

In Swan River Dist. of Manltaba. Photo Courtesy Immigration and Colonization Branch

## What Variety of Winter Wheat?

A Summary of Experiments at Guelph. (Page 3.)
Friesian Cattle in New Zealand
Where the Yearly Test is the Only Test. (Page 4.)

Alfalfa and Green Oats as Silage Crops
The Experience of J. C. Brown, Welland Con One. (Page 5.)
Further Reports of Toronto Exhibition Beef Cattlo and Horse Awards.


0N the 3 rd of September there was unvelled in the elty of Quebec a statue in honor of Lovis Hebert, who, with his wife and three clulldren, came to this colts high the year 1617. The statue on his high pedestal represents a farmer ho other in one hand a slckle and in the othe a sheat of newly-ut grain. From tme immemorial artists have delighted in pleturing the fruises of the field or singles ot Ceres, but, as a beneficent girts ofn the gifts, they ruave left the cultivator in the background. The striking thing about ghis statue is that the people of quetec in erecting it give Louls Heber bec in among the Governors, statesa place among the warriors and schol men, churchmen, warrhed publlic ser ars whose dischas immortalized by vices have boin thetr honor. Every. statues erected gl (h) Were his life one will be miciontly distingulshed and work sucrutiny of a light so to bear the
searching?

Colonizers Not Agriculturists.
in order to view his life in its rue proportions we need to set before us the situation of this country in his day. Unike the cary of New In New England, the ploneers of New France took no interest, in agriculture. Everything was in the hands of trading companies whose chief alm was to make wealth through trade. Of this they bad a hard and last mono poly, and so their ships brought from France food and clothing and other Erance ful commodities, and returned raden with furs. With a profit on both the incoming and outgoing cargoes the companles hoped to secure wealth and power.
Champlain had frequently urged the Gevernment to send out a class of migrants who would hoves there, country and make couragement elther but he got no eacthe company. After from the Court or tosts sueceeded many disappointment of well-selected in getting a number of werrel's good settlers to sail in "Morrel's good ship." Foremost among these famLouls Hebert with his wife and hasery In. Hebert had had spent some years in exploring Acadia, and now came to Quebec, like another Joseph, to provide corn to keep the people alive in the iamine. His ambition from the first was to make the colony self-supporting. So the cleared a small farm po the rich valley of the St . Charice River, whtch the Recollets afterwards River, when site for their monastery. bought ast clearing was on the ground His next clearing where the Basilica extending the Hotel Diel. The now stand farm, of course, was sores, bat it was comprising only twefore long his fama beginning, and the only one that ily was noted as from the soil. A raised thetr food from mitl to his little later he added a the selfequipment, which brought the seasur-

## sustaining <br> ably nearer.

## His Enterprise Made Trouble,

So far from belng pralsed for hils sterprise, he was opposed and even enterpiy persecuted. The company buterly pere him as a rival and delooked uponther to drive him out or termine and his family to abject reduce servitude. By from enjoying the poor preveate ing" wrote the good fruits of chelr and in fierce tndigns. Father Bagara, "Oh God! how the tion exclamear the litule ones! blg fish devour the litue ones! Nistion, Notwithatanding supported by his Hebert persevered, supported as havwife, who is specially named Scotchman, ing kindiy nursed a dying scotinuan, whose Presbytertanism gave welfare of slderable anxiety
hfs soul. In 1627 Hebert died without

By William Farquharson
aving seen the vindication of his ag feultural policy. A year later, how ver, efreumstances occurred whil revealed its wisdom even to the blind
est partisans.
in 1628 Admiral Kirke with a British fleet salled up the St. Lawrence and destroyed the cattle belonging to the colony. These had been sent down to Cape Tormentine owing to the abundance of natural hay in that localIty. By this unfortunate disposition of an important source of food suppiy their herd numbering forty became their herd prey of Kirke and his flcet. Quebec was not immediately attackQuebec was was worae, Kirke de ed, but, what was wont's fleet in the stroyed de Roquemonts thus cut off Gulf of St . Lawrence atch he was conthe winter supplies whitants. After this veying to the inhabitanis. After the setters disaster the prospects of the setter were anything but bright. Some um were caught, some eels were procured the woods were searched for suce roots as would assist in sustaining human life, but their chief hope was In the produce of the Hebert farm. Unfortunately, its supply was to mall for all the inhahitants. When all was pathered in, nine and one-hin ounces a week of barley, peas and lit. dlan corn meal was all that could bin spared. Small as that supply was was the means of keeping the Inhabit was the meais in the spring of 1629 Kirke returned as much a saviour as Kirke returned In thls way Heberi. a conquerond saved Quebec and paved though dead, saverther substantial prothe way for further substane late Dr. J. gress. Some years ago that it wonld bo Douglas pol ted out that a fitting thing that some sultabie monument should be erected to coin: memorate the virtues of the first farz er of the St. Lawrence Valley, "and it is exceedingly gratifying to know that that suggertion has been acted on, and that this statue is erected not only to commemorate his virtues, rendered to his country.

## Hebert's Family.

As the monument names along with the Seur Hebert his wife, Marie Rob let, and their children, as well as their son-in-law, G. Coulllard, a per sonal notice of these will wolm of place. During the peacelul wate that followed Kirke's foraging exped tion Madam Hebert married c. Hubon with more than usual ceremonal and rejoleing. The eldest daugater, Anild in the autumn of 1617 martied Etlenne Jouquet Normand anid thu had the joy of being the first bride in Quebec, and to Father Joseph fell the Queber, of unlting them in wediock ghe died, however, in her struggie to Bhe died, hower first babe and so lat give birth The second daughter, no fasue. The Gullaume Coult Guillemette, mare were blessed with lard and the is is interesting to notio large tamily. it is th born under tio that their uirst cis inke, in the it English regime of Kirke, aptized by sence of a priest, was Luls Kirke at Protestant minister, Lous wife of th Ing as godfather and acting as zob surgeon, Duchene, who crossed the Atlantic in the same ship, osk Abraham Martin, will always be it membered as the possessor of in farm on the level plain west of clty hance called "The Plains city,

The feed par excellence
 milk Midalings not being able, shorts are next best

## Proved Defective.

"I belleve that everybody ought sayrexactly what he thinks in his on way." "And yet," replied the fiot speaking man, "that Dian diant -New York Tlmes.

## At Guelph

N'E: RLY 3 telection the past 29 ye been carefuily years, after dw have been dim
have given the continued in th aamed varietie each of 22
these are of ape hese are of spe
border gives fo atios the avera bushel for 21年 22 year The average varieties for th ollows: yioid buibhels, yield of The Dawson' he most exten winter wheat in formation secu variety, in the varety,
22
years, has gi yield of grata pi unhels over th nd of practicall over the lowest
eties included it aties included in
were grown un The Dawson's inated in Ontar! duces a very ot length, beardles nd white grain candard per m robable that The above tal for nine years of It will be not yielding varieties white grain. TT yielding varietiea yielding varieties
The American all essential cha son's Golden Che The variety of an "No. 6 " closel ance the Dawson upper portion of colored. in the experiments at yielded fully eq Colden Chaff an which is of somes bread production. Wes originated Aron, N.Y., and post popular wit This wheat is als nt names includi With the object arleties than thu
on, crosses have he Dawson's Cold he Dawson's Cold y for bread pro da Pesth, Bul

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.

## What Variety of Wheat Do You Favor?

## At Guelph Nearly 300 Varieties Tested in 29 Years--The Varieties That Have Stood the Test - Dr.C. A. Zavitz

$\mathrm{N}^{\text {E RLY }} 300$ varieties of winter wheat and many selections and croeses have been grown under
experiment at the Agricuitural College within the past 99 year., Nearly all of the varietles within been carefully tested in each of five rears, after which the inferior kind have been discarded and those which ave given the best results have been contintred in the axperiments. Of the amed variettes 14 have been gcown in ach of 28 years, and the rec ${ }^{-14}$ a hese are of special value, The te ole in border gives for each of theae 1 veri. tios the average weight per messured leld of hoth years, and the average leid of 29 gear acre or the 22 year pertod.
The average results of the fourteen varieties for the whole period are as buhels, yield of grain per sere 44.3 buhels, yield of straw per acre 2.9 cons, vight per measured bushel 60.9 pounds. The Dawson's Golden Chaff is still the most extenaively grown variety of Finter wheat in Ontario according to information secured through correspondence with practicat fermers. This variety, In the reaults at Guelph for 22 years, has given an annual average yield of grain per acre of exactly three bushals over the next highest variety, and of practically nine bushels per acre over the loweat yielder of the 14 vari. eties included in the test, all of which were grown under simillar condttions. The Dawson's Golden Chaff was orig. inated in Ontarlo 37 years ago. It produces a very stiff straw of medium length, beardless heads with red chaff. and white grain which weighs about the standard per measured bushel. It is probable that the Dawson's Golden The sbove table slightly for bread production. The above table gives the average yleld per acre for nine years of each of twenty-elght varteties. Comment on Varleties.
It will be noticed that each of the six highest yielding varieties have beardless heads, red chaft and white grain. The seven higheat yielding varieties are white, and with one exception the fourteen lowest yielding varieties are red grained.
The Amerlcan Banner is identical in all essential characteristics with Daw son's Golden Chaff.
The variety of winter wheat known as "No. $6^{\text {" }}$ closely resembles in appear ance the Dawson's Golden Chatf extept that the head is less tapering and the upper portion of the ntraw is somewhe colored. in the average of nine years experiments at the College it has yielded fully equal to the Dawson's Golden Chaff and has the Dawson's which is of somewhat better guality for bread production. The No, $\frac{6}{}$ yarlety was originated by Ira W, Corean et Aron, N.Y., and it is at present the mont popular winter whest preaent the he Genesee Valley, New Yorls Gita his wheat is slao srown York State. nt names including "Gold Coin:" differWith the object of originatin.
arieties than thues already ing better on, crosses have been made cultivale Dewson's Golden Charf and between e marieties of partlenlerly and some of for bread production gilg high qualania Red, Crimean Red, Turkey Red, Pesth, Bulgarian and Imperial

Amber. In the average tests for five years crosses manla Red, Turkey Red and Butgarian have Tassurpassed in average yield of grain the highest
years. It is not yet obtainable in large quantities, but will be used in the cooperative erperiments again this autumn. It proved to be one of the hardtest varieties in the tests of the past year.

For nine years in succession experiments were conducted in treating winter wheat in cifferent ways to prevent the development of stinking smut and the results have been very satisfactory. in the average for five years, untreated seed produced 4.2 per cent. of smutted heads, while seed which was immersed or 20 minutes in a solution made by adding ope pint of formalin to 42 gal lons of water produced a crop which have found this treatment to be simple have found this treatment to be simple efectual in completaly killing the smut and prodnctive of the highest yield of grain.

The resmlis of twelve senarate tests made at the College show an average increase in yield of grain per acre of 6.8 hushels from large as compared with small seed, of 7.8 bushels from plump as compared with shrunken seed, and of 35.6 bushels from sound as compared with broken seed. Seed which was allowed to become thoroughly ripened before it was ent produced a greate yleld of both grain and straw and heavier weight of grain per measured bushel than that produced from wheat which was ent at any one of four eerlier stages of maturity.
In each of two years when wintet wheat was sprouted in the fields, germination tests of the grain were made. Thi foltowing results show the average percentages of germination from each selection: Skin over germ, un-
yielder of all the named varieties.
the Aulgarian between Dawson's Golden Chaff and the Bulgarian has furnished a new variety which in age yleld per surpassed both its parents in avergarian in bread producion about equal to the Bulgiven the name "O tributed throughout Ontario in connection with the co-operative experiments in each of the past two

Variety Tests of Winter Wheat at the O.A.C.

broken, 94; skin over germ, broken 76; sprouts onequarter inch long, 30 ; and aprouts one inch long, 18 . Not only were the sprouted seeds low in germination, but the plants produced were very meven in size.

In the average of eight separate tests, land on which fleld peas were used as a green manure yielded 6.5 bushels of whent per acre more than land In the bxperimental used as a green manure.
In the Experimental Department, winter wheat which has been grown on clover sod has yielded much better than that which In the syersge of timothy sod.
In the average of five years ${ }^{\text {i }}$ experiments varieties of winter wheat gave practically the same results when sown separately as when sown in combination.
According to the Month'y Bulletin on Agricultural Statistics for the Dominion of Canada for June, 1918, the number of acres of winter wheat in Ontario is given as 277,200 in 1918, and as 656,500 in the year previous. This reduction is largely due to adverse weather condltions at the time of seeding last autumn and to the exceptionally severe winter which caused much kiliing. It is esti: mated that 56 per cent. of the winter wheat of Ontario was ploughed in the spring of the present year. According to the Reports of the Bureau of Industries for Ontario the average number of acres of winter wheat for the past thirty-six years has been 825,923 . To sow the normal acreage this autumn mill require about one and one-quarter million bushels of seed wheat.

## FARM AND DAIRY

## His Start with Pure Breds

## And 'a Set of Milk Scales and Record Sheets

Wall listen when th:e man of experience talks His voice sounds good to his fellow-farmers, The following is a part of a talk given by a successful dairy farmur to a Maine Budence, and reportedin
Agriculture: which I bought, not from a production point of yiew, as the production was increased impensely, but there were misplaced udders in his offspring, whe thag were not put on where they ought to be; hany hard was not the right shape. There were Lot many him milkers, but the shape of the udders was sy second proved. I saw my mistake anj in mandam of the sire selection I saw the dam and the granda by reputation of the calf I bought, and also I knew I do not think the sire's sire and the sire's dam. in in one generaI ever saw as great an limprove the udders of the tion as there was in the shape of the udders of the heifers sired by him, and the
as well as in the production. "It was production that I was after point I had in my first pure-breds, and the courage, with the obligaview. I did not have the courgigh priced fancy bred tions I had on ine, to go into migh the breed I did, not stock. 1 might say that because it was at that time greatiy my pref for a but because I could get pure-breds in that breed intiLittle less money than in any other breed, as do me a mate friend of mine, who I knew would not selections wrong, had a herd from which 12 could get sure-bred stock. at a reasonable price. 1 paid $\$ 975$ for purd it was the I also bought a set of milk scaies, and. Any dairybest investment I ever made in my infy is making a man who
"I do not mean that you should use the mill scales never add up the sheet. You should use the andes, welgh the milk, put it down, add up the sheet, scales, weigh the mik, put is of no use to weigh the and follow its lesson. willing to abide by the scales. milk unless you arelved to do that, and stick to it, When you have resolv your condition. Nine hundred then you can improve your con the total extra outlay and eighty-three dollars was increased average proin my herd to bring about an increas 73 per cent in duction of 54 per cent in . This is within reach of butter, in ten years time. are in a cow testing assoany farmer. Perhaps you you ought to be. I had to ciation. If you are not, you because at that time do this work independentiy, there were no such associatore years ago, we have a tion of our Farm Bureat, three years inate vicinity, and cow testing association in ork through that. It allows I am now doing the work if I have a tester do the me more the and think he can work, and I think he can
do it cheaper than I can. But if you are not in a position to join a cow testing association you should you the work yourself, as dairy cannot afford you conduct cows unless your dairy work on a bustyour dairy work you are not ness basis, and on a basis conducting open an acunless you open individual count with eac what she is doing."
inincible Peter, Senior Champion Male at Toronto. Humeshaugh invincible "Peter" refused to pose properly for his pleture. Even
flles were biting hard and "Peter The flles were biting hard and "Poter" reatused boul with splendid depth of body and



T justed to recelve warm
milk direct from the udder in small quantities at short intervais. of course, it is impractical to when feeding by hand, but they feeding by hand,
should be duplleated is should be dupiticate avoid nearly as possible to avoid M. H. Fohrman of the UntM. H. Fohrman of Missourl College of Agriculture, is the lege of Agricu of control. Over - feeding, Irregular feeding, dirty palls, cold feeding, sour milk, or old milk, sour milk, will cause trouble. These, however, can be avolded.

Constant vigilance is the conse of healthy calves, and the feeder must always be on the lookout for ways indications of scouring. At indications indication of dis. ease he should effect a ease he should eure, before the conquitck cure, berore chronic. Where calves are fed from the pall, it is easy for the feeder to watch talls and feeder for indications of scouring is detected, the feed of the calf should be reduced at least half. Administer a dose of castor oil in warm milk by means of a small frritating subtle. This will tend to. Feed should then be gradustances from the ally restored the milk at the hyde solution should be saded ound of milk fed. rate of one teaspoonful for should be made up as This formaldehyde solution ( 40 per cent solution follows: One part of formaline ( 40 wer cent If prompt of formaldehyde) to 31 parts of water, fmprovement does not follow this with snother rethe dose of oil, and accompany

## The Signal of the Silo <br> A Poem by W. Livingston Larned

E Dutch aro mononn tor Windmulus, grinding out Each white arms, like to feathers on some glant Injun's head.
And-where you
happlness-


Select seed corn
the first klling frost. If the first killing to remain in the field during cold, in the weather, the germination and vitality wis if be greatiy dim lost. The not entirely lost. moisture content cent of is often 30 per cent is more when the it freezing weather catches the seed ears when they contain relatively high percentage of water, the corn for seed to be of no value for seed purposes.

