

FARM AND DAIRY & RURAL HOME



DEVOTED TO
BETTER FARMING
AND CANADIAN
COUNTRY LIFE



Toronto, Ont., November 15, 1917



Comm. of Conservation
Jan 13
Asst. Chairman

IN THE BEAUTIFUL BULKLEY VALLEY IN CENTRAL BRITISH COLUMBIA.

—Photo, Courtesy Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company.

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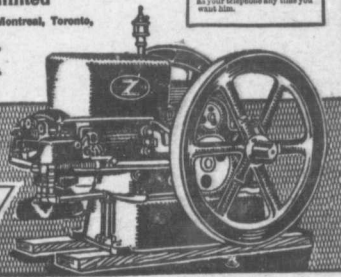
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Current Comments on the Farming Business

The Seed Corn Situation

THE more we learn of the seed corn situation, the more convinced do we become of its seriousness. Last week in Toronto Mr. P. L. Faucher, the Ontario Crop Specialist, made the statement that there would be only enough good seed corn in south-western Ontario this year to reseed the five Western counties of Essex, Kent, Lambton, Middlesex and Elgin. He is advocating that home grown seed be used for this purpose and that growers in other parts of Canada who produce corn for export only, secure their supplies largely from the United States. We submitted Mr. Faucher's conclusions to the criticism of two of the most extensive corn growers in Essex county and they agreed that he had not over-stated the case—there will be little if any seed corn available for export from Ontario's corn belt. The difficulty of the situation is heightened by the marked scarcity of good seed corn in the United States.

A high price for seed corn next spring seems assured. Growers who have corn suitable for seed in Ontario, will be wise to peg dry all that they can and resist the temptation to finish hogs on good seed corn that they may have available. In average years the wisdom of fire drying seed corn may well be questioned, but with good prices in prospect it is possible that this year fire drying may be a profitable proposition. In the meantime all who desire to have good seed corn for planting next spring, will be wise to secure their supplies as early as possible.

The Serum Treatment for Hogs

HOG production in south western Ontario would be given a wonderful impetus were immunization against hog cholera permitted. "I am prepared to put 1,000 sows on our farms," remarked one of Ontario's most extensive farmers, after the great production conference held in Toronto last week, "but first I must be permitted to safeguard myself against cholera." We have the plant to house and feed these hogs which at present is 1/2nd safe. The breeding stock alone, however, would represent an investment of \$50,000 to \$75,000 and we might lose them all at one stroke did cholera break out." Another delegate to the conference stated that many of his neighbors, who would be glad to make hogs an important sideline, have not a pig on their farms, because of their fear of loss from cholera.

The regrettable feature of the situation is that cholera losses are preventable. The double serum treatment is now recognized all over the corn belt of the United States as an effective anti-toxin for cholera. So far only one farm in Canada has been allowed to even give the method a trial and although on that farm it has been a complete success, Canada's Veterinary Director General, still refuses to have anything to do with it. The indiscriminate slaughter of all hogs in which the disease is found is the only method of control that Dr. Torrance will permit. The maximum compensation allowed for slaughtered hogs is only a fraction of the market price and under the circumstances the farmer of south-western Ontario may be pardoned if he shows no great enthusiasm for greater hog production. Would not the Food Controller be justified, in view of the worldwide shortage of hogs, in taking measures to afford to these prospective hog raisers the protection that the Veterinary Director General obstinately refuses them? Perhaps too, if proper presentations were made to the Dominion Minister of Agriculture, he might lend his influence to the same end.

What of Winter Dairying?

ONE of the scapegoats upon which the city milk distributor places responsibility for the large "spread" between the prices paid for producer milk and that charged the consumer, is irregular supply. "We always find ourselves in June with more milk than we can handle profitably," said a distributor recently, when giving evidence before the Food Controller. "Then in the fall, we find it impossible to get enough milk to supply the demand." The distributors claim that the surplus of milk which they take in at certain seasons and for which they pay at regular rates, has to be turned into cheaper products such as butter, and, in order to keep themselves clear, they must pay a lower average price for milk. They suggest that farmers arrange to have their cows fresh in the fall, so that the milk supply will be more regular.

The cure for this state of affairs is within the control of the distributor himself. Just so soon as the difference in the price paid for winter and summer milk is great enough to make profitable the feeding of high priced meals necessary in winter dairying, so soon will the milk producer arrange to have his cows fresh in the fall.

At present prices, when the difference in cost of production is taken into account, summer dairying is more profitable than winter dairying. And the producer is going to follow the line of work that gives him the greatest monetary returns for his labor. Under a system of summer dairying, the large feed of milk is produced while the cows are upon pasture. In the winter during the cows' restive period, the feed problem resolves itself into one of maintenance only. With winter dairying the feed problem is not only one of maintenance, but of feeding high priced concentrates necessary to produce milk.

"There is a tendency," said a milk producer whose milk goes to Montreal, "for farmers in our district to dry off their cows until the dealers pay such prices as will warrant our feeding high priced meals. We will get rid of our hired men and produce milk in the summer for cheese factories and condenseries." This is the situation. The distributors have it in their own power to make their winter milk supply equal the summer.



It Welcomes Practical Progressive Ideas.

FARM AND & RURAL HOME



The Recognized Exponent of Dairying in Canada

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

VOL. XXXVI

TORONTO, ONT., NOVEMBER 15, 1917

No. 46

Raise More Hogs to Win the War

The World-Wide Shortage of Hogs Constitutes a Serious Menace to the Allied Peoples. Ontario Farmers Have the Situation Laid Before Them.

BETWEEN 200 and 300 farmers, representing every county in Ontario, gathered in the Parliament Buildings, Toronto, on Tuesday last week, to aid the Government in launching its campaign for a greater production of hogs in 1918. These were representative men, leaders in their respective localities. They had been hastily summoned to Toronto and they came because they felt it was their duty to come. Many of them were skeptical. They were not certain of the wisdom of a campaign to increase hog production any more than they were convinced of its necessity. As the meeting proceeded, however, and the acuteness of the present food situation was laid before them, opposition died away and the meeting in many substantial ways showed its willingness to co-operate in an effort to increase Canada's output of pork. The situation as it exists, which so impressed these men, is best explained in the facts presented to them by Food Controller Hanna.

Mr. Hanna, who was accorded a warm reception from the meeting, first dealt with the general agricultural situation on the other side of the Atlantic. In Europe, he said, some 40,000,000 men had been transferred from the producing to the consuming side—to consuming on a basis per capita that they would never know were they on the production side of the line. Before the war, there were enough of this 40,000,000 in the work of food production to keep the food production capacity of France fairly well up to the limit, of Italy and Belgium fairly well up to the limit and of Great Britain, almost, but not quite up to the limit. To-day France is producing practically nothing, because the best agricultural sections of France have been over-run by the Germans. Belgium is practically out of business, and while Italy has not been in the war since the start, her armies have been mobilized and her producing power immeasurably lessened in consequence. From accurate data recently compiled it has been estimated that there must go from this side of the Atlantic to the Allies, 300,000,000 bushels of wheat, or substitutes for wheat, or hundreds of thousands of people will starve to death.

33,000,000 Pigs Short.

Coming more directly to the subject before the meeting, the production of hogs, Mr. Hanna gave some figures which afford serious food for thought. The supply of pigs in Europe is just 33,000,000 hogs short of the normal. In Canada altogether we have only three and one-half million hogs, and the European shortage is therefore ten times as great as our total hog population. Even more serious is the fact that Europe's already depleted hog population is being further depleted at a

rapid rate, and if the war lasts much longer, will be completely exterminated. America alone can supply the deficiency.

In Canada hogs are about holding their own. In the United States the hog population to-day is 10 per cent. less than it was one year ago; in that country plans are now complete to bring the hog population back to normal and to increase it 15 per cent. within the next twelve months. A great advertising campaign is in prospect, United States farmers will be asked as a patriotic duty to keep an additional sow and rear her offspring. Even in towns and suburbs of cities, people will be asked to keep a pig, and in

this connection the Food Controller mentioned that the suburban population of Germany last year reared over 4,000,000 pigs. Of the farmer, of course, more will be expected. He will be asked to breed every sow that he can arrange to feed and to grow 2,000 lbs. of pork from each sow in the next twelve months. This means two good litters per sow. "The people of the United States are 'going to it' because they realize it is a national necessity," said Mr. Hanna, "and in the second place because they believe it will be profitable for them to do so. We in Canada can do as much."

Cannot Guarantee Prices.

How can we do it? Mr. Hanna mentioned a guaranteed price and a guarantee of labor as effective means of increasing production. "But we cannot do either," said he, "it would be impossible to guarantee prices, because to do so we would have to have the Government behind us, pledged to the making good of that guarantee, and that would mean that the pork would have to be bought and sent overseas by the Government, and that would involve a big loan when every dollar was needed for other purposes that are just as important." Nor did Mr. Hanna consider a guarantee necessary. The shortage in Europe, he said, guaranteed the price here for years to come and the law of supply and demand would mean a big price for all we can produce in the next two years. Nor could he guarantee a supply of labor. The only way to meet the problem was for everyone who had two hours a day more work in him, to turn it on hog raising, and get the women busy if necessary. The women, he felt, would not mind if they knew how serious is the situation in Europe. "Your mother and mine raised many a good hog, and were no worse for it," said Mr. Hanna.

Mr. Hanna's last remark was unfortunate. It aroused the hearty resentment of a large section of his audience who probably appreciated more fully than he the heavy load that the farm woman is already carrying. Hon. Geo. Brown, of Saskatchewan, interpreted the feeling of the meeting more accurately later on, when he said that he saw no necessity for women feeding hogs while so many men were still engaged in non-essential industries. Mr. J. D. McGregor, of Brandon, one of the Food Controller's staff, also thought that there was much labor in the country that should be made available for the farmer.

Untruthful Rumors Set to Rest.

Mr. Hanna took advantage of the opportunity afforded by the meeting to correct certain rumors that have gotten about. A telegram from

(Continued on page 11.)

Why Increase Hog Production?

THE supply of pigs in Europe is just 33,000,000 hogs short of the normal. In Canada we have a population of three and one-half million hogs. The shortage in Europe is, therefore, 10 times as great as our total hog population; but great as is the present shortage, European hogs will be depleted even more rapidly as the war goes on, and if the war lasts long enough, the European hog will be completely exterminated. In the United States the hog population is 10 per cent. less than it was one year ago. In Canada we are just about holding our own.

This is an alarming situation. The world cannot live without a liberal supply of animal fats. The hog is the greatest source of these fats and of a large proportion of the world's meat supply as well. Scarcity of feed in Europe makes hog feeding there impossible. America alone is in a position to make up the deficiency. Are we going to do it?

How About the Market?

Food Controller Hanna has announced that there will be no fixing of maximum or minimum prices on hogs. The universal shortage, he considers, guarantees a strong demand and a profitable price. He will, however, take measures to regulate the spread between the price paid to the producer and the price paid by the consumer for pork products. This, it is believed, will prevent fluctuations and stabilize the hog market.

And About Feed?

The present embargo on United States corn will be removed as soon as the new crop is ready for market and Canadian feeders can have all that they can pay for. As this year's United States corn crop is the greatest on record, new crop corn should sell at a reasonable price. Mill feeds, such as shorts and middlings, are to be given to the farmers at cost; that is the profits of the millers are limited to 25 cents a barrel of flour and they have been instructed to take all of their profits out of flour and sell mill feeds at cost. Elevator screenings, which are splendid pig feed, but at present prohibitive in price, are to be made available to the Canadian farmer at a minimum of cost.

"I believe it is sound business for the farmer to increase hog production as much as possible during 1918," says Food Controller Hoover of the United States. "It is more than sound business. If every farmer in Canada will raise one or two more litters of pigs in 1918 and the United States farmers do the same, it will have an appreciable effect on the duration of the war."

Will Cattle Eat Sweet Clover?

They Do at Manitoba Agricultural College

POSSIBLY no other plant has been more the subject of dispute as to its economic value than white sweet clover. That it will produce heavy crops of hay is admitted by all. That it possesses much feeding value for all animals that eat it is also universally accorded. That it is a comparatively hardy crop is attested by the fact that it will frequently reseed itself and live in the same spot for years. That it has possibilities as a weed fighter is accorded by those who know its vigor of growth. But as to whether it is sufficiently palatable to cause animals to eat it—that's the question.

The Manitoba Agricultural College has been experimenting with this crop, and they are now able to say that their cattle have both been pasturing upon it and heartily eating it as hay. The advocates of sweet clover contend that many animals must acquire a taste for the plant, and after that they are fond of it. This seems to have been the experience at the College this year. In the pasture field was an area of sweet clover, and another area of alfalfa. During the early summer the cattle pastured down the alfalfa but scarcely touched the sweet clover. The latter was then cut for hay. Later in the season the alfalfa was short in growth, and the green second growth of sweet clover was attacked by the cattle with the result that after they had acquired the sweet clover habit they pastured continuously upon it for the remainder of the season. Whether or not the same cattle will eat sweet clover with the same avidity next spring will be watched with interest. The College has never had any difficulty in having animals eat the sweet clover hay.

It may be an interesting statement to add that the particular patch of ground used to grow this sweet clover was an unsatisfactory plot that had refused to grow grain and corn, and was sown to sweet clover in an effort to find some crop that would succeed.

Silo and Ensilage in B.C.

The Opinions of Two Milk Producers

THE merit of the silo is a live question in British Columbia. Opinions on the question in the past have been divided, this because the climate is not ideal for the growth of corn. But the evidence for the silo seems to be strengthening. In a recent issue of the Fraser Valley Milk Producer's News, a small monthly circulated by the producers themselves, two dairy farmers, W. S. Hawkshaw, Chilliwack, and A. H. Menzies, Pender Island, give their experiences with the silo. Mr. Hawkshaw says:

"My silo is 12 x 31 feet. I used 2 x 6-inch double-dressed lumber 30 feet long. My foundation is a circle of concrete one foot above the ground. The edges of the lumber are concave convex, forming a knuckle. I used four standard 30 feet long. These were 4 x 5 inches, to which the hoops are fastened. It cost me \$100 for lumber, irons and cement, and we put it up our: evos.

