cemetery, and on this a church was built and part of the grounds was used as a church the grounds was used as a church cometery. Thus, one isde of the church, the cemetery was owned by individuals, and on the church cheeped was owned by individuals, and on the side was the church config attention and had not been regime attention and had rown up take a little force, with locust. It was literally covered with the week. The Women's institute decided to do something towards much and the first large an improvement, and the first decided to do something towards making an improvement, and the first thing done was to have men come and cut down the trees. The women and swell as the men worked, and before long there was a pile of rubbish as large as a producing toward. large as a good-sized room.

We raised money and bought salt to kill this cemetery weed. The weeds were cut first and then the salt was sown real thick, and the applications which were applied from time to time almost finished the weed.

"We felt that when we had done this much, the church had a right to do something. We wanted some busido something. We wanted some business management, so called a meeting and sent word to the church trustees and minister to be there. We had come to the conclusion that the best, thing to do was to put this work in the hards of a semiglary committee. Grain Grinders, Water Boxes, Stats Basel State Bable State S

had then left, and when the next one had then left, and when the least of came I explained what was needed him, but nothing was done. The minister we now have has not had chance to have the matter put into his hands, so that nothing has been

his hands, so that nothing has been done for two and Mrs. Webster in relative to the control of the control of

#### The Delayed Courtship

(Continued from page 14.)

after all. He knew what he wanted! When a day or so later he found himself on the train, and actually on he way South, he was not conscious that there was anything remarkable in It was his nature to go his action. It was his nature to go straight after what he desired, taking the shortest cut, and now he knew he wished to woo and win Sarah Townley as soon as possible. Perhaps she was already married, though the cranky old father might deter a good many

There was the chance, too, that the old man had died and that she had been forced to seek the protection of that unworthy kin of whom Jake had spoken.

Then there was the chance, though a found her still living in the same old place and still unmarried, that she would have none of him. This really troubled him more than anything.
Yes, he fully realized that

Yes, he fully realized that the hances were against him. Only were she to remember him after all these years, would be feel encouraged. Ten

Arrying at the little town, he orde arrying at the little town, he order ed a horse, and started out at once over the old country road. His was a very sober face as he rode thoughtfulalong. If only she remembered him!

The sun was still shining, but it cool of the evening had fallen land when Cowden reached the lane and, dismounting, tied his horse to a He went slowly up the hill, his heart beat as fast as it had long ago when he had to run. His thoughts eemed to frame themselves in the hrase—"If she remembers!"

She was sitting on the steps, gazing thoughtfully over the fields. Her sewing had dropped from her fingers, and lay on her lap where her hands rested idly upon it. To Cowden she seemed unchanged, but a woman's keener eyes would have seen a difference—the hair not so bright as of old; the cheeks less rosy; a pathetic droop to the corners of the mouth; a tired look in the blue eyes, once so merry and bright was she, the woman he wanted, there the flesh, just as sweet and dear as If only she remembered!

As he came near she turned and saw him, and rose to her feet with the politely inquiring glance of one who greets a stranger at the door. Hat in greets a stranger at the door. Hat is hand he paused and tried to spak. But for once in his life words failed him. He stood looking at her intently and beseechingly, so that she was strired by a faint wonder, and answering his look with the frank and kindly allowed to the control of the con glance of old, her eyes slowly widened. and she drew a deep breath. Thus they stood for a moment and then she smiled.
"Well," she said softly.

you have milk-or water! Cowden dropped to the step and his

heart sang a song of thanksgiving.
"Both!" he said with an answering
smille, "both—and I am not in a bit of

November 23, 19 Difference Betwee

Thr O be able to SOUTCAR SO t best results. claims Everywoman article in its Octob the head "My Gree With Thrift," a seri-readers are published sections of the Dom cellaneous resources toota

In an introduction article continues:



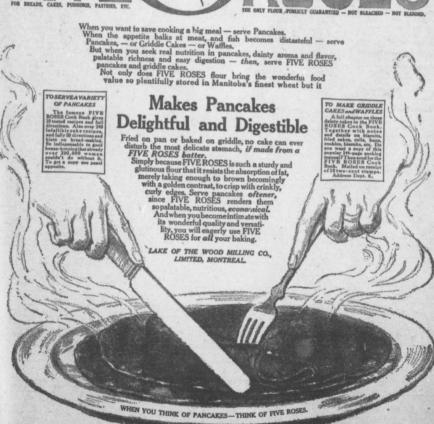
In an introduction of these the ticle continues: "Thrift and Econ-

"A thrifty nation is a wealthy na-tion, wealthy in brain, brawn, and in

Thrift

Thrift the handling and development of all the resources, both human and nand the resources of the resources of the resources of the subject, one brief in a class of the resources of the resources





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Jake had ce, though the same d, that she This really ything. that Only were r all these aged. Ten

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His was a remembered ing, but the ed the lane horse to a the hill, but it had long elves in the

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e of one who door. Hat in ried to speak e words failed at her intently hat she was er, and answer-ank and kindly slowly widened, breath. Thus

ftly. "well, will er!" the step and his thanksgiving. h an answering n not in a bit of



F it's good business to use a gasoleene engine for running a purming could for operating a wood saw—then it's good business to make that same engine run a Washing Macchine Your wife doesn't like unaccessery work any more than your side of the will welcome the arrival of a series of the will welcome the arrival of a

#### PAGE WASHER

This is the machine that has put "weaking by power" in an endrely new light. Its worsherful simplicity makes its operation and a superior derivation of the property of the superior would like to tell year would like for tell power of the property of the aplendid machine.

THE PAGE WIRE FENCE COMPANY

1139 King Street West, TORONTO.



Xmas and Breeders' Number DECEMBER 7



#### The Call of the Hour

a Country Life Conference held not long ago in one of the states across the border, Mrs. Cora G. Lewis gave some live reasons for the drifting away of our young people from the farm. She said in

people from the tarm.

"The call of the hour, as I hear it, comes from the hearth of the women and children asking for a higher ministry to the spirit of those who live in rural neighborhout Until you answer it in terms that transform farm sawer it in terms that transform farm. environment, so that it gives peace and happiness through more leisure and more color and expression to life, the drift from the farm will continue.

"The farmers of your state and mine have been tremendously pros-perous the past few years, and yet the drift away from the farm is increasing. drift away from the farm is increasing. It is because there are too many sarved hearts in the homes. There is too little companionship in the neighborhood on the plane of spirit, with books and art and music and the joyous things of life; those things that recreate and switch Me. Decomp. ate and vivify life through recreation.

The answer is more leisure, more beautiful and convenient homes, more beautiful and convenient homes, more care for women and a brighter social life for the year people, a finer type of community life with more of an intellectual and artistic flavor to it and a new neighbor line which runs like a silver thread through the lives

of all.
"The farmer and his family need Playgrounds playtime. public utilities in municipalities to-day, big budgets to provide calling for big budgets to provide recreation and music for the people, but I know of no country community willing to do anything to: promote play, although it would be a compara-tively simple thing.