## To Control Scours in Calves The Special Problem of the Dairy Farmer

Ttheir dams until large enough for weaning has been proven unprofitable where there most market for milk or butteriat. Cho sell the product of thelr cows have farmers who feeding for raising calves. The econ omy of thls practice goes unchallenged, but there is consfant danger of causing digestive troubles in the calf.

The digestive organs of the young calf are ad.

Of thrift and wealth and labor and th' swish of Here- in canals of clover and by' dykea of golden grain, We hear our own ain, And Silos, white and gleaming, alty Chock fuli o Chock full of
and-bye.
The sea boestg prim light-houses, perched along, the To guide th' wind-tossed sallor, when his own eyes To guide th wisd-t
see no mure:
scouring. As soon as


Meadow Grass Raleigh, the Grand Champion Jersey Bull. Mreadowgrass Ralelgh is a son of Mesdowgrass 2nd, a former grand ehamplon female at Tononto, and Allendale Maielphing's herd, along with all others, was quarantined Dalry show the year that air. and mouth dlaease. He shows his

Whilst we--
guard
guard
Through snow and rain and winter, with its fists
a-beating hard a-beating hard.
And, somehow, we compare 'em, in a tidy sort of way, With them as stand
rosra, to-day.
Th' treasure-trove of cattle that are hungry with the morn
A storm-bound Silo, standin' in a restless sea corn.
And whether made of cement, or stave, or iron, of tile,
Of woods of all creation, from up Maine ways to thr Nile, concrete fellers get th' local upper-hand Or whether concrete bless 'em-they're ALL' Silos, for th' better of God bless em
A munch of, tasty silage, makes th' Dairy records grow:
gives; a hang for feed-bills and a winter full of
anow 'Th' herd is plump as butter-and if folks have causs Th' herd is plum
to thank
It's because each farmer's Silo is a sort o' Sivings Bank!
-Hoard's Dairyman.

## Friesian Cattle in New Zealand

 Where the Yearly Test is the Only Test C. C. BUCKLAND, New Zealand.$T^{1}$HE Friesian cattle in New Zealand are putine up the same lind of good records that the do in every part of the world. Our se yearly records are produced R. O. P. records. conditions as in our Dominion a 4 -year-old wave ready have in our 1 mb , of 939.78 lbs , of butter-fat, a lbs, of mith $18,733 \mathrm{lbs}$. of milk and 863.51 lbs . of with 18,733 bas. of with $19,621 \mathrm{lbs}$. of milk and sofil and a of butter-fat
We have discarded the word "Holstein" altogether We have call our Association "The New Zealand and we call our Assian Association," and our cattle "Friesians." The Iately-formed English association has recently decided to do the same. I would suggest that in the columns of your paper you might advocate that we Canadlan association might take steps in the same Canadian association. The name "Holstein" has but little reasot for its origin, and it is difficult to see any reason why it should be kept. A change might upaet established custom for a short time, but since the war broke out a great many more vital changes have beell minde. A distinctly German name, which not only has but Aittle justiffcation for its exlstence, but also is evtirely misleading, might surely be dropped without tireiy misieadiscomfort to anyone. In any case we any undue discomor under the disability of havint too ponderous a namie for the great black-and-white too pon
breed.

In the discussions that freque atly are carried on th your papers as to the respective merits of the shorf and long periods of testing there is one folm to thr which sufficient stress is not laid. outside market. value of the records as affecting outside marked After the war and more and more as time goes on there will be a greater export trade in dairy catus from all countries where the herds have racted : from sigh state of development. Semi-official yearly tolt: ing will be in vogue in all countries where dairis is an important branch of farming, bu

And Notes

O, mon Niagarg are making a
Stamford. I Record of ally Intereste recently to st vilage cutter had a team an engine abo that this outfl
had been used had been used
putting ft awn that they wer rather they esting, and I ing to fill the were to bes
after a conside and put in the in the sillo. T by 32 feet, as usually fill the not give great oats just begir was decided to flat by putting
binder and put molsture as po This oat sil
both Mr. Brow did not know as nice, or tha connection with would be reat specially to cu was several fe in the spring $t$ it, sprinkled a is apparently $k$ But to retur been making al intention is to $c$ tried this plan it in, and conse par the weathe ting time. Mar practically their by making use
Whleh wa in do which was in da
was saved in was saved in
weather cleared ther hay crop andle it in the
Mr. Brown w Mr. Brown w
much molature much molature
with the loader the alfalfa is and it has beer
ahower. Mr. Bro

## Alfalfa and Green Oats as Silage Crops

And Notes on the Fqrm Practice of J.C. Brown of Welland Co., Ont.-ByC. G. McKillican

0the numerous farmers who are either entirely or partially engaged in dalrying through the Nagara fruit belt, there are possibly none who are making a greater success than J. C. Brown, of stamford. I had noticed the name quite frequently nily interested orformance reports and, being naturatiy interested in such matters, I made it a point As 1 walked in from the road I farm.
wilage cutter was from the road I noticed that an enhad a team out for some reason, and were moving an engine about the yard. My first impression was that this outht had been left out all winter where it had been used last fall, and that they were only now putting it away. As I came closer, however, I noticed that they wers not taking away the outfit, but that rather they were setting it up. This looked interesting, and I at once grew curious,
Upon questioring 1 found that they were prepar were fere a considers ste standing near the sarm even and put in the barn. The Browns are firm believer in the silo. They have two of them, a stone silo, 12 by 32 feet, and an tron one 14 by 32 feet silo, 12 usually fill the 12 foot one with alfalfa and fill the larger one with corn. Last year the corn crop did not give great promise, and so when a fine field of oats just beginning to turn started to "go down" it was decided to try and save the crop before it got tos flat by putiting it in the silo. It was cut with the binder and put in the silo immediately, with as ruch molsture as posafble.
This oat silage was fed during the winter, and both Mr. Brown, Sr., and his son told me that they did not know if they ever saw any feed that looked as nice, or that seemed to suit the cow, as well as this oat silage. They also sald that the work in connection with ensiling the stuff was much less than would be required to thresh the same fleld, and specially to cut it after it had lodged badly. There was several feet of this silago still left in the silo for next winter's feeding. When they quit feeding in the spring they threw a few inches of chaff over it, sprinkled a few gallons of oats, wet it thoroughly no that the oats would form a mat of sprouts, and it is apparently keeping in good shape.
Several Years with Alfalfa Silage.

But to return to the alfalfa. The Browns have been making alfalfa silage for some years, and their intention is to continue doing no. The first year they iried this plan they let it get too dry before putting it in, and conseguently they lost about a guarter of ft. Now they have it just as wet as possible. Last year the weather wan very catchy during alfaifa cutting time. Many farmers in the same district cutpractically their whole first crop. But the Browns, by making use of the fflo and putting the Browns, which was in danger of being spoiled the whole thing in was saved in good shape in good time whole thing weather cleared and the time came for other hay crop they were ready to for cutting the tandle it in the usual way. ready to get at it and Mr. Brown was very emp
much molature at filling emphatic as to the need of with the loader right out of the swath plan is to load as the alfalfa is cut, or, in the case of just as soon and It has been cut for some time, right witer shower. Mr. Brown attributed thla need for moler
to the fact that alfalfa contains much more heat, which requires morn. This generates a greater burning out. requires more moisture to keep it from. "Would
"Would you substitute oats or alfalfa silage for replied, "not just yet. But I want t" Bell, no," he something and either of these crops give excellent results,"

How about yield?" I asked, and was told that there was very little difference, that they could fill the sman sho on one cutting of alfalfa from just about the same ground that it required of corn crop to the labor in growing alfalia is not to be compared with that of growing corn.


One of the Nicest Heifers Seen on the Western Circuit
wall, Man, at the western fairs this, year, exhbited by Clark and Sims of Stone monton and was atso it winner at Brandon, Saskatoon and Regina at EdPhoto by an editor of Farm and Dairy.

This farm is an Ideal one for stock raising. The house, which is of the old substantial kind, and bears on its gable the date 1809, is right at the top of the embankment which extends from Hamilton to Queenston. It appears to be good for another century. Part of the farm is down on the lower level and part is up on top, while the broken lower level the slope works in nifely for the permanent pasture. There are 240 acres in all. When labor was pasture. 26 milk cows were kept, but the number plentiful necessity been considerably lessened of later has of Mr. Brown, Sr., was formerly a breeder years. cattle, but about ten years ago he went int Angus ing taking as his choice the Holstein breed into dairy strong bellever in the R . of P test breed. He is a months division, of the R . of M ., and his the eight many unusual records of the former class to thein credit. His foundation cow, Fermdale class to their $20,000 \mathrm{lb}$. record, and has gone over $18,000 \mathrm{lbs}$, for
line of production, but in farmer been in another the farmer should look for conditions which igures, made this true. If the conditions are temporary be should hold fast to his present line and recall ha years when his profits were much greater beca the he was in the dairy business.
takes years to rebuild it a good dairy herd, but it cut down a rebuild it. A much safer plan is to out the least prof the number of cows by cutting grain and profitable ones, and plan to sell more. to make hogs in addition to the milk rather than a radical change in the type of farming."

It's a waste of good money to leave the imploments out under the apple tree. When putting them under cover make a list of all parts needing repair or replacement. Then consult the list on the first stormy from - after the new parts have been brought home
freight shed.

[^0]Photo by an editor of Farm and Dairy.
to a sillo 30 feet high requires a gas


THE
HOOVER

the hoover potato dicger A maehine to meet the reqe
of every grower. JOHN DEERE 留: \%isis WELLAND, ONT.


OIL CAKE MEAL Guaranteed analysis 35 per cent
Protein. FIrit class feed for dairy Protein. Firutelass shipped in ton cotes of
lotile.
vile BELLEVILLE MILLING CO BEELEVILE

Peck, Kerr \& McElderry<br>Barristers, Solleitors, ete.<br>415 Water St., Peterborough<br>$\begin{array}{lll}\text { E. A. Peck } & \text { F. D. Kerr } & \text { V. J.McElderry }\end{array}$

## Food Will Win the War

## Farm Management

Corn Cutters

CORN can be cat for silage with common corn knives, the sled barvest-r, or the corn binder. The use of corn knives is advisable only on very small jobs and then only when sled harvesters or corn binders are not avalable may be temporarlly are used, the corn may be temporarily shocked, thrown onto the ground, or
lald directly upon the wagons to be laid directly upon
hauled to the silo.

Sled Harvesters.
The sled harvester is probably the cheapest of the three methods mentioned for cutting corn, but because it is such hard work for the men on the sled to catch the corn, the method is

not popular. Bulletin 173, Office of Fxperiment Stations, United States Department of Agriculture, states that it costs $\$ 1.18$ to cut corn with the sled harvester. A short test at the Unkversity Farm saowed the cost was $\$ 1.28$ per acre for cutting and loading. $\$ 1.28$ per acre
Two men were able to harrest and Two men wore 10 minutes at a cost load a ton every but since they workof about 77 cents, b-thirds of the time ed only about two-thirds of tas a good 40 tons or
day's work
In using this machine most efficienty, the wagons used in hauling must be oriven alongside the cutter and keep pace with it so the workmen can lay the corn directly on the wagons; other wise the corn must be picked off the ground. It has been found that it costs about 10 cents per ton to to the bundles bundes
wagons.

## Corn Bindere.

Although it is fally as exiensive and probably more so to cut corn for silage witn a corn binder than by any other method, It no doubt is the most satisfactory, and the method to be most highly recommended.
Since seven and three-quarter acres per tay fs about the average amount per wath the corn binder, the farmer who is planning his work for filing his who ith pinld estimate the tonnage par silo sho corn will yield, and if he finds aere his corn wilt yle will not keep the that one harvesterled he should cut a silage cutter supplied he should two or day or so in adva in the field at once. three corn binders in the field at or When the corn with a sled it should soss ble a bundle on the ground, and if poss ble a bundle loading device should be used wind the corn binders, as it has been found that It costs about 10 cents per ton to plek the corn from the ground and lay it on the wagons for loading.

## In Silo-Filling Time

Srio filing is a hurry-up job and in order to get the best resuls it must be crowasd Conseguently, est possibie delays Department of says the United States Departmeat in Agriculture, the cutter shouid ko firat clases condulor, wing else in the blower, fan ane, and extra supplies on best of shape, and hand.

Enough power should be provided. It takes from one and a hak to two horseppower for every ton per hour of green corn cut onehalf inch in length and blown 30 feet high. This means that cutting 10 tons an hour one-hatf inch long and blowing it in-
engine of from 15 to 20 horse-power. Corn should be cut for silage when a majority of the ears are dented. is large quantities are to be cut it is necessary to begin betore the corn cut at its best. Othenwise the corn cut last will be too ripe. Sllage shoulc be cut shar: ifi order to increcse the capacity of the silo, radiece theot of space, and lessen tho intory eppoilage if the corn is a littie dry.
Water should be added to molsten the whole mess if the corn is very dry from being over-ripe or frozen. ailage should be packed thoroughly especially around the edges.

## Making Silage

THE sllage stage in cors is when the kernels are fust commencing to glaze and the lower leaves on the stalks have turned brown. Clover or alfalfa should be cut at the full bloom stage. Oats, peas, barley, rap or millet when intended for silage should be harvested when in the mill stage.
Inspect the walls of the silo before filling to see that they are absoiutely air tight. Tighten hoops if necessary, but not enough to cause buckling of the staves. For the first week or ten teys the silo should be watohed careially, The staves will absorb moisture from the sllage and it may be necessary to loosen the hoops to prevent buckiling.
Sllage is stored and removed more siaso and will make better quality reading if it is cat intn the sllo. This slage true of all sillage crops.
During the filling process the sides bhould be kept ligher than the middle. The silage must be packed firmly along the outer edges. Continual tramping will be necessary to do this. Poor distribution and packtigg results in alr pockets and soft places. Sllage in the area around these places will spoll. The basic principle or secret of keeping sllage is the exclusion of atr. If air is 'present a white mould will appear and the mouldy area whil spoll.
Crops put finto the sillo when too green wil produce an acid non-palatable sllage. If the crop is too dry, the silage will not pack well. This means that there will be air pockets. means fatmentation will not take Proper slace in slage which is not well pack${ }_{\text {place }}^{\text {pla }}$
ed. Water should be added to mature or frosted crops, and to fodder such as ants and peas, barley, clover or millet whleh hes been partially cured This may be applled by running into the bloy or by sprinkling uniform: ly over the surfice of the siliage. Practically all of the fermentation will take place in 10 or 12 days. It desirable, feeding may begin immeatately after filling the sflo. It, however, the silage ever, the silage is not it is advisable, but not absolutely necessary, to put on a cover or seal. The best cover is made by putting a load or two of cut straw. swale hay or chaff over the top and wetting this down thoroughly. Oats whould be sown thickly over the gurface. These wlil soon sprout and the tace. resultant heary nat prevent decom-position.-Maine Bulletin.

The cow is an income producer. She rings in her harvest continually. At tmes it may seem hard to scrape up enough foed, but it can usually be done. In addition to the millk and done. ha ad retarns most of the plant food in her tood in the manure. plant food in the cow will help This meane thas naking the keep up the land, thugh land more productive tinually becomes ing. The pakure conwing such crops more terthe and grow con puts the as alfalfa, grasses and corn pats the land in better shape for growing crope. Even if the cow does not make much profit she makes the acres that support her more productive, which usually means more profit-N.D.A.C.
FARM
DAIRY
Peterboro, Ont.
Dollar Bil
to your Friend Fifty-two times each Year
$\qquad$

4 2TIR
and
Dairy
an



95 to 1\%
$=$ a Gallon


FOR SALE-Dalry busineme in aroming city with increasing output.

Abviy Bot ${ }^{\text {etty }}$, Firm and Dairy.


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## Efficient, productive farms use Delco-Light <br> Electricity marks the <br> secured where there is elec-

modern farm. Wherever you find a Delco-Light plant-there you will find a business-minded farmer -successful and efficient.

Delco-Light increases farm production, reduces farm labor, eases the burden of the farm housewife.
Chores formerly performed slowly by hand are done in half the time by DelcoLight power.
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tricity.
These things have won over 50,000 users to DelcoLight.
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Delco-Light is the right electric-lighting plant for farm homes. It was designed by world-famed engineers for just that purpose.
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Delco-Light is simple and economical-a child can operate it and it runs on coal oil.

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C. H. Rooke, Ltd.<br>173 KING ST. EAST<br>TORONTO

## The Domestic Engineering Company, Dayton, Ohio



## Orchard and Garden

## Orchard and Garden Notes

Green tomatoes make excellent pickles．Now is the thme to put them up． Eat more truits and vegetables this month．

Green tomatoes form one of the parts of a vegetable mince meat Which is an excellent substitute for the real one containing meat
Cut out and burn the oid canes of the raspberries．This will give the young stalks a chance to thicken．The burning of the old canes will remove some insects．
Get the onlons marketed or under cover as soon as possible．the mar－ bright onions are wanted on the mar－ ket．
The nurserymen of the United States，in a recent convention，went on record as opposed to the further propagation of the purple and green－ leated barberry for use in any part of the country．
A man recentiy told a leading nur－ aeryman that he had sold his property for $\$ 5,000$ more because he had pur－ chased and judiciously planted $\$ 600$ worth of nursery stock from hils com－
pany，Raspberries are propagated by suckers－or offsets from the old plant． Fall bearing strawberriee ought lo

## FARM AND．DAIRT

welght of any lot may be under the pres．ibed slze and，in addition，three per centum by welght of an\％such iot may be below the re

## ments of this grade．

＂（b）Number 2 quality，unlnss such potatoes conslist of specimens which are sound and practically free from dirt or other foreign matter，frost in－ jury，suaburn，second growth，cuts． scab，blight，dry rot and damage caus ed by disease，insects or mechanical means．The minimum diameter of potatoes of the round varieties shall be one and seven－eighths inches，and of potatoes of the long varieties one and three－fourths inches．In order to allow for variations incident to com－ mercial grading and handing，ive per centum by weight of any lot ray bo under the prescribed size and，in addi－ tion，three per centum by welght of any such lot may be below the re－ maining requirements of this grade．
＂（2）This section shall not apply to seed potatoes．
＂（3）＇Practically free＇means that the appearance shall not be fujured to an extent readily apparent upon casual examination，and that any damage from the by the ordinary pro－ can be removed by the ordaryelable cesses of paring without approcwabl increase in waste over that which would occur if the potato were per－ fect．Loss of the outer skin ceper－ dermis）only shall not be consldered as an injury to the appearance．
＂＇Diameter＇means the greatent dt－


## NEPDNSET RODFS <br> NEPONSET PAROID ROOFING

## Every Farm Needs Paroid AROID should root every building on the farm－from the

 big barn to the pig pert and poultry house．It pays in dol－ lars and cents－first，lecause of the vigorous resistance to sin，wind，heat，cold and fire ；second，because of the many years Paroid lasts．
## Paroid Roofing <br> Sames You Reat Honey

Do all your roofing or roof－repairing this year with Paroid－made
color－two weights ；also with Red or Green cruabed Blate surface． But be sure the roll roofing you buy is Parold！Some people have the you pay for your mistake．
for your mistake．
Look for the Parold roll as showe，Sold by hardware
and lumber dealers．
We recommend Neponset Twin Shingles for Reeidences．


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> The Largest Manufacturers of Roofings， Wall Board，and Roofing Felts in Canada
monalon at right angles to the longl－ tudinal axis．
（4）Eivery jerson who，by himsolt or through the agency of any other person，violates any of the pruvisions of this section shall be liable，upol sunmary convietion for the fir fence，to a fine not exceeding $\$ 25$ ，an not lens than 810；for the second of tenes，to a fine not exceeding $\$ 50 \mathrm{ata}$ not lens than \＄25；and for the miri and each subsequent offence，to not exceeding $\$ 200$ and not less $\$ 50$ totether tis all cases with cosis of prosecution；and in defaric payment of such fine and costa stitil pay Hable imprisonment for fing torm not ezneeding one month，unlas tuek fine and conts，and the conts enforche them，are sooner pald．
Growers should endeavor to mark their crops in car load lots as graded potatons．Where one grower hay not potatoas．Where one grower has no sufficient to
growers shoul combine and dispose of their erop in carload lots．

## The Raspberry Patch

THE raspberry patch in the ago farm garden is， 1 know very well，a very minor consideration． No matter how small it is，however． It will give more sattsfaction all around if the patch gets the proper atten＇ aspberries especially，it aential to the heaith of is very ef ton that the oid canes be pulled out just as quickly as possible after the crop is removed．The old canes are aubject to disease and harbor inseets and alreadv in our garden，they been cleaned out and burned．
in pulling out the old canes the whole patch may be in need of thin－
 ries bear much heavier when each cane has room to develop，than whea cane has roon co develop，allowed to grow．We have also practised tipping grow．We have also
back to some extent． back to some extent．
If raspberries are
If raspberries are allowed to run
freely，they will soon monopolis freely，they will soon monopolize the whole garden．We keep our rasp berries in neat rows，about two feel wide and with a four space betwen the rows， keep thoroughly cultivated with the horse neuffler．In the fall of the year we hoe out all the weeds and grass which Is aire to grow among tho canes and thoroughly mulich with manure．We have only a couple of rows 50 feet long bild is supplied with all the raspberries we can eat through the growing season and the most that we cas for winter，－R．W．E

## Make Sirup from Apple Culls

FOR those who have a great many sacond grade apples and culls ot
hand，the making of apple slrop is hand，the making of apple strup is
oflisble．The achie are removed by profitable．The acide are removed by bolling the cider with precipitatal chalk（ealciom carbonate，or wath ing）．This neutralizes the acids of the cider，convarting them into insolubie calclum salts，which settle to the bot tom and are removed by decantation Add threesifths of an ounce of pror elpitoted fohaik（obtainable at ay drus store）for each gallon of clder used，bring to a bofl，and boll rigan． ously for five minutes，removing the foam and scum as faat as formec． Pour into containers as tall as and available．Two－quart mason jars will do，or even blg preserving ketiles．Lat stand quiftly for four or five hourk Then carefully＂pour of the clest Hqutd，throwing away ali the sedimest at the bottom．Boll the clear liguld rapldly down to a sirup，remoring all rapidiy down strup should boll at 23 segrees Fahrenheit．
The sirup is placed in bottles of mir son jars and sterilized by placing th containors in bolling water for the minutes．If the whole outfit if deal allowed to cool slowly，the littie sech ment in the strup will settle to 18 年 bottom and lesve a clear，bright，rorg pleasing mild alrup，with a delighi apple fiavor．－J．J．Willamas．

## Friesian C

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on the Nor Consequently carry bu litt bayers who in order to bl not be attra－t of the best co
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one is that the principle and the
est．＂－Barimore est．＂－Baltimore

Friesian Cattle in New Zealand (Continued trom pace 4.) sre that short-period testing will not be undertaken' officially anywhere but on the North American Continent. Consequentiy the la.ter tests will carry bu little weight with outside buyera who come to that Continent in order to buy, and also buyers will not be attra ted there while so many of the best cows are not showing their long-distance capabilities. To do the Friesian full justive and to advertise her cattle teroughout the world, Canada should concentrate on the longperiod test and her best cows should be given a chance to prove their worth as yearly producers, If this is not done the Caradian breeders will be in danger of having thetr Frtestan records excelled by cows of the other breeds (as is the case now in some instances). Also the cows in countries where they are going to spectalize in where they are going to specialize in
yearly testing must eventually, as a yearly testing must eventually, as a
matter of course, put up higher re matter of course, put up higher records than the cows in countries Where yearly testing is not the chief consideration as an evidence of the animal's capablilties for the productlon of butter-fat and milk.
In the Uoited States, excellent and all as their cows have proved themselves, the breeders are losing valuable time in the international competition that is surely coming unless they concentrate on semi-official yearly-testing and give the best of their cows an opportunity to prove their worth by records that will be acecepted as of full value internationally. The United States breeders can never train other countries to give their short-perlod records anything like the yalue that is placed on them fn thetr own country. Also they should sdopt rules for yearly testing similiar to the Canadian R. O. P. rules. It must be recognized by all as a fundaziental fact that the ehief (and practically only) end and object of the registration of production duly authenticated is to prove a cow's annual worth as a producer. Freak records and too open conditions only do this partially and will always remain of value only to some and not to all. In my opinlon the records of cows like "Tilly Atcartra" stand in a class by themselves and I belleve that I am right in believing that view will be taken by nearly all who look at the matter from a distance and from a practical standpoint. At the same time 1 do not go so far as to say that the 365 daya' period should be cut down. It has been established for a long time, It has the most clearly-marked boun-dary-line of any period that could be set, and for international purposes it is of perfect value.

What's the difference between a socialist and a plutocrat?"
"There are many; but the leading one is that the former fights for his principle and the latter for his inter-est."-Baltimore American.


## When Writing Mention Farm \& Dairy

## COME

## To COBOURG, September 17, 18, 19, 20

WHY. To see the gréat display and operation of Power Farm Machinery. THIS is an effort to show you how to produce more with less manual labor. BRING THE LADIES. Eat with the Daughters of the Empire.
THIS IS A TRACTOR DEMONSTRATION, NOT A PRIZE CONTEST

## Fourth Tractor Farming Demonstration for All Eastern North America

Horses at the Canadian National

$\square$number than in former years, it is safe to say that in quality the exhibit was well up to the average. In heavy horses the chief exhibitors were: Clydes-Hodgkinson and Tisdale, Beaverton, Unionville; T. Mc. Stock Farm, Unionville; T. McMichael, Seaforth; Graham Bros.; Claremont; B. Rothwell, Ottawa; Howard and Eby, Downsville; Jas. Leonard, Schomberg; Paterson Bros., Agincourt; T. H. Hassard, Markham; Thos. Cowan. Orono; Goodfellow Bros., Bolton; L. M. Kennedy, Unionville; and others.
The principal exhibitors of Shires were: C. E. Morden and Sons, Oakville; and Johnston Bros., of Croton. In Percherons the following: Robt.

## 

Livingstone, Woodbridge; Jas. Hume, Hornby; Hodgkinson and Tisdale; W. A. Henry and Son, Keswick; Hesald and Katz, Tavistock.
The leading exhibitors in the light classes were:

## Hackneys.

McGregor's Horse Exchange, Toronto; H. A. Mason, Scarboro; Jas. Tilt, Brampton; W. A. Bagshax, Ux brldge: Graham Bros: A. Yeager, Simcoe; B. Rothwell; Jos. Telfer, Milton West; W. E. Jewell, Bowmanville; W. F. Batty. Brookin; N. Wrigglesworth, Georgetown.
Standard Breds.-J. F. Husband, Eden Mills; Graham Bros; Tilt, Telfer: Guardhouse; Shields; Sam'l. Hastings, Schomberg; Hassard Hastings, Schomberg, Tonto: Ashley Crowe and Murray, Foxbo; D. Douglass
and Son, Mitchall; T. E. Patterson and Son, Mitchell; W. T, Alexander and Son, WInnfpeg; Thos, Cowan, Orono; A. Y. Pringle, Hamilton; J. M. Glassford, Winchester; Simon Plewes, Cheltenham.

## Some of the Winners

Percherons: Hodgkinson and Tisdale won grand championship on Miroton and Wm. Henry and Son the grand champlonship on mares. grand championship on mas again won the champlonship on both mare and the championship on Elma in the former class and Barons Stamp in the latter.

## Beef Cattle.

In the beef eattle some particularly strong classes came into the ring.

Most of the leading herde of the vark ous breeds were represented.
The principal exhlbltors wera Shorthorns-J. J. Filliott, Guelph; Marquis and Sons, Sunderland; J. Barron, Carberry, Man. H. Smith Hay, Ont.; Kyle Bros, Drumbo; penter and Ross, Mansfield, Ol Eastwood Bros., Long Branch; chard Bros., Elora: Jno. Guardhouse chard Bros.. Elora; Wo. A. Bagshaw, Uxbridge; Harry MeGee, Islington Uxbridge; Harry MeGee, Isington; Gerrie Bros., Elora; Jno, NcLem Elora; Jacob Lerch, Preston; Wm Pinkney, Cooksville; Geo. Amos and Son, Moffat; J. Watt and Son, Elora 3. 3. Ellest won the grand champlon senior female with Rosa Hope 2nd, also winner last year.
Junior championship female was won by J. G. Barron on his senior helfer calf Lavender 47th. The senfor and grand champlon bull was Barron's Lancaster Lord, while Gerrie Bros. won funlor champlonship with Bros. Won Matchless. In the Angus
Stamford Mat Stamford Matchiess. winners were J. classes the principai winn: Jas. Bow. D. Larkin of Queens. Channon, Elm man of Guelph; G. Elora; and H. Park; Geo, Lowe,
Fraleigh of Forest.

The senfor and grand championship in bulls went to Larkis on Matador of Larkin Farm.
The Jr, male championstid went to Bowman on Elm Park Radiator. Larkin also had enlor and grand champion also had senlor and grand ch
femate in Erica of Glencairn.
femate in Erlca of Glencairn.
The Herefords were not so numer ous as the other beef breeds, but what were there were good representatives.
The leading exhibitor was Clifford of Oshawt, who won the champlonships and also most of the firsts.

## FARM CHATS

The Wisdom of Fools
H. Perey Blanchard, Hants Co., N.S.

WHEN Doctor A. Graham Bell at Baddeck, was testing out the basic principles upon which later were built to conform the pres ent day aeroplanes, I can remembet some of the wise men of the locality gazing up at his soaring kites, and then tapping their heads significantly, as they sententlously quoted the remark of Felix: "Much learning hath made thee mad." When the Xra was discovered, by which we really can see through a stone wall; when the wireless was invented, by which we can actually talk through space; yes, and when the familiar separator was announced, by which from thit new milk, cream comes from one spout and skim milk from another many people shook their heads and amfled fnereavlously.
The thing which to-day is an asion of the impossibic, is to-morrow an wi. complished fact. The empty ceatro of some flippant John becomes is time some inventor's fortune. It may be that no one will ever graft an esg plant, and milk weed on to a rabury root, and produce a custard ple buan; or eross a honey bee with a fire th, and so be able to work the buisy been on a night uhift: but men to-day un coining smiles into dollar bllis.

Some young writer in the O. A. C Review, as a btt of a foke, a a su machine ave waing it on the poltio bugs. Now it'seems to me that yount man has suggested a good thing, that is, if the ites is worked out in a nent ous manner. Of course the poisal gas as used at the froat paitial basie thought; but it is to prodicos gas that will be efrective on lam and fungi, and yet not polson at user. We know that certaln spat have a selective eriect; for instuact bluestone is and to kill wild musary and not tajure other piants. Then is the poneltility of certain smater or gases reasonably innocuoss to mu and the larger antmals, and yot that
to Insects and fur chlorine gas is its result of which ground. Such a ively polsonous, just as water in fs gatd that b will kill files in a the odor is only It may be that su Tline of some pung hsps combined w then with some ot necessary welght. when yout will sec most calm day, e ized can along th a five acre pat emiltting as he go moke hugging clo It floats across other man on the f tmapeaok sprayer, is it arrives, and tog of cold wat hought to an orch fest spray must re o innocuous disuet and spear in the andry: surely this e tranemitted into songuest of the pote and all our orchard

Toronto Want $\square \mathrm{HE}$ directors of tional Eixhiblt that the Intern and Dairy Show, fe stock associations
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mises. At the direc mises. At the direc
Farmers' Day, Mr. Farmers' Day, Mr.
neunced that the dI nounced that the dI
eral conferences, ha eral conferences, ha
titude In the follow
"That the Canadi dition approves of ti a winter fafr and support; that it agre of a winter fair, esp live stock, providing til two months after Erhibition, and that officers and staff to by the winter falr terms to be approvec "In other words," Russell, "the Canadla bition Is prepared tc the live stock men in at the earliest possif and successful winter Canadian National dent of the Domi Breoders' Assoclation of the Special Commi the stock breeders in of the Winter Fair, In reforred to Prestden nouncement. A new sald, has been formed matter. No eity hs Plans are now belng requirements of the and towns who wish ments for the holding De furnished with th He did not want Ham to feel that either of tl be chosen in preferen some other clty. The that can be provided
elding factor. Differ elding factor. Differ
be required than are Canadian National amphtithatre will be as a spaclous arena. suggested that additio tion should be provid adlan Nattonal Erhf stock, as he sald the are not spacious enou Hon. Geo. 8, Henr Agriculture, spoke at cheon, devoting most o cumarising what ha Whited by the Gover people of the province famers of Ontarlo ar
to insects and fungi. One feature of chlorine gas is its great weight, as a resnit of which it keeps close to the ground. Such a gas even if not actfvely polsonous, will amother a man jast as water in the lungs will. It is sald that burnt ofl of lavender will kill iles in a room. To a human, the odor is only a pleasing fragance. It may be that success will be in the line of some pungent oily fume, perbaps combined with sulphur, and then with some other zas to give the ecessary weight. Cousider the time when you will see a man on an at nost calm day, carrying a bucket sized can along the windward side of five acre patch of potatoes; emitting as he goes a dense black moke hugging closely the ground as It floats across the fields; and an other man on the further side, with a krapsack sprayer, meeting the cloud as it arrives, and killing it out with fog of cold water. Or, apply the thought to an orchard; and even the nst spray must retire as out of date anocuous disuetude. If the sword and spear in the coming days are to be made into implements of hus. handry; surely this satanic gas might be tranemitted fnto a weapon for the conquest of the potato bug, the bilght, and all our orchard enemfes.

Toronto Wants Winter Fair $T$ HE directors of the Canadian National Pirhibitton are anxious that the international Live stock and Dairy Show, for which the livestock associations have alfeady or ganized, should be held on thetr premises. At the directors' luncheon on Farmers' Day, Mr. T. A. Russell announced that the directors, Ruster sereral conferences, had deflned their at. titude in the following resolution:
"That the Canadian National Exhlbition approves of the organization of a winter fair and pledges its hearty support; that it agrees to the holding of a winter fair, especially devoted to live stock, providing it is net held until two months after the close of the Rribibition, and that it will permit its officers and staff to be made avallable by the winter fair organigation on terms to be approved of.
"In other words", explained Mr. Russell, "the Canadian National Exhlbition is prepared to cooperate with the live stock men in the organization at the earliest possible date of a large and successful winter falr."
Mr. W. A. Dryden, a director of the Canadian National Exhibition, presideat of the Dominion Shorthorn Breoders' Assoclation, and chairman of the Special Committee representing the stock breeders in the organization of the Winter Fair, in a brief address referred to President Russells souncement. A new organtantion, sald, has been formed to deal won, he matter. No city hat deal with the chasen. Nor city has as yet been chosen for the location of the fair. Plans are now being drawn up for the repuiraments of the falr, and cittes and towns who wish to offer inducements for the holding of the fatr will be furnished with the speelfications He did not want Hamilton or Toronto to feel that either of these citles would e chosen in preference to Guelph or some other city. The accomuelph or that can be provided accommodation eiding factor. provided will be the deelding factor. Different stables will be reguired than are available at the Canadian National Exhitbition; an amphitheatre will be required, as well ar a spacious arena. Mr. Dryden also sugested that additional accommodso tion should be provided to the Caiadian Nattonal Exhibltion for Canstock, as he sald the present quarters are not spacious enourh. Agricultare, Sp. Henry, Minister of Acriculture, spoke at the same luneheon, devoting most of his address to pammarising what had been accomphated by the Government and the frp . fr. Heary's conclusion was that the parmers of Ontario are a prosperous


Teach of the allied nations must be put forth to meet the organized, trained and disciplined efficiency of the Central Powers-that gigantic, ruthless force which is the result of fifty years of planning and preparation.
And every ounce of every allied nation's strength is in the hands and brains and hearts of the individuals of each nation, because they are free peoples.
Now the individuals of each nation must live as well as fight, therefore a proportion of the effort and material of each nation must be diverted from war purposes to living necessities.
So the less each individual takes from himself or herself for personal use the more effort will there be left for fighting and winning the war.
Every cent you spend represents that much effort because somebody must do something for you in order to earn that centsomebody's effort must be given to you instead of to the war.
Therefore the less you spend-the less of somebody's effort you take for your
individual use-the mare will you leave in the national surplus for individual use-the mare will you leave in the national surplus for war effort. The war can be won only by the surplus strength of the allied nations. The money each individual saves represents that surplus strength.
So the truly loyal Canadian will use less, spend less, and save more, to help
to win the war.

class and making fair returns, despite the farmer inas cost of everything that no darmer has to buy, but they are in no danger of becoming millionaires.

## Reves of Ontario Form Society

$\mathrm{A}^{\mathrm{N}}$NEW society known as The Rural Municipal Association of Ontario Labor Temple, Tirst meeting in the 5. This soclety Toronto, on September of the rural muniofpalities of Reeves who have felt the need of of Ontario assoofation to protect the Intereat of the farmer, particnlarly in matters of taxation.
It Was stated emphaticilly at the meeting that the new organization would neither oppose nor overlap the work of the United Farmers of On-
tario. They felt, however, that as the reeves of the rural municipalities were well versed in the intricate problems of taxation and represented at least 80 per cent of all the farmers, they could form an association which would add much to the good work now being carried on by the U.F.O.
It is proposed to meet the expenses of the organization by each municipality being asked to assist at a rate according to the equalized assessment of that municipality. A. committee composed of the following was: formed: President John Forgle, Reeve of Claremont; Vice-Pres J D Reeve of mond, Mtddlesex: Secty J. D. DriamR. Beaton, Whitevale. The execntive committee is composed of C executive Lincoln: J. N. Scratch, Essex: Robt H. Wilson, Victoria; F. Rosebragh,

Brant; Jas. Dickenson, Durham; C. Mallory, Prince Edward.

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## The United States Wheat Minimum

B

 price guaranteed by the goverament for the 1919 wheat crop of the United States. This act of the chlof executive of the country to the south of us is right in line with the recommendation presented to the Canadian government by our director of egricultural production, Hon. Chas. A. Dunning. Af ter thoroughly canvassing the situntion, Mr. Dunning made two recommendations, which he said would greatly assist agricultural production in 1919, the removal of the tariff on all agricultural machinery and the guaranteeing of a mintmum price for the 1919 wheat crop. Neither suggestion has been acted on by our own government, which continues to hold to the belief that exhortation alone is sufficient to increase the acreage in foodstuffs. The United States government, dealing with a similar situation, have come to the mame conclusion as Canada's own investigator so far as the setting of a minimum concerned-and has acted on its conclusion.
This action of the United States government places the farmer of that country in a much more advantageous position than the farmer enpoys here. The only guarantee we have from the government is, to take all of this year's crop at the prevaling fixed price. While such action is to be commended, and is good as far as it goes, it ooes not go far enough. The farmers of the United States, on the other hand, are now on the same basts as the manufacturers of other war supplies, so far as wheat is con-cerned,-they know in advance the price they will recelve for their product. Such assurance cannot but have a wonderfully stimulating inflisence on agricultural production at a time when the allied armies everywhere are victorlous, and, as Preetdent wileon has intimated, peace may come before the 1919 crop has fully entered 'into consumption. Now that Preatdent Wileon has led the way, we trust that our own

## government will see fit to adopt, even at this late

 date, the recommendation of Mr . Dunning.
## Income Taxation

THE Finance Department at Ottawa belleves that there are thousands of farmers in Canada who should be paying an income tax to the Federal treasury; that is, that there are a great number of farmers who are enfoying a net income of over $\$ 3,000$ a year. Accordingly income tax corms are being sent out to farmers with the request that they file a statement of their financial transactions of the past year.
This action of the Finance Department will necessitate more careful farm accounting than has been the rule in the past. Most farmers can eatimate fairly closely their cash sales and expenditures. A subtraction of one total from the other, however does not give the nèt fncome in the business sense of the term. A part of the expenditures, it may be, are more properly chargeable to capital account. A new binder or an addition to the barn, for instance, constitutes an expenditure, the use of which extends ver a number of years. It is not business to charge the whole outlay againet the expenses of any one year. On the other hand, there are items that should be charged against operating expenees, that are seldom considered. Of these the greateat is depreclation in value of bulldings, machinery and live stock. It has been the experience of many tarmers, that, after saving a fow hundred dollare a year for a period of years, they dlacover that the barn needs reblingling, the foundations are in need of repairs, or perhaps, some building on the farm has to be replaced entirely and what has been reckoned as the proflis of severat years is awallowed uy in mafntenance charges. The time will' come, too, when the buildings have to be replaced in their entirety and the same is true of machinery and certain classes of Hve stock. To sateguard this capital investment an annual charge for depreciation is necessary. This charge for depreciation provides a fund for repairs and replacements. In fairness to himself the farmer must make ample provtsion for depreclation in filling out his income queationaire.
Farm and Dairy would auggest that this questionaire sent out by the government, be made a subject for discusston at locat club meertngs where the common sense of all will solve the problems of many. In any case, be the questionatres filled out ever so conscientiously, we belleve that the Finance Department is going to be disappointed by the revenues received from an tncome tax on farmers Farmers who enjoy a net income of $\$ 3,000$ a year are few and far between.

## Canada's First Farmer

AT Quebec a few days ago, a statute was unvelled dedicated to the memory of Louls Hebert, the first farming settler of Canada and to his wife, Marle Rollet, who, while being the first woman on the soll, was at the same time the country's first teacher. The atatue stands at the rear of the CH . Hall. At tis dedication, Sir Lomer Gouin, Prime Minister of Quebec; the Hon. Josuph Caron, provincial Minister of Agriculture; Mr. J. H. Grisiale, Deputy Minister of Agriculture for Canada, and other prominent men were among the speakers. Thousands attended the speclal ceremonles dealgned to do honor to Louls Hebert and in the evening a feast was held on the Exhlbition Grounds in honor of Hebert's wffe, the first teacher of the land.

This is one of the first occasions in our history in which the real makers of Canada have been honored in such a striking manner. Almost every elty has its statuary in honor of our leading politicians, soldiers, and governors, whom the people have been pleased to honor, at one time and another. But great as were their services, these men are but secondary in importance to the men who cleared bway the forests and replaoed them with fertile farms. They are the men who lald the real foundethons of Casedian nationhood; we might have gotten along without oar polttclams, but never without our tarmers. In doing honor to Louis Hebert, the Province of Queteec has honored the proteanion of which he was the ploneer in this country.

Yearly Tests--Another Aspect N renewing his subservption to Farm and Datry, a New Zealsnd reeder, Mr. C. C. Buckland, writees Holstein-Frieslan accomplishmenta, in New Zes land and inetdentally advances a new aspect of discussion as to the relative merits of long short-term teet work. Mr. Buckiand says in par

In the discussions that frequently are carried on in your papers as to the reapective merits of the short and long periods of testing, there is one point on which sufficlent stress is not laid. I reter to the value of the records as affecting outside markets. After the war, and more and more as time goe there will be a greater export trade in dairy from all countries where the herds have reached a high state of development. Semi-official yearly ing will be in vogue in all countries where dairying is an important branch of farming, but the chances are that short period testing will not be undertak oricially anywhere but on the North American tinent. Consequently the latter tests will carr little weight with outside buyers who come to continent in order to buy, and also buyers will not be attracted there while so many of the best cow atcracted there their long distance capabilties. he Frieslans full fustice, and to advertise their caull rine the conads should concentrute throughout the worla, Canada should cowse should be the long period test, and her best cows should be given a
ducers."

Viewing the question wholly from a domartic atandpoint, Farm and Dairy belleves that HolstelisFriestan breeders are making a mistake in giving the preference to short term records. In the long ruin the American demand will be based on the test whleh most accurately determines the commercia ralue of the cow. The foreign market is already ruled by the yearly teat. and, as Mr. Buckland truly be in greateat demand for the export trade wil be the strains whose merit has been proven in tests of 12 months and not for periods of seven to thirty days. Holsteln-Friesian brueden can well afford to give this aspect of the case thetr careful conelderation.

## Continue to Conserve

THE Canada Food Bogrd makes a much needel announcement regarding the present food sito ation and the need of continued conservation. The report saye in part:-
"Recent announcements relative to the easing of our Allies' food situation have been interpreted in some quarters as indicating that special production and conservation efforts are no longer neccessry, This interpretation is not justified and is exceedings dangerous. Fortunately, this year's grain crop in the United States is unusually large and is expected to allow a surplus over prosent reduced consumption which will be sufficient, with the amount which Carada can spare, to meet at least the larger part of tho Allies' import requirements from this continent. 1 should be pointed out, however, that these amounts cannot be spared unless rigorous economies in the use of wheat are continued.
will be much less than was hoped, and conservation we tan double. , alles have been expetio the amou
from us."

Even when all the present needs of our allie acrose the ocean have been supplied, the people od America still have a blg job athead of them-bo boilding up of a reserve. In normal times the worll does not feel safe without a reserve of many millibe bushels of grain food to carry over against a por slble crop shortage in the succeeding year at tho begtnning of this harvest, we had no such reeern in the world. We need it more now then at any timo since the beginning of the war. Amertea had almok a record crop this year. We can hardly bope for ss great a crop next year. United States agriculturs is now suffering from a rapotition of what him a ready happened in Canada. Big wages in munithoa plants and the military dratt together, are dephet ing the farms of linbor. It is poesible that the crop screage of America will have to be reduced fic cos aequence. Continued conservation alone will prortha the neceseary reserves againat the possiblility of crop shortage in 1919.

In every art there are many teachers who protem to show the nearest way to excelience, and mas expedients have been invented by which the toll stedy might be saved; but let no one be seduedi ldieness by spurious promies.
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## Letters to the Editor

## A "Mr. Farmer" Replies

EDITOR, Farm and Dairy: We cannot afford to reply to Mr. S. R.,
Parsons" appeal to "Mr. Farmer." in your issue of July 25th, 1918, "at our expense," but we belfeve you "to be falr," hence that you will give us space to present our views on the subjects. We think he bases his the on five prinelpal untruths, viz.
1st. There was an agitation for re ciprocty bople decided against it
2nd. In no other way can the amount produced by the tariff be ralsed so easily and fairly as by the present nethods.
3rd. Manufacturers contd not possibly exist in this country without the small measure of protection afforded them by the tariff. The two stand or fall together.
th. Notwithatanding the enormous population of the United States and the groat home markets that are open to them, they have found it necessary, in their own interests, to retain a large measure of protection by means of the tariff.
5th. Hon. Chas. A. Dunning
Is quite too good a business man not Is quite too good a business man not
to see, etc., though smbtle untruth, tossibly unconsclously, runs through possibly unconscionsly, runs through
his whole article. To reply to them his whole
seriatim.
seriatim.
1st. The
1st. The "agitation for rectprocity" in 1911 was not combatted on its merits, and "the people decided" agalnst "annexation," not reciprocity. zad. An amount is ralsed for local purposes equal to that by the tariff through a just assessment of property, and a rate levied for national purposes would "ralse" enough without added expense, and the costs of Customs and internal revenue collections ALL saved. Modern government should subatitute its protection to life should subatitute its protection to life
and property for that of individual and property for that of individual
elfort. Each life and dollar should effort. Each life and dollar should
bear alike its equal share of its cost, and should have an equal voice as its fellow in its affairs. By deceit tariff advocates get elfish and simple ones try to dodge their share. I they gave a true and understandable. Ktemized account of production, outge and tm . come, suspicion would be baseless. Bat the following case showe one of our reasons to doubt Mr. Parsons' as sertion of "moderate" profts for his pets. It is true, to my personal knowledge, being told me by a partielpant: Mr. Geo. H. Hunter formed a "millIng company" at Wellington, Kan., holding over half of its stock, while a Mr . Bookwalter, of Indiana, whose

nephew became nephew became head miller, held about one-third. They built a flour mill, and operated it at a good profit lor some time. Finally Mr. Hunter voted himself a $\$ 50,000$ salary as president, and members of his household similar ones for the minor-offces, hired a new head miller, and declared no dividends available for so long that he "troze out" outsiders, and got their stock at his own price. Afterwards he became president of the "United States clty. Association" and mayor of his | city. |
| :---: |
| 3 rd |

3rd. Some "manufacturers" might
not be able to "exist" not be able to "exist" without proteclog, others would. Good lumber is belag issed around here to "curb" wells, because a tarif makes cement too high-priced to pay to use it. Is its Canadian cost of production so high the longer freight haul, on so heavy a product, could not be profitably pald? it so, it would be as well to "protect" orange raising as it. The eame applies to the making of flour, lumber, briek and many other things. American tra of tree trade, and country had an ratoo of therease in manufactaring plants that country ever had was dur
ing it. British capitalists, no doubt thinking their influence would maintain it, and knowing the raw material, hat the wates, etc., were there, ant year was double as's owners food for produce in touch with the market Mines, mills, tannerles, etc., sprange. like magic. They would do the same by Canada if fully assured. It is sill to think we can supply forelgn eselit by muleting home consumers of except factures. Take the bonus from manuour broad domain will be from it and Most forelgn nations will developed. Most foreign nations will soon supply themselves. Of course, many expect ment-World." with no tariffs between-ment-World," with no tariffs between Its part, and the use of the pit available to all, but that is future.
4th. Did the United States have its enormous population" and "great home markets" at the age of Canada? It was at that age that free trade built it up so fast. But a selish, Interested few sought advantages over the many by a tariff wall, and the others, preoccupled with the gigantic projects so free to capable ones, resisted but little. Because of its fertile soil and vast resources, freely ffered to all people, tariff wall, putpered in apite of that at being its "scapegoat" at being its "scapegoat."
One cannot know "what might have been," but we firmly belleve the U. S. A. would have become greater, more useful, and its people happier and more contented without its tarif protected class, with its serfs who perpetuate it. It mulcts and enslaves its kin to get ability to enslave us. I fought it while a United States citizen, and hoped to escapp its clutches in Canada. Alas? ? ? That country only "needs" protection that its "Inand mother incladed. World," ourself and mother included. To follow its Shall we have is to dishonor and wound her. Shall we have such an "Infant" rule us?
5th. We find that whole locals of Grain Growers' Assoclations do not yet know of the iniquitous amendments to the G. G. G. Co.'I charter secured in the 1914-1915 Parliament at Ottaws, by which that company was dellvered to "capitalism," and its heritage of "one man one vote only" in its affairs sacrificed. Its "Guide" (?) (Bave the name) made a short news-note mention of it, but not an editorial comment, in its issue of May 5 th 1915 ment, in its issue of May 5th, 1915. that pleads so earnestly on the back that pleads so earnestly on the back cover of your July 25, 1918, issue, prove such a "farmers' paper?" The part the Fonorable (?) T. A. Crerar and Chas R. Dunning had in the sald "dellvering to 'capitalism' " brands them as nong "too good a business man" to "exploit" the farmer, and discourage him in his eflorts to be free. Those "parts" make us think they love the "wages of unrighteousness," and serve a Satanic master. Our idle acres could pay our war debt under free trade absolut aly but not under tariff of any kind. Am erican firms start a so-called "branch" factory in Canada. so dodging duties, but making us pay an added price just the same. England would price Just real under free trade, empire-wide Who is the traSor?-W. B. Hull, Sask.

The sreat producing classes are not asking for advantages. We have worked under conditions that are in tolerable. All we demand is that
these obstructions be removed and that wostructions be removed and
the be given a free road in our hat we be given a free road in our
business. If it is good to take the business. If it is good to take the duty off of tractors, then why not off
of plows? Free machinery would ald of plows? Free machinery would ald milk distributors as well as milk producers and their supplies in some cases could be purchased 40 per cent. cheaper in the United States.-E. H Stonehouse, in an address at Guelph.

Hogs confined to a small shadeless feed lot, or with no better shade than the close hog pen, cannot be expected to make the most economical gaine.

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## OUR FARM HOMES <br> 

## FEOPLE who are garrulous in gossip are always , tuatin mem

## Two Pairs of Shoes

## By Joseph C. Lincoln, From The Pennsylvania Farmer,

(Continued from last week.)
Phil sald he was sorry we turned in so early the night afore. satd he'd planned to entertain us all the evening. We didn't hurrah much at thisbeing suspicious, as in said-and. changed the subject to ice-boats. That lee-boat was a bird. I cal, lated to know a boat when I sighted one, but a flat-iron on skates was
something bran new. I didn't think something bran new. I didn't think
much of it, and I could see that Jonadab dran't nelther.
But in about three shakes of a lamb's tail I was ready to take it all enough praying on the next half hour enough praying an the next halr hour
to square up for every Friday night to square up for every Friday nignt meeting rd missed sence I was a boy.
Phil got safl on to her, and we moved Phil kind of slow.
"Now, then," says he, "we'll take a Hettle faunt up the river. 'Course this Isn't like one of your Cape Cod cats, but still -
And then I dug my finger nalls into the deck and commenced: "Now I lay me.". Talk about golng! Twas "F-s-8-s-t!" "Bu-z-z-2!" was a mile from home. Bu-tting ready to climb a bank; but
get getting ready to climb a bank; but 'tore she nosed the shore we'd whirl put the helm over and wed me and Jonadab biting the planking, and Jonadab ofting dear life, and my hanging on for dear in in my mouth heart that had soes of my boots off. And Cap'n Catesby-stuart would grin, and drawl: "Course, this ain't like a Orham cat-boat, but she does fairly well-er-fairly. Now, for instance. how does this strike you?
It struck us-I don't think any got away. I expected every minute to land in the hereafter, and it got so that the prospect looked kind of inviting, if only to get somewheres Where twas warm.
wind went in at the top of my stif wind went in at the top of my stir hat and whizzed out through the legs of my thin Sunday pants the world llke the ventlating pipe all the world like the ventilating pipe
on an fice-chest. I could see why Phil was wearing the bed-clothes; what I was suffering for just then was a feather mattress on each stde of me. 'Well, me and Jonadab was "ft" for quite a spell. Phll had all the fun. and I guess he enjoyed it. If he'd stopped right the7, when the fishing was good, I cal'late he'd been fetched port with a full hold; but no, he had to rub it in, so to speak, and that's where he slopped over. You know how 'tis when you're eating mince- $\mathrm{p}^{\text {te }}$ - it 's the "fine more slice" that fetches the nightmare. Phil stopped to get that nightma
slice.
He kept whlazing up and down that river till Jonadab and me kind of got over our sariousness. We could manage to get along without spreading out like porous plasters, and could set up for a minute or so on a stretch. And twa'n't necessary for us to hold a special religious service every time the flat-Iron come about. Altogether, we was in that condition where the
doctor might have held out some hopes.
And, in spite of the cold, we was noticing how Phil was sailing that three-cornered sneak-box-noticing and criticizing; at least, I was, and Cap'n Jonadab, belng, as I've sald, the best skipper of small craft from Provincetown to Cohasset Narrows, must have had some Ideas on the subject. Your old chum, Catesby-Stuart, though he was mast-high so fur's salling was concerned, anybody could see that, but he had something to larn. He wasn't beginning to get out all there was in that lee-boat. And just then along comes another feller in the same kind of hooker and gives us a hall. There was two other chaps on the boat with him.
"Hello, Phil!" he yells, roundifts his flat-iron into the wind abreast of purs and bobbing his night-cap. "I boped you might be out. Are you same for a race ${ }^{\prime \prime}$
"Archle,"
nswers solemn as setting hen. "permit me oo introduce Wixon and Admiral Barzilla WIngate. of Orham, on the Cape

I wasn't expecting to fly an admiral's pennant quite so quick, but managed to sha, out through my teeth-they was chattering like a box of dice-that I was glad to know the feller. Jonadab, he rattled out something similar.
"The Cap'n and the Admiral," says Phil, "having salled the raging main for lo! these many years, are now favoring me with their advice concerning the navigation of Ice-boats. Archle, if you're willing to enter against such a 'ardicap of brains and barnacles. III race you on a beat up to the polnt yonder, then on the ten-
mile run afore the wind to the buoy opposite the club, and back to the cove by Dillaway's. And we if meke it a case of wine. Is it a go t
Archie, he laughed and said it was, and, all at once, the race was on
Now, Phil had lied when he said we was "favoring" him with advice, cause we hadn't said a word; but that beat up to the point wa'n't half over afore Jonajab and me was dying to tell him a few things. He handled that boat like a lobster. Archie gained that boat like a lobster. Archie gained on every tack and come a full minute afore us.
And on that fun afore the wind And worse than ever. The way Phil see-sawed that plece of ple back and forth over the river was a $\sin$ and shame. He could have slacked off his mainsail and headed dead for the buoy, but no, he jiggled around like an old woman crossing the road ahead of a funeral.
Cap'n Jonadab was on edge. RacIng was where he lived, as you might say, and he fidgeted like he was setting on a pin-cushion. By and by he snaps out:
"Keep her off! Keep her off afore the wind! Can't you see whers you're going ?"
Phfl looked at him as if he was a graven image, and all the answer he made was: "Be calm, Barnacles, be calm!"
But pretty soon I couldn't stand it no longer, and I busts out with: "Keep her off, Mr. What's-your-name! For the Lord's sake, keep her off! He'll the Lord's sake, keep her
beat the Ilfe out of you!"
And aff the good that done was for me to get a start that was colder than me to get a start that was co possible. the wind, Jonadab got fidgetyer every But Jonadal got figgetyer every minute, and when we come out into the broadest part of the river, within
a Hittle ways of the buoys, he couldn't a little ways of the
stand it no longer
"You're spllifing half the wind!" he yells. "Pint her for the buoy or else you'tl be Heked to death! Jibe her so's she gits It full. Jibe her, you lubber! Don't you know how? Here! let me show you!

And the next thing I knew he fetched a hop Itke a frog, shoved Phll out of the way, grabbed the tiller, and jammed it over
She Jibed-oh, yes, she jibed! If any body says she didn't you send 'em to me. I give you my word that that fiatairon give you twice-once for practice, I jedge, and then for buslness. She commenced by twisting and squirming Hke an eel. I fest had sense enouz to clamp my mittens on to the little brass rail.
1 got hold when she fibed the second time. She stood up on two legs,
the booin come over with a siat the pretty nigh took the mast with it, an the whole shebang* whilled around a if it had forget something. I have foggy kind of remembrance of lock Ing my mitten clamps fast onto tha rail while the rest of me streatue out in the air like a burgee, thing I knew we was scooting bac towards Dillaway's, with the sal catching every ounce that was blow ing. Jonadab was braced across th tiller, and there behind us, Honorable Phllip Catesby-Stuart, fly on his back, with his blanket leg looking Hke a pair of compasses, an skimming in whirligigs over the slid tce towards Albany. He hadn't ba nothing to hold on to, you understand Well, if I hadn't seen It, I wouldn have b'lie- a that a human bels could spin so long or travel so fin on his back. His legs made a kind smoky circle in the air over him, in he'd got such a start I thought he never stop a-going
place whera some snow had melted the sun and there was a pond, as ye might say, on the ice, and h through that, heaving spray like oni of them circular lawn sprinklers th summer folks have. He'd have beel as pretty as a fountain, if wed time to stop and look at him.
"For the land sakes, heave yelled, soon's I cculd get my
"You've spille : the skipper

You've spille he skipper"
"Skipper be durned!" how
dab, squeesing the tiller and keep dab, squeesing the tiller and keeply on the course, we'li come back teu
him by and by. It's our buslness him by and by
win this race."
And, by ; nger! we did win it. The way Jonadab coaxed that on runners over the ice -yes, sir, pretty! He nipped b close enough to the wind'ard, and took advantage of every slag chance. He always could sail; III m that for h lm . We walked up on Arch like he'd set down to rest, and pasel him afore he was within a half mifl of home. We run up abreast of Dill way's, putting on all the fancy frlm of a liner coming into port, and the was Ebenezer and a whole crowd wedding company down by the lat ing.
".Go
"Gosh!" says Jonadab, tugglog If whiskers, "twas Cape Cod aguin New York that time, and you canl beat the Cape when it comes to es ting over water, not even if
water's froze. Hey, Barzilla?"
Ebenez came hopping over
Ebenez came hopping over
ice towards us. He looked some ice tow
prised.

Where's Phil?" he says.
Now, I'd clean forgot Pbil and (Concluded on page 16.)


A Little Bit of California Built Into an Ontarlo Landscape.
Thin dellghtful little bungatow is of the true Callfornla type. Off hand one might say that the photo was secured is lat Angeles of the suburbs of Sail Franclaco, Instead it was snapped by an editor of ferm ana
 thus doing away with the tiresome elimping of gtairs, Whether the bungalow will ever become copmon or not,
ever, is doubtial. In cost of construction and economy of heating the two atory houne still has the advaitagh.

## The Upv

Took God By Geor

WIEN I first to deal with
taking Him set out fifty-one ye ing on Him for m travelling expense need, 1 rested on $t$ 1 found in the 6th a passage, for your eat, or what ye 8 for your body, wha body than raiment of the air: for the do they reap, nor yet your Heaven they? Which of yo can add one cubit And why take ye t! Consider the lilies they grow; they t they spin. And yet
even Solomon in al even solomon like It God so clothe th Which to-day is, an Into the oven, shall clothe you, O ye of illy. Put a flower and you will say it no other than the 1 fore, take no thoy shall we eat? or wh (For after all these tiles seek): for you knoweth that ye ha of God and His righ these things shall Take, therefore, n Take, therefore, n
morrow: for the $n$ morrow: for the thin
thought for the cient unto the day cient unto the day and practised it. I Word." A strange England, 1 knew se might have used tt means of remuneri
but I had consecrat but I had consecrat for the Lord. I put ed according to His nothing-nothing. trials, my difficultie purse, but my rec gated tens of thou while the work has g one years. Then w years, I have had great trials and per will be always d trials. But God has
them and delivered them and delivered Now, this is not, a because I am a mal power or endowed erseverance-these cons. It is because ood; because I hav
He has cared for the He has cared for the
mider His direction, nder his direction, and mistresses, and of which I have told difleukies in such have been gigantic, hey that put their rears ago a beloved trica came to see me 0 find me ant old ma repit, bowed down wondered I did no oung under such a tarrying?"
"My dear brother, ways rolled the bu
The burden com

# The Upward Look 

## Took God at His Word

## By George Muller

Wto dend frst began allowing God to deal with me, relying on Him, set out fifty-one years ago simply rely. ing on Him for myself, family, taxes, travelling expenses and every other need, 1 rested on the simple promises. I found in the 6th ehapter of Matthew a passage, "I say unto you, take no thought for your life, what ye shall eat, or what ye shall drink; nor yet for your body, what ye shall put on. Is not the life more than meat, and the body than raiment? Behold the fowls of the alr: for they sow not, neither do they reap, nor gather into barns; yet your Heavenly Father feedeth them. Are ye not much better than they? Which of you by taking thought can add one cubit unto his stature? And why take ye thought for ralment? Consider the lilies of the field, how they grow; they toll not, neither do they spin. And yet I say unto you that even Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like one of these. Therefore, if Ood so clothe the grass of the fleld, If Cod so clothe the grass of the fleld,
which to-day is, and to-morrow is cast Which the oven, shall He not much more clothe you, O ye of little falth." No man could by care and forethought array a lily. Pist a fiower under a microscope and you will say it has been attired by no other than the living God. "Therefore, take no thought, saying, What shall we eat? or what shall we drtnk? or wherewithal shall we be clothed? (For after all these things do the Gentiles seek): for your Heavenly Father knoweth that ye have need of all these things. But seek ye first the kingdom of God and His righteousness; and all thege things shall be added unto you. Take, therefore, no thought for the morrow: for the morrow shall take
thought for the things of itself. Suffclent unto the day is the evil thereof." I belleved the Word. I rested on It and practised It. I "took God at His Word." A stranger, a forelgner In
England, I knew seven languages and might have used them perhaps as s means of remunerative employment, but I had consecrated myself to labor for the Lord. I put my rellance in the God who has promised, and He has act. ed according to His Word. I've lacked nothing-nothing. I have had my trials, my difficulties, and my empty purse, but my recelpts have aggregated tens of thousands of dollars, Thile the work has gone on these fifty. one years. Then with regard to my
pastoral worls for the past fifty-one pastoral work for the past fifty-one
years, I have had great difficulties, years, I have had great difficulties,
great trials and perplexities. There will be always difficulties, always trlals. But God has sustained me under them and delivered me out of them, and the work has gone on.
Now, this is not, as some have sald, becante 1 am a man of great mental power or endowed with energy and perseverance-these are not the reaons. It is because I have conflded in He has cared for the institution which. under His direction, has one hundred and seventaen schools with masters and mistresses, and other departments of which I have told you before. The diffeulties in such an undertaking have been gigantle, but I read that hey that put their trust in the Lord hall not be ashamed. Nearly twenty years ago a beloved brother from Am. crica came to see me, and he expected $t 0$ find me an old man helpless and decreptt, bowed down with burdens, and he wondered I did not look old. "How s this"" he sald, "that you keep so
young under such a load as you are
carrying?" carrylag?"
"My
"My dear brother," I sald, "I have Woys rolled the burden on the Lord. The burden one-hundredth part of The burden comes to me, and I
the burden. And now, in my seventy. sixth year I have physical atrength and mental vigor for work as great as when I was a young man in the university, studying and preparing Latin orations. I am just as vigorous as at that time.
How comes this? Because in the last half century of labor I've been able, with the simplicity of a little child, to rely upon God. I have had my triais, but I have laid hold on God, and so it has come that I have been sustained. It is not only permission, but positive command that He gives us to cast the burden upon Him. Oh, let us do it, my beloved brothers and sisters in Christ. "Cast thy burden upon the Lord and He shaff sustain thee." Day by day I do it. This morning again sixty matters in connection with the church, of wilich I am a pas tor, I brought before the Lord, and thus It is day by day, end year by year; ten years, twenty years, thirty years, forty years. And now, thirty years, forty years. And now, my beloved brothers and sisters, come with your burdens, the burdens of your business, your profession, your trials and difficulties, and you will find help. Many persons suppose it is only about money that I trust the Iord in prayer. I do bring this money question before the Lord, but it is only one out of many things I speak to God about and I find He helps, Often I have per plexity in finding persons of abilit and fitness for the various of ability I have to have suppliod posts that weeks and months pasi, Sometimes day, day by day, I bring and day by day, day by day, I bring the matter betore the Lord, and Invariably He of persons- is so about the conversion of persons-prayer, sooner or later, is turned into praise. After a while God helps. It is so about the needs of on work in sending our tracts and books, and missionary efforts, After a while God helps. We're never left, we're never confounded.
Do not, however, expect to attain full faith at once. All such things as jumping into full exercise of faith in such things I discountenance. I do not believe in It, I do not believe in it, I do NOT believe in ft , and I wish you to plainly understand I do not belleve in it. All such things go on in a natural way. The little I did obtain I did not obtain all at once. All this I say particularly, because letters come to me full of questions from those who seek to have their faith strengthened. Be. gin over again, staying your soul on the Word of God, and you will find an increase of your faith as you exercise
One thing more. Some say, "Oh, I shall never have the gift of faith Mr Muller has got. He has the gift of
gift faith." This is the greatest mistakeit is a great error-there is not a per it a great error-there is not a par-
ticle of truth in It. My faith is just ticle of truth in It. My faith is just che same kind of falth that all of God's that Simon Peter It is the same kind that Simon Peter had, and all Christians may obtain the like faith. My faith is their faith, though there may be more of it because my faith has been a little more developed by exercise than theirs; but their falth is pre. cisely the fatth I exerclse, only, with regard to the degree, mine may bemore strongly exercised.

What little faith I have is the grace of faith, not the gift. But he who has the grace of feith always has it accompanied by love, rendered "charity." The gift of faith is able to command and may even command the arace of faith has to do with the written Word of the Lord
Now, my beloved brothers and sisers, begin in a little way. At first I was able to trust the Lord for ten dollars, then for a hundred dollars, then for a thousand dollars, then for a hundred thousand dollars, and now, with the greatest ease, I could trust Him for millions of dollars if there was oceasion. But, first, I should quietly, carefully, dellberately examine and see whether what I was trusting for was something in accordance with

I found it was the written Word. If Ifound it was, the amount of the difficulties would be no hindrance to my trust. Fifty-one years, and God has never failed me! Trust Him for your selves and find how true to His Word $\mathrm{He} \mathrm{is}$.
May God's richest, choicest blessings rest upon you now, and upon all who do now feel encouraged to put their whole trust in Christ hereafter. Then will peace, sunshine and happiness begin with the beginning of the ness begin with the beginning of the
exercise of the grace of faith, which Is exercise of the grace of faith, which is
always found united with love. always found united with love.

## HOME CLUB

One Way to Save Sugar

ASURVEY of the tood situation recenty made by the Interna.
tional Sugar Con Clonal Sugar Commission, in the full light of revised and verified information as to the balance of the crop on hand and the Allies' requirements, shows the necessity for strict conservatton of sugar on this continent untll the new crop becomes available at the beginning of next

While it is necessary to conserve sugar, it is also necessary to can all the fruit possible. How is this to be done? Our women folks will recall that a few months ago we published some information concerning experlsome information concerning experlmeats which had been conducted at the Technical School, Toronto, when fully by was made quite successfully by substituting glucose for sugar. The Canada Food Board is now urging voluntary reduction of household consumption of sugar and the use of substitutes to the greatest pos. sible extent. Glucose and white corn syrup are suggested as the most cora factory and least expensive sugar sub stitutes available, practical erperi ments having shown that they experi employed in the making of jam and jelly, also for canning purposes.
Corn syrup and glucose are practically the same product, although the ordinary corn syrup sold in the stores has a golden tinge, which is due to small quantities of cane sugar, ing been or some coloring matter havglucose added. White corn syrup is percene with the addition of a small percentage of granulated cane sugar It has been suggested that the cheapest way to buy glucose is in five-pound packages, and to make a syrup with this by adding ten pounds of sugar and three quarts of water. After tollIng this mixture for a few minutes. it is ready for canning purposes. corn syrup, with which many people are famlliar for table use, may be used for canning, but as it has a distinctive flavor, it is not so satisfactory as white corn syrup or glncose. The table given herewith indicates the Tusitities that should be used in making syrup for home canning


In making jam, not more than one part of white corn syrup should be added to two of sugar. The Jam should be boiled until the right consistency is reached. A good test for this is to dip

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knife into the bolling jam and then see whether the liquid will eling to the blade in a drop.

Farm Life-the Ideal Life

IAM much interested in the discus. sions of the Home Club, and espe-
cially the opinion of several of our members in regard to girls remaining on the farm. I recall ye olden days when I was a little girl and often vislted at grandmother's. There were such a tot of folly aunts and so many folly girls at the neighbors and sucli joily ary they had together! There happy umen they to the work that were so letaure to follow thefr own they had desires and a chace to earn pocke money by helping out a neighbor with her work. My idea wace and the rirls had a good time. Now, there the girls had a gough to go sound of are not giris enough to go around, the fewest possible are kepi at oays to do the work. And in there day in spite of every labor saving co trivance, there is too much work.
I love the farm, and its work. There is a great variety of it, always more to do than I can get done; but somehow I would not like to exchange my position as farm housekeeper and general maid of all work, without a salary, for any position in office or store with a salary that has to be stretched to its utmost in order to cover all needs. My only kick against my position is this, that I have to work hard to feed and care for a lot

## FARM AND DAIRY

Two Pair of Shoes
(Continued from page 14.) ress Jonadab had, by the way be colored up.
"Philt" says he, "Phil? Ob. yes! We left him up the road a plece. e we'd better go after him now But old Dillaway had something say.
"Cap'n," he says, looking around to make sure none of the comp'ny wa follering him out to the ice-boat: "Tv wanted to speak to you afore, but haven't had the chance. You mustn b'lieve too much of what Mr. Stuart says, nor you must do just what he suggests. he says, "he's a dreadful practical joker."
"Yes," says Jonadab, beginning to look sick. I didn't say nothing. but guess I looked the same way
"Yes," sald Ebenezer, kind easy like: "Now, in that mater Mrs Granby. 1 s'pose Phil pht you a to asting her about her son's laundry Yes? Well, I thought so, You weor fact is, her boy is a broker down Wall street, and ha's been caugh making some of what they call 'wa aking some of whe agalnst the rule ther of the Exchange to do that, and thy papers have been fillaw oy, "how. The can sue." says Dillaway, "how the aunary quest ont lord! it must ham old lady up. But, Lord. reen funny," and he commences grin.
I looked at Jonadab, and he lookel at me. I thought of Marm (Eranby, and her being "dying to know us," and I thought of the Mes about the "hol of change," and all the rest, "and give you my woral I didnt grin, not enough to show my wisdom teeth anf how. A crack in the ice an inch wish would have held me, with room to spare; I know that
"Hum!" grunts Jonadab, kind a dry and bitter, as if he d been taking having a good time and making dun fools ont of us.
"Well," says Ebenezer, "not exacts that, p'raps, but --"
that, praps, blong comes bls crowd in the other fce-bat his crowd in the other "ce-boal
"Hi!" he yells. "Who salled
H!! he yelis. "Who salled this boat of yours? He knew his busipet all right. I never saw anyth
Phil-why, where is Phil?"
Phil-why, where is "Phil got out whe
I answered him. "Phil 1 answered him.
we jlbed." 1. says.
we jlbed," 1. says.
"Was that Phil?" he holles, w then the three of 'em just roared "Oh, by Jove, you know!" sun Archie, "that's the funniest thang ever saw. And on Phil, too! hifl never hear the last of it at the clathey, boys?" And then t. lered and laughed again.
When they'd gone, Jonadab tun ad to Ebenezer, and he says: "Thit taking us out on this boat was B other case of having fun with in country men. Hey ?"
"I guess so," says Dilaway. b'lieve he told one of the guasto thit he was going
this morning.
I looked away up the river whern little black speck was Just getting y shore. And 1 thought of how chity the wind was out there, and how bil Ice-water must have felt, and whil long ways 'twas from home. and to I smiled, slow and wide; there mis barge load of joy in every half ladt that-smile.
"It's a cold day when Phll lowe chance for a Joke," says Ebenenet. "Tain't exactly what you'd ai summery fust now," I says. And n hauled down sail, run the fcebout to the whart, and went up to our rio to pack our extension cases tor in next train.
next train.
You see," says Jonadab, putiluy his other shirt, "It's easy enout get the best lying, bat when it commy sales and lying, bat when it comm! boats that's a different palr of sass
"I guess Phil'll agree with m" says.
(The End.)

## To D

## Farm and $\mathbf{n}$

 our Women Foi the most moderbe earefut to mt be earefur to atn
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| :---: |



T His warm weather which has been 1 With us of late, has called out ail the osseas, providing they are not whitogether
oo pld faibioned. The oo pld faliloned. The aummer netogether
ho fast two or three years has seemen he last two or three years has neasen
very short and in the apring and early very short and in the apring and early Mike some romarks to the effect that sere is little ownse in seting effect that
lothes as wo cannot wrear them onner othe as we cannet wear them enough spresent. The mothern empecially thay pt to got a me mothern empecially of are
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white shoen will Iamt mey d thus are not extravagant buy seasons ys to make ourselvea is attractiv. it warance asis posalble, even in these very Authorities tell us that the colors ahe discreet. Brown in all shades is food. sen is used, tinged with Eray. Goed. $s$ of blue and miate are alyo shown.
$y$ and gray will also recelve promili. to a domand this coming there will be all-black dreen, although it may be her diftioult to secure good tyas and 3. velveleent in a dresa or auil. Veland rourh fanished materials are re. H-25M - Lady's Costume - Blousea Glar and the otyle here andsh ara very aetive. The trimming of tucks and to is particulandy suilted to The akirt F. With the long overakirt a meparate (aldes and filted into a yokte. Buttons coptume for trimming the evitirt
or twe pstterns, 10 Fis to if theles beas mone in alse and
the skirt from 22 to 34 inches waist meas3 303-Girts Dress-who would want mere dainty little dress pattern than this lat trimmed with fline lince for mater dreas, or the style miftit also be carried out in colored material. Five sizes: 4,6 $3635-J$ flowered goods would be of the daints sdapted to such a style as particulariy shown for the young girl of school age Thyle features of thats trock two importan 12. 14 and 16 years. Frock. Three sizes plicity-Ltady's Dreese-This drass is simplicity itself. The sidirt is perfectly plain at the waist. The does tuck and fulneas collar effect coming down to the waighaw Cuffa are made of material to match col. lar. Six sizes: 34 to 44 inches bust meas.
ure.
${ }^{2556}$ - Lady's House Dress - For a should working or house dress this style side faatening of blouse are two of the outstanding features. Seven sizes: 44 to 1644 Child measure. our busy mothers will bo doubt many a pattern o chlldren's rompers to have this one. They are easily slipped on and offlendid for made of dark material are Well as on many other accay outat, as sizes: 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 years
2062 -Jady's Walat-Long,
lars are boing whown again this fow colthe model shown herewith should make up nicely from silk material. six sizes:
if to 44 inches bust measurs. $2338-G \mid r l^{\prime} s$ Dreas-Smockin with kreat favor throughout the summer seanon and adds a neat touch to a dress Which might otherwise look rather severe. Four sizes: 2, 4, 6 and 8 years. effective. well be called Apron-This model might well be called a dress rathor than an working would mako a very comfortable Working dress as it is loose and yet neal fium, large and extra large: small, me-

Organized Farmers Making Great Headway
Great Increase in Company's Sales-Live Stock Shipping to be Extended-A Grocery Business Purchased-Possible Big Developments in Cheese Industry
Ty Hat was possibly the most satisW factory and encouraging meeting of the directors of the United Farmers Cooperative Company, Limited, that has been held since the company was organized some four years ago, took place on Tuesday of last week in Toronto. The large amount of stock that has been sold since the annual meeting of the company last December has made it possible for the directors to underposke new lizes of work and to extend their business operations in other ways, and all with most satisfactory wasm, and The officers of the company also are gaining in experience, with also are gaining in experience, now reached in much less time than was the case when the company was was the case when that time those in first organized. At inat therlence and charge felt their imexpert decisions hesitated such as
quickly.
During the past few months the directors have engaged a new manager in the person of Mr. L. M. Powell, who misumed assumed his new duties on Powell has homesteaded August. Mr. Pown where he was a In Western Canada, Where he was a member of the Grain Growers Assoelation in Saskatchewan. During the past three years he has been the manager of the Kent Farmers' Produce Company, one of the most successfal farmers' organizations in Eastern
elevators at Blenheim and Ridgetown and a grigt mill in Ridgetown. Mr. Powell, although new at the work, is taking hold systematically, and promises to be of great assistance to the directors.
The financlal statements presented the meeting showed a proft up to the end of July of practically $\$ 3,000$, in addition to which almost $\$ 900$ of accounts carried over from last year accounts carred of this year's prohad been pald out of thenses defrayed, ats and other expensoss proft on Which reatly made the company nearly the operations of the companyths of $\$ 5,000$, with three good the company business sum of the year.
increased Capital.
reported Secretary J. J. Morrison reported total atock sales of 716, s. to which $\$ 3,675$ of sew making a total lotted at the meeting, making a total of $\$ 80,360$ worth of stock that has been sold, of which $\$ 38,433 \mathrm{has}$ been paid into the company. In addition to this, some thousands of dollars of stock applications have been handed to local secretaries, who have not yet reported them to the central. In all, possibly $\$ 90,000$ worth of stock has been sold. This increase in the capltal of the company has greatly improved its financial position and has made it possible for the management to conduct this year's operations without borrowing a dollar from the bank. Most of the stock has been sold
to clubs in Western Ontario. There are stili a number of imporiant counties in Western Ontario in which practically no stock has been sold. worth Intende to sell the full $\$ 100,000$ work. of shock the expanding operations of ment, a che expaing to make it posthe compaay are money to excellent sible to use the money to the foreadvantage. going stock some
been sold and paid in on behalf of the been sold and paidly paper.

Business Purchased.
President R. W, E. Burnaby reported that the company has purchased a long established grocery business on King streel East lor a wala for the 825,000. No charge was made tor the good-will of the company. The large stocks of goods on hand wer inslee over by the United Farmers at doing prices. This concern has betall buat a successful wholessele and retall thes ness, and the connection that aarmern been obtained by the Uniled Farmers promises to be most important and beneficial to the movement, as il makes it possible to obtain goods from wholesalers on better terms than formerly, and also provides an outlet for the farm produce which is being shipped to the company in steadily increasing quantities. During the past few months the company has handied large quantities of potatoes and eggs shipped to it by members of farmers elabs, and is now storing ekgs for winter dellivery. In this way it expects Winter aeriverg. of the profts for the benefit of the farmers that hitherto benefit of tolng to the middlemen. It is the fntention of the company as regards the grocery business to conduct

## THESE 2 VALUABLE

 only the retall lines it finds profiabla devoting its attention princlpally to the whalesale trade
Each year during the past thres years the company has experienced difficulty in obtaining adequate sur plles of binder twine on favorabie terms. Mr. Burnaby reported that the manager, Mr. Powell, had sur eeded recently in placing an order for 500 tons of 600-foot twine for dellvers next year, with the privilege of its creasing the order to 1,2 the company so destre.

Livestock Dovelopment
For a long time farmers' elabs in all parts of the province have been urging the cent al to develop the op operative pale of livestock.
year ago arrangements were made with lyestock commission dealer to handle the shipments of the clubs of handle the shipments of the ctubs of a commission basis. it has been grown raplaty, botsting arrangeme alized that the oup this comenteral has been building up this commission dealer rather than pany. Mr. H. , He chai, of Haroil who has been the chalrmat of tho Liventock Committee, reported thal Mr. Powell had been Investigating ion livestock situation. With Mr. Poweili approval the committee made thry Important recommendations that the company should buy a seat of the Toronto Live Stock Exchange ul an expense of 81,000 a year. Secoul that they should engage on salary in experienced livestock man (whiar they had in sight) to represent than on the Stock Exchange and handle tim shipments of farmers' clubs that two men should be engaked en salary to visit the farmers' clubs wil encourage them to make shipmetu end to assist them in so doing. Them three recommendations opted by the Board of
opted Powell pointed golng to be necessary to有 to represent the company on the Lim stock Fichange, as good men, u4 able of handling this work, are b ready receiving big salaries, He ail that the man he had in sight for is work was one who had had hiry years of experiewe. Wiale. Mous believed to be reliable. entimated that if the clubs shlyut twenty cars or ivestock anil would meet the estimated expenmes the work. in time he hoped to in four or five mea on the road vistify the clubs to encourkere and assiston in making consignments or ins in work in Monttoba and saskactm the United Grain Growers had tian obtafned control of the livestock ping buainess in those provinces believed there was an opportunty the farmers of Ontario to do ammi well.
The effect of this new arranme is going to be that the United Funs will obtain the full commission of a car authorized by Exehange, and will use this mony in the worlc. Any surplus abone penses will be retained for the lim of the organized farmers' more Seed Committee.
Mr. Powell reported on belial the Seed Commine possibilities of tol a larger business in seeds. My been getting in touch with tant growera asign a capable man able to assign a capable mas . veloping this led him to beliow er vestigations led would be posi hare reductionstion obtain seed at large reductions It was golng, however,
siderable capital to conduct thit siderable capital to cond he ponilb) Whe of the company being dir obtain supplies of seed on! Powell replied that if farmes want seed corn weure all thel
diately he can secul (Conttnued on pase 24 )

GALLAMIS TBAPPRES and SPORTS

## culvs NETS TRAPS HEADLGGTS AMMUNITION animal baita 5HIP.

OURNAL
MILLIONS OF DOLLARS Will be diatributed amoag he " "Hallam" ", sed no matteo where you




Get buyy-Catch all the far beariog animaly yourouisily can, and donely make
 눈 HALLAMS TRAPPRES GUDB 11 gr's SUPPLI CATAL Whentrated


d


INVESTIGATIONS covering six counties of a good dairy state prove that nearly 9 out of 10 dairy farmers are actually throwing away $\$ 20.00$ per cow each year! They are letting out-of-date and inefficient cream separator methods actually steal away that amount of earned butter-fat profits per cow.
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You save money when you buy a Viking. You save cream and add to your butter-fat profits every day you use a Viking. Experts' tests prove that the Viking actually has 100 pounds of milk greater capacity per hour than many separators which cost much more than the Viking. Furthermore, the Viking is the closest skimming machine in existence. It is guaranteed to skim down to three one-hundredths of one per cent. In actual work it has often skimmed down to one one-hundredth
of one per cent.

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# The Makers' Corner 

Butter and Cheese Makere are trf. vited to aend oantributlons to thle departmont, to ask questions on and to suggest subjects for diseuts ston.

Our Great Industry as Seen by Dollar Bill

THE writer last week had occasion to make a hurried trip on business throngh parts of Peterboro' Hastings and Prince Edward counties. Very fortunately at Picton he met Mr G. G. Publow of Kingston, Chief Dairy Instructor of Eastern Ontarlo and Mr. J. L. Irwin, of Picton, Dairy Instructor of Prince Edward county, At their invitation "Dollar -Bill" made the trip of inspection to the cheese factories with them, and i want to say right here that Prince Edward county has some of the finest equipped and oper ted factories in Eastern Ontario, and along these lines it might be well to ay that Prince Edward county output in both quantity and quality have hown a very marked fmprovement ander the capable and efficlent sisper rision of Instructor Irwin. One thing that appealed to "Dollar Bill" was the absence of help in the different fac tories visited As the Government has taken nearly all of the younger has taken neariy all of the younger cheese-makers for whole family, from are working the whole dalds, and 't' wonder how they turn out the "grade" they do.
The one strong point I did discover was this: no matter where we went it was easy to detect the factories in which "good wife was the assistant as in every case the factory was as
"elean as a whistle," I am not saying
the others were not clean. Oh, no for they were, but not in, the same way, as no maker can spruce up the place like his ife-long partner. I fee almost like saying ins a shame we can't have institutions" our dairy institutions.
Space does not allow me to make mention of each and every factory visited, but I want to mention a lew and tell our friends what's going on at the Island county. Friend H. S. Channell, with two assistants, is turn ing out daily an average of 23 cheeses and about 500 pounds of whey butter week at the Cherry Valley factory This is one of the most up-to-date and thoroughly up-to-the-minute plants We had the pleasure in visiting an other hustter, C. A. Sherlff, the mos efficient maker and manager of the Bloomfleld factory. He and two as siscants are now turning out an aver sge of sbout 26 a day, and from 500 to 600 of whey butter weekly. These to factories are the largest in the district.
W. I. Hicks is a hummer when It comes to quality, and the name of the Black River factory is well known to lovers of good cheese. D. F. Brenna pnd his good wife, while not turning out the large quantity at Northpor factory, are making up in other ways and it's a pleasure to visit them; more hearty reception could not be asked for, and a more Ideal location could not be found in Canada.

Mountain Vlew factory is one of those factories that makes you feel like "life's worth living," whife maker John Hall is busy in his line. His two lady assistants are never fdle for a moment, and a neater, cleaner, place could not be found. It's a pleasure to visit the factories where the ladies are. Chambers at Elm Brook fac Geo. Chambers at Elm Brook his
share as hisedally average is uround sixteen in number, and it keeps them all busy, besides making the whey but ter.
Union factory, looked after by genial German Sealey, is well worth lookin at. What it lacks in sige it makes up for In many other ways. Eugene McConnell at Unionville factory is anConnell at Unionvile factory has a other one of thet as well good wife) and the factory sliows the as name) of woman all around. gentle Maple Leaf factory at Demorestville, Maple Leaf factory at Demorestville, under the capabie and one asstatmaker W... Als and ant, is going right after them, and his 12 a day make, is sure going some for the district. Foxboro factory, maker G. W. Henderson, and Ben Gill factory with T. E. Whattam, are both in a fine prosperous condition, and turning out a good supply of high grade products. Another of the fortunate ones to have an able and careful helper or, I might any, helpers, is $\mathbf{D}$ H. Carieton of Stirling factory, This is one of those ing lactory. family factories and the inde and daughter. I could keep right on calling atten Ion to the good points of each factory risited, but the Editor says "cut it isited, but toren't got the space," so I will have to stop for this time. In will have to stop for this one last reclosing I want to make one very few factorles that I think it would do i factorles that I think of good if they had the whole lot of good for a short time women folks arouis in a way of cen I am not saying this in a way of cenure, as fnow that it of help, than to the absolute shortage of in my mind, any other cause, that can be over would come,
Iness.
I want to close by using one of Chtel Instructor Publow's familiar expres instructor Publow's fam. This cheese
is hard to beat. Don't maken them at worse, but try

## New Regulations

REGULATIONS governiug in branding of dairy products if included in a recent amendmat the Dairy Industries slons which are of particular intenif to cheese and butter makers the follows:-
2. All brands placed on checse on packages containing cheose or hr er, as required by these regulatiat shall be legible and indelible and ite consist of letters not less that ot half an inch long and threo-olghth an inch wide, except in the chim parchment paper wrappers for bas the branding of which shill be in lif
ters not less than one-quarter of ters not less
inch square.
8. Every manufacturer of whey ter shall cause the packago contaitir such whey butter to be branded 7 t such whey batter to be branded ot
the words "whey butter" at the the of packing.
4. Every person who mixes wh butter with creamery butter of ot datry butter, shall eause the pactut containing such mixed butter to branded at the thme of packing y the words "whey butter
5. Every person who mixes dit butter with creamery buttor catrse the packages containing 1 mined butter to be branded af time of
6. Every person who manufactu butter from a mixti cream as separated cream which has been ream which has been neparatal ing such butter to be briage oiem

Eeptember 18, 191
thene of

## butter.

Every person batter in boxes sim tor the packing of thall cause such
hranded, at the time branded, at the time
the words "dairy bu 8. No person shall bitter into blocke, and wrap such bi prints in parchment brinded with the latter."
3. Erery cheese factures skim-milk on the ilde of aver trenty four hours a removed "rom the " akim-mik choes. antside of every box lik cheose" at the t bored or packed, an leaves the factory w ourt ifter its remor auch branding mast When bytter it 10. When bucter rosulations shall be Ide of the package.

Toronto Milk PI Price of

$\Gamma^{\mathrm{H}}$HAT Toronto mi ts milk was th claion arrived mam Producers AB to Forester's Hall, ? The new price fix OIII October 1 is 8
30 per elght gallo the dairies. The a been ralsed to 7 th. the dealer to peketa.
The new increase I presents an advane the dealer and pra me of those prese me of those prese
thion the pri Thion and that $\$ 3.00 \mathrm{p}$ enough considerit feed which it was
ton more to-day t ton more
puths since.

Whas pointed the price for to one could forser foed would be two asldering this it wi e the price fired in for discussion o re conditions mal overnment Shoule was suggested by in into milk price est means of obtatr rs a just and ade
for their labori tion, it was point with in the Staten Inquiry revealed d the producers thay could ever out the Inquiry. there was a d
work the assocla be hampered fol as decided to finct

Otficers Ele following officen Weaton, preside on, vice-presiden Isrkham, secretar
rty. Malton; R. W; J. Newhou
W. Burnaby, report showed
to be \$875,03
as compared

## 1. Bvery person who packs dairy

 butter in boxes almilar to those used tor the packing of creamery buttertasl cause such packages to be thall cause such packages to be
minded, at the time of packing, with the words "dairy butter."
\&. No person shall cut or pack dairy botter into blocks, squares or printe ad wrap such blocke, squares or priats in parchment'paper unless the
wid parchment paper is printed or wid parchment paper is printed or
brunded with the words "dairy bitter."
2. Brery cheese maker who manufertares skim-milk chesse shall brand on the side of every cheese, within trentyfour hours after the cheese is rmoved from the press the words "kim-millk cheese," and also upon the oniside of every box or package which contaliss such cheese, the words "skim. milik cheese" at the time the oheese is bored or packed, and it such cheese leares the factory within twenty-four lours after its removal from the press, such branding mast be done before he chaese leavis the factory.
10. When butter is packed in tubs
or boxes, all brands required by these or bores, all brands required by these
ruguations shall be applied on the side of the package.

## Toronto Milk Producers Raise Price of Milk

HAT Toronto must pay more for
its milk was the unanimous deciston arrived at at the annual Pooting of the Toronto Milk and pream Producers Association held in The new price fixed to take effect fom October 1 is 8 Ki e per quart or
2.30 per eight gallon can delivered 230 per eight gallon can delivered
the dairies. The prioe of cream 4 been ralsed to 75 c per lb . butter ti. the dealer to supply cans and
The new increase in the millk price presents an advance of 300 per can the dealer and practically one cent tris per quart to the consumer. pme of those present were of, the
finion that the price set was too *, and that $\$ 3.00$ per can would be enough considering the high cost feed which It was stated was $\$ 4$ r ton more today than it was six forths since.
Traby pointed out by $\mathbf{R}$. W. rnaby that therg was a danger in ing the price for six months ahead,
no one could forsee what the price no one could forsee what the price
foed would be two months hence. aldering this it was resolved that the price fixed be allowed to main, the question can come up in for discussion on Jan. 1, should Bovernment Should Investigate.
Was suggested by Mr. M. Doherty Maiton, that a government investifon into milk prices might be the ent means of obtaining for the prootrs a fast and adequate remuner-
on for their labors. The same ation, it was pointed out had been With in the States, and a governei inguiry revealed some starting ared the producers a better price 1 thay could ever a better price
have obtalned lout the Inquiry,
there was a
Wherk was a danger that the Work the assoclation wha dolng bo hampered for lack of funds, M decided to increase the mem.
h t f fee from $\$ 1.00$ to $\$ 2.00$ a year.

## Officers Elected.

ofollowing officers were elected 3. Weaston, president: E. Stoneb. Weston, president; E. A. Orr, (arkham, secretary-treasurer; M. ty, Malton; R. F. Hicks, New. TEi J. Newhouse, Snellgrowe, report showed the total reto be $\$ 875,03$; expenditures, , leaviog a balance in hand of i, at compared with a halance
of $\$ 256.08$ for the corresponding time
last year.
Detalls have not yet been worked out as to the cost of the publication and its possible revenue. The paper will be in control of a separate company. some fart stated that he found that daily paper who will not subseribe for a welly paper who will not subscribe for
a weely, their belief being that the a weeldy, their belief being that the
weekly farm papers are giving a good weekly farm paper:
service at present.
service at present.
The committee
The committee was authorized to proceed with the sale of the $\$ 100,000$
worth of stock it estimates it requires before the paper should be launched. The provisional directors of the company, which will have charge of the
paper are Col. Z. Fraser, of Burford. paper are Col. Z. Fraser, of Burford;
J. N. Kernaghan, of Goderich; J. J. Merrison, Toronto; Geo. A. Brodie, of Newmarket, and A. A. Powers, of Orono. Mr. Kernaghan will continue to have charge of the arrangements for the paper, and will occupy office room in the company's offices in Toronto.
It was decided to pay the annual fee of $\$ 300$ to the Canadian Councll of Agricuiture, and to establish a tele-
phone in Mr. Morrison's house for the phone in Mr. Morrison's house for the
convenience of members of farmers' convenience of members of farmers
clubs, who desire to reach him after hours.
The annual meeting of the company will be held on December 17, 1918, in Toronto. This is the day preceding the annual convention of the United Farmers of Ontario. Last year the annual meeting was held the day fol-
lowing the convention lowing the convention.
Mr, R. J. McMilan
has been active in selling the the company, reported the stock of the company, reported that he had sold altogether 1,877 shares of stock,
or over $\$ 47,000$ worth. Complaints had or over $\$ 47,000$ worth. Complaints had
been received from farmers who had been received from farmers who had
purchased stock over the fact that purchased stock over the fact that
they had not received their stock certhey had not received their stock cer-
tificates. Mr. Powell stated that tho certificates would be issued without further delay.
R. W. W. Burnaby, J. J. Morrisesprs. C. Tucker, of Harold. J. Morrison, B. Barrle; A. A. Powers, Orono; R. H. Halbert, Melancthon; Eimer Lick.
Oshawa: Wm. McRae, Guelph. Van Allen, Aultsville, and C. W. Gurney, Paris.

## Important Matters Before the U.F.O.

T
${ }^{\mathrm{HE}}$ increasing importance of the matters that are betng brought betore the United Farmers of Ontario for consideration are an indication of the growing importance of matters were discuised by of these tors of the U.F.O. at a meeting held in Toronto on September 4.
As there is reason to believe that the Government may shortly issue a call for the nineteen and twenty-three year-old classes, a committee was appointed, consisting of President Hal-
bert, Secretary J. J. Morrison, Colonel bert, Secretary J. J. Morrison, Colonel J. Z. Fraser, of Burford, and B. C. obtaintag of exemptions for farmers' sons in all cases entailing exceptional hardship.
Mrs, George Brodie, of Newmarket, and Mrs. Foot, of Collingwood, appeared on behalf of the recently organized United Farm Women of Ontario in reference to the relationshlp of this organization to the United Farmers. The directors agreed to recommend to the next convention in December that the constitution of the association should be amended so as to give women the same standing in

## the organization as men.

Resolutions were passed expressing approval of the actions of the executive committee in its conduct of the meetings held in Ottawa and Toronto during May and June in regard to the Government's action in cancelling the exemptions of farmers' sons. A telegram which had been sent by Mr. Morrison to the Council of Agricul. ture at its meeting beld in Auguat
protesting against a proposal of the
councll to urge the Gorernmant to set was prices of wheat, barley and oats was approved. It was dectded also to pay the annual affiliation feec with the Councll of Agriculture.
of the J. N. Kernaghan, the minager paper proposed new farmers' dally paper, explained the arrany,ements that had been made in connection therewith. This matter is denlt with fully elsewhere in this issue in the report of the meeting of the directors of the United Farmers' Company

## Election of Directors.

Mr. Morrison explained a proposal, moved by Peter Porter, of Burford, and seconded by A. J. MeRae, of Dal. housie Station, to amend the constitution of the assochation so as to provide for the election of a director of the association from each electoral divi. sion in the province. Mr. Morrison showed that it is becoming increasing. ly difficult to conduct the elections the annual convention expeditionaty and satistactorily. The proposed change in the constitution if adopted will make it possible for the members of farmers' clubs in each electoral year for the electlon of meeting each year for the election of their own directors. These directors will later meet and elect a sub or executive committee from among themselves. An outline was propared of the programme for the next annual convention. It provides for the holding of the convention in Toronto on December 18 and 19. Speakers will be invited to adress the convention as representa tives of the recently-organized United Farmers of New Brunswick and QueAs.
As many after-the-war problems are toins discussed and numerous suggesanating from the with them are emanating from the citles, in which the given suffelent conelders are not beling given sumficient conelderation, it was decided to invite E. C. Drury, of Barrie, to deal with this matter at length.
An address will be given by Mrs. George Brodie on behalf of the United Farm Women of Ontario.
A report will be presented on behalf of the Parmers' Pablishing Company, Limited, whlch proposes to establish a dally paper.
Colonel J. Z. Fraser will speak on the Franchise Act. Addresses may also be given on the same subject by a returned soldier and a woman speaker.
shonld be thought that an address should be given on the subject of direct taxation, as well as on the initia. tive, the referendum and the recall. A speaker to deal with these subjects will be selected later.
The directors present were-Presfdent R. H. Halbert, Secretary J. J. Morrison, and Messrs. E. C. Drury, Barrie; T. H. Adams, Essex; Peter Porter, Burford; R. J. MoMilian, Seaforth, H. V. Hoover, Harold, and A. J. MeRae, Dalhousie Station.

## Prices of Exhibition Dairy Pro-

 ductsThe prices realized for the cheese and butter exhibited at the Canadlan National Erhitittion and which were sold by auction, were considered unusually astisfactory this year by MrJ. N. Paget, the superintendent of Mr. dairy exhlbits, June and July of the ed cheese sold for and July colorJune and July white cheete , ib. ets. a lb.; August colored chesee for $221 / 2 \mathrm{cts}$, and fiats for 23 cts A large crock contais ets.
butter sold for 70 etsing 34 lbs . of butter sold for 70 ets. a lb , and a seen. crock for 66 cts. Had it not been for a misunderatanding this latler crock would have obtained a considerably better price.
Creamery salted solids realized $441 / 2$ ets, and unsalted sollds 44 ets.; crepmery prints 46 ets. and June datry bust 45 A $30-\mathrm{si}$, box of farm box for $48 \% / \mathrm{cta}$, and farm dairy jorints

## LAKE VIEW HOLSTEINS




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R. R. No,

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H. J. MIELL

Hagersville, Ont

## CICICE JERSEY SIRE

CHOICE JRRSEY SIRE
EDCLEY BRIGHT BOY POR SALE
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We have other good cows beides Sunber. JAMKS BAGG \& SON (Woodhrides C.P.R., Concord G.T.R.) EDCLEY, ONT Chorice stock for sele, all ageas SoF BEST WINNING STMAINS. Bred and ready to breof youger mock, both sexes from suckers ub., Good gerowthy fellows of good type and breoding. Noarhy and Wrieties Turkey | Write for prim |
| :--- |
| T. A. Kina |

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The home of the highest priced Canadian bred Oxford ram ever sold in Canada; sold to a Missouri man for $\$ 300$. We have for sale 250 Oxford ewes from 1 to 5 years old, 50 selected yr. to 2 yr , rams for show or breeding purposes, 100 rams and 100 ewe lambs of superior suality and a limited supply of ewes fitted for show purposes. Just sold a. show flock to H. S. Currie, of Castor, Alta., which won $18 t$ on aged ewe, 1st on yr. ewe, 1st on ewe lamb, Champion ewe and Reserre, let on flock competing against two flocks from Ontario. They were bred and raised by thls firm. Also we have for sale 40 Shrop. ewei and astud ram, 1, 2, 3 yr. old, and 40 Shrop. lambs all recorded, and a stad ram, Ji, of the best breeding, and recorded, young boari and sows ready to wean at moderate prices.

Address all Correspondence to
Peter Arkell, Bus. Ms, Bor 454, Teeswater, Ont.

MARKET REVIEW AND FORECAST


Canadw a wheat has sole of expory
hamumed by the pove.nment. Under the arranise
ment of lat year the oole purchase of
wheat for export was placed th the hand Wheat for export was placed in the hund
of the wheat export company, whose headquarters are in Londoh. The remit
was that the normal and uaal Canadian agencies for purchasing, belling and for-
warding, wheat acroas the lake and by rall to the seaboard were practioally ox
cluded from doing buainesi. The diatri-
bution of wheat to Wantern mills also bution of wheat to Bastern mills also fel
into the hands of the same company, into the handis of the same company On assuming control this year, the gov:
ermment has guaranted that the nred price for the 1918 crop Will be maintainyent the interasts, of grain producere the. tributors, millery and consumerh, hai
bsen entrusted by the government witi the carrying out of its program and eloth-
ed with full powers for executing the Threehing is now general throughout
Ontario sud sping grain are yleding exceedingly well. Fall wheat too in
threshing out better than was expected. Corn promises to ba a falr Eonexal erop,
eapecially for the silo. Alike and al: eapecially for the sila, Aimike and al
falfa are doing relatifely better than
elover for seed. Fall wheat beeding hal started in some of the, bouth-wethar counties of Ontario and the soll every.
where is now in excellient condition for plowing and speding. Pastures nre im
proving with fall raine and the milk fiew increases accordingly, Lator require In the past woek coarme raraini of hay
gulet. Egen are on the wi lind Dairy produce is steady. The caitle
market has been active. Hogis ars seil ing lower at courtry points.

Very little new erop whent is moying as farmars are too buny on the land to
attend to the ahipping of their Irath. Dealers are paying a promium of four to
aix cents for fall wheat as compared with six cents for fall Wheat as ompared with
epring wheat. Fixed suotatione are an follows



pring. COARSE GRAINS.
The coarse grain erop in Wentern Can-
ada Will be much better than was at frst expected and Mr, R. C. Henders prediet proving prompects should have a the good demand for Ontario oats, but not a
ireat deal coming forward. Again, farmcreat deal coming forward. Again, farm-
oris are too busy, Drouth has advaned the price of American eorn. september
corn is quoted at Chicano at $11.10 y$.

 minal alontreal guotee oata, C.W, No. 28.

MILL FEEDS.
The market continues to be inwopt
clean of mifleeds as fas as they are prou vided. Bran Montreal quoted the. Thie and of the gowermment standard hof feed in Ontario has advan
now quoted at 160

Flay continues to be very frm. Not
only ie the crop in Eaitern Canada nome what below normal, but takiny Amerioa

 lotes, $\$ 17$.

HIDES AND WOOL.
Country Market-Beef hiden, Ereen, 14 e , part cure $\$ 1.50$ to $\$ 8.60$ horsehides,
 Hornol- Umwashed, fine and meowum
Wool oloth, 60 to $67 \mathrm{c} ;$ medium and combing
68 e to 65 e ; coarme and luatre, 60 e to $\$ 80 \mathrm{l}$.
 to sie; medium and combing, Ble to Bite
 The tone of the potate markot coniln
ues very firm. Manitobs will have a reecos very Arm. Manitoba will have a red
eord crop. the Maritime orop wil be Mood
and the Ontario erop at lent up to ner mal. On this markt Ontarlo potatoen, Cansidian to prime beans are quoted a $\$ 8.80$ to $\$ 7.50 \mathrm{~g}$ bushel; foreisn hand plek EGGS AND POULTAY.

[^1]

## DAIRY PRODUCE There is



Chemphellford, Sept. 8.- At to-mp fered. All sold at ${ }^{22}, 7-16 \mathrm{C}$.


## at 227 -16c LIVE STOCK


 yntired. Recelpts wero lisht, there bi-

guotations:-
 sotehers stoers and

## do youd do mesium

 <br> \section*{not <br> \section*{not <br> putchars cows, ctolce <br> oo gooddo mediun
do conima <br> do canners <br>  <br> ditum ...
mon
bose <br>  <br> o medium... <br> do medium
do commo <br> Lambe cholice epring Sombe. yharciungs handy do ony fot and fat bueks. Hovy fot find watered:: <br> }
 SALES DATES.

NOVEMBER $2 T T H$ Frod Bodkin, R. R. Na. 2, Witton Grove, Ontario Socretary,
Iondon Dtatrict Breeders' Club, Holstelns.

## Holstein News

MOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN CATTLE IN
THE UNITED STATES. $H_{\text {OIATEIN }}^{\text {Ofrogress thes the the United }}$ been yery encournging, the extraChe breen bellig one of the features of pe suo season. Worid's recorcas for but. maty yeally divisions have bean, added to. in Hrodey leasithy Hat which tho Amerl-

 al teot Them a Calformia cow, Mins
ciley Moed Dokol Walker, broke the
orids record for fat in the 8 -months-



 3the 40-b. elass, and forthwith poin-
ving at merry clip to make yot an-






 it ibse butterer, cow boing c.
vot all the records that have boen
Io An for
Ital
Whor -time product Col Wayne Butter Bow, an Iowa, Cow,



 has other aplendid records of mpro-
falformis aning made by the breed in Catfornia cow competition, when both ${ }^{5} \%$, was wory a hatige amount in in prixe
 fr bris in the breeding and developconneoctor with the eost of feeding
at the present then fead prioes, it Bo of interset to datirymen to krow a pure-ibrod Holigtein cow, owned by
Donvernty of Califorit, is undor
-ofletel


 nearly $31 / / \mathrm{lbs}$. butter shows what mand neerly 3y/ ibs. butter shows what a Hol-
stern cow io capotote of doong jur on hay.
This cow in
 up a aplendic ayerage It is proof of the
wonderful capacity of the breed in the wonderful capacity of the breed In the
 daify produrnte that madkes the Hotisteth cow the only poasible one for the dalry
faknoer who is looking for a money-maker. The Demand for Holsteins.
The demand for Holstelin cattie in all
parts of the United States continues unparts of the United slates continues unStates boing particulariy active in this respect. Many of the largo army canton-
ments have Holatelns dolng duty in supplying milk and cream for the hospitals (aet Uncle sam hampinned am matior of the Black-and-Whites, for, at practically all the institutions under his domain, the Hairy farma sre slocked with pure-bred
Hosteine In many parts of the country
the publio has only bevu to realize the Wondertul haalith- -iving properties and the valuable food aset contained in milk.
Plenty of mulk and bitter are ab olutely essential for the development of children.
Holatein milk has recelved high praipo from leading phyielans and acoentigts in
all countries. and now that the popple aro showing increased interest th the pood
aualities of milk the demand for toistein cows is bound to recolve an innpetus.
Prices for Holsteln cattle have reached the highoer ever known in the historyed of
the breed. Think of Enlish b endera of dairy cattle paying $\$ 17$, sion for a Hoistein the receme auctinn disporsal sales in the oid oor $\$ 1,000$ por head. one in partcular
averaging conilderably over $\$ 2,00$ per averaz
head.

Great sales.
In the United States astonishing 0igures have been roported,-the great recordnational Holstein broders' annual convention boing an eve-opener in this respect.
At this oulo 1\% head of Holateln cattlo At this sual 1 1\% head of Holsteln catthe
consigned by leading broederg of the consigned by leading boblers of the
country, sold for a toan sum of sizs, 810 ; an average price of $\$ 3,43$ per head. Top
price of the salo was tioc,000 for a Can-adian-bred bill calf, conaigned by A. C.
Hardy of Brockville, Ont. and pur Hardy of Brookville, Ont, and purchased
by the Carnation Stock Wathe and Oconomowoc, Wrime Theattic, paid for this 6 (mowtho old won of the
sreat Canadian milk cow, May Echo great Canadlan milk cow, May Echo Aylvia, constiutod a world's record for
anty dain animal. At thly sale elight ani-
 1,0 other cows selling for for cow and
T12,000 each, the former bind brod. each, the former belng CanadianAnother important male was the one
held at Pine Grove Farms, $\mathrm{Fimm}, \mathrm{N} . \mathrm{Y}$. When 145 head brought an average of 530h, top price bolng mado on a $40-\mathrm{ib}$ cow
Which was mold to $\mathrm{Paul} T$ T. Brady, a promthent Now York breeder, for $\$ 16,000$. This cow was 8 yoara old and was atred by
Pontlac Korndyke. She praduced in Pontliac Korndyke. She produced in ${ }^{\text {? }}$ ?
daya over 750 lbs. milk, containing fat Yet another aulo at which high prices Fero recelved wha tho A. W. Green pale, In Ohlo, where 114 head, montly under of, a 33 being puid for a 4 -monthy-old son wold for $\$ 10,000$ at the Milwaukee sale. At this sale 15 young daughters of a threequarter brother of the $50-\mathrm{lb}$. cow brought an average of 8300 apiece, and nine calves
averaged $\$ 80$ each. Ten thousind dollars Was pald at the J. B Irwin nale, in Min-
nesota, for a 2 -months-old buli calf, 73 nesota, for a 2 -months-old bull calf, 73
head of animals averasing $\$ 618$ per head. In March last ang head of Holsteins sold
 I74, per head, he oonsignment of F. C,
Soule E Sons, Syrncuse breeders, which ennsisted of is head, averaging isol per Aos. Asoociatlon Membership.
The momberablp of the national assocation of America has now reached over
11,600 ; a total of 1,500 having been addead diring the past hacal year. There are upwards of 180 Holstein clubs in 34 states
of the Union, all doing Eood work order to further the interestu of the breed
ite Association has appointed in foldman the Association has appointed a fieldman to work in certain sections, and has more Chan hety breedors listed in its corps of fation of a Pathe picture machine for use in conneetion with a 2 -reel motion pleturo entilled, "Pure-bred Holsteins-The Moat Prontable Cowi on Earth, is another forfaid out. This machine and firms are
 cultural sohools Holstein clubs, atc., for jeot of better dairy cows is boing dilacussed.
An important amendment was adopted that cows meeting the requirementa long-Uime soml-official teat should be ndmitted to advanced rociatry and dosignated ais A. R. B. O., Just as cows are now admitted to advanced registry on 7 -day
official tests and designated is A. R. O .

 Anurchter entered.

LAKESIDE AYRSHIRES
ance danise smpoction of young, bullif for asle from Record of Perform-
 Calaogue. Proprietor
QEO. H. MONTGOMERY
Dominion Express Bidg., Montreal.
Manager: McARTH:

Wh SPRUCEHURST AYRSHIRES $I$ large toate, size and type.
Ypectal prices
for Now Yorishires a months ola, bred from Brothur and Patherstone Stook, tored and erated.
OLEITCH \& SON
R. R. No, 2

CORNWALL, ONTARIO

PLEASANT VIEW AYRSHIRES
Toung calves, elther sex; several from R. O. P. cows. It with pay to come and see rite for prices if wanting anything in chaice Ayrahires.

ATHENS, ONTARIO

CLOVER BAR STOCK FARM OFFERS
A cow choice young bulls for sale, from heary producing dams, sired by a son of P. Smith

STRATFORD, ONT.

Herd Sire-Glenhurst Torrs Master, aired hy Leamneasnock Comet,
Stock for sale, at ages, at roasonable prices, 75 head to plok from. Some sood SANDILAND BROTHERS

WILLIAMSTOWN. ONTARIO.

## A Necessity at a Bargain

A three-year-old Bull, guaranteed sure and quiet, from a $31 \cdot \mathrm{lb}$. cow, that milked 637 lbs . in 7 days and 98 lbs . in one day. We bought him back after his dam raised her record. He is sired by a grandson'of King Walker. Write us about him.

Arbogast Bros.
Sebringville, Ont.

## Dispersion Sale by Auction

At 10 o'clock a.m.
Wednesday, September 25th, 1918
Will be Sold at

## Old Homestead Stock Farm Waterloo, Que.

Our entire Herd of over 50 head high class<br>Ayrshire<br>Cattle," including our " Noted Herd Sire of Willowmoor, No. 43574




 emet, $3,360.06 \mathrm{mbe}$ butter tat, $8,966 \mathrm{~mm}$. buiter.
Most of this stook is of his progeny or bred to him.
 on the continent at your awn price.
Our foundutuon otock was seloeted from some of the bevt Ayrahire Herda,

 iving 15,178 ibs. milik and 66 ibs, tat in adartion to the cattle

HORSES, HOGS, ETC., WILL BE SOLD.
All anmale over 6 moneths ofd have been tubeorouthn tested.
Terms: Cash, but Credit will bo given responsibio parties miahing same
 oquired to sive swatifactory Bank roferemeces

The Farm, Crops, and Implements, etc,, are offered at Private Sale.
OLD HOMESTEAD STOCK FARM
C. A. GAVIN, Auctioneer.

Waterloo, Quebec

TO TES PARMERS OF ONTARIO, GREETING:
With the harvest of 1918 almost safely gathered, it is not too soon to consider plans for 1919.

On the whole the orop season of 1918 has been a season
of few regrets - oan we make 1919 still better?
Let there be no misunderstanding - the need still exists. Let there be no misunderstanevenent in the food situation We have all learned with gratituae This is due to the hard work and akill as It affeots our allies overseas on this oontinent and in allied countries, of the men and of the men who guard the sess and to might be lost through to the daring of means that the danger that the war production and aonProvidence o is passed, but we may be sure that in a high degree until the war lack of food is pastuefs is still essential in servation ol won. Sltuated as we are geographioaily produce ali staple foodmaintain the splendia record already achleved our labor supply.
stufis to the very immit of our
Wheat will continue to be first aple arops as well as for but there w111 2180 be a strong oall forly, beef, mutton, wool, oheese. live stook and 1
butter; poultry. to especially emphasize the importance of eveloping our breeding stook. Already representatives of of securing developing oure been in this Province stuaying hooks and herds of Europe after ouitable purebred animals to replenilable goes to show that even in neutral the war. The best information holdings in some lines at lesst are not more Buropean oountries live stock horsied before the war. should be in stock than 40 per cent of the number carra ontario breeders should be in a will be sought on this continentand. Quality will be a first essential. position to meet some of the 1919 and with the spirit whioh is bringing
viotories at the front "Carry On."


Parliament Builaings. Toronto.


[^0]:    Few Representatives of the herd of M. H. Haley, Oxford Co., Ont., as seen by the Niagara Peninsula Holstein Breeders when they visited the -Haley Farman

[^1]:    Recelpts during the pant whek have
    shown nome falling off on thil marte much of the Ontarie mupply golne to Montreal at advanced pries. Conne:
    guently the tone of the eps marico his
    gmpoved improved considerably. Roporte Indichte.