The silo paid for itself the first year, because I was a little short of hay and it would have been necessary for me to have bought six tons, which was selling at \$18 per ton. I fed twenty-seven cows 40 lbs. per day, 20 lbs. for a meal. We started to feed on December 9th, and used it until May 25th. There was 1,040 pounds wasted after we had taken the few inches off the top. It took two days to fill by the use of the blower. Quite a few silos fell in or got blown down during high winds in the early spring. It stands

to reason, when the silos are empty, if not braced they must go down. Brace them well.

"I have sown five or six acres of oats and peas for oat-hay for winter use, or if the grass gets dry and short just at haying or after, instead of cutting the green stuff and feeding twice a day, I hope to cut up some and put it in the silo, so that I will be able to feed silage until the corn crop comes in. I feed my cows about 25 lbs. hay to 40 lbs. silage and 60 lbs. turnips per day as long as they last; and also we feed bran and oat-crop. I use Northwest Dent and Compton's Early. The Dent is a fortnight earlier than the other, but Compton's Early has more foliage."

Six or Seven Years' Experience.

Mr. Menzies has been using a silo for six or



Photographed on a Country Road in Western Ontario.

Dr. J. E. Hett, Waterloo Co., Ont., is the third vice-president of the Ontario Independent Labor Party. He takes the unique method illustrated above of calling attention to the relationship which he believes should exist between the laboring class and the farmers.

seven years and is therefore an authority on the subject. He says his experience with the silo "has been such that we do not know how any dairy farmer can get along without one. Our silo was built of 2 1/2 x 8-inch cedar staves 28 feet long. These were double-dressed, leaving the staves a little over 2 inches thick. The edges were not bevelled, as we find the hoops draw it together much tighter when not bevelled. The silo is 12 x 28 feet, and being cut out of a side-hill of shale has natural drainage. We have always used corn for silage. The first year we put our crop in a little on the green side, and the silage was rather tart. We have never used any water, but a year ago last fall the corn was rather ripe, and water would have helped it, as we found the silage mouldy in spots; possibly better tramping would remedy it.

"The earlier kinds of corn make the best silage in this part of British Columbia, as there is more grain in it, and we get the crop in before the wet weather in the fall. It takes from four to six acres to fill the silo. I use early-maturing corn, such as Minnesota 13 or Northwestern Dent; these kinds ripen early, though they do not produce as heavy as Longfellow and Angel of Mid-night. We find that corn almost ripe for seed, or a little over-ripe for table use, put into the blower and well tramped, does not need water.

"We are very much in favor of the silo."

A favorite crop for the silo in some sections of British Columbia is common red clover. The clover is cut when green and put directly into the silo. Clover heats tremendously and the water it is when ensiled the better. If the least bit dry a stream of water is run into the blower.

Barn Cleanliness—Milk Purity

Or are Clean Utensils More Important?

FOR many years it has been the custom of cities to regard the bacterial content of milk as an index of its wholesomeness. In this way cities have set various numbers as standards, and milk containing a greater number of bacteria per c.c. than that allowed by the city is rejected. In order that dairymen may be able to control the bacterial content of their milk so as to enhance its value on the market, many experiments have been carried out to find what effect the various dairy operations have on the bacterial content of milk. One of the factors usually spoken of as important by those who would reduce the germ life in milk, is that of the construction and condition of the cow stable.

A few years ago, however, in an experiment being carried on by the New York Experiment Station to discover, if possible, the number of bacteria contributed to the milk during the various operations, results showed that comparatively few germs were introduced into the milk which could be traced in their sources to the barn condition. This experiment gave such surprising results that an independent experiment was instituted at the Urbana Station in Illinois. Through these experiments were carried out in a different part of the country in three quite dissimilar barns and by a different group of men, the results were found to accord closely with those obtained in New York.

In Bulletin No. 199 of this experiment station, the results of the various experiments carried on are given in detail, together with methods of study and media used. In this experiment three barns of different states of cleanliness were used. In barn No. 1 almost ideal conditions for the welfare of the cattle were supplied. There were approximately 900 cubic feet of space and nine square feet of window glass per cow. The construction of the barn was excellent, the floors kept clean and flushed down every day; the cows were never allowed near the manure heap and had their flanks and udders wiped down before milking. In barn No. 2, which would be considered good in construction, in contrast to the "excellent" that is applied to No. 1, 800 cubic feet of air space and nine square feet of window glass per animal were allowed. The walls of this barn allowed dust to collect, and although the floor was cleaned regularly, it was not flushed with water. There was not the same time spent in cleaning the cows before milking. In barn No. 3, the floor was dirt and there were no gutters. The cows were stanchioned only during the milking. The floor in the barn was covered with straw once a day, but the manure was allowed to accumulate on the floor and was removed from the barn only once a year. Cobwebs and dust were plentiful. This barn would be classed as dirty, and it is doubtful whether the milk from it would be admitted to the market of some cities.

Results.

The average germ content of the milk from barn No. 1 for the entire investigation covering two years with about 60 cows was 2,659 bacteria per c.c. In this connection it would be interesting to note that one certain cow added much to the total germ content by producing milk with an abnormal high number of bacteria. They were contributed by her udder. Had she been omitted from the calculations, the average would have been reduced approximately 1,000 bacteria per c.c. Barn No. 2, which was not supposed to be kept so clean as barn No. 1, had an average bacterial content in its milk of but 920 bacteria per c.c., while barn No. 3, where the conditions of the barn would probably have banned

th. milk from it for city marketing, had an average germ content of but 5,777 bacteria per c.c. It will be seen that even the milk from barn No. 3 would meet the requirements of the cities for certified milk, and in each case the samples were not taken until after the milk had been removed from the barn to the dairy room.

While these results should not be taken as a defence of dirty barns, they show that even under a wide variation in barn conditions, it is possible to produce milk with a germ content of less than 10,000 bacteria per c.c., provided the utensils are properly prepared. These intensive studies were further strengthened by observations based on tests of 34 ordinary dairy barns in New York and 25 dairy barns in Illinois. The main cause of high bacterial content is usually unsanitary utensils. The observations made upon the production of bacteria of utensils which were not properly cleaned, have not been given in this bulletin, but will be available later.

Farming Experience Required A Reason for "Business Farmers" Failures

S. R. N. Hodgins, Peterboro Co., Ont.

A FEW weeks ago an article appeared in Farm and Dairy entitled, "Why Do Business Men Fail at Farming." In this a good point was brought out when the writer showed the lack of profits which prevailed generally in farming, and the consequent dissatisfaction to a man who is accustomed to turning over his money quickly. There was, however, one point which this writer failed to mention in his arguments—that of the lack of farming knowledge on the part of the average successful business man who decides to go into farming.

Dr. Warren, of Cornell University has pointed out in this connection that "a successful engineer would not expect to buy a bank and become a successful banker without some experience in the business. Yet many men feel that since they have made a success in the city, they can start farming without experience and make a profit from it at once."

Farming is an occupation which calls for probably a greater variety of knowledge than any other. First the farmer must be a business man. Not only must he finance his farm and plan his labor so as to get the most out of the help at hand for the amount of wages paid, but he must also be his own purchasing agent in the matter



A Couple of Youngsters in the University Herd at Edmonton, Alberta.

Institutions of learning in Western Canada are doing much to spread the gospel of good dairy farming with good dairy cattle. All that have farms in connection are establishing dairy herds of good quality. The illustration was secured on the Edmonton University farm.

of machinery, seed grains, feed and the various household expenses, and his own produce merchant. He must be able to diagnose markets. It has been said that more farmers fail because of poor farm management than because of poor production. The successful farmer must plan his work ahead of time. He must plan his buying and his selling.

Another important role of the farmer is that of skilled labor. There is no one about the farm, whether many or few men are employed on it, who can be expected to take the same interest in seeing that the work goes ahead smoothly, as does the farmer himself. The man who works with his men and who treats them as equals is the man who will receive value for the wages which he may pay to his hired help. But the inexperienced man cannot fall readily into the various phases of the farm work with which he may come in touch. It is not easy for a full grown man to learn how to pitch hay, wield an axe or milk cows. With the boy who has been raised on the farm, these things come "naturally" to him, because he has practised them for many years.

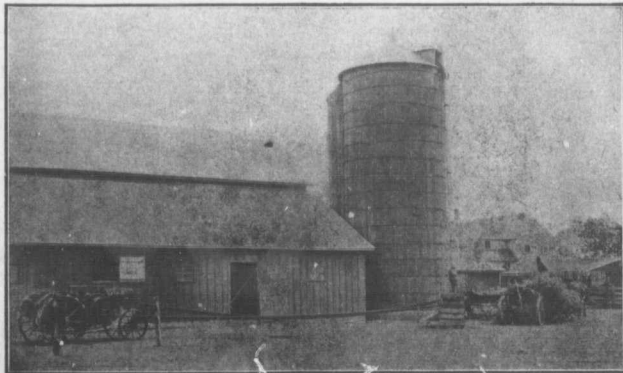
Farming also calls for natural sciences. The farmer must be able to judge to some extent weather probabilities. He must know something of plant diseases and animal diseases. He must

know weeds when he sees them and something of the insects which are likely to damage his crops. He must know how to treat his soil so as to get the best results in the crops. He must know how to feed his animals on the feeds which are cheapest at the various seasons, and know which will give the greatest returns. He must be able to repair gasoline engines, binders, pumps, washing machines and do the thousand odd jobs about the farm which in the city would be done by mechanics called in for the purpose.

To become efficient in these various parts which go to make up the whole of farming as an occupation, requires time and practice. The only safe way for an inexperienced man to begin farming is to work for a farmer. As a general rule, however, the business man who has been successful in the city, does not like to learn from the farmer. He is of the opinion that because he has made a success of his business, he is able to do anything. One of the worst mistakes that can be made by the city man, is to imagine that farming is an occupation which employs few brains. Most of the farmers throughout the country are the class of men who are the fathers and the brothers of the most successful men in the cities. They are just as capable and just as intelligent as the men who have gone from the farms to become our captains of industry.

Inexperience is so serious a handicap that farmers will not employ help from the cities when experienced farm help is at all obtainable. This was clearly seen this year, and in many cases the inexperienced help that went out from the cities this year to the farms will have the effect of making it even more difficult for the next inexperienced laborer to obtain employment with the farmer. For certain jobs about the farm, such as picking fruit, picking potatoes or pitching hay, where no particular training is required, these men are all right. But there are few farmers who would allow an inexperienced hand to take charge of a valuable team of horses or of a machine which is worth anything. If men who have made successes in business will go on the farm without bothering to obtain the experience which is necessary, they will almost invariably meet with failure.

Manure applied to land that was put into corn and followed by three crops of wheat (at the North Dakota Experiment Station, 1906-1910) at the rate of six loads per acre, increased the yield enough to bring \$1.40 per load. Wheat was then averaging about 80 cents and corn 50 cents a bushel. Now that wheat and corn are over \$2 per bushel, the return per load of manure will be about \$3.50 if the same rate of increase in the crop is secured.



The Uses of the Farm Tractor Are Many and Varied; Silo Filling is One of Them.

"The way to make a tractor pay is to use it all the time,—field work, belt work and road work," concludes a Farm and Dairy reader after two years' experience with an 8-16. He is right. It is all-round usefulness that will make the tractor as popular in Eastern Canada as it now is in the corn belt where the above illustration was secured.

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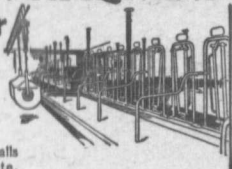
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Stock Healthier
Profits Bigger**



When TORONTO Steel Stalls and Stanchions, set in concrete, replace the old wooden stalls and the posts and plank or block floors, filth and disease germs disappear. There is nothing to harbor them—nothing to block the light and fresh air from every part of the stable. The Stanchions save no end of time and trouble, and give the stock much greater freedom.

TORONTO WATER BOWLS

When TORONTO Water Bowls replace the outside trough or tub, the whole time of watering is saved and the animals get all the water they need, at the right temperature, just when they want it.

The most reliable water supply comes from a Toronto Pump driven by a Toronto Engine or Wind Mill. It is always on the job.

TORONTO GRINDERS

When a TORONTO Grinder is installed on the floor above, and driven by the same power, there is never a shortage of properly ground grain—nor any time wasted teaming it to and from the mill.

We have here, for you, a copy of a 36-page Illustrated Booklet giving full detailed descriptions of TORONTO Stalls, Stanchions, Water Bowls and other modern fittings. Write us for it. 30

Toronto Hip-Roof Silos make more and better silage.
Ontario Wind Engine and Pump Co. Limited

Dept. 72
TORONTO and MONTREAL.

Farmers Confer With Daily Editors

Farmers Working Hard.

THE directors of the United Farmers of Ontario on Nov. 8, invited the publishers and managing editors of the Toronto daily papers to attend a luncheon in the Ontario Club in order that speakers on behalf of the farmers might lay before the representatives of the daily press facts concerning the farming situation with which they thought it was desirable that they should be acquainted. Mr. R. W. E. Burnaby, of York County, Ont., acted as chairman. The chief speakers for the farmers were H. H. Cowan, editor-in-chief of Farm and Dairy; W. C. Good, of Paris, and E. C. Drury, of Barrie. Short speeches on behalf of the farmers were made also by President E. H. Stonehouse, of the Toronto Milk Producers' Association; J. J. Morrison, secretary of the U. F. O., and Mr. Wade Tool, Editor of the Farmers' Advocate. The speakers on behalf of the Toronto editors included Mr. Stewart Lyon, managing editor of The Globe; Mr. John R. Robinson, of the Telegram; Mr. Jennings, of the Mail and Empire, and Mr. A. E. S. Smythe, of the World.

The purpose of the meeting was to show that many articles are appearing in the daily press expressing the views of the consumers which are unjust to the farmers. In the same way many suggestions for improving conditions are being made and urged by residents of the cities, which if put into effect, would prove disastrous to agriculture and consequently to city residents as well. It was intended also to reply to the charge frequently made that farmers are great profiteers as a result of the war, and that they are not doing their part to increase production.

In opening the discussion for the farmers Mr. Cowan showed that there would have been a shortage of food, even had there been no war, owing to the rapid depopulation of the rural districts that had been going on for years before the war started. In the 40 years between 1871 and 1911, there had been a material decline in the rural population of Eastern Canada, and an increase in the urban population of over 1,100,000. This naturally was making a food shortage and causing a corresponding increase in the cost of living. These conditions had been greatly intensified by the war, and could not be quickly remedied by any of the inadequate remedies being suggested to-day. Figures were quoted to show that farmers as a class are not nearly as prosperous as most city people seem to think, and to prove that rural depopulation was largely caused by the fact that farmers were not receiving the returns that they should for their labor and investment. To pass regulations controlling the prices of the products the farmers have to sell, without also limiting the prices of the things farmers buy, would prove disastrous by discouraging farmers and leading to decreased production and thus in injury to the cities.

Mr. Good gave some striking examples of the inconsistent attitude of the most respected citizens of the city people. A woman who had criticized the farmers for not selling potatoes at what she considered reasonable prices, had told him when he offered to supply her with some that she wanted them to be all of the same size. Some wealthy city people in Brantford, who were urging farmers to increase production, spent a considerable portion of their time playing golf and paid a man to cut their lawns and attend to their furnaces, although a farmer near Brantford was very anxious to obtain this man's services. Mr. Good quoted figures to show that the manufacturing interests are receiving much larger returns on their investment, than farmers are obtaining.

Mr. Drury gave some striking examples of the labor shortage in his home district. He mentioned a farm after farm where the labor supply was utterly inadequate and where those managing them were working to the limit of their strength and ability to maintain production. It demonstrated that farmers as a class were doing all that they could to maintain production. Similar evidence was given by Mr. Morrison, who told of farmers in Ontario county growing 16 hours a day in two shifts, and of one prominent farmer, who plowed by tractor till one o'clock in the morning.

Some of the city editors strongly protested against the suggestion that editorially the city papers were not sympathetic to the farmers. They pretty well proved, although not entirely, that the references to which farmers have taken exception had not appeared on their editorial pages. A discussion of this point revealed the fact that the articles to which exception was most taken were reports of meetings where prominent city people made foolish statements concerning agriculture and which were published with striking headings in the daily papers. It was pointed out that Mayor Church, in one of his recent statements, and that he was taken by many farmers to represent the consumers. The editors took the ground that they could not be held responsible for reporting the views of others. This was news which they were expected to publish. They contended that their attitude on their editorial pages towards the farmers was sympathetic and their desire was to see the middlemen, who were taking advantage of both the farmers and the consumers properly exposed and dealt with. For a while it looked as if the meeting instead of drawing the city and country closer together, might have the opposite effect, but before the gathering was over most of the differences had been pretty well straightened out.

Food Controller Speaks.

Food Controller, Hon. W. J. Hanna, had been invited to be present in order that he might be able to hear the views of the farmers. He made a very strong speech in which he showed that the world food situation is so critical that it is impossible to deal with broad measures of reform in the short time that is available in which action must be taken. Only recently word came from England that the food situation was so great that it was absolutely necessary that immense quantities of food should be rushed across the ocean immediately. This necessitated ships being called into the service of work and used for this purpose. As it was not found practicable to handle bacon on these ships, as grain and other products were being sent across, there was an immediate accumulation of bacon and pork on this side which resulted in the price of hogs dropping recently. This, unfortunately, he understood had led many farmers to decide to breed the winter of this year, although it was absolutely necessary that this should be done to meet future needs.

The Milk Situation.

Some interesting information bearing on the milk situation was given. Hon. Mr. Hanna showed that the demands of the European Government for condensed milk have been so great they were willing to pay practically any prices for it with the result that the milk condensaries had been able to go out and buy milk at prices which were higher than the cheese factories or city consumers could well afford to pay. The situation finally became critical and threatened to prove disastrous, consequently the

The Victory Loan and the Farmer's Market

FOR the year ending March 1, 1915, including the first seven months of the war—Canada exported \$209,000,000 of agricultural and animal products.

In the year ending March 1, 1916, these exports increased to \$353,000,000, while for 1917 they amounted to \$501,000,000.

These increases are due directly to the stimulation of Great Britain's war market.

Of the \$289,000,000 worth of wheat and grain exported for the year ended March 1, 1917, Great Britain took \$230,000,000.

Of the \$128,000,000 of animal products exported in the same period Britain took \$90,000,000.

The importance of the British market to the Canadian farmer needs no further demonstration.

To maintain that market Canada must extend credit to Great Britain.

Canada's Victory Loan is the means by which Britain will obtain the credit and Canadian producers will be paid in cash.

**The Victory Loan Campaign is on Now.
A Canvasser will call on you. Be ready
to Subscribe for Victory Bonds.**

Better Farming Special

The Grand Trunk Railway in co-operation with the Ontario Department of Agriculture will run two agricultural instruction cars over its lines in Eastern Ontario. The cars will be equipped with exhibits, illustrating approved methods of agriculture and experts in charge will give information on such subjects as under drainage, application of fertilizers, seed selection, etc., etc. Cars will be opened for inspection from 10 a.m. until 5.30 p.m. School children are specially invited to visit the cars between 10 a.m. and noon, during which time lectures for the young will be given. Evening meetings will be given as indicated below. Moving pictures illustrating practical up-to-date agriculture will be shown at these meetings. The train will visit the following places on the dates named:

Place.	Date.	Hall—For meeting at 8 P.M.
Conwall	Nov. 27	Town Hall
Morrisburg	" 28	" "
Prescott	" 29	Hotel
Brookville	" 30	Victoria Hall
Granby	Dec. 1	Victoria Hall, Bd. of Education
Kingston	" 2	" "
Napanee	" 4	Town Hall
Belleville	" 5	" "
Springton	" 6	" "
Cobourg	" 7	Op. House
Port Hope	" 10	Town Hall
Millbrook	" 11	Town Hall
Stirling	" 11	Town Hall
Campbellford	" 12	Town Hall
Peterboro	" 13	Pub. Lib'ry Hall
Kirkfield	" 14	" "
Lindsay	" 15	Town Hall
Beaverton	" 17	Town Hall
Cannington	" 18	Town Hall
Uxbridge	" 19	Music Hall
Markham	" 20	" "
Aldershot	" 21	" "

Arrangements are being made for evening meetings at all the above-named places, if possible. Folders giving full particulars may be had by writing to Geo. A. Putnam, Department of Agriculture, Toronto.

Orders in Council

The Order in Council of October 23 (P.C. 3044) relating to the manufacture, sale and importation of oleomargarine reads in part:

Whereas attention is drawn to the abnormal demand for butter due to war conditions and to the very great probability that such abnormal demand and consequent high prices will prevail for this product for some time to come:

And whereas it is in the public interest, under the special conditions above named, that other fats should be available in Canada under strict and reasonable conditions as a substitute for butter,—

His Excellency the Governor General in Council, under and in virtue of the provisions of The War Measures Act, 1914, is pleased to make and enact and doth hereby make and enact the following Regulations providing for the importation to Canada and the permitting of the manufacture, sale and possession within Canada of oleomargarine and establishing the conditions of such importation, manufacture, sale and possession, such regulations to be in force and to have effect for the period during which the present abnormal conditions continue, the conclusion of such period to be determined by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, as provided in the said regulations, and as a war measure only:

Regulations.

1. On and after the first day of November, 1917, and until the Governor General in Council by order declared that the present abnormal conditions have ceased, paragraph (a) of section 5 of The Dairy and Food Act, 1914, Statutes of 1914, chapter seven, shall not apply to any person who imports into Canada, or offer, sell or have in his possession for sale, any oleomargarine as hereinafter defined, and

the importation, manufacture, offering for sale and having in his possession for sale, of any such oleomargarine shall be permitted, subject, however, to the rules and regulations hereinafter set out.

2. For the purposes of these regulations "oleomargarine" shall mean and include oleomargarine, margarine, butter, or any other substitute for butter which is manufactured wholly or in part from any fat other than that from milk and cream which contains no foreign coloring matter and which does not contain more than sixteen per cent of water.

3. No person shall import or manufacture oleomargarine without having first obtained a license from the Food Controller for Canada, such license may at any time be cancelled by the Food Controller "for the violation of any of the provisions of these regulations or of any other regulation made in force in Council or by the Food Controller."

4. No oleomargarine shall be manufactured in Canada unless it has been manufactured under the supervision of the Minister of Agriculture of Canada, and no oleomargarine shall be imported into Canada unless it has been manufactured under Government supervision in the country of production and is accompanied by satisfactory evidence of such supervision.

5. Oleomargarine shall not be manufactured in any premises used as or connected with a butter factory, and no butter manufacturer or any person who handles butter for the purpose of re-working or mixing it shall be given a license to import or to manufacture oleomargarine.

6. No preservative shall be used for or in oleomargarine except with the written permission of the Food Controller.

7. No person other than a manufacturer of oleomargarine shall mix oleomargarine and butter.

8. Every person who either imports or manufactures oleomargarine shall keep a book in which is entered the date of each importation, purchase, sale and shipment of oleomargarine, and the quantity so imported, sold or shipped, the person from or to whom it has been purchased, sold or shipped, the place from, in or to which it was imported, sold or shipped, and the name of the railway or steamship company by which such oleomargarine was transported; and such book shall be at all times open for inspection by the Food Controller or any person authorized by the Food Controller to examine the same.

9. The Food Controller shall have power from time to time to regulate the price of all oleomargarine sold in Canada, and may determine the price with respect not only to the quality of the oleomargarine but also to the place in which it is sold.

10. Every package open or closed and containing oleomargarine must be durably and clearly marked "Oleomargarine" on the top, bottom and sides of the package itself in printed letters not less than three-quarters of an inch square; and if such oleomargarine is exposed for sale by retail there must be attached to each parcel thereof exposed, in such manner as to be clearly visible to purchasers, a label marked "oleomargarine" in printed capital letters not less than one-half inch square.

(2) Every person selling oleomargarine by retail in packages other than packages so marked shall in every case deliver the same to the purchaser in a paper wrapper in which is printed in capital block letters not less than half an inch long and distinctly legible the word "Oleomargarine." No other printed matter shall appear on the label.

BETTER FARMING SPECIAL

The Grand Trunk Railway is cooperating with the Ontario Department of Agriculture, including the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, in running two Agricultural Instruction cars over its lines in Eastern Ontario. The cars will be equipped with exhibits illustrating approved methods of Agriculture, including underdrainage, application of fertilizers and lime; seed selecting; production of the ordinary grain, root and vegetable crops, with samples of the best varieties; insect pests and plant diseases and their control; standard grades of wool; property prepared for market; poultry houses, equipment, with desirable types of the utility breeds; modern dairy methods and equipment; commercial feeds; water supply and sewage disposal.

The cars will be open for inspection from 10 a.m. until 5.30 p.m. School children are specially invited to visit the cars between 10 a.m. and noon, during which time lectures for the young will be given. (Each department will be in charge of a demonstrator, who will give practical experience in that particular branch of work.)

Evening meetings will be held as indicated below, at which an address on some special topic of general interest will be given. Moving pictures illustrating practical up-to-date agriculture will also be shown at these meetings. (These pictures will represent desirable types of horses and dairy cattle, hogs, etc. or poultry raising, grading wool, tractors at work, the agriculture of Northern Ontario, road construction, canning of vegetables, bee-keeping, etc.)

Everyone interested in agriculture will find the instruction coaches and at the evening meetings.

The train will visit the following places on the dates named—

Place.	Date.	Hall—For meeting at 8 p.m.
Conwall	Nov. 27	Town Hall
Prescott	" 28	Op. House
Brookville	" 29	Victoria Hall
Granby	Dec. 1	Asby's Room Bd. of Education
Kingston	" 2	" "
Napanee	" 4	Town Hall
Belleville	" 5	" "
Brighton	" 6	" "
Cobourg	" 7	Op. House
Port Hope	" 10	Town Hall
Millbrook	" 11	Town Hall
Stirling	" 11	Town Hall
Campbellford	" 12	Town Hall
Peterboro	" 13	Pub. Lib'ry, Hall
Kirkfield	" 14	" "
Lindsay	" 15	Town Hall
Beaverton	" 17	Town Hall
Cannington	" 18	Town Hall
Uxbridge	" 19	Music Hall
Markham	" 20	" "

CARS OPEN FROM 10 A.M. TO 5.30 P.M.

Note.—Arrangements are being made for evening meetings at these places, although the name of the hall is not given. Folders giving full particulars may be had by writing to Geo. A. Putnam, Department of Agriculture, Toronto.

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EASILY QUICKLY CHEAPLY REVERSIBLE ADJUSTABLE

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Hallam's Trappers' Guide—32 pages, illustrated; English or French; tells how and where to trap; what bait and traps to use; is full of useful information.

Hallam's Trappers' Catalogue—32 pages, illustrated; gives animal-bait, medicine, fish nets, traps, and accessories; supplies, at low prices.

Hallam's Law For Mice—3 pages, latest price and advance information on the law for trapping.

Write to-day for above. Address, using name for given.

SHOP YOUR RAWLEYS to John Hallam Limited

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MAKE YOUR BIKE A MOTORCYCLE

as a small cost, by using our attachable motor. Fits any bicycle. Easily attached. No special tools required.

Compare With Others

Mr. C. Whelan, 21 Shering St., Toronto. An extensive experience of 17 years and a large assortment of tools and parts. He has been successful in fitting his motor to over 1000 bicycles. He has also fitted many of the best of the world's famous bicycles with his motor. He has a complete set of tools and parts for all makes of bicycles. He has a complete set of tools and parts for all makes of bicycles.

FREE BOOK Write today for our free book "How to Fit a Motor to Your Bicycle." It tells you how to fit a motor to your bicycle, and how to use it. It is a complete guide to the motor bicycle. It is a complete guide to the motor bicycle.

SHAW MANUFACTURING CO. 264 West Adelaide, Sask. U.S.A.

Brantford Kerosene Engines

1 1/2 to 50 H. P. Stationary, Mounted, Traction

These engines are the perfected product of years of study and experimentation with Internal Combustion Engines, and are distributed in thousands of farms throughout Canada. Get one this season and let it replace your hired man. It's a glutton for work and its running cost is little, as it runs on coal oil or naphtha.

We also manufacture a full line of WINDMILLS, Grain Grinders, Saw Frames, Pumps, Tanks, Water Boxes, Concrete Mixers, etc.

Catalogue of any line mailed on request.

GOOLD, SHAPLEY & MUIR CO., LTD. Brantford, Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary

Please mention Farm and Dairy when writing advertisers.

(3) In all hotels, restaurants and public eating houses where oleomargarine is served there shall be prominently displayed in some conspicuous place a placard containing the words: "Oleomargarine served here." In capital block letters, not less than one and one-half inches long.

(4) No label, placard or brand shall be used until it has been approved of by the Food Controller.