"Every schoolhouse could have and "Every schoolhouse could have and should have a campus of 40 acres, well planned, landscaped and cared for. This campus should house a teacher-and should be besides, a playround for the teacher and should be besides, a playround for the teaching. The best of the young life acciences. The best of the young life acciences. If of the company neighbors. is leaving all of the country neighbor hoods as soon as it can escape. most precious possession—the chil-dren—do not want to remain in the life made for them on the farms longer than is necessary. The solution is easy if you will turn aside, lay by a few Puritanic ideas as to recreation and do some planning for culture, social advancement and

amusement Wherever possible, the small town should be the community centre for the should be the community centre for the country neighborhood, and if that is not peasable, make the center the country achoolhouse. In that school house put a library for the grown people, and for the children a moving picture machine, a standard to use standard films and the Pathescope for the grible harders. Further, promote films with lectures. Further, promote visual education with the stereoscope visual education with the stereoscopic and sildes and constant exhibits. Let the farmers get behind a movement for rural traveling libraries and supplement the one established in the community center. Have a home letter cover on subjects of long luter. ture course on subjects of local interest and given by the people in the neighborhood. Have a lyceum course with the current history and the world's development, and for special occasions choose as your speaker, your speaker, occasions choose as your speaker, some person of state or nation wide reputation. Have literary societies and debates with neighboring societies, entertaining on formal occasions, societies from other neighborhoods.

'I wonder how many country com-unities with beautiful scenery have interested their young people in out-

It consists of a few cottonwood trees growing on the bank of a muddy stream. That stream is not beautiful in daylight. It has no gravelly banks in daylight. It has no gravely banks and the water is not clear. But when our young men build up a stage and screen it with transplanted trees and screen it with transplants the light it, and our young people gather there to put on a Shakespearean play, we think it the most beautiful place in the world.

It takes much time to supervise these plays and costs some money for effective dramatic training, but all the time the young people are tremend-ously interested in something that is ously interested in something that is intellectual. They are doing teamwork and they are coming in contact with fine literature.

"Everyone of us must work,

when the day's work is done and the young person comes to his hours of leisure, the forces that are devastatrensure, the forces that are devastating grip him and ruin him, unless his soul is filled with something that keeps him alive to the things of the keps him alive to the things of the keps him alive to the things of the keps him alive whould build our school-house with a stone and a stone a sto is clear and we schoolhouses with schoolhouses with a stage, and arrange to develop the dramatic element in our own communities and give a chance for self-expression along artistic lines to those who have talent.

Any sort of community gathering on some other plane than that of gossip some other pishe than the book or criticism will itself have made start toward building a better environment and better atmosphere and make people more contented

#### HOME CLUB

More Winter Reading Suggestions HOSE of us who have been busy on the farm for several months, have had little time for study or profitable reading. Now is the time to make such plans for the winter months. I have read with a great deal of interest the cousin which has been taking place in the Home Club recently on this subject and some splendid ideas have been advanced

As a means of assisting those who are disposed to improve during the winter months, I consider that there is nothing better than the public library. In many rural districts, small towns or villages, the public li-brary has a hard fight for existence, caused largely by lack of support from residents in that district. This support in many cases would be forth brary were more energetic and original in presenting their public. claims to

In Prince Edward Co., Ont., the Pieton library board realized the advantage of being original and at their fall age of being original and at their fall early had an attractive exhibit of books from the library and lists printed is large type, outlining different courses of study and approved works of scious, aistory and science. The per-tage of this exhibit was veil also in charge and advise anyone design. to direct and advise anyone desiring advice in these matters and, taking everything into consideration, good came to the library, and also the

good came to the library, and also is community at large, because of the efforts put forth at the fair. Is the public library in community not worthy of our support? An those in charge of the library setting the heat smalls from the forth of the community of the library setting. the best results from it? questions which we should ask out selves as individuals and as a co selves as individuals and a serious munity, and if satisfactory answer cannot be given we still have a responsibility until the desired results are obtained.—"The Chore Boy."

interested their young both who live in the After fowl, of any kind is cleased "Some of you people who live in the After fowl, of any kind is cleased midst of beautiful old woods would the inside should be rubbed thorough midst of you could see the little out-of- by with a piece of lemon before is door thesers in the Sown where I live. dressing is put in.

New The Editor Fa Hon. J. S. D ture for Ontari to Mr. G. G. I structor for E Frank Herns, for Western C thod of mak Dairy Standard by the Depart therefore withour cheese factor

November 2

Toronto Dear Sir:

I beg to advis of the testing Standards Act consideration, a inclusion that two at least it and Dairy Instructor I believe that t your own judgm others who hav much thought an past few months in inaugurating ture every effort by all the partie it operate as smo as possible, and ing is done by t employ of the G give confidence to be expected that vide the equipmer which may be n the actual testing volve a rearrange the Instructors, h be worked out late I believe that as

being made to hol and local meeting the cheese factor should be fully dis will arrange to be as possible or have present in order to which may be ne The Department is should be a full a for while we feel to a plan by which pa on the basis of quinterests of the in we also realize th made successful w eration of both

factory operators.
The tests which ing the past summ ferent amounts of 100 lbs. of milk of demonstration of the seeks to inaugurate turns to those eng thought and labor ducing quality good plan will work out peration of the Act

Yours v J. S. Minister of Agrica

Margarine a Tr

WHEN all the t sale of marg paid for in the form costs of 1 lawyers for drafting interpreting it and other ways—it is do of margarine is res avoided this trouble ing a law that butte and until recently ti

rood trees a muddy beautiful elly banks But when stage and trees and ple gather ul place in

supervise money for e tremend-ing that is loing teamin contact

work, but one and the is hours of re devastat unless his ething nings of the d bulld our age, and arand give a along artishave talent gathering on hat of gossip ave better env nosphere and

LUB

Suggestions ave been busy everal months, e for study or w is the time th a great deal ion which has he Home Club et and some en advanced. ting those who ths, I consider better than the rural districts, s, the public li-t for existence, of support from would be forthement of the liclaims to the

to., Ont., the Pie and at their fall exhibit of books lists printed in different courses ed works of fie nce. The person anyone desiring tters and, taking sideration, cary, and also the because of the becar he fair.

ry in our commb our support? Are he library getting m it? should ask out s and as a co isfactory answers e still have a re ne desired results Chore Boy.

y kind is cleaned rubbed thorough lemon before the

### Instructions To Do the Testing

New Dairy Act to Operate Without Cost to Patrons The Editor Farm and Dairy:

The Editor Farm and Dairy:

Hon. J. S. Duff, Minister of Agriculture for Ostavic, has sent instructions to Mr. G. Bushow, Chief Dairy Instructor, S. Publow, Chief Dairy Instructor, S. Publow, Chief Dairy Instructor for Western Ontario, and Mr. Frank Hern.

Frank Hern.

Grank Dairy Standards Act. In his letter western Ontario, and Mr. Dairy Standards Act. In his letter pouncing that the testing will be done by the Department Instructors and therefore without cost to the patrons or cheese factories, he says:

Troucto. November 16, 1916.

Toronto, November 16, 1916. Dear Sir

Dear Sir:

The go advise you that the question
I beg to advise you that the question
of the testing under the new D-Try
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by all the parties interested to make it operate as smoothly and successfully as possible, and I feel that if the testing is done by the instructors in the ampley of the Government it will be done at a minimum of expense and will be done at a minimum of expense and will be superior to the partons. It will be superior to the partons it will not be appeared to the partons. It will be expected to the partons it will not be appeared to the control to the control to the control to the control to the partons it will be expected to the control to the partons of par

factory operators.

The tests which you have made dur-

The teess wards you have made dur-ing the past summer showing the dif-ferent amounts of cheese made from 100 lbs. of milk of varying fat and casein content constitute a very strong casein content constitute a very strong demonstration of the value of the system which the Dairy Standards Act seeks to inaugurate in making the returns to those engaged in the dairy bedness commensurate with the thought and labor they put into producing quality goods. Trusting this plan will work out for the successful operation of the Act, I am.

J. S. DUFF, ESQ., Minister of Agriculture for Ontario.

Margarine a Trouble Breeder

WHEN all the trouble which the W sale of margarine injects into the duly industry is taken into consideration—trouble which must be appeared by the consideration of the con-sideration of the constraints of the appeared of the constraints of the con-lawyers for drafting legislation and interpreting it and in a thousand other ways—if is doubtful if the use sale of margarine injects into other ways—It is doubtful if the use of margarine is really a saving to the people at large. Canada has avoided this trouble by simply passing a law that butter substitute shill at the manufactured and imported, and until recently this was found to a

de Without Cast to Patrons be satisfactory. The high prices for butter, however, Lav caused a great outery against restrictions and in many been placed on margarithms and in many duarters there is a demand to the allowed a place on our market. It is allowed a place on our market, and the satisfactory of the satisfactory. The satisfactory of the

from the use of butter substitutes.

The trouble that the sale of mar-garine engenders is indicated in the legislation which it has been found legislation which it has been found necessary to enact in Missouri regarding it. A mere summary of this legislation would cover a page of Farm and Dairy. We give herewith a list of the headings of sections of the legislation in order that it was be legislation in order that it may be seen how multitudinous are the devices invented by margarine dealers to palm off butter substitutes upon the to paim off butter substitutes upon the consumers under the name of butter and at butter prices. The legislation in that State covers such points as: Imitation butter defined; coloring of imitation butter defined; vessels containing imitation butter to be marked, how; imitation butter to be marked, how; imitation butter to be marked, how; imitation butter to be marked. shipped under its true name; not to oleomargarine with butter, renovated butter to be branded; posses-sion of substitute for butter, presumption; offering imitation butter for sale; penalties for violation of law; certificate of professor of chemistry prima facie evidence; who may not prima fame evidence; who may not obtain action; effacing mark a mis-deamor; State Board of Agriculture to enforce article; selling oleomar-garine labelled; oleomargarine un-

From the number of ways which this list indicates as having been in-vented by vendors of margarine to palm off bogus products of the factory paim off borus products of the factory as the genuine article of the cream-ery or dairy, it is readily seen what an amount of trouble people are in-viting when demanding that the re-strictors on margarine be prohibited. As a trouble breeder margarine can win the honors at a canter every time.

Death of Hon. J. S. Duff

JUST as we are going to press news has been received of the sudden death from heart failure of the Hon. J. S. Duff, Mindster of Agriculture at the home of a friend in Alliston on Now 17 ton on Nov. 17.

ton on Nov. 17.

The news of the death of his son,
Ptc. G. Clark Duff, who went overseas
with the 76th Battalion, came a fortnight age on the day following his return to his duties as Minister of Agriculture after a lengthy vacation made
necessary through ill-health.

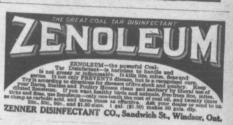
incoessary through Ill-health.

Long Public Career.

"Jimmi Daff—for so he was known by thousands of friends, who were new the post of the post of the property of the propert

Liked by Everybody.
Mr. Dnff was a genial, likable man
of the kind who make heets of friends,
and keep them. Though his depart,
ment had to withstand its about
political fire, he was personally esteemed by everybody in the Legisla-Liked by Everybody.





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#### CITY MILK SUPPLY

Milk Producers to Discuss Problems

PRODUCERS of city milk will have their innings at the National Con-ference on Marketing and Farm Credits on December 5, when a meet-ing arranged by the Chicago Milk roducers' Association, which num-ers 12,000 farmers, will be held at the Hotel Sherman, Chicago. In issuing the call to milk producers, the Direc-tors made the following statement: "The production and distributing of

"The production and discributing of whole milk is undergoing a remark-able transformation. The milk pro-ducers are finding themselves forced to quit the business in large numbers on account of high roduction costs, involving land values, and higher labor charges, higher costs of feeds and sanitary requirements. This condisantary requirements. This condi-tion leaves only two alternatives for the milk producers in areas close to large cities. They must either re-organize their methods of producing organize their methods of producing and distributing their milk, or they must go out of business and leave to the farmers of the more distant sections the task of supplying the cen-ters. The latter course would work a great hardship upon thousands of milk producers and, we believe, is unneces sary if the production and distribution of milk were placed upon a real efficiency basis.

"Milk producers must, therefore take upon themselves the working out take upon themselves the working outof fair and equitable methods for outlective sale of their milk. They must
also work to secure contract prices
that range over a longer period than
the customary six-month contract."

#### Notes, Queries and Answers

Milk and Cream Values

W HAT price per gallon should milk sell for to equal cream at 40 cents a lb. butter fat?—Mrs. W. A. P., a lb. bu uskoka, Ont.

In order to answer this question, it is necessary to know the percentage of fat that the milk contains. Supof nat that the mine contains. Supposing it is four per cent.: A gallon of the milk will weigh about eight and one-half pounds. The fat in this of the mass will weigh about eaght and one-half pounds. The fat in this weight of milk would be 34 lbs. which at 40 cents a lb. would amount which at 40 cents a lb. would amount to 13.6 cts. This assumes that the separation will be thorough. In ar-riving at the relative values of cream and milk, as sold under farm condi-tions, it is necessary to take into con-nideration, the value of the action, suittions, it is necessary to take into con-sideration the value of the skim milk. When cream is sold, this is usually retained and fed on the place. Supposing that at present prices for feed-ing stuffs, skim milk is worth 40 cts. ing stuns, skim milk is worth 40 cts.
a hundred pounds, the value of a gallon of four per cent. milk is brought
up to 17 cends. This, however, takes
no account of the labor involved in the separation.

Money By-laws

Must all mency by-laws be submitted to a vote of the ratepayers before becom-ing law?

The general rule is that money by laws before becoming law must be submitted to a vote of the ratepayers. Submitted to a vote of the ratepayers.
This rule applies to townships as well as other municipalities. The ratepayers whose approval must be had are property owners or tenants whose leases extend over the full period for which the by-law is to be in force. The which the by-law is to be in force. The general rule above stated is subject to numerous exceptions. For instance, submiserion of the by-law to the rance, pages in not required where the pur-pose of the by-law is to raise money

for building, or making other improve-ments to the schools, or where the grant is for patriotic purposes.

Sow Went Blind

"Can you tell me why a young sow hould go blind? She was quit it months id. On July 20 she age and 11 months bought her feel on buttermilk and aking the season of the sea

There are different causes of blindness, such as paralysis of the optic nerve, cataract, and injuries of differnerve, cataract, and injuries of dimer-ent kinds. We cannot say what caus-ed blindness in this case. It is prob-able that you are mistaken in the idea that the blood was abnormal in color, as if she had any disease that would make a noticeable difference in the nature of the blood she would not have fived and thrived.

The Speculator's Kick

HE Dominion Government is be ing appealed to by companies holding large tracts of land in the West, particularly American co the West, particularly American com-panies, to put a stop to the taxation of their unused lands by provincial and municipal authorities. They com-plain that the general tax, hall tax, sopher tax, school tax and wild land tax, are endangering their interests. Possibly they are, and so much the better it they are. It is greatly to the interests of the provinces and municipalities to have all land under Land that is held out of municipalities to have occupation. Land that is held out of occupation by speculators is a burden to the communities around it. However, the municipal and provincial governments will, for their own good, not tax wild land to such a height of the communicipal and provincial governments will desire to hold it. that robody will desire to hold it. They vill, for their own benefit, tax the land lightly enough to leave a speculative margin of profit to the holder, as otherwise the government will have the land thrown back on its hands and get no taxes at all. T Dominion Government has replied their request, quite properly, that has no power to interfere with loc taxation.—Montreal Witness.

Fall and Winter Care of Sheep THE period of gestation for ewes

is about 21 weeks, favorite time for the arrival of the lamb crop for most sheep owners is April and early May, the ewe should be bred in October or early November customary " in well conducted flocks to keep the rams with them until the middle of December.

Experiments have shown that two and three-year-old rams are more prolific than younger ones, though if a good one of mature age cannot be segood one of mature age cannot be se-cured, a vigorous lamb will take care of a flock of 15 or less. It has been found to be a good practice to keep him by himself, turning him out with the ewes for an hour or two in the the ewes for an hour or two in the mornings. A vigorous mature ram will, with good feed and care, handle from 40 to 50 ewes without difficulty.

from 40 to 50 ewes without difficulty. Having less of the opicure about them than most farm animals, sheep will usually pick up their living later in the fall than these. For this reason they are frequently neglected, the should not be forgotten that the fall frosts and heavy rains take much of the nutriment out of the grassees when the forgotten that the fall frosts and pick up in the female and amongst the stubble. Their feed should be gradually changed and supplemented until they are on complete winter rations. By that time they will

gradually accusalso have become tomed to winter quarters.

As with other animals, sheep re-quire considerable succulent food throughout the winter. Turnips, mangels and ensilage being suitable mangels and ensilage being suitable for the purpose. These should, however, be given sparingly, and mangel; especially should never be fed to rams, as they tend to cause kidney and bladder troubles. Alfalfa or supplemented by pea straw peas can still be grown, are bebert winter feeds. No srain is necessary until a month or so before lambing time, when a pound to each ewe of a mixture of oats and bran may be added to the ration. After lambing time, to the ration. After lambing time, succulent foods also increased.

Athough it is customary on many farms to let the ram run with the ewes all winter, he should not be allowed to do so. He is better in a pen away from them, as otherwise he will continue to tease and disturb them He may be put in with wethers or ram lambs, if any of these remain unsold. The danger of letting him have too little exercise has to be avoided.

More attention than ever is being paid to wool grading and dirty fleeces. full of burrs and chaff, will not bring the highest price next spring. The old practice of letting them run in the empty mow and pitching the feed in empty mow and pitching the feed in amongst them from the bara floor is out of date. Careful bedding and feed-ing from feed racks will do much to-ward keeping the fleeces in prime condition

A Sermon on Self-Control REMEMBER when a boy How I used to just enjoy Riding with old Descon Hill

When he used to drive to mill. Skittish nag the deacon druv, For he had a kind of love For a good, free-actin' co And he'd keep an easy holt And he'd keep an easy holt
On the reins, and when she'd shy
He'd just drawl, so kind of dry,
"There, there, new colt! Now, no

tearin'.
No use cuttin' up and rarin' Just keep right down the road; No use frettin' at the load. Steady pull's not half so wearin'.

There, there, colt! Now, now, no tearin'."

Years ago that boyhood day; Colt and deacon's passed away. Colt and deacon's passed awa I ain't as young's as I used to By a good deal, no sirce! Coltish then, I must allow, Well broke into harness now, Cept when things go wrong, then I Want to rip and tear and shy. Then inside of me, kind of still. em to hear old Deacon Hill: "There, there, boy! Now, now, no

tearin'.

No use cuttin' up and rarin'.

Just keep cool and peg away,

Do the best you can each day;

Just keep patient and ferbearin'.

There, there, boy! Now, now

tearin'." Now, now, ne

-Youth's Companion

It is a good plan to throw a few shovelfuls of carth cless around the trunk of young apple trees, at the same time clearing all grass and trash away. After the first hall of treamy well, close to each tree. This treatment will discourage mice from neating about the tree and guaring the bark under the protection of the snow.

Is your place distinctive? Has it certain characters that mark it from other homes on the road? How often giving directome for finding a place along the color we locate a farm by certain objects about the place, such as an employed house, a dibplanted barn, or a well-kept yard and well-painted house.

HOLSTEIN-F

November 23.

OFFICIAL RECORD Madam Posch P 835.6 lbs. milk,

lbs. butter.

30-day record; 8y.
milk, 109,20 lbs. fat,
60-day record; 8y.
milk, 209,88 lbs. fat
Colony Farm, Easond
2. Grebegga 2nd,
760.5 lbs. milk, 23,12

butter.

30-day record: Sy.
milk, 84.92 lbs. fat, 1
60-day record: Sy.
milk, 168.85 lbs. fat,
90-day record: Sy.
milk, 248.25 lbs. fat,
10-day record: Sy.
11 Colony Farm.
2. Urmacelsche Seg:
608.6 lbs. milk, 21.70
butter.

butter and the state of the sta

utter.
14-day record: 7y.
1ilk, 33,98 lbs. fat, 43
I. Holtby, Port Perry
6. Daisy Faforit, 7726
5. milk, 14.51. lbs. fs.
J. Camplin, Uniony Sr. Four Ye Molly Rue Rattle 165.9 lbs. milk, 1

-day record: 4y, 36.12 lbs. fat, 45.1 Jr. Four Ye

Belle Model Pietje, bs. milk, 23.90 ler. A. C. Hardy, Fayne Pietertje S. ; 423.8 lbs. milk, 1 butter. R. M. Holt Sr. Three Ye

Colony Pauline Ke 15d.; 368.6 lbs. mi 9 lbs. butter. day record: 3y. 8r -day record: 3y. 8r , 26.46 lbs. fat, milk, 26.46 bbs. fat, Celony Farm. 2. Colony Beulah 2514, 3y. 7m. 23d.; 394 Bs. fat, 17.77 bbs. butter. 29-day record: 3y. 7m milk, 58.30 bbs. fat, 72.77 milk, 58.30 bs. fat, 72.77 colony 15.73 bs. fat, 2 2 Het Loo Mantel, 2 47.8 bb. milk, 14.20 lbuter.

30-day record: 2y, 6m milk, 56.45 lbs. fat, 70.5

14 Pure Br also York and Fa

Herd headed by dam of Daisy P with several ot Positively 1

NORMAN MOR

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#### HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN NEWS

Parm and Dairy is the leading exponent of dairying in Canada. The great majority of the remembers of the Canadian Holatein Priceian Association are readers of the Association are fitted to the control of the canadian dairy. Members of the Association are the Holateian distriction of inference of the canadian dairy of the canadia

OFFICIAL RECORDS OF HOLSTEIN. PRIESIAN COWS FROM SEPT. 1 TO OCT. 31.

Madam Posch Pauline, 10291, Sy. 5m. 835,6 Bbs. milk, 27,42 lbs. fat, 34,28 bs. butter, 20-day record: 8y, 5sr, 9d.; 338-5, 9ss, 20-day record: 8y, 5sr, 9d.; 338-5, 9ss, milk, 198-30 lbs. fat, 136-50 lbs. butter. 66-day record: 8y, 5m, 9d.; 649-5, ba. 69-6, 8y, 5s, 6d.; 262-36 lbs. butter. Colony 8y, 58 lbs. fat, 262-36 lbs. butter. Colony 8y, 58 lbs. fat, 262-36 lbs. butter. 20-day 199-5, 8y, 7m, 15d.; 760-5 lbs. milk, 23.12 lbs. fat, 37-66 lbs. butter.

30-day renord: 8y, Im. 18d.; 5777.2 lbs.
mila, 38.92 lbs. fat. 106.46 lbs. butter.
50-day record: 8y, Im. 15d.; 556.8 lbs.
mils, 186.88 lbs. fat. 208.58 lbs. butter.
mils, 196.88 lbs. fat. 208.58 lbs. butter.
milk, 22 lbs. fat. 304.07 lbs. butter.
Colony Fam. 15d.; 7591.5 lbs. 3. Urmageische Segis, 14021, Sy. 0m. 1d.; 608.6 lbs. milk, 21.70 lbs. fat, 27.12 lbs.

atter.
14-day record: 7y. Sm. 15d.; 980.0 lbs.
14-day record: 7y. Sm. 15d.; 980.0 lbs.
118. 23,98 lbs. Cat. 42.48 lbs. butter. R.
1 Holbby, Port Perry.
1 Holbs, Port Perry.
2 lbs. 13d.; 387.9
3 mills. 14.20 lbs. butter.
3 camplin, Unionvill 18.02 lbs. butter.
4 Camplin, Unionvill 18.02 lbs. Sc. Four Year Class.

Sc. Four Year Class.

Molly Rue Rattler, 28633, 4y. 10m. 465.9 lbs. milk, 19.59 lbs. fat, 24.43 7d.; 108.7 bb. butter. 14-day record: 4y, 19m. 7d.; 885.8 lbs. milk 26.12 lbs. fat, 45.16 lbs. butter. O. A.

dr. Four Year Class. 1. Belle Model Pietje, 22377, 49. 4m. 30d.; 467.0 hbs. milk, 28.30 hbs. fat. 38.12 hbs. butter. A. C. Hardy, Brockville. 2. Fayne Pietertje Segis, 21637, 4y. 3m. 3dd. 423.8 hbs. milk, 14.15 lbs. fat. 17.69 bs. butter. R. M. Holtby.

Sr. Three Year Class. 1. Colony Pauline Korndyke, 26310, 3y. 5m. 15d.; 368.6 bbs. milk, 14.31 lbs. fat, 17.53 bbs. butter. 14-day record: 3y. 8m. 15d.; 781.2 lbs. milk, 26.46 lbs. fat, 23.07 lbs. butter. in 164, 368.8 hs. milk, 14.31 hs. fat, milm, 512 hs. fat, 61.8 hs. butter. O. 11-day record: yy sm. 164, 2731.5 hs. dill. Belle Belle Beauty, 12006. by; 1474. hs. fat, 23.07 hs. butter. Colony Berns. fat, 23.07 hs. butter. 2. Colony Beulah DeKot Korndyko, 2. Colony Berns. Butter. 2. September 1. September 2. September 2

4. Canaan Beauty 2nd, 21172, 210-day record, 3y. 6m, 24d.; 13454.5 ibs. milk, 1542 lbs. and 1842 record; 3y. 6m, 24d.; 13454.5 ibs. milk, 252 lbs. and 252 lbs. a

1. May Boho Posch, 2007, 210-day record: 3y, 0m. 294; 16018, 2b. milk, 473.86 lbs. fat, 593.70 lbs. buttern 240-day record: 3y, 0m. 294; 17024,2 lbs. milk, 543.96 lbs. fat, 675.67 lbs. buttern. Dir. Baper, Farms, Ottawa.

Sr. Two Year Class. 1 Syriak segis Pooch, 2356, 37 Ilm.

1 Syriak segis Pooch, 2356, 37 Ilm.

1 Syriak segis Pooch, 2356, 37 Ilm.

10s. b78.1 lbs. milk. 17.72 lbs. fat. 22.16

10s. b8.1 lbs. b. 10s. b4 vertell, 10s. bis.

1610.1 lbs. milk. 16.33 lbs. fat. 21.01 lbs.

1610.1 lbs. milk. 16.33 lbs. fat. 21.01 lbs.

1610.1 lbs. milk. 16.33 lbs. fat. 21.01 lbs.

1610.1 lbs. milk. 16.34 lbs. fat. 21.01 lbs.

1610.1 lbs. milk. 16.34 lbs. fat. 21.01 lbs.

1610.1 lbs. lbs. milk. 16.37 lbs. fat. 21.01 lbs.

1610.1 lbs. milk. 16.37 lbs. fat. 12.53 lbs.

1611.1 lbs. milk. 16.37 lbs. fat. 12.55 lbs.

1611.1 lbs. milk. 16.37 lbs. fat. 12.55 lbs.

Solvent Breest C. Chapman. BrightBa. Victoria Labelli Burke. 376 5; 73 m.
30d.; 29.8 hs. milk. 8.15 hs. int. 73.30.
30d.; 29.8 hs. milk. 8.15 hs. int. 73.30.
30d.; 29.8 hs. milk. 8.15 hs. int. 73.30.
30d.; 29.8 hs. milk. 8.15 hs. int. 74.
30d.; 29.8 hs. milk. 94.5 hs. butter and believe were accepted for crows and believe were accepted for crows and believe were accepted for labellity. 14.5 hs. butter from 35.6 hs. milk. 94.5 hs. butter from 35.6 hs. milk. 19.15 hs. butter from 35.6 hs. milk. 19.15 hs. butter, her second above accept above butter. made by Madam Posch Pauline.

W. A. CLEMONS, Secretary Semi-official records of Holstein-Frie ian cows from Sept. 1 to Oct. 31, 1916:

Lancous from records of Holstein-Prica-lan consultant to Cet 31, 335;

Javel Cornells Toss.

Javel Cornells T

Three Year Class.

1. Molly Rue Rattler, 28633, 3y, 277d.; 18975 bbs. mills, 640 lbs. fast, 190 lbs. but-feer. O. A. C.

2. Mercena of Springfield, 28504, 2y, 46d.; 15359 hs. mills, 513 hs. fat, 641.85 hs. property of the control o

Two Year Class.

1. Katis DKoo Year Class.

1. Katis DKoo Waldorf, 2548, 2y, 1784.;
2300 bis miles bis fat, 411.25 bis but 12.500 bis miles bis fat, 411.25 bis but 12.500 bis miles 20.100 bis miles 20.100 bis miles 20.100 bis fat, 323.75 by.

1. Angele Netherland Mary, 27725, 2y, 20.100 bis buttle some local fat, 30.100 bis fat, 323.75 bis fat, 323.75 bis buttle some local fat, 30.100 bis fat, 323.75 bis fat, 32

RIVERSIDE FARM NOTES.

AMONG the recent sales of Holsteins Francisco.

A MONG the recent sales of Holsteins Francisco.

A MONG the recent sales of Holsteins Francisco.

Franc RIVERSIDE FARM NOTES.

POPLAR HILL FARM

POPLAR HILL FARM.

M. R. W. Ov. Dracup & Sona, Hastings Co., Ov. Dracup & Sona newy later Co., Ov. Dracup & Dracup &



by removing the cause-and cured to stay cured-if about for Fleming's
Tonic Heave Remedy fall to effect a cure of any case, old or new we will refund the full amount at 1,00 : 3 for \$2.50.
Mailed on receipt of Price.

General Service Servic

#### CREAM WANTED

Our markets have advanced. We are paying according to quality from om . 42c to 46c per lb. fat Net to shippers. Cans supplied. A line will bring you particula

Toronto Creamery Co., 9-11 Church St. Toronto

#### SHIP YOUR **BUTTER & EGGS**

mission merchants. We pay net prices and remit

WILLIAM DAVIES COMPANY TORONTO, ONT. Established 1854.

BRING BIG MONEY WHEN SHIPPED TO US—
SEND FOR PRICE LIST
Consolidated Fur Corporation
168 KING STREET E. TORONTO

WHITE AND COLUMBIA WYAN-DOTTES, LIGHT BRAHMAS, S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS. Wichael K. Boyer, Box 23, Hammonto

### UNRESERVED SALE

### **I4 HEAD**

Pure Bred Holstein Cattle also Yorkshire Pigs, Horses and Farm Implements



14 HEAD at the farm of THOMAS W. SOLMES HAROLD, ONT., Stirling Station, G.T.R. Thursday Dec. 7, 1916, 12 30 p.m.

Herd headed by a brother on sire's side of Lulu Keyes (36.05) and his dam a full sister to dam of May Echo (31.43), also a gr. dam of Daisy Pauline Pietertje, 23,807 lbs. milk, 1,037 lbs. butter in year. Females for sale and daughters of the above stock bull, with several others aired by Pontiac Hermes, Inka Sylvia Beets Posch, Dutchland Sir Hengerveld, Maple Croft and Count Jerven. Positively no reserve as owner has rented farm.

NORMAN MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

Catalogue on request.

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

### TORONTO FAT STOCK SHOW

Union Stock Yards, Toronto

Mail entries now to C. F. TOPPING, Secretary, UNION STOCK YARDS, TORONTO

FOR ALL REGULAR CLASSES AND

T. Eaton Co. special. Walker House Cup. Exchange Hotel Cup. Gunns Ltd. specials. Harris Abattoir specials. Armour & Co. specials.

G. H. Waller & Son special. Matthews-Blackwell special. Wm. Davies Co, special. Swift Canadian special. Toronto World special. Hartford Fire Insurance Co.

#### A BARGAIN -In Pure Bred Holstein Bull Calves

Write me and I will surprise you. Stock bought of E. H. Dollar and Stevens Bros. Co., of New York. Price around \$50.00.

Chas. E. Moore, Proton Sta., Ont

Peck, Kerr & McElderry Barristers, Solicitors, etc.

415 Water St., Peterborough

E. A. Peck F. D. Kerr V. J. McElderry

RIVERSIDE HOLSTEINS For Sate, Choice Young Bulls, sired by grandson of Pontiac Korndyke, and a brother of Brother Lady Korndyke, and a Brother Steel Brother Brother Steel Brother Steel Brother Brother Steel Brother Brother Steel Brother Broth

### VILLA VIEW OFFERS FOR SALE

is helfers from 12 to 18 months old, bred or guaranteed to get with calf to the Senis Akastra Calamity, the 18 h. bull, sired by the \$40,000 bull. Also there buils ready for service, the from a 29 lb. granddaughter of Hengerwidd Dekö. Write for full information. ARBOGAST BROS.

### AYRSHIRES FOR SALE .....

All ages, male and female. Bulls fit or service by Netherington Lochinvar, 1900., 39431, and from good professional and show cows. Oxford Down rans, seven months to two years of the professional and the professional and the seven months to two years of the professional and the prof

ROBERT SINTON, Manager, Riverfide Farm, Monte Bello, Que. or to HON. W. OWENS, Westmount, Que. ž.......

### LAKESIDE AYRSHIRES

A select lot of young bulls, all ages, aired by Auchenbrain Sea Feam (Imp.) 25755 (S855). Grand Champion at both Quebec and Sherbrooke, from Record of Performance Damb. Write for catalogue.

Proprieter: GEO. H. MONTGOMERY, Dominion Express Bidg., Montreal. D. McARTHUR, Phillipsburg, Que.

### The Old Original Summer Hill Farm -

Where you'll always find a first-class Oxford. I have for sais sighty head of the control of the

PETER ARKELL & CO.

BOX 454, TEESWATER, ONT.

Make yourself more efficient. Improve your spare time by reading. Send for our descriptive catalogue of Farm Books. A postal will bring it to your address. Write.

Book Dept.

**FARM & DAIRY** 

Peterboro

TORONTO, Nov. 20.—Reports of Candard Trade for the second water 1,500 lbs., 18,73 to 87,361 stockers, 500 to water 1,500 lbs., 18,73 to 17,361 stockers, 500 lbs., 18,75 to 17,361 stockers, 500 lbs., 18,75 to 18,361 mod., 700 to 860 lbs., 18,75 to 18,361 mod., 700 to 18,75 to 18,75 to 18,361 mod., 700 to 18,75 to 18,75 to 18,361 mod., 700 to 18,75 to

WHEAT.

The price of wheat fluctuated consist crashy during the week, reaching as Jaint as 12.10, track, bay presently as 12.10, track, bay presently represent the control of the

COARSE GRANS.

Coarse grains show a endency to follow the flurent show a wheat prices. At the control of the coarse of the coars

Manitobs feed, \$1.05; mainten, \$1.35.

MILL FEEDS.

Car lots, delivered, Montreal religite, shorts, \$23; bran, \$21; good feed flow, bag, \$2.00 to \$2.80; shorts, \$27; to \$28. At Section \$2.80; shorts, \$27; to \$2.80; shorts, \$28; t

Wholesalers are questing for country wholesalers are questing for country trade Asiles, No. 3, 85.50 to \$2, No. 7, 104. Country for the Asiles, No. 3, 85.50 to \$2, No. 2, 105.50 to \$2, No. 2, No. 2,

cutters. 34.0 cm. 2011; \$4.59 to \$4.79; cttters. 34 to \$4.75; canners. 34 to \$4.35.

demand for choice miles constant the same atoms arong and prices almost reached the \$1.20 mark for choice offerings. The bulk of good 18.110.

Milkers, good to choice, \$15 to \$1.00; constant are: Milkers, good to choice, \$15 to \$1.00; contains a re: Milkers, good to choice, \$15 to \$1.00; contains a re: Milkers, good to choice, \$15 to \$1.00; contains a re: Milkers, \$1.00; contains politic feet and reinforced that week. They are returned condennation of per cent. For errorment condennation of per cent. For errorment condennation.

Country Market — Beef lides, dat, cored, by the lides of the lides, dat, the lides of the lides

half, farmere' stock, 350 to 41c.

As the obsesses season does not observed at the prices still grade and advance. Last prices still engage and advance. Last prices still engage and advance. Last bear and the prices of the prices that there is not enough to the prices of the prices

erid at 22c; 10 424cc, Stirling, Nov. 14.—585 boxes were of-stirling, Nov. 14.—585 boxes were of-forced, 230 sold at 24 11-16c, balance at forced, 230 sold at 24 11-16c, balance at

24%.c. Compbellford, Nov. 14.—468 boxes and at 24c. Woodstock, Nov. 15.—665 boxes were

Compheliford, Nov. 14,—468 boxes only
at 26e.

Modeller Nov., 15,—465 boxes verse
affador. Nov. 18,—355 boxes verse
affador. Nov. 18,—355 boxes and at
211-16e.

Photon of the state of the

Beans hand picked, 36; prime, 35.

Beans hand picked, 36; prime, 36.

Beans hand picke

Postal Car

November 23, 19

GAPE BRE SALMON RIVER, ing is well under weather interferes will a bus. Beef is st 47c a b. by the tub. get, and are up to 31 J. H. McD.

NEW WESTMINSTE CHILLARWACK, Nor over. The yield in very good. People have them harvested had the turnip crop, badly during hay and fea, is now being p allos have started fee Mairy auction sales are locality during the fall

ALBER LANFINE, MERCHANGER COMPARED TO THE COMPARED T LANFINE.

PAISLEY, Nov. 10.—C weather, for the street of the street

FOR SALE AND WANT

THREE CENTS A WORD, C FOR SALE—The most to-date cheese factory in brick and cement throug and first-class location business; easy terms. A 20, Parm and Dairy, Pet

FOR SALE—Creamery, tion, in Oxford County doing good business; it wind up estate. Apply a Queen St. West, Toronto

wanted—Cheese and and Dairymen, to represent a during the Famonths. Mere Nurser during the Winter mother time of the year, it a preditable business for particulars. Stone Fonthill Nurseries, Tor

Fonthill, Nurseries, Tor FARM FOR REINT-most attractive distry far Canada. Stuated within of Brandon; modern be house, chill room. Spiler with Beatty stanchion Barples milking machi-barples milking machi-barples milking machi-owa. Horses; machiner-sad cross fenced, hog cowa. Horses; machiner-side in Brandon. Want has experience with cowa fame, and has help of il Modregov, Brandon, M

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THE Herd cons of Sir Lyons veld Segis, a

J. H. PREN'

#### Postal Card Reports

Correspondence Invited.

SALM CAPE BRETON, N. S.

SALM ON RIVER, Nov. 13.—Fall plowing I wow way, though wet weather in the product of the sale way, though wet weather in the product of the sale way, the sale way, the sale way to sale and sale way to sale and so a dos.—J. H. McD. J. H. McD.

NEW WESTMINSTER DISTRICT, B. C. CHILAYWACK, Nov. 7.—Threshing is very good. People most places being very good. People most places being very good. People most places being very good people with surfered so bady during a coop, which suffered so bady during a coop, which suffered so bady during a coop, which suffered so have stated feeding the first place. It is now being pitted. Those with have stated feeding their entities, the could be could be compared to the cooperation of the cooperation of the cooperation. The cooperation is not considered to the cooperation of the coope

josality during the fall months.—N. E. C.

\*\*ALBERTA.\*\*
LANPINE, Nov. 5.—Threshing, is nearly completed here, and atthough the nearly completed here, and atthough the year's still most so great as last year's still most so great as last year's still most so that mark the proper still most so that the proper still most so that the proper still most so that the property of the prop LANFINE, Nov. 6—Threshing, is narry completed here, and although the organ as whole here, and although the organ as whole is not so great as last representations of the proper of the studies of the comparation of the compa

FOR SALE—The most modern and up-to-date cheese factory in Oxford County, brick and cement throughout; good make and first-class location; year around business; easy terms. Apply to Box No. 39, Farm and Dairy, Peterboro.

FOR SALE—Creamery, in good condi-tion, in Oxford County, at Princeton, doing good business; must be sold to wind up estate. Apply C. C. Allan, 1424 Queen St. West, Toronto, Ont.

wind up estatic. Apply C. C. Allan, 1445 requests. Weak, Teronto, Ont. The good looking, and should sell well, want ED—cheese and Butter Makers and Dairynnen, to represent us as aslessmen during the Fall and Winter months that old time of the year, so we can make short time of the year, so we can make short time of the year, so we can make short time of the year, so we can make short time of the year, so we can make short time of the year, so we can make short time of the year, so we can make short time of the year. So we can make short time of the year is the year of year of the year of yea

Sales Dates Claimed

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F. ARMSTRONG'S CONSIGNMENT SALE,

pedertje, whose sire was the great King Sesia.

Princess Abbekerk Mercena, a grandmarker Lain Keyes, 35,60 has butter 
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#### ELGIN PURE BRED BREEDERS' **ASSOCIATION**

Don't forget the Sale of

55 CHOICE HOLSTEINS at St. Thomas, Nov. 28th

advertised in last week's issue. Write

Fred Carr, Mgr., Box 115, ST. THOMAS

Neil Burton. R.R. 2, PORT STANLEY

#### HIGHLAND LAKE FARMS

Offer for sale at attractive prices a few choicely bred Holsteins, roll and the control of the c

W. E. BURNABY (Farm at Stop 55, Yonge St. Radial) Jefferson, Ont.

#### HIGH LAWN HOLSTEINS-

In the past few weeks we shipped young balls to V. J. Eigle, Saak.

Marie: S. Higgrinson, Kinburn, Ont.: High & Housberger, Saak.

Ont.: He. O. Martin, Melbourne, Qua.; G. T. Markhan, West Lorne, Ont.: High & Housberger, Saak.

Ont.: He. O. Martin, Melbourne, Qua.; G. T. Markhan, West Lorne, Prince'; dam, "Helens, Henne Chiese ones left. No. 1, size, "May Ecker better, 4 years. No. 2, saran size as No. 1; darn, a 3-ba, mith, 82 baseliter, 4 years. No. 2, saran size as No. 1; darn, a 3-ba, mith, 82 baseliter, 4 years. No. 2, saran size as No. 1; darn, a 3-ba, mith, 82 baseliter, 4 years. No. 2, saran size as No. 1; darn, a 3-ba, mith, 82 baseliter, 4 years. No. 2, saran size as No. 1; darn, a 3-ba, mith, 82 baseliter, 4 years. No. 2, saran size as No. 1; darn, a 3-ba, mith, 82 baseliter, 4 years. No. 2, saran size as No. 2, saran size as

PETERBORO, ONT., R. R. NO. 9.

Could spare 10 cows or heffers bred to the Great Bull KING SEGIS PON-TIAC DUPLICATE. Have one yearling bull, and calves from 10 months down. Myrtle, C.P.R. Manchester, G.T.R. R.M. HOLTBY, , .

Port Perry, R. R. 4

Lakeview Stock Farm, Bronte, Ont, the home of Dutchland Colanths Lad. 101 A.R.O. daughters. 4 over 32 blar Mona, by Colanths Johanna world records for 385 days; and Sir Mona? 1st 3-yr. of Bas., 36 of them new Connection Champion Sr. 3-yr. old, 34.68 lbs. Choice young bulk for als AJOR E. 7. Oblick, Front

#### Fairmont Holsteins

Young bulls for sale, all sons of the great King Segis Alcartra Calamity, whose ten mearst dams to be segis and segis and segis and nearly 4,50 pc cm. of the segis and sealy 4,50 pc cm. of the segis and 22,000-bb. granddaughter of Colan-tha Johanna Lad, at prices that wheelers head to King.

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

#### Holstein Cows Excel All Others

Proof is Found in 100,000 Official Tests For Profitable Tield of Milk, Butter and Cheese. No Other Breed Can Equipment of the Production of Halle of the Production o

W. A. Clemons, Sec'y., H.-F. Assn., St. George, Ont.

### **UNRESERVED SALE**

### 18 Head 18 PURE BRED

### **Holstein Cattle**

and other Stock and Implements



Will be held at the farm of J. C. Boeckh, Willowdale, Ont. Stop 35, Metropolitan Railway from Toronto

Tuesday, Dec. 5th, 1916 at 12.00 noon

THE Herd consists of nearly twenty head, including a majority of young cows, several heifers, 2 bull calves, and one 18 month old bull (son of Sir Lyons Heagerveld Segis). A considerable number of the herd are from the well-known and highly bred bull, Sir Lyons Heagerweld Segis, and from Grace Fayne 2nd, Sir Colamba and Prince Abbekerk Mercena. Some have been prize winners at Toronto Exhibitor.

J. H. PRENTICE, Auctioneer

J. C. BOECKH, - Willowdale, Ont.

h cows reached gs. The are were as are: 10; com. \$55 to be, \$10.50 n., \$5 to 10%c to o, ewes, oks, \$6.50

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boxes sold at 

News

### AN OPEN LETTER

Sydney, Nova Scotia, Nov. 18, 1916.

To the Farmers and Stockmen Attending the Ontario Provincial Fair at Guelph.

Believing you would appreciate the opportunity of talking with brother farmers and Gentlemen:stockmen throughout Ontario who have used SYDNEY BASIC SLAG, we have arranged for our representative, Mr. A. L. Smith, to be at the Fair and he will be pleased to put you in touch with such men. It will be well worth your while to hear what they have to say of

No doubt you have often wondered if the glowing reports you read of Sydney Basic this wonderful fertilizer. Slag are all true. This will be your opportunity to talk with men who have used Sydney Basic Slag and who, like yourself, have the welfare of the farming industry at heart.

Our booth will be in the building near the main entrance. Call and get the names of prominent breeders about Guelph who have used Sydney Basic Slag.

Yours very truly,

THE CROSS FERTILIZER CO., LIMITED.

P.S.-Look for the sign:

### Sydney Basic Slag

The Cross Fertilizer Co., Ltd., Sydney, Nova Scotia 

# Cutting Down the H.C. of P

That's the particular work of the Ayrshire—to cut down the increasing cost of producing milk, butter and cheese on our dairy farms, or in other words, increasing our dairy profits from the labor employed and the food consumed by our herds.

### In the Model Dairy Test, at the World's Fair, Seattle

The Ayrshires actually made more butter, averaged more net profit than any of the other cowe coming, as the following table shows:



Breed. Ayrehire Ayrehire Dairy Breeds 11 No. 2 2	Av. lbs. fat per day. 1.875 2.196 1.356 1.289 1.200 .934	per day. 1.175 1.362 .826 .870 .719 .595	Fat '.est, per cent. 4.02 4.14 4.62 4.15 5.63 5.04 3.69	\$50.36 41.21 44.68 42.79 37.66 28.79 31.47	Mainten- ance cost. \$28.65 24.72 29.87 29.89 28.18 26.93 27.77 32.16	Balance. \$21.71 16.49 14.81 12.90 9.48 1.86 3.70 2.07
No. 4 2	961 910 n this cost	.752 of production	and the exactly	amount of fe	ed their her	ds are con- produce an g to test—

A good many of our shrewdest dairymen are to day putting much study on this cost of production and the amount of feed their herds are consuming for the returns given. The business man in the city realizes the importance of knowing just exactly how much it costs to produce a sarticle for sale. There is no reason why we, as dairymen, should be iese business-like. As milk and cream are to be paid for according to what it is actually worth—then, too, our herds must be selected with equal care—just according to the profit they will give after the Ayrshire has long been acknowledged as the economical producer among dairy breeds. The

SHE IS A HIGHER TESTER-To Oct. 30th, 1916, 832 Ayrebires in R.O.P. averaged over 4%. reason is that-

A PERSISTENT HEAVY PRODUCER—To Maylst, 1916, 224 mature cows gave an average of 10,254 lbs. milk and 416,50 lbs. fat. 318 R.O.P. two-year-olds averaged 7,752 lbs. milk over 4% fat.

AYRSHIRE SIRES are very prepotent—they transmit the high-testing virtue.

And, above all, THE AYRSHIRE IS A SHOW ANIMAL, admired by all who love the attractive form

For the man who desires to combine profit and beauty, full information can be secured by writing

W. F. STEPHEN, Secretary

The Canadian Ayrshire Breeders' Association



Huntingdon, Que,