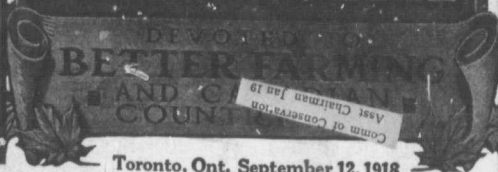


# FARM AND DAIRY & RURAL HOME



Toronto, Ont. September 12, 1918



**NO 1 NORTHERN AND MANITOBA GROWN.**

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

## What Variety of Winter Wheat?

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## Further Reports of Toronto Exhibition

Beef Cattle and Horse Awards.

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

VOL. XXXVII

TORONTO, ONT., SEPTEMBER 12, 1918

No. 37

# 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

Nearly 300 varieties of winter wheat and many selections and crosses have been grown under experiment at the Agricultural College within the past 29 years. Nearly all of the varieties have been carefully tested in each of five years, after which the inferior kinds have been discarded and those which have given the best results have been continued in the experiments. Of the named varieties 14 have been grown in each of 29 years, and the average yield of both straw and grain per acre for the 29 year period.

The average results of the fourteen varieties for the whole period are as follows: yield of grain per acre 44.3 bushels, yield of straw per acre 2.9 tons, weight per measured bushel 60.9 pounds. The Dawson's Golden Chaff is still the most extensively grown variety of winter wheat in Ontario according to information secured through correspondence with the practical farmers. This variety, in the results at Guelph for 22 years, has given an annual average yield of grain per acre of exactly three bushels over the next highest variety, and of practically nine bushels per acre over the lowest yielder of the 14 varieties included in the test, all of which were grown under similar conditions. The Dawson's Golden Chaff was originated in Ontario 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 Chaff is improving slightly for bread production.

The above table gives the average yield per acre for nine years of each of twenty-six varieties.

**Comment on Varieties.**  
It will be noticed that each of the six highest yielding varieties have beardless heads, red chaff and are white, and with one exception the fourteen lowest yielding varieties are red grained. The American Banner is identical in all essential characteristics with Dawson's Golden Chaff.

The variety of winter wheat known as "No. 6" closely resembles in appearance the Dawson's Golden Chaff except that the head is less tapering and the upper portion of the straw is somewhat colored in the average of nine years' experiments at the College. It has yielded fully equal to the Dawson's Golden Chaff and has produced grain of somewhat better quality for bread production. The No. 6 variety was originated by Ira W. Green, at Avon, N.Y., and it is at present the most popular winter wheat grown in the Genesee Valley, New York State. This wheat is also grown under different names including "Gold Coin."

With the object of originating better varieties than those already in cultivation, crosses have been made between the Dawson's Golden Chaff and some of the varieties of particularly high quality for bread production, such as Tasmania Red, Crimson Red, Turkey Red, Ada Peeth, Bulgarian and Imperial

Amber. In the average tests for five years crosses between the Dawson's Golden Chaff and the Tasmania Red, Turkey Red and Bulgarian have each surpassed in average yield of grain the highest

years. It is not yet obtainable in large quantities, but will be used in the cooperative experiments again this autumn. It proved to be one of the hardest varieties in the tests of the past year.

For nine years in succession experiments were conducted in treating winter wheat in different 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 for 20 minutes in a solution made by adding one pint of formalin to 42 gallons of water produced a crop which was practically free from smut. We have found this treatment to be simple in operation, comparatively cheap, effectual in completely killing the smut, and productive of the highest yield of grain.

The results of twelve separate tests made at the College show an average increase in yield of grain per acre of 6.5 bushels from large seed compared with small seed, of 7.8 bushels from plump seed compared with shrunken seed, and of 5.6 bushels from sound seed compared with broken seed. Seed which was allowed to become thoroughly ripened before it was cut produced a greater yield of both grain and straw and a heavier weight of grain per measured bushel than that produced from wheat which was cut at any one of four earlier stages of maturity.

In each of two years when winter wheat was sown in the fields, germination tests of the grain were made. The following results show the average percentages of germination from each selection: Skin over germ, un-  
broken, 94; skin over germ, broken, 76; sprouts one inch long, 30; and sprouts one inch long, 18. Not only were the sprouted seeds low in germination, but the plants produced were very uneven in size. In the average of eight separate tests, land on which field peas were used as a green manure yielded 6.5 bushels of wheat per acre more than land on which buckwheat was 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 has been grown on timothy sod.