11. There shall be no customs duty charged on the importation of any oleomargarine into Canada that complies with the above regulations.

12. Any person violating any of the above regulations shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, or to both fine and imprisonment.

CITY MILK SUPPLY

Most of Dairymen Join

PRACTICALLY all Fraser Valley dairymen have now, it is stated, joined the Fraser Valley Milk Producers' Association. These recent "independent" dairymen have signed three-year contracts with the association. In fact, it is announced by officers of the association that nearly all the dairymen on the lower mainland on both sides of the Fraser, all the way from Delta up to Chilliwack, and from Agassiz to Richmond, are now members of the association, and have agreed to deliver their entire output of milk for the next three years just as the executive of the association shall direct.

As a result of this union on the part of the dairymen and milk producers, absolute control of the entire milk output of the Fraser valley is now in the hands of the association through its members. It was announced by the heads of the association during a recent tour of the Fraser Valley, in addressing the farmers there, that the association aims at such complete control of the supply that the chief market—Vancouver city—shall not be over-supplied, with a consequent loss to the producers.

What the association also aims at is to keep the price for milk up to what the producers consider a fair level and prevent any waste which would be quite extensive if too much of the supply were shipped to Vancouver. The Fraser Valley is now divided up among the producers so that each will ship his milk to the nearest and most convenient point, although some of the Chilliwack dairymen will continue to ship their supply to the Chilliwack creamery and others to ship direct to this city in authorized quantities.—Vancouver Daily Sun.

Farmers Confer with Daily Editors

(Continued from page 6.)

Government of the United States and Canada had found it necessary to take steps to regulate the prices which the milk consumers could pay.

The sugar shortage was due in part to the loss of many tons of sugar in transport from Java in Dutch ships. An international sugar commission composed of Canada, Britain and American representatives had been appointed to control the business in raw sugar and had passed regulations preventing the return from handling sugar except on license and at prices set by the commission. Efforts will also be taken to prevent retailers from unduly advancing the price. The Food Controller spoke very ef-

fectively.

Mr. Stewart Lyon, of The Globe, who has just returned from the front where he was acting as Canadian war correspondent, said that he had been shocked since he returned to Canada

to notice the disposition of people to squabble over what seemed unimportant to one who had seen the boys were fighting and dying at the front. He said he had seen more electricity wasted in brilliant lights

on Yonge street, Toronto, between Queen and Shuter streets than he had seen in the whole of Europe, and called for greater simplicity in living in the face of world conditions. Mr. Burnaby made an efficient chairman.

For Moose, Bear or Deer

it makes no difference which—

Dominion Ammunition

is the surest.

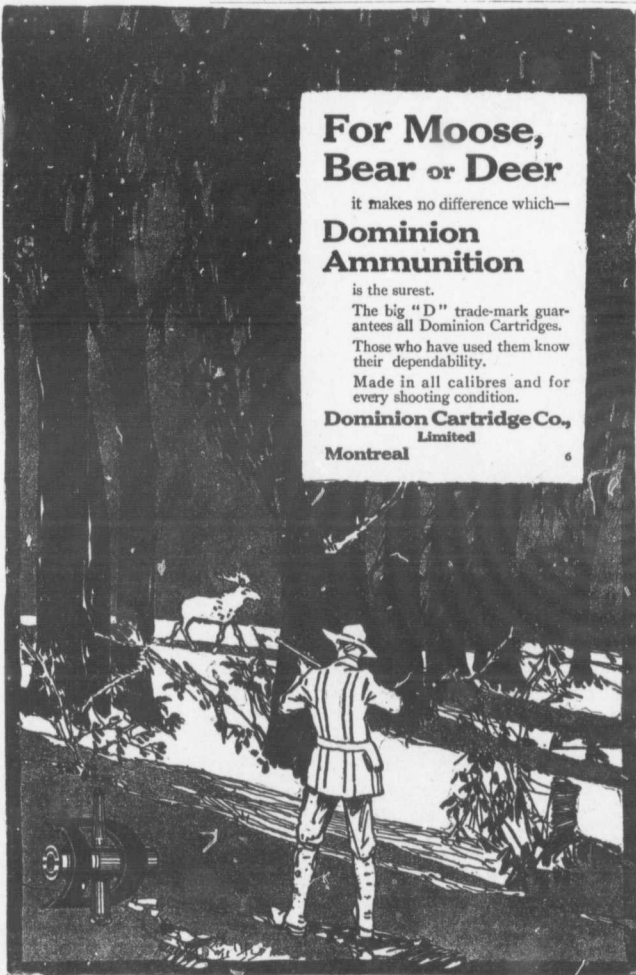
The big "D" trade-mark guarantees all Dominion Cartridges.

Those who have used them know their dependability.

Made in all calibres and for every shooting condition.

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DAFFODILS and TULIPS

Every home will want to look cheerful next spring. Plant your bulbs now for your spring garden.

We offer the choicest bulbs at bargain prices.

Darwin's Tulips, 100 bulbs, mixed colors	Prepaid	\$2.00
Single Tulips, 100 bulbs, mixed colors	1.50
Daffodils, 100 bulbs, single, yellow	2.40
Hyacinths, 1st size, different colors, per doz.	1.10
Hyacinths, 2nd size, different colors, per doz.55

Ask for our complete price list—it is free, and gives you instructions of how to plant, etc.

GEO. KEITH & SONS
124 King St. East, Toronto



MAIL CONTRACT.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until Noon, on Friday, the 21st December, 1917, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails on a proposed Contract for four years as required each way, between Peterboro Post Office and Railway Depots, from the Postmaster General's pleasure.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Office of Peterboro.

G. C. ANDERSON,
Superintendent,
Post Office Department,
Mail Service Branch,
Ottawa, 14th November, 1917.

Farm and Dairy

AND

Rural Home

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



SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, \$1.00 a year. Great Britain, \$1.20 a year. For all countries, except Canada and Great Britain, add 50c for postage.
ADVERTISING RATES, 12 cents a line for 1.63 an inch an insertion. One page 48 inches, one column 12 inches. Copy received, up to Saturday preceding the following week's issue.

Peterboro Office—Hunter and Water St.
Toronto Office—37 McCall Street.

United States Representatives:
Stockwell's Special Agency,
Chicago Office—People's Gas Building,
New York Office—Tribune Building.

CIRCULATION STATEMENT.

The paid subscriptions to Farm and Dairy approximate 20,000. The actual circulation of each issue, including copies of the paper sent to subscribers who are but slightly in arrears, and sample copies, varies from 20,000 to 22,000 copies. No subscriptions are accepted at less than the full subscription rates.
—Sworn detailed statements of circulation of the paper, showing its distribution by counties and provinces, will be mailed free on request.

OUR GUARANTEE.

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

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

The Rural Publishing Company, Ltd.
PETERBORO AND TORONTO

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

Man Power for the Farm

THREE main factors enter into the prosecution of every great war—an army, its munitions and its food. The production of all three call for man power. Conscription of man power to fill the ranks of the army is now well universal. A sufficiency of man power for munition factories is ensured by the letting of contracts that guarantee a profit on production. Both of these methods—conscription of man power and letting of contracts—have decreased the amount of labor available for the production of the third necessary food. Agriculture has had the stimulus of the draft nor the contract; consequently we here that we find the weakest point in the military situation. Plenty of men are being provided for the army, there are munition workers a-plenty, but never were the farms of America so undermanned as at present. The situation next spring will be more serious than it was last spring. In Canada 150,000 men are to be drafted for military service. By next April the United States will have 2,500,000 men under arms. Many of these will be drawn from agriculture. This year America had a deficit of 400,000,000 bushels of wheat in the supplies which were considered necessary for the feeding of Europe. The planting of even an equal area of crops next spring will be impossible unless conditions change radically for the better. It hinges altogether on man power. If farmers can secure the labor they can produce the crops. Few, however, feel that they would be justified in entering into competition for labor with munition manufacturers working on guaranteed contracts,

when the farmer has no guarantee at all as to his market. Seemingly there are just two ways to secure increased production—the drafting of man power from the cities to the country or the guaranteeing of prices on farm products at such a level as to enable the farmer to compete for labor. Which shall it be? If the situation is as serious as we have been led to believe, radical measures must be taken.

The Pork Production Campaign

EVERY farmer who attended last week's conference in Toronto, reported on page three of Farm and Dairy this week, went home fully convinced that the production of more pork is a national necessity. Every one of these men will endeavor to rear on their own farms the extra litters asked for. They will endeavor, also, to communicate to their neighbors their views of the situation and their enthusiasm for greater production. And everywhere they will be asked the question that they cannot answer—"What guarantee can you give us that the market will not go to pieces if we produce pork in greater quantities?"

The assurance that feed will be made available at reasonable prices and that the spread in price between the farmer and consumer is to be controlled, will help to give confidence. Figures showing the world-wide shortage will also create faith in the stability of the market. But pork has always been a gamble. The market has jumped up or down in accordance with the small or large supplies of hogs available. On many occasions the fluctuations of a day have made the difference between profit and loss to the producer. What guarantee have we that those fluctuations will not occur again? Recently two littersations of the leading packers on the Toronto market stopped buying; their storehouses were full and ocean space was not available for shipment. In consequence, the hog market dropped two and one-half cents a pound, and that just at a time when the bulk of the hogs in the country were ready for market. May not the same thing happen again when the greater production of hogs asked for begins to arrive at the stock yards?

The editors of Farm and Dairy have already been asked these questions many times since the campaign was launched on Tuesday of last week. Otherwise we would not ask them here. Some definite assurance as to the future of the market is needed from the Food Controller's office. Farmers are not asking that an exorbitant price be guaranteed. The most of us are willing to produce without profit if our country will benefit thereby. Few, however, can afford to produce at a loss, and for this reason a guaranteed minimum price would be the country's best assurance of securing the greater production desired.

The Victory War Loan

CANADA'S Victory War Loan should be as popular in the country as it will be in the city. The security is the best; it is backed by the entire wealth of our country with all of our resources, developed and undeveloped. It is being issued in denominations that are within the reach of every farmer investor. The interest is the highest ever offered on government securities; they are estimated to yield over five and one-half per cent. These bonds have an additional advantage in that they can be realized upon at any time. As an investment, therefore, Canada's new war loan ranks with the best and discriminating money lenders are viewing it more favorably than even good first mortgages on farm property.

Aside from its value as an investment, there is an additional reason why farmers should pur-

chase these war bonds. On the success of the loan depends, in some measure, the continuance of a strong demand from Britain for our farm products. From now on Canada must finance her own business with Britain. These war bonds will help to supply the money which will make possible the continuance of a profitable cash export trade in farm products. In supporting the loan we are at the same time making a patriotic investment and insuring our market. The loan will probably be over subscribed. It should be over subscribed and Canadian farmers should figure largely in rolling up the surplus.

Value of a Good Sire

"WHAT can I afford to pay for a herd bull?" This question is answered by the Nebraska College of Agriculture by relating some of their own experience in breeding experiments with the collie herd. One of their bulls now has five daughters in milk. Their yearly production totalled 823 lbs. of fat more than the production of their dams. At 40 cents an increase due entirely to the use of an excellent sire. "If one had to borrow the money to buy this sire," says the Professor of Animal Husbandry of that institution, "the increased income would pay interest on \$5,490.30."

Remarkable as this increase seems, it cannot equal the improvement that a good sire will make in an average herd. The dams of these helpers were already high producers, and consequently infusion so much as in the average herd. Nor would a high-priced animal be necessary to effect a great improvement in a grade milking herd. Just in proportion as the females improve will higher priced and more richly bred sires be needed. But if the sire be given an opportunity he will prove profitable at much higher price than are usually asked. A good sire is the best investment the milk producer and breeder can make.

The Labor Income

A CORRESPONDENT, whose pithy letters on farm problems once appeared regularly in Farm and Dairy, writes us as follows: "You do well to protest against acceptance of one year's results from the farms now being surveyed in Caledon township by the Ontario Department of Agriculture, as indicative of the average earning status of the Ontario farmer. In many respects this is the best year we have ever had. We have had the unusual combination of good crops and good prices. On our own farm we are doing well. Last year, however, we hardly broke even. Before that we had three years of severe drought, when we made no returns on our investment at all and mighty poor wages for our own work. Did I have a labor income of \$2,000 this year, it would not compensate for the four years in which I worked for a hired man's wage. The only worth while survey will cover a period of years."

The point raised is of paramount importance. The results secured in any one year are not a true criterion of the financial status of the farmer. This is truly an abnormal year. The results of the survey will be of minimum usefulness and liable to lead to a maximum of misunderstanding. So far as possible the results of this year's survey should be made public only along with the full information of the abnormal conditions under which it has been conducted. We have confidence enough in those who are conducting the survey to believe that this will be done.

The prices now fixed on potatoes are a guarantee to the farmer that his interests are being honestly considered by the Food Controller. Again we can say, "Back up, Mr. Hanna."

Raise More Hogs to Win the War

(Continued from page 3.)

British Food Controller stating that many shops in Britain had no bacon to offer at all and that the retail price of such as was available was 60 cents a pound, disposed of the current belief that bacon was selling more cheaply in Britain than in Canada. Another rumor, which has obtained wide currency, is that the price of hogs is to be fixed at \$10. Mr. Hanna assured the meeting that his department had no intention of fixing prices at all, but they would use their power to stabilize prices that should be remunerative to the farmer. Earlier in his address he said: "My duties as Food Controller are food conservation and food production. This does not mean that the man who produces food will not get his cost of production and a fair return as profit. When a fixed price drops below the cost of production, the sources of supply will dry up. Low fixed prices are what I call a 'big remedy for the high cost of living.'"

The Question of Feed.

When the meeting was thrown open for discussion, two questions came to the front, the supply of feed and the price of pork. Mr. Hanna was hardly needed when an enquiry was made as to the embargo on corn. The Food Controller explained that the embargo applied only to the 1916 crop and the United States had placed no embargo on the new crop, which will be available by the middle of December when we can have all we will pay for. In answer to further questions he stated that arrangements had been made by his department whereby millfeeds, such as shorts and middlins, would be sold at cost by the millers, they having been instructed to take all of the profits that they are allowed, 25 cents per barrel of flour, out of the flour end of their business. Mr. J. D. McCreary stated that the price of screenings is at present ridiculously high. Screenings, he said, were excellent pig feed and he assured the gathering that the government would take action to make it available at a reasonable price which he considered should be about \$30 a ton at point of shipment. These assurances regarding the new crop of corn, no profits on mill feeds and screenings to be made available, gave the meeting confidence in one phase of the business, that has been a difficult problem in the last few months. Said one delegate, "The prices for hogs are good. We could raise more hogs, but the trouble is the feed. We can't buy it." In this he was seconded by a man from Norfolk county who said that thousands of hogs in his county had been sold light because there was no heavy feed with which to finish them. Another delegate was even more frank and he admitted that he had himself sold light weight hogs, partly because of lack of feed, but more particularly to take advantage of a high market. Regulation was needed, he said, to stabilize the market. Mr. Brethour of Burford, summed the matter up when he said, that he would be willing to leave the price of hogs with the Food Controller if he could be assured of a supply of feed when it is needed. He felt confident, however, that this would be attended to.

The Market Question.

Dr. G. C. Creelman made an earnest appeal to the men before him to go back to their counties and act as missionaries among their neighbors in the cause of greater hog production. It was his knowledge that they were to act as missionaries in their home counties that keyed up the audience on the question of hog prices. Every man knew that the first question he would be asked by his neighbors would be

"Can you guarantee us a profitable market?" No business, said one man, "has been bedevilled up and down like the hog business. When we have few hogs to market, we get a profit. When we get a lot ready for market, the price drops and we get no profit." This delegate suggested that the price of hogs be allowed to vary with the price of feed and considered that 100 lbs. of pork should sell for the same price as 12 bushels of corn. Another delegate remarked with some heat that while the profits of the packers was merely to be limited, the farmer was not guaranteed a profit at all. "Give us the price and we will produce the goods," said he. This last speaker brought another man to his feet who declared emphatically, "We have made more money on our farms this year than ever before. We don't want large prices and we don't want the impression to get abroad that farmers are queening for higher prices. The most of us are willing to produce for no profit, if it will be of benefit to our country."

The last speaker was heartily applauded. He expressed the sentiment of the meeting. All were ready to help and interest in profits was not paramount. There was a feeling, however, that the farmers should not be asked to sacrifice more than other classes in the community and the majority at least understood that the profit margin of the average farmer is so small, that to increase his hog production at a loss would mean severe hardship if not financial ruin; and in the long run such a course would be an injury rather than a benefit to the cause of the allies.

The Food Controller's guarantee that the spread in prices would be limited, gave the meeting a confidence in the future stability of the market, as the main incentive to market manipulation was thus removed. Confidence was further strengthened by the stand taken by men in whom the farmer has been accustomed to put his trust. E. S. Askell, Dominion Live Stock Commissioner, stated his earnest conviction that the future of Canada for the next five years is tied up with the live stock industry and that the farmer can regard greater pork production as sound business. Prof. Geo. E. Day stated that, in the past, he had always been afraid to ask farmers to increase production because of the embargo on corn in the market. Under the present circumstances, however, he felt that he must break his rule and that in asking them to produce more now, he was asking them to embark on a proposition into which he too was putting his own money. Prof. Day saw his duty even more clearly in the light of patriotism.

The Plan of Campaign.

And now for the plan of campaign. Mr. C. F. Bailey, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, who acted as chairman, outlined the campaign to be conducted in Ontario. The district representatives had been asked to invite three leading men from each county to the conference which he addressed. These men were to constitute a committee with the district representative as chairman to take charge of the campaign in their counties. They were to call a conference for Nov. 16. Two men from each township were to be invited to that conference. The need for greater production, as it had been presented to them at the Toronto meeting, was to be presented at the local conference. Following that, a conference was to be held in each township and one of the men who had attended the meeting in Toronto would be present at each township conference and present the subject and emphasize the need for greater hog production. Through this same organization it is hoped that the Government will be kept closely in touch with the prospect for increased production.



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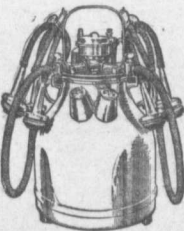
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MOST people would succeed in small things if they were not troubled with great ambition.—*Longfellow.*

Four Thousand Bushels of Corn

(Continued from last week.)

THEY left the dog to guard the broken fence, and went back to see what damage had been done. It was not so great as they had feared, although it was bad enough. Three or four acres had been badly trampled, and a good deal of the corn had been eaten. Sam felt worse about it, if possible, than Jimmie did.

"You must let me pay for this," he said. "I know that I can't make good the damage so far as the contest is concerned, but I can at least pay for the corn that has been destroyed."

Jimmie shook his head. "You'll have to settle that with the preacher," he said. "I know he won't take anything, though. It is only an accident, and can't be helped now."

As Jimmie had foreseen, the preacher refused Sam's offer. "It isn't the money damage that counts," he said, "and nothing you could pay me would improve my chances to win the contest." When Sam met one of the deacons that afternoon, he gave him \$25 to add to the preacher's salary; then he felt considerably easier in his conscience. By the first of July, Jimmie's corn was so big that it had to be "laid by." By that time there was a noticeable difference in looks between the preacher's forty and the other upland fields on the McKeene farm. The preacher's corn was taller and stockier, and had a greener and thicker look.

"I do believe that bone meal is helping it," he said, one afternoon.

"It must be that," Jimmie replied. "There is no other difference between that field and the others on this part of the farm."

"If Mr. Hodzkins could see it now, he would have to admit that there may be something in a professor's advice."

"Don't boast too much till husking time," Jimmie advised. "There's many a slip between the field and the corncrib."

"Especially when the neighbor's cows slip through the fence," the preacher added.

It was not the preacher's forty, however, but the peat forty, that was the chief topic of conversation among the old corn growers of the neighborhood. They came from miles round to look at it. A neighbor half a mile away who had planted corn on a similar peat field was still cultivating away at his yellow, sickly crop, which was not yet more than a few inches tall. The two fields formed such a marked contrast that it was no wonder the corn growers were astonished.

"You must have put a powerful lot of manure on that forty," one of them remarked, one day.

"Not a load for four years," Jimmie replied.

The next day Jimmie had another visitor—not a successful corn grower, but an old, shabby dressed man, with a discouraged look on his face. The old man's eyes filled with tears as he looked at the luxuriant corn on the peat forty, and listened to Jimmie's account of the soil treatment that had made such a growth possible.

"If we had had professors to tell us

contest," he said. "They say it isn't fair to go and get some professor to tell you what to do."

"Those are the same fellows who were making fun of me last spring for doing what the professor told me, aren't they?"

"I told them that, but they made such a fuss that I had to shut up. They say using stuff on the soil as you and the preacher did ain't practical on a large scale."

"There aren't many bigger corn fields round here than mine and the preacher's," Jimmie answered. "If it turns out to be profitable it will have to be practical, and if it isn't profitable, I shan't get any of the prizes; so what are they worrying about?"

Jake went out without answering, and Jimmie, who was plainly worried by Jake's story, turned to Bill. "Have you heard any of this talk of barring me?" he asked.

"No," Bill replied, "but then, it isn't likely I should. I don't hobnob with the boys as much as Jake does, though they're treating me more like a man than they did when I first came to work for you. You don't realize how much you've done for me, Jimmie. You are the first person who knows my story who has treated me like a man since—"

"And why shouldn't they?" Jimmie interrupted, indignantly. "As long as

you do a man's work and act the part

to have a dust mulch to hold what moisture there is."

"Your corn won't suffer from the dry weather as much as some will," the colonel answered. "I took the farmers' short course at the agricultural college last winter, and one of the professors explained it this way. He said all the plant food the plants use has to be dissolved in water before the roots can take it up. He calls the soil soup. Of course the richer this soup is, the less of it the plants need. So a rich soil will get through a dry spell in better shape than a poor one. By the way, Jimmie, I'm going down to the agricultural college to the mid-summer institute. You'd better come, too."

"They're talking already of having me barred from the contest for taking the advice of professors. I think I'd better not do anything more to cause opposition."

"Whom do you mean by 'they'?"

"I don't know exactly; one of my hired men overheard some of the fellows talking about it. Maybe there is nothing to it, but I should hate to be thrown out of the contest now."

The colonel laughed. "Don't worry about that, my boy. We are running this contest by rules that I made myself, and those rules don't say anything against taking advice from anyone. The main purpose of the contest is to get people to learn more about raising corn. It's the big corn crops that we are after."

"I'm glad you feel that way about it."

"Well, now that that is off your mind, what about going down to the agricultural college with me?"

Jimmie finally agreed to go along, and the colonel invited the preacher to accompany them. The next day the one-horse cultivators came. Jimmie set the men to cultivating between the rows; they broke up a crust that had been formed by the last rain, and killed a good many small weeds that were starting.

"I'm glad the corn is so big the neighbors can't see me!" Jake grumbled. "I don't know what your father would say if he should see us killing time that way."

"He will be surprised by a good many things when he gets home," said Mary, who had just come out to the well for a pail of water. "And the biggest surprise of all will be the corn crop on the peat forty."

"Don't be too sure of that," Jake said. "Mr. Hodzkins was telling me the other day that it takes more than a lot of stalks on peat ground to make a crop of corn. He says he's seen a

growth of stalks on such fields with hardly any ears at all."

"Was he really in earnest about it?" asked Jimmie.

"As much as a man could be."

"Well, there will be \$80 worth of fodder on the forty, anyway," Jimmie said, grimly.

At last husking time came. One of the judges stayed with each contestant while his forty ears was being husked. As there were not judges enough to go round, it was nearly Thanksgiving Day before the husking on all the competing forties was done. Each load of corn was taken to the nearest scales as it came from the field, and weighed under the supervision of the judge. The weights were kept secret, and the contestant was told only the amount of his yield by counting the loads. According to Jimmie's estimate, the peat forty had yielded about 110 bushels to the acre, and the preacher's forty about seven hundred bushels less.

(Concluded next week.)



Indian Girls Do Good Work as Berry Pickers.

In the Niagara district a number of the fruit growers employ Indian girls to assist in berry picking. They pick into small baskets, which they fasten on with their aprons and thus make picking easier. In the illustration the carrier is shown on the ground in front of them.

what to do when I was a young fellow, I might have been a different man," he said, when Jimmie had finished. "As it is, my wife and I have worn our lives away trying to get paying crops from just such land as that. Now we are old, and our children have gone to town and left us. I don't blame them. The farm never did anything for them, any more than it did for us. And all for the lack of knowing what to do!"

Jimmie's face was serious as he watched the old man climb slowly into his dilapidated buggy and drive away.

"I didn't realize how much more of a chance a young fellow had nowadays," said I heard that old man's story," he said to Bill, while they were milking that night. "It makes a lot of difference to have professors and agricultural colleges and experiment stations to turn to in case of trouble."

At that moment Jake came up. "Some of the fellows down at the store last night were talking about getting up a petition to bar you from the

of a man, you'll certainly get treated like an around here."

"Even the blacksmith is getting so he speaks to me quite friendly," Bill said, smiling.

Jimmie chuckled; he remembered how near he had come to quarreling with the blacksmith over this same matter. "They will all be your friends in time, Bill," he responded, as he helped carry out the brimming pails.

By the middle of July, it was plain that the most promising contestants for Colonel P.'s prize were Varsity Wilson, Mr. Hodzkins, Ed. Cassidy, Jimmie and the preacher. Their five fields were so nearly alike that no persons who visited them could agree on which was the best.

"I'm going to fight it out to the last," Jimmie said to Colonel Edwards one day, after he had been out to look at Varsity Wilson's field. "I ordered two one-horse cultivators this morning, and I'm going to put the men to work cultivating between the rows. If it keeps on dry much longer, it will pay

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THE UPWARD LOOK

Mothering

As one whom his mother comforted, so will I comfort you. Is. 66:13.

A little retrain has been running and running through my mind the last few days. It is this: "It wants mothering," and this is how I heard it:

An experienced mother went to her family doctor, in great perplexity as to how long she was to allow her infant daughter to nurse. She was perfectly well, but even at a few weeks cried to be taken up, which she much preferred to being left in her crib. The doctor's answer was, that it wanted mothering, but too much of even that was too for it.

The wise mother must learn when and how much mothering the tiny one should cry, must not give in to her. If later she wanted a good, happy and strong baby, it seemed so pitifully little and yet the doctor must know best.

So often our Heavenly Father has let us cry for what seems to us a very long time, as too much "mothering" would be the most possible tainting for us. He only knows just how much and when we need it.

When the time comes when the little one needs mothering, then how tenderly and lovingly the mother caresses and comforts it. Just in so much as God's wisdom and God's love is above the earthly parent's, His much wiser and more tender will His comfort be when He sends it.

The baby in her crib as she cries for the mother's arms, has no knowledge that she cannot grow as well and as strong with too much petting. So when God denies us our heart's desire, cannot we trust Him that in His wisdom He knows best for us? Can we not have faith that through that very denigration we will become stronger, more self-reliant and capable of bearing our full share of life's work and burdens and joys?—I.H.N.

Stock Taking on a Small Scale

We are not likely to require our summer clothing much longer this season. It will be a good plan therefore to go through the wardrobes or clothes closets and gather together all summer clothing before next wash day, so that everything may be put away clean and fresh. If white clothes are packed away, even though only slightly soiled, there is a danger of them becoming yellowish.

There is a tendency oftentimes when putting away summer clothing to say to ourselves, "There are some articles which are not much good, but I will put them all away and in the spring when I have more time, they can be sorted out." Is it not quite probable, however, that we have as much leisure time now as we will have in the spring? It will be good policy, therefore, to put on a patch here and there if needed, sew on buttons, or if any articles are too shabby to be worn again, why not sort them out now, instead of waiting until spring? The buttons and bands might be cut off, and pieces cut out which could be used in case of sickness at home, or for bandages in connection with Red Cross work. Still smaller pieces could be gathered together and kept for binding up cuts, etc. It is a considerable satisfaction to be able to place one's hand on clean bits of cotton cloth when needed. Then the scraps which are left after small and large bits have been gathered up, may find a place in the bag. By sorting articles over in this way, we will have a much better idea as to what will be required next spring.

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Win the War by Food

ONE of the features of the Women's Inaugural Convention held at Ottawa last week, was an address by Mrs. Jessa Mukdrew, Director of Domestic Economy in the office of the Food Controller. She reviewed the work of the Food Controller and appealed to the women to consider the world food shortage in a broad way and to do their utmost, individually and collectively, to relieve the situation and to ensure the heroic women of France against terrible suffering, which must result if the necessary food is not forthcoming. Various steps which have been taken by the Food Controller were dealt with and Mrs. Mukdrew specially emphasized the fact that the war is to be won by food, and that the women play a most important part in its conservation.

"The Food Controller has been criticized because the regulations in the case of public eating houses were not applied to private houses as well," said Mrs. Mukdrew. "We had no machinery for enforcing this law on private individuals. To attempt to enforce it would have necessitated the institution of a system of espionage which would be detestable to the Canadian people. England, the United States and Canada have adopted essentially similar methods, and have asked the people to ration themselves voluntarily, knowing well that if they refused the appeal to the honor and to the loyalty of the citizens, the case is lost from the beginning.

"The demand for cheaper fats has led the Food Controller to investigate the subject of oleomargarine, with the result that the ban on that food has been removed. As the butter required for export is many times greater than Canada can at present supply, the sale of oleomargarine will not affect the butter market. But it will have this effect, that it will enable people who cannot afford butter at the present price to have sufficient fat to nourish the growing children, and in this way the regulation is a boon to Canada in war times.

"The Food Controller has been able to assist materially in arranging for a steady supply of fish. There has been an unfortunate misunderstanding in this connection. The Food Controller is not in the fish business and what he did undertake was to facilitate the transportation of fish in refrigerator cars. By using the best shipping agent that he could find, he has been able to see that the fish can make a continuous journey from Mulgrave, Nova Scotia, to their destination in the shortest possible time. Every reliable dealer, who is ready to pay cash for his fish, can obtain shipments of fish either from the Ontario Government, or by purchasing through agencies which handle the fish from the Atlantic. The Food Controller has also helped to secure for dealers fish cases by which this sea food can be marketed in better condition.

"It seems but a small thing that each woman can do towards saving wheat flour, beef and bacon that are needed for export, yet multiplied by 1,500,000 Canadian homes, the amount is enormous.

Food Conservation Army.

What we need is to get a better grasp of the facts pertaining to the task before the Food Controller, and to have a better knowledge of what he has done and has still to do towards maintaining the food supply at the front and stabilizing markets at home. Mr. Haldane has lost before him the great primary objects of seeing that the fighting men are fed and of making certain that the allied cause will not be endangered by

shortage of essential food supplies. "Many incorrect statements are made in reference to the work of the Food Controller regarding prices. His work is concerned with that of the repeatedly that he had no power to fix prices, neither did he intend to fix prices. He knows that to do so would be fatal to increased production, and that only a greatly increased production on the North American continent can save the situation in Europe.

"There is no one here who would not give all honor to the French women who have so nobly endured suffering, privation, unaccustomed toil, the loss of their goods, and the desecration of their homes, and yet we know that unless the Canadian and American women come to their rescue in the matter of saving the food necessary to export to France, thousands of these women must suffer hunger this winter. We can no longer think in a narrow provincial way. We are citizens of the world, and must take upon us the responsibilities of such. The war to-day is to be won by food, and in the last analysis only the women can save the situation."

Those Troublesome Questions

ALL mothers and fathers are acquainted with that trying age in children when almost every sentence they utter is a question. It seems like a thankless task to answer the questions, for many of them appear to be asked without much desire to gain information. Another question follows an answer and the replies make little impression. A writer in the Youth's Companion points out an interesting way in which one mother so handles the situation that she saves herself much needless talking and at the same time gets her little son to use his mind.

Perhaps as she starts with him for a walk, he sees a ladder resting against the eaves of a house. "Mother," he asks, "what is the ladder up by that house for?"

Instead of answering in the usual patient but bored way, "So that they can get up on the house, dear," the mother says, in an animated tone, "I wonder what it can be there for."

"So they can get up on the house," the boy announces, triumphantly, for of course he knew at the beginning why the ladder was there.

"But why should they wish to get up there?" is the mother's penit. The boy begins to think, and very likely thinks upon several reasons for the ladder's being in its present position. Having disposed of that problem, the boy cries, "O mother, what makes that horse run?"

"Why do you run?" asks his mother. "Oh, because I'm in a hurry, or because I feel like running, or because you call me."

"Then why do you think the horse runs?"

"Because he feels like running!" suggests the boy.

"Or because the people driving him are in a hurry," adds the mother; and now the boy really listens to the suggestion, which he would not have done at first.

Of course there are many questions that should be answered frankly and honestly, but the child at the "question-ary" seldom asks them. Everything that he is interested in to him; he has much to learn; naturally, he resorts to questions instead of thinking out solutions for himself. But when once he has begun to find his own answers, he has taken the first step in learning to reason, and happy is the mother who starts her son on that road, for it leads to fields of knowledge for him, and peace of mind for her.



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Fruit, berries, vegetables, poultry, beef and milk are money-makers here, 115 acres level, productive, stone free, machine worked tillage. Estimated wood and timber marketed to pay for farm. 2000 trees. 4 stonery houses, barn, stable, granary, corn barn, poultry house, (owner making quick change includes, if taken now, 2 horses, 2 cows, heifer, 2 hogs, mower, riding plow, harrow, cultivators, grain binder, grain drill, wagon, carriage, harnesses, land tools, 200 bushels corn, 50 bushels wheat, 25 bushels buckwheat, 10 bushels white potatoes, 10 bushels sweet potatoes, 10 bushels cow peas, hay, straw and fodder, \$5,000 takes all; easy terms. You would enjoy the long, cool summers and short, mild, nearly snow-free winters here on Maryland's eastern shore; cement roads. Westerners moved here thick. Warm fall weather till Christmas. Come and see. Details page 30. Strout's Catalogue, copy mailed free. W. A. Strout, Farm Agency, Dept. 2471, 150 Nassau street, New York.

Another Season of Jabots

Farm and Dairy patterns shown in these columns are elegant, prepared for Our Women Folk. They can be relied upon to be the latest models and include the most modern features of the paper pattern. When sending your order please be careful to state bust or waist measure for adults, for children, and the number of the pattern described. Orders are filled within one week to 10 days after receipt. Prices of all patterns to Our Women Folk, 10 cents each. Address orders to Pattern Dept., Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, Ont.



Sixty-six years ago, many dainty jabots were very much in evidence and we felt quite dressed up when we wore a shirtwaist with a stiff collar fresh from the laundry, and a dainty lace jabot. Once again this is the season of jabots. The high collar and full jabot makes the proper finish to the tailored suit and frequently is worn with the street gown. Few of us would care to give up our comfortable low necked blouses altogether, but there is no doubt about it, that a high collar presents a more dressy appearance when worn with a suit than does the blouse with a low, flat collar. While we hope that our comfortable low collars do not go out of fashion, we have an opportunity this season of making good use of the dainty jabot which is being received with much favor.

2277—Lady's Coat.—The coats this year vary in length from 40 to 50 inches and in style they are very similar to those of last year, with the addition of some new collar features. The design here shown has one of the new collars and it looks very chic and cozy. The belt effect too is quite good. The pockets will also be found very useful. Seven sizes: 21 to 46 inches bust measure.

2285—Girl's Dress.—The peacocks in this dress form the most important style feature. Note the way which they are sewed on after the belt has been arranged in place. This pleated skirt looks well on many children and along with the pockets will make quite a full skirt. Four sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years.

2006—Boy's Suit.—Our boys deserve to have attractive clothes just as much as the girls and the boy who does not like the plain, even if he doesn't like the process of making, when he has to be fitted

two or three times. This suit is neat and simple, but shows good style. Four sizes: 4, 6, 8 and 10 years.

2263—Dress for Misses and Small Women.—Young girls and women who are small enough to wear such a dress as the one here shown will no doubt look on it with favor. It is fashioned in long, flowing lines, being caught in at the waist line with a belt which crosses in the back and fastens loosely in front. The buttons on the shaped portion of the waist are the only trimming necessary, along with a dainty white collar if the dress material is dark in color. Three sizes: 16, 18 and 20 years.

2262—Lady's Apron.—How many have been in search of an apron pattern just like the one here shown? No doubt many have, as it is a design which is very attractive in appearance and would add a chic touch to a working outfit, or would also be suitable for slipping on over a good dress when preparing meals. Four sizes: small, 22-34; medium, 36-38; large, 40-42; extra large, 44-46 inches bust measure.

2259—Girl's Dress.—Here is a very chic style for the little miss and if making up a dress for special occasions, why not follow out this design? Note the inverted pleats in the back and front, and the yoke effect. The pockets and collar are good style features also. Four sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years.

2268—Lady's House Dress.—This dress may be made either with or without the chemise which is shown in the small front view. The small view also shows the way in which the fronts lay over one another. The dress is very simple and the collar, cuffs, belt and pocket trimmings of contrasting material will serve to set it off nicely. Seven sizes: 34 to 46 inches bust measure.

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FARM AND DAIRY Peterboro, Ont.

Praise for Cheese Commission

Following is a copy of a resolution recently passed by the Napanee Cheese Board re the good work of the Cheese Commission this year: "Moved by John Wood, Selby Factory; seconded by S. C. Shary, Napanee Factory:—Now that the producing season is nearly over, it is in order to move a resolution thanking the Cheese Commission of Canada for the straight-forward and business-like method in which they have handled the cheese business this season in the face of great difficulties they have had to contend with in the way of securing freight and other difficulties to keep the cheese moving where the whole industry was threatened with all sorts of obstacles owing to the war. These three gentlemen, we feel have worked hard without any remuneration whatever and certainly have succeeded in the work they undertook without fuss or noise; in fact only those directly interested know there is a Cheese Commission, so quietly has the work been done. We have only to think that the cash value of the cheese they have handled this season will amount to from thirty-seven to thirty-eight million dollars, to realize the amount of work this involves. Carried unanimously."

The Makers' Corner

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

Efficiency in Cheese Factory

EDITOR, Farm and Dairy.—A great deal has been said lately on the competition of the milk condenseries with the cheese factories. In your issue of September 27th, Prof. H. H. Dean takes up the reasons why cheese factories are giving way before the milk condenseries. According to Prof. Dean, the whole reason is in the greater efficiency of the condenser. The condenser conserves and utilizes all of the milk solids as human food, while in butter making and cheese making, a large percentage of these milk solids are wasted. But because the condenseries are more efficient than the cheese and butter factories, are we going to let them usurp the territory of such factories? Are the cheese and butter industries of Canada to be maintained? Clearly everyone cannot make condensed milk. The market demands cheese and butter to an even greater extent. It is, therefore, our problem to discover some way of making our cheese and butter industries more efficient so that they will be able to compete successfully with the milk condenseries throughout the country.

The cheese industry certainly has a kick coming on the unfair competition which they have had this year from milk condenseries. The fact that the price of cheese was fixed for the season, hampered trade in this commodity, for while the price of condensed milk was governed by the law of supply and demand, that of cheese was not. It seems, however, futile to endeavor to rectify this by agitations from us.

There seemed to be, however, several things which might be done by the cheese interests to put them on a more even footing with the condenser. A visit to a condenser will show that everything in the factory is being worked out on a businesslike basis. At many of the condenseries they have discovered that it is more economical to collect the milk from the farmers by motor truck than by having farmers deliver their milk individually or by paying for a man and team to bring it in. The motor truck cuts down on the time of the man making the delivery. This is but one instance of the methods employed by condenseries to attain efficiency, and if motor trucks make delivery to a condenser cheaper than other means, why should they not be profitable for delivering milk to a cheese factory? Another thing which might add to the efficiency of many cheese factories

is the installation of a whey separator. It is the general experience of factories which have the equipment for taking care of the butter fat in whey that such work pays well. It is these extras like the amount which might be saved in collecting the milk that which might be saved in whey better, or the money which might be saved in the fuel bill if exhaust steam were utilized to heat water for washing and other purposes, that will help the cheese factories in their competitions with condenseries and powdered milk factories. — "Cheesemaker," Oxford Co.

SYDNEY BASIC SLAG

For Consumption in Spring 1918

If we are not represented in your district and you would like to use some Sydney Basic Slag this Spring, you not take a car of 20 tons and distribute same among your neighbors? Sydney Basic Slag retails at \$22 per ton for cash ex railway car in Ontario and there is a reasonable remuneration for the agent. It is absolutely the best value obtainable in fertilizer. In 1913, the first year of its introduction into Ontario, the sales were 230 tons. For the Fall trade this year we shipped over 4,000 tons. Isn't it worth your while to investigate? Send us your name and address and our representative will call and talk the matter over. Supplies for Spring consumption will require to be shipped before December on account of the impossibility of getting transportation in the early months of 1918.

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The Standard not only skims closer than other machines but it gets the richest, highest quality cream. Ordinary machines will not do both. "During the past two years," writes one of the principal Creameries of Canada, "the quality of our products has risen in a surprising way, and we can obtain a higher price for our butter. The reason for this is undoubtedly due to the increase in the number of

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Cream Separators in use among the dairymen supplying us with cream."

On page eleven of our latest catalogue you will find positive proofs, repeated over and over again, that the Standard skims down to one-tenth pound of butter-fat per 1,000 pounds of milk skimmed.

There are no milk or cream tubes to clog. The simple Standard bowl can be taken apart and quickly cleaned. The discs do not clog because there is an extra wide space between the tubular shaft and the discs. The self-oiling system adds to the perfect cleanliness and to the sanitary features of the Standard.

Finally, the curved wing bowl centre, an exclusive Standard feature, distributes the milk to the discs evenly and without whipping; the globules of butter-fat remain intact and the result is firmer, superior butter—more profits.

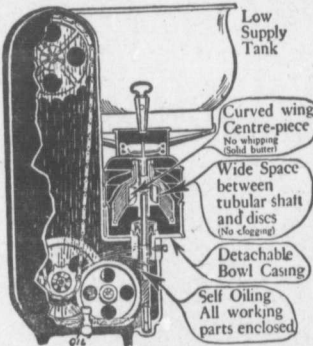
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Market Review and Forecast

TORONTO, Nov. 12.—Threshing throughout Ontario is later than usual this year. Several things are responsible for this, including the large yield of grain, the dryness of the harvest, the wet weather and scarcity of labor. The heavy rainfall we have had during the past two weeks has delayed plowing considerably, and it is generally thought that unless there is long stretch of open weather the necessary acreage of fall plowing will not be obtained. The unusually wet weather has also retarded the new fall wheat crop. With the exception of the early fields, winter wheat is likely to go into the winter with too little top. The cold weather has also compelled the early stabling of dairy cattle and horses. This will add to the fodder consumption. The milk supply has fallen off rapidly.

One of the features of the week's markets was the setting of prices for potatoes by the Food Controller. Toronto prices for Ontario stock on the basis of a 50-lb. bag are set at \$2 to \$12.15, while \$1.90 was the price set for the same stock in Ottawa and Montreal. Cheesemakers will be interested in knowing that prices of cheese in the United States have been on the down grade for a couple of weeks, and that cheese is now selling as low as 28c and 29c on U. S. local markets. During the early fall Canadian cheesemakers felt that they were being subjected to hardship because while the price of cheese here was fixed at 21 3/4c, much higher prices were being received on United States markets.

WHEAT.

The buying of Western wheat by Ontario millers continues steady with no millers ordering only for immediate use. Considerable delay in landing experienced through shortage in cars. It is necessary to count on about two weeks' delay in shipment for this wheat. A large percentage of the Ontario wheat has not yet been threshed. Bad roads are also responsible for scarcity of this commodity on the market. Quotations: No. 1 northern, \$2.39 1/2; No. 2, \$2.39 1/4; No. 3, \$2.17 1/4; No. 4, \$2.10 1/4; Ontario No. 2, \$2.22 in store, Montreal.

CORNE AND GRAINS.

There is a good demand for Ontario oats. Dealers are in the market for considerable quantities, but are finding it difficult to pick up stock. The delay in threshing and the car shortage are factors in keeping oats scarce on the market. Nothing is moving yet in the corn market, but cash prices have been reduced radically from \$1.82 to \$1.34 1/2. Quotations: Oats, C.W. No. 2, 88c; No. 3, 86c; No. 1 feed, 89c; Ontario oats, No. 2, 85c; No. 2, 77c; No. 2, 65c to 66c; peas, \$3.70 to \$2.80; barley, \$1.21 to \$1.22; rye, \$1.75. Montreal quotations: Oats, C.W. No. 2, 78c; No. 2, 77c; extra No. 1 feed, 77c; local white, 76c; barley, \$1.32.

MILL FEEDS.

Millers are finding a heavy demand for mill feeds, especially shorts. Some millers have found the demand so great that they have been obliged to reduce the quantity of heavy feed in mixed car lots to 100 out of 100 bags. Toronto quotations for car lots delivered Montreal: Feeds, shorts, \$42; bran, 55c; middling, \$45 to \$46; good feed flour, per bag, \$2.25. Montreal quotations: Shorts, \$40 to \$42; middling, \$46 to \$50; bran, 53c; moultrie, 45c to 50c.

HAY AND STRAW.

The hay market in Toronto has advanced considerably the last week or two. There is a good demand for hay from practically all parts of the United States. In most parts of Canada, there is hay in at least one, and in many cases, two years' hay on hand. With the prices steadily advancing a good chance should be afforded for farmers to cash in on their hay. Toronto quotations: Hay on track, extra No. 2, \$14.50 to \$15.50; mixed, \$11 to \$12; straw, car lots, \$7 to \$7.50. Montreal quotations for No. 2 hay, car lots, are \$12 to \$12.50.

POTATOES AND BEANS.

The Food Controller's prices for Ontario potatoes, wholesale, on the basis of a 50-lb. bag have been announced at \$2 to \$2.15 for Toronto. These are quoted wholesale throughout the city at \$2 which is the basis of the retail price.

A FORTUNE IN PULTRY

Increase your egg yield by purchasing a CHOICE PEN from the highest record of any high record flocks, Wyandottes, Lehighs or B.E.s. The Standard Egg contains 65 photos of stock, buildings, Feed Formulas. Our 264 Egg Kit L. R. Guild, Box 76, Rockwood, Ont.

price has been prevailing for several days. Supplies reaching Toronto are not sufficient for the demand. Quotations: Beans are quoted: Canadian prime, \$7.50 to \$8; foreign, hand-picked, \$6.75 to \$7. EGGS AND POULTRY.

The egg market is firm with prices at country points, cash returned, 42c to 45c. Eggs are selling wholesale to the retail trade, new-laid, custom, 50c to 52c; selected storage, 45c; No. 1 storage, 44c. Prices are being held down by the difficulty in securing shipping space for export.

Receipts of dressed poultry continue light for the season. Arrivals of large birds are heavy, but still much below this time last year. Most stock coming forward is in very poor condition. In spite of the fact that prices are considerably higher than at this time last year, the producers are complaining that the prices do not pay for the grain consumed by the chickens.

Live weight Dressed Chickens, spring, 17c to 18c 25c to 25c; Hens, under 1 lbs. 15c to 14c 15c to 15c; Hens, over 4 lbs. 16c to 17c 20c to 25c; Roosters, 15c to 16c 15c to 15c; Ducklings, 14c to 15c 20c to 25c; Turkeys, 20c to 25c 70c to 90c; Geese, 12c to 10c 18c to 10c

DAIRY PRODUCE.

Despite the predictions by the trade papers that the admission of oleomargarine to Canada would result in a decrease in prices paid for butter, the market remains unchanged. There has been some movement of butter for exportation purposes and the feeling in the butter market is firmer than a week ago. Creamery solids are being bought at country points at 41c to 42c; creamery prints, 41c to 43c. The selling price to the retail trade for creamery butter is 41c to 42c; creamery prints, 45c to 46c; choice dairy prints, 41c to 42c; ordinary dairy prints, 38c to 39c; bakery, 38c to 39c.

Prices for cheese on United States markets have been falling steadily for the past few weeks, and whereas a month or so ago United States markets were considerably above the price fixed for Canadian cheese, some of the local markets are now selling at a price in United States as low as 28c. There is a firm feeling in the Canadian cheese market and a break does not seem to be in the offing. Prices, of course, do not vary. Kingston, 300 to 300 colored offered, 60 boxes sold at 21 1/4c. Brockville, No. 8—White, 1,55c; colored, 1,55c.

LIVE STOCK.

Brisk activity characterized the market last week, with stronger prices and everything selling. The extremely good demand for butcher cows and canners that has prevailed on the market all fall was never better than it was this week. Choice cows sold at from \$25.00 to \$45.00. Bulls found a ready sale at from \$5.00 to \$6.00. Milkers and springers sold as high this week as \$16.00, but the general run of milk cows were at steady prices from \$10.00 to \$12.00.

The hog market presented no change, as compared with the close of last week. The prices for hogs fed and wintered. Packers were unimpressed in any endeavor to buy hogs, and the majority sold at \$17. There were 9,182 hogs on sale this week, as compared with 9,080 the one preceding.

Spring lambs were weaker at the close of the market, but fell to \$16 to \$18, as compared with \$15 higher in the early part of the week. Steers were from \$8.50 to \$14, and calves firm at from \$14 to \$15.50 for choice veal. Choice export steers, \$11.50 to \$12.25; Butcher's choice handy, 10.25 to 10.50; do medium, 9.25 to 9.75; do heavy, 8.75 to 9.00; do common, 7.50 to 8.00; Butcher's bulk, 8.00 to 8.25; do good, 7.25 to 7.50; Stockers, good, 7.25 to 8.00; do medium, 6.50 to 7.00; Canners, 5.25 to 6.75; Milkers, good, 6.00 to 6.50; do com. and medium, 5.00 to 5.50; Calves, veal, choice, 15.00 to 15.00; do medium, 6.00 to 6.50; do common, 6.00 to 7.00; do heavy, 7.00 to 7.50; Spring lambs, ewe, 15.75 to 16.00; Sheep, ewe, light, 10.00 to 12.50; do heavy, 7.00 to 8.00; do culls, 4.00 to 4.50; Hogs, fed and wintered, 17.00 to 20.00; do off cars, 17.25 to 20.00; Less H. to 16.00 to 16.00; Less H. to 16.00 to 16.00; Less H. to 16.00 to 16.00; Less H. to 16.00 to 16.00.

CLEARING SALE 35 HEAD HOLSTEINS 35 HEAD

Property of M. ARMSTRONG, three miles West of TILLSONBURG, ONT.

Monday, November 26th, 1917 at 1 o'clock

Herd headed by DU'ROHELAND CALAMITY ORMSBY No. 1872. Several new milkers and springers. Offering includes B.L.O.M. cows, 2 sisters to 30-lb. cows, 1 sister to 27-lb. cow, daughter and granddaughter of 29.65-lb. cow, 2 granddaughters of the world's greatest sires, PONTIAC KORNDYKKE AND KING SEEDS, a bull, whose grand dam and great-grand dam average 31.22, ready for service, 7-year heifers, not bred, 6 spring calves. Conveyances will leave Hotel Imperial up to 12.30 on day of sale.

Terms—Cash or 8 months at 6 per cent. interest. No by-bidding or reserve. Sale inside if weather is stormy.

Write for Catalogue. R. F. ARMSTRONG, AUCTIONEER, TILLSONBURG, ONT.

S. T. Wood of the Live, Pool Sale and Pedigree Co., will be present and will be asked to manage the sale.

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is the ideal feed for milk production. THE mere fact that it costs a little more than Bran, does not mean that it is more expensive. On the contrary, it is cheaper than Bran—it is about the cheapest feed you can give the cows—because it increases the milk yield so much. We have a little book that tells about Edwardsburg Gluten Feed—what it does and how it makes money for you—write for a copy, free. 068 -FATTER HOGS ON EDWARDSBURG OIL CAKE. THE CANADA STARCH CO., LIMITED - TORONTO WORKS AT CARDINAL, BRANTFORD, FORT WILLIAM

The Old Original Summer Hill Farm

Where you find the pure bred Oxford. We have for sale 150 head of registered ewes, 75 head of yearling rams, 50 ram lambs and 50 ewe lambs, some choice show rams and ewes, all first class and guaranteed pure bred. PETER ARKELL & CO., Box 454 TEESWATER, ONT

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I will offer a complete set of C. H. F. Herd books; also a set of B. of M. books; a set of American A. R. O. books and a number of American Herd books; at my sale on WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 28th. These books are invaluable to progressive breeders. Canadian Herd books cannot be secured any more at any price, as many volumes are out of print. H. BOLLERT R. R. No. 1 TAVISTOCK, ONTARIO.

PEACH BLOW AYRSHIRES

Young Stock for sale, always on hand (both sexes), from high-testing heavy producers. Good udders and large test a special feature of my herd. Three fine young Sires ready for service. Get particulars of these if you need a sire. R. T. BROWNLEE, Peach Blow Farm, HEMMINGFORD, Que.

AYRSHIRE CATTLE TANGLEWYLD AYRSHIRES

The Leading R. O. P. Herd Large Cows, Large Teats, Large Records. High Testers. Choice Young Bulls and Bull Calves and a few Cows for sale. 4.07 Per Cent. BUTTER FAT was the average from 971 Ayrshire cows for one year. WOODSIDE, B.S., R. R. No. 1, WAREFIELD, ONT.

Write for Booklet. W. F. STEPHEN, Secretary Canadian Ayrshire Breeders' Association, Box 50, Huntingdon, Que. It Will Pay You to mention Farm and Dairy when writing Advertisers.



34th ANNUAL Ontario Provincial Winter Fair

Guelph

November 30th to December 6th, 1917

ENTRIES CLOSE NOVEMBER 14TH

W. W. Ballantyne, President
STRATFORD, ONT.

R. W. Wade, Secretary
Parliament Bldg., TORONTO, ONT.

HOLSTEINS

We have the only two sons in Canada, of the 46-lb. bull Ormsby Jane King—only mature son of the world's most famous cow. One of them for sale, also a 30-lb. calf, whose dam and two great-grand-dams average 55.4 lbs. butter in 7 days. Also 1 bull calves of lesser note, and females of all ages.

R. M. HOLTVY, R. R. No. 4, PORT PERRY, ONT.

VILLA VIEW OFFERS AT BARGAIN PRICES.

Two bulls ready for service: one from a 50-lb. cow (record made at 10 years); price \$125. The other 40 from a 23.36-lb. cow, which has milked for four years without being dry, and calved each year; price \$180. Both sired by the \$2,000 bull.

ARBAGAST BROTHERS, Sebringville, Ontario.

THE O'REILLY STOCK FARM

offers a 13 months' old calf out of an 18-lb. 3-year-old. He is sired by a son of Canada's only \$2,000-bull, cow, Rawver.

Also a few females due to freshen this winter. Write out your wants in the Holstein line. You will find our prices are right.

JOSEPH O'REILLY R. R. 9, PETERBORO, ONT.

WE OFFER:

No. 1. MAY ECHO PONTIAC, a show bull, 4 years old, a grandson of MAY ECHO. His dam is Leannee May Echo, 26.10 lb. butter, 41 lbs; 106 lbs. milk in 1 day. She is a half sister to MAY ECHO SYLVIA, 41 lbs; buter 7 days and 152 lbs. milk in 1 day.

No. 2. A fine bull 3 years old. His dam gave over 13,000 lbs. milk in 8 months.

No. 3. Is a son of No. 1. His dam made 25 lbs. butter in 7 days and 17,000 lbs. in 1 year.

Write for extended pedigrees and prices, or come and see them.

BERTRAM HOSKINS, R. R. No. 5, COBOURG, ONT. (Grafton Sta.)

A FEW YOUNG BULLS

Fit for service. 1 from 37 lb. 3 year old, 84 lbs. in 1 day. Sires, dam's record 29.12 lbs. in 7 days. Sire from 24.69 lb. cow. 3 dams average over 30 lbs. in 7 days. "Speak Quick."

PETER SMITH, R. R. No. 3, STRATFORD, ONT.

Dutchland Colantha Sir Mona

is the sire of

Lakeview Dutchland Hengerveld 2nd, the bull that won senior champion and grand champion at both Toronto and London, 1916 and 1917, and Lakeview Dutchland Artie, the biggest producing senior three-year-old in Canada—34.6 lbs. butter in 7 days with an average test of 4.85 per cent. Also sire of Lakeview Dalry's Sir Mona, a beautiful going bull sired almost by the sire of Lakeview Dalry's Sir Mona, a grand-dam and great-grand-dam averaged over 23 lbs. butter in 7 days.

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

"SOMETHING CHOICE"

King Hengerveld, of Oak Park, born March 8, 1917, half black and white, a good individual and well grown. His dam and sire are tuberculin tested, good individual and well grown. His dam and sire are tuberculin tested, good individual and well grown. His dam and sire are tuberculin tested, good individual and well grown. His dam and sire are tuberculin tested, good individual and well grown.

Dam—Cherry Colantha Queen, a yearly cow with great capacity and a record of 48.2 lbs. milk with 25.15 lbs. butter and an average test of 4.85 per cent. fat. The average test for the two nearest dams of this bull is 4.77 per cent. fat. Write at once as he is a bargain. Correspondence solicited.

W. G. BAILEY OAK PARK STOCK FARM R. R. No. 4, PARIS, ONT.

ELMCREST HOLSTEINS

To move quickly, will offer one splendid bull, mostly white (dam a 31.54-lb. cow; sire's dam a 29-lb. four-year-old), at \$400; also some splendid cows and heifers at moderate prices. Come and see them and write to-day.

W. H. CHERRY, Hagersville, Ont.

For MILK, BUTTER, CHEESE, VEAL
Holsteins cows stand supreme. If you try just one animal you will very soon want more. Write the HOLSTEIN FRESHLAN ASSOCIATION.

W. A. CLEMONS, Sec.,
St. George, Ontario

W. J. THOMPSON'S HOLSTEIN SALE. THREE sets of pure bred Holsteins held at Tillsonburg on November 6th by W. J. Thompson of Big Creek Blood Farm, was a decided success. Although the attendance was not large, yet much to the credit of the auctioneer, Mr. M. G. Dean, the prices realized were quite satisfactory to Mr. Thompson.

Following is a list of some of the animals that sold at \$100 and over and the buyers:

Evergreen Abbecker Teake, J. A. Aldman, Tillsonburg, \$175.
Moochfield DeKok Daisy, J. W. Allen, Tillsonburg, \$100.
Starlight Macdill Schulling, R. F. Marshall, Ostrander, \$110.
Beauty Pieterje DeKok Korndyke, John Holmes, Langton.
Pieterje Korndyke (Schulling), Benj. Brownlee, \$141.
Roon Bell Peach 3rd, F. B. Behan, St. Catharines, \$128.
Queen Eileen, Jas. Ling, Mt. Elgin, \$181.
Dutter Girl Eileen, Dan A. Crosswell, Mt. Elgin, \$115.

EARN \$100 2-DAY AT HOME
Help in meet the big demand for Holsteins for us and your home trade. Indispensable persons provided with profitable, all-year-round employment on Auto-Kutter. Experience and business essential. Write for particulars, rates of pay and send 3 cents in stamps. Auto-Kutter Holsteins (Can.) Co. Ltd. Dept. 301 R. 217 Colborne St. Toronto.

SHIP YOUR BUTTER & EGGS
—to us. We are not commission merchants. We pay net prices and remit promptly.
THE WILLIAM DAVIES LIMITED
Established 1854. TORONTO, ONT.

FOR SALE

Several excellent Pedigreed Tamworth Sows in Pig
HEROLD'S FARMS
Beansville, Ont.

DO YOU WANT REGISTERED HOLSTEINS

Write to-day to
J. Alex. Wallace, Secretary,
Norfolk Holstein Friesian Breeders' Club, Simcoe, Ont.
100 HEAD—Cows, Heifers, Half Calfs, Bulls, Bull Calves.
Tell us the class you want—we have them all—100% values.

GLAZED SASH 65c

BUY NOW AT OLD PRICES

No. 1 clear white pine sash already glazed. Specially low price for immediate shipment; safely packed. Over sixty sizes and styles, including heavy barn and cellar sash, also storm sash. We sell direct. Builders catalogue free.

THE HALLIDAY COMPANY LTD.,
Factory Distributors
Hamilton, Canada

FOR SALE AND WANT ADVERTISING

THREE CENTS A WORD, CASH WITH ORDER

FOR SALE—Two Success Churns, cast frame and steel type; largest size; in good condition. Will sell at a bargain. Calcedonia Creamery Co., Calcedonia, Ont.

WANTED—Good steady man or one for general farm work. A married man or one with experience and wages settled in first year. Arbogast Brothers, Sebringville, Ont.

FOR SALE—Barred Rock Cockerels of good laying strain, \$2.00 each. Mrs. Wm. Cahill, Martindale, Ont.

WANTED to purchase Cheese Factory within 50 miles of Toronto on Main Line of either C.P.R. or G.T.P., taking in not less than 10,000 lbs. of milk daily at the present time. Apply Box No. 70, stating full particulars in first letter.

FOR SALE—Cheap, Simple Separator, used about six months, good as new, 2,000 to 2,500 capacity. Mrs. E. P. Smith, Springfield, Ont.

BROOKSIDE HOLSTEINS

35 Head by Public Auction
Friday, Dec. 14, 1917, at 1 p.m.
This herd combines the blood of such great families as the Johann's, Kott's, Vanman, Warren, Wrayne's, etc. Write for catalogue, ready about 20th Nov. Fordwich Station, C. P. R.

W. L. LAMKIN,
R. R. No. 2 - Gorrie, Ont.

SALE CATALOGUES.

\$2.00 per page for 500 copies.
Single typewritten PEDIGREES,
3 copies, \$1.00; 10 or more, 75c.

Get your order in early.
THE CANADIAN HOLSTEIN SALES COMPANY,
Simco, Ontario. Bell Phone 130.

EASTERN ONTARIO DAIRYMEN'S ASSOCIATION District Meetings for 1917

Speakers: MR. C. G. PUBLOW, Chief Dairy Inspector for Eastern Ontario; MR. E. S. ARCHIBALD, Dominion Central Experimental Farms, Ottawa; ALSO LOCAL DAIRY INSPECTORS AND DISTRICT REPRESENTATIVES.

County.	Place of Meetings.	Date.
Ontario	Dunston	Nov. 21
Peterborough	Wainfleet	Nov. 21
Northumberland	Amphibolford	Nov. 22
North Hastings	Quinsboro	Nov. 24
South Hastings	Holbrooke	Nov. 24
Prince Edward	Pictou	Nov. 28
Lennox and Addington	Orleans	Nov. 29
Frontenac	Sunbury	Nov. 29
Leeds	Elgin	Dec. 4
Yanag	Almonte	Dec. 5
Renfrew	Amppior	Dec. 6
Russell	Russell	Dec. 7
Carleton	Westwood	Dec. 8
Grenville	Richmond	Dec. 7
Princeton	Kemptville	Dec. 11
Glennary	Yanket Hill	Dec. 12
Stornont	Alexandria	Dec. 13
Dundas	Wilmansburg	Dec. 14

An invitation is extended to every dairymen to be present.
T. A. THOMPSON, SECV., ALMONTÉ, ONT.

EASTERN ONTARIO DAIRYMEN'S ASSOCIATION

Food Controller Assures Protection For Hog Producers

There is a shortage of 32,425,000 hogs in Europe. Britain, France and Italy urgently need all the hog products that the United States and Canada can possibly produce. The Dominion Government and the Provincial Governments are co-operating to greatly increase the production of hogs in Canada. In connection with this undertaking, Hon. W. J. Hanna, the Food Controller for Canada, made the following statement to a representative gathering of packers and produce men:

"The hog producer will want to know at the very outset that there is assured to him as grower *his fair share of the price* paid by the consumer.

"Between him and the consumer is the packer and the distributor. Both he and the consumer have the right to know that the charge for packing and distributing is in relation to the cost of these services.

"In the case of flour mills, we have worked out what is practically Government control in the form of license. The only profit the miller will be allowed is 25c. per barrel on the flour. The bran and shorts will be sold to the farmers at actual cost. We are adopting a plan for control in connection with wholesale fruit and vegetable men. In the case of packing houses and cold storage plants it *must mean practical and effective Government control.*"

CONFIDENCE JUSTIFIED

The assurance to the producer of a fair share of the price paid by the consumer, considered in association with the ever increasing demand of the Allies for meat, justifies confidence in the future of the swine industry.

There is a world shortage of meat. In Europe the situation is so critical that it is now one of the vital factors in deciding the outcome of the war. And hogs, on account of their prolificacy and early maturity, provide the only way to relieve the emergency.

Some idea of the enormous increase in the consumption of bacon and hams overseas since the beginning of the war is given by a statement of the British Imports:—

In 1913 they were.....	638,000,000 lbs.
In 1914 they were.....	664,000,000 lbs.
In 1915 they were.....	896,000,000 lbs.
In 1916 they were.....	1,006,000,000 lbs.

There has been no increase in the world's hog production to meet this enormous increase in consumption. Quick action by the Canadian producer is needed. The number of hogs slaughtered at Inspected Establishments in Canada in September, 1917, show a decrease of nearly 27% compared with September, 1916. Despatches from Copenhagen state that the total prohibition of pork exports is anticipated in order to insure an adequate supply of meats and fats to the Danish population.

In view of the urgency of the situation every person who can raise hogs should seriously consider the possibility of raising at least one or two extra litters. There is an individual responsibility. Young sows which are slaughtered now only produce about 150 lbs. of meat per sow, whereas each of these young sows through her progeny could produce, at a moderate estimate, 1,500 lbs. of meat within a twelve-month period.

SAVE THE YOUNG SOWS

Every soldier in the British Army requires $\frac{1}{4}$ pound of bacon per day in order to maintain the highest bodily efficiency. Multiply this $\frac{1}{4}$ pound of bacon by the millions in the Allied Armies and some idea is secured of the urgent need of increased hog production for military purposes alone.

Dominion of Canada Department of Agriculture

LIVE STOCK BRANCH
OTTAWA



The MINISTER OF FINANCE offers for Public Subscription

Canada's Victory Loan

Issue of

\$150,000,000. 5½% Gold Bonds

Bearing Interest from December 1st, 1917, and offered in three maturities, the choice of which is optional with the subscriber, as follows:

5 year Bonds due December 1st, 1922
10 year Bonds due December 1st, 1927
20 year Bonds due December 1st, 1937

This Loan is authorized under Act of the Parliament of Canada, and both principal and interest are a charge upon the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

The amount of this issue is \$150,000,000, exclusive of the amount (if any) paid for by the surrender of bonds of previous issues. The Minister of Finance, however, reserves the right to allot the whole or any part of the amount subscribed in excess of \$150,000,000.

The Proceeds of this Loan will be used for War purposes only, and will be spent wholly in Canada.

Principal and Interest payable in Gold
Denominations: \$50, \$100, \$500 and \$1,000

Subscriptions must be in sums of \$50 or multiples thereof.

Principal payable without charge at the Office of the Minister of Finance and Receiver General at Ottawa, or at the Office of the Assistant Receiver General at Halifax, St. John, Charlottetown, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary and Victoria.

Interest payable, without charge, half-yearly, June 1st and December 1st, at any branch in Canada of any Chartered Bank.

Bearer or Registered Bonds

Bonds may be registered as to principal or as to principal and interest.

Scrip certificates, non-negotiable, or payable to bearer, in accordance with the choice of the applicant for registered or bearer bonds, will be issued after allotment in exchange for provisional receipts. When these scrip certificates have been paid in full, and payment endorsed thereon by the bank receiving the money, they may be exchanged for bonds, when prepared, with coupons attached, payable to bearer, or registered as to principal, or for fully registered bonds when prepared, without coupons, in accordance with the application.

Delivery of interim certificates and of definitive bonds will be made through the Chartered Banks.

Bearer bonds with coupons will be issued in denominations of \$50., \$100., \$500., and \$1,000. and may be registered as to principal only. Fully registered bonds, the interest on which is paid direct to the owner by Government cheque, will be issued in denominations of \$1,000, \$5,000 or any authorized multiple of \$5,000.

Subject to the payment of 25 cents for each new bond issued, holders of fully registered bonds without coupons, will have the right to convert into bonds of the denomination of \$1,000 with coupons, and holders of bonds with coupons will have the right to convert into fully registered bonds of authorized denominations without coupons, at any time, on application to the Minister of Finance.

Surrender of Bonds

Holders of Dominion of Canada Debenture Stock, due October 1st, 1919, and of bonds of the three preceding Dominion of Canada War Loan issues, have the privilege of surrendering their bonds in part payment for subscriptions to bonds of this issue, under the following conditions:

Debenture Stock, due October 1st, 1919, at Par and Accrued Interest.

War Loan Bonds, due December 1st, 1925, at 97½ and Accrued Interest.

(The above will be accepted in part payment for bonds of any of the three maturities of this Issue.)

War Loan Bonds, due October 1st, 1931, at 97½ and Accrued Interest.

War Loan Bonds, due March 1st, 1937, at 90 and Accrued Interest.

(These will be accepted in part payment for bonds of the 1937 maturity ONLY of this Issue.)

Bonds of the various maturities of this issue will, in the event of future issues of like maturity, or longer, made by the Government, other than issues made abroad, be accepted at par and accrued interest, as the equivalent of cash for the purpose of subscription to such issues.

Issue Price Par

Free from taxes—including any income tax—imposed in pursuance of legislation enacted by the Parliament of Canada.

Payment to be made as follows:

10% on December 1st, 1917	20% on March 1st, 1918
10% on January 2nd, 1918	20% on April 1st, 1918
20% on February 1st, 1918	20% on May 1st, 1918

A full half year's interest will be paid on 1st June, 1918

The Bonds therefore give a net interest yield to the investor of about:

5.61% on the 20 year Bonds
5.68% on the 10 year Bonds
5.81% on the 5 year Bonds

All payments are to be made to a Chartered Bank for the credit of the Minister of Finance. Failure to pay any instalment when due will render previous payments liable to forfeiture, and the allotment to cancellation. Subscriptions accompanied by a deposit of 10% of the amount subscribed, must be forwarded through the medium of a Chartered Bank. Any branch in Canada of any Chartered Bank will forward subscriptions and issue provisional receipts.

In case of partial allotments the surplus deposit will be applied toward payment of the amount due on the January instalment.

Subscriptions may be paid in full on January 2nd, 1918, or on any instalment due date thereafter under discount at the rate of 5½% per annum. Under this provision payments of the balance of subscriptions may be made as follows:

If paid on January 2nd, 1918,	at the rate of \$9.10795 per \$100.
If paid on February 1st, 1918,	at the rate of \$9.46959 per \$100.
If paid on March 1st, 1918,	at the rate of \$9.72274 per \$100.
If paid on April 1st, 1918,	at the rate of \$9.90959 per \$100.

Forms of application may be obtained from any branch in Canada of any Chartered Bank, or from any Victory Loan Committee, or member thereof.

The books of the Loan will be kept at the Department of Finance, Ottawa.

Application will be made in due course for the listing of this issue on the Montreal and Toronto Stock Exchanges.

Subscription Lists will close on or before December 1st, 1917.