In the average of five years' experiments varieties of winter wheat gave practically the same results when sown separately as when sown in combination.

According to the Monthly 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 656,600 in the year previous. This reduction is largely due to adverse weather conditions at the time of seeding last autumn and to the exceptionally severe winter which caused much killing. It is estimated 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 for 1917, the number of acres of winter wheat for the past thirty-six years has been 825,923. To sow the normal acreage this autumn will require about one and one-quarter million bushels of seed wheat.

Varieties.	Bearded or Bald.	Color of Chaff.	Color of Grain.	Yield per Acre. Average 9 Years.
				Bushels Grain.
American Banner	Bald	Red	White	57.3
No. 6	Bald	Red	White	56.2
Dawson's Golden Chaff	Bald	Red	White	56.0
Prize Taker	Bald	Red	White	54.9
Superlative	Bald	Red	White	54.8
Porty Fold	Bald	Red	White	52.2
Early Genesee Giant	Bearded	Red	White	51.3
Egyptian Amber	Bearded	White	Red	50.2
Russian Amber	Bearded	White	Red	50.2
Imperial Amber	Bearded	Red	Red	50.1
Paramount	Bald	Red	Red	49.9
Genesee Roll-in	Bearded	White	Red	49.6
Turkey Red	Bearded	White	Red	49.1
Treadwell	Bearded	White	White	48.7
Harvest King	Bald	Red	Red	48.5
Rudy	Bearded	White	Red	48.4
McGarvin	Bald	Red	Red	48.3
Kentucky Giant	Bearded	White	Red	48.0
Michigan Amber	Bearded	White	Red	48.0
Ada Peeth	Bearded	White	Red	47.9
Early Red Clawson	Bald	Red	Red	47.9
Amherst Isle	Bearded	White	Red	47.7
Geneva	Bearded	White	Red	47.4
Economy	Bald	White	Red	46.7
Bulgarian	Bearded	White	Red	45.6
Tuscan Island	Bearded	White	Red	45.6
Tasmania Red	Bearded	White	Red	44.9
McPherson	Bald	White	Red	44.6

yielder of all the named varieties.

A cross made between Dawson's Golden Chaff and the Bulgarian has furnished a new variety which in five years has surpassed both its parents in average yield per acre, and is about equal to the Bulgarian in bread production. This variety has been given the name "O.A.C. No. 104," and has been distributed 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.

Variety.	Color of grain.	Pounds per Measured Bushel.	Yield per Acre. Average 22 years.
			Tons Straw. Bushels Grain.
Dawson's Golden Chaff	White	59.9	2.9 50.2
Imperial Amber	Red	61.1	3.1 47.2
Early Genesee Giant	White	60.1	3.0 45.9
Turkey Red	Red	61.5	3.1 45.5
Egyptian Amber	Red	58.9	2.8 45.4
Early Red Clawson	Red	61.4	2.7 44.6
Rudy	Red	61.6	2.8 44.5
Tasmania Red	Red	61.2	2.8 43.4
Tuscan Island	Red	62.0	3.0 43.4
Geneva	Red	61.0	2.8 43.0
Kentucky Giant	Red	61.3	2.7 42.7
Turkey Red	Red	61.9	2.6 41.9
McPherson	White	60.7	2.8 41.2
Bulgarian	White	59.8	2.8 41.3



# Alfalfa and Green Oats as Silage Crops

And Notes on the Farm Practice of J. C. Brown of Welland Co., Ont.—By C. G. McKillican

OF the numerous farmers who are either entirely or partially engaged in dairying through the Niagara 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 in Record of Performance reports and, being naturally interested in such matters, I made it a point recently to stop off and visit the farm.

As I walked in from the road I noticed that an end-haul cutter was set beside the silo, and that they had a team out for some reason, and were moving an engine about the yard. My first impression was that this outfit 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 were not taking away the outfit, but that rather they were setting it up. This looked interesting, and I at once grew curious.

Upon questioning I found that they were preparing to fill the silo with alfalfa, several fields of which were to be seen still standing near the farm even after a considerable quantity had been cured for hay and put in the barn. The Browns are firm believers in the silo. They have two of them, a stone silo, 12 by 32 feet, and an iron one 14 by 32 feet. They 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 too flat by putting it in the silo. It was cut with the binder and put in the silo immediately, with as much moisture as possible.

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 cows as well as this oat silage. They also said that the work in connection with ensiling the stuff was much less than would be required to thresh the same field, and specially to cut it after it had lodged flat. There was several feet of this silage still left in the silo for next winter's feeding. When they quit feeding in the spring they throw a few inches of chaff over it, sprinkled a few gallons of oats, wet it thoroughly so that the oats would form a mat of sprouts, and it is apparently keeping in good shape.

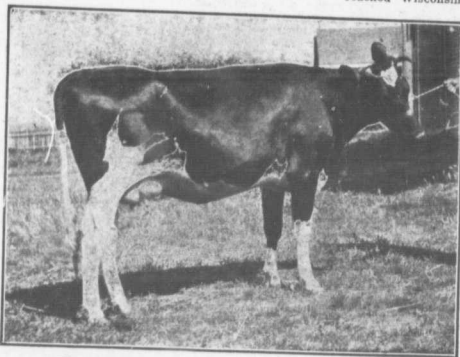
Several Years with Alfalfa Silage. But to return to the alfalfa. The Browns have been making alfalfa silage for some years, and their intention is to continue doing so. The first year they tried this plan they let it get too dry before putting it in, and consequently they lost about a quarter of it. Now they have it just as wet as possible. Last year the weather was very catchy during alfalfa cutting time. Many farmers in the same district lost practically their whole first crop. But the Browns, by making use of the silo and putting everything in which was in danger of being spoiled, the whole thing was saved in good shape in good time. When the other hay crop they were ready to get at it and handle it in the usual way.

Mr. Brown was very emphatic as to the need of much moisture at filling times. His plan is to load with the loader right out of the swath just as soon as the alfalfa is cut, or, in the case of bad weather and it has been cut for some time, right after a shower. Mr. Brown attributed this need for moisture

to the fact that alfalfa contains much more ammonia than does corn. This generates a greater heat, which requires more moisture to keep it from burning out.

"Would you substitute oats or alfalfa silage for corn silage?" I asked Mr. Brown, Jr. "Well, no," he replied, "not just yet. But I want the silo full of results."

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



One of the Nicest Heifers Seen on the Western Circuit. Lady Pauline Rooker, two years old, was exhibited by Clark and Sims of Stone-wall, Ont., at the western fairs this year, securing first at Calgary, second at Edmonton and was also a winner at Brandon, Saskatoon and Regina.

Photo 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 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 ground on the slope works in nicely for the permanent ground on top. There are 240 acres in all. When labor was plentiful 26 milk cows were kept, but the number has of necessity been considerably lessened of late years.

Mr. Brown, Sr., was formerly a breeder of Angus cattle, but about ten years ago he went into dairy-farming taking as his choice the Holstein breed. He is a strong believer in the R. of P. test, also the eight months division, of the R. of M., and his herd has many unusual records of the former class to their credit. His foundation cow, Ferndale Maid, has a 20,000 lb. record, and has gone over 18,000 lbs. for

five years in succession. She also has three daughters with records over 20,000 lbs., and these records were made chiefly on two milkings daily.

The present sire is Sir Lyons Hengerveld Segis by Sir Lyons Posch, whose dam is Mercena Belle, 23.96 lbs. butter in seven days. This bull has given good satisfaction. The junior sire is by King Segis Calamity Alcartra. He is a young bull of great character and should maintain the present high standard of the herd.

## Look Before You Quit

A Word in Season to Dairy Farmers

THE tendency of war-time agriculture is always toward a greater production of primary products with a corresponding shrinkage in animal husbandry. This tendency is observable at the present time, and evidently the "shifting bug" has reached Wisconsin, the greatest dairy district in America. At any rate, H. C.

Taylor, in a recent Wisconsin bulletin, gives some advice in this connection to dairy farmers and those who have the fixing of the price on dairy products. Mr. Taylor, who is himself a practical dairy farmer, writes as follows:

"In deciding upon prices both the farmer and the price commissioner should keep in mind the long-time as well as the immediate effect. It takes the decades to build up the dairy industry in a community. Equipments require time for construction. Years are required to build up good herds and decades are required to train a whole community in the fine art of producing high-class milk. When such a community is diverted from dairying to another line of production, the farmers suffer a great loss while making the change and while adjusting themselves to new lines of production, after which they may again prosper.

"The records of one year may indicate that the profits would have been greater had the farmer been in another line of production, but in going over these figures, the farmer should look for conditions which, should hold fast to his present line and recall the years when his profits were much greater because he was in the dairy business.

"It is easy to disperse a good dairy herd, but it takes years to rebuild it. A much safer plan is to cut down a little on the number of cows by cutting out the least profitable ones, and plan to sell more grain and hogs in addition to the milk rather than to make a radical change in the type of farming."

"It's a waste of good money to leave the implements 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 day—after the new parts have been brought home from the freight shed."



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 Farm. Photo by an editor of Farm and Dairy.

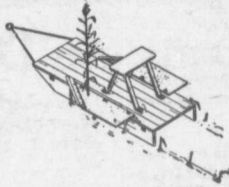
FARM AND DAIRY

Farm Management

Corn Cutters

CORN can be cut for silage with common corn knives, the sled harvester, or the corn binder. The use of corn knives is advisable when field harvesters or binders are not available. When hand knives are used, the corn may be temporarily shocked, thrown onto the ground, or laid directly upon the wagons to be hauled to the silo.

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 Experiment Stations, United States Department of Agriculture, states that it costs \$1.18 to cut corn with the sled harvester. A short test at the University Farm showed the cost was \$1.28 per acre for cutting and loading. Two men were able to harvest and load a ton every 10 minutes at a cost of about 17 cents, but since they worked only about two-thirds of the time, 40 tons or about 5 acres was a good day's work.

In using this machine most efficient, the wagons used in hauling must be driven alongside the cutter and keep pace with it so the workmen can lay the corn directly on the wagons; otherwise the corn must be picked off the ground. It has been found that it costs about 30 cents per ton to lift the bundles from the ground to the wagons.

Corn Binders

Although it is fully as expensive and probably more so to cut corn for silage with a corn binder than by any other method, it no doubt is the most satisfactory, and the method is to most highly recommended.

Since seven and three-quarter acres per day is about the average amount cut with the corn binder, the farmer who is planning his work for filling his silo should estimate the tonnage per acre his corn will yield, and if he finds that one harvester will not keep a silage cutter supplied he should cut two or three corn binders in the field at once.

When the corn is cut by hand or with a sled it should seldom be laid on the ground, and if none is a bundle loading device should be used with the corn binders, as it has been found that it costs about 10 cents per ton to pick the corn from the ground and lay it on the wagons for loading.

In Silo-Filling Time

SILO filling is a hurry-up job and in order to get the best results it must be crowded with the fewest possible delays. Consequently, says the United States Department of Agriculture, the cutter should be in first class condition, with knives, blades and everything else in the best of shape, and extra supplies on hand.

Enough power should be provided. It takes from one and a half to two horsepower for every ton per hour of green corn cut one-half inch in length and blown 30 feet high. This means that cutting 10 tons an hour one-half inch long and blowing it in

to a silo 30 feet high requires a gas engine of from 15 to 20 horse-power. Corn should be cut for silage when a majority of the ears are dented. If large quantities are to be cut it is necessary to begin before the corn is at its best. Otherwise the corn cut at its best will be too ripe. Silage should be cut short in order to increase the air capacity of the silo, reduce the air space, and lessen the likelihood of spoilage if the corn is a little dry.

Water should be added to moisten the whole mass if the corn is very dry from being over-ripe or frozen. Silage should be packed thoroughly especially around the edges.

Making Silage

THE silage stage in corn is when the kernels are just commencing to glaze and the lower leaves on the stalks have turned brown. Clover or alfalfa should be cut at the full or millet stage. Oats, peas, barley, rape or millet when intended for silage should be harvested when in the milk stage.

Inspect the walls of the silo before filling to see that they are absolutely air tight. Tightly hoops if necessary, but not enough to cause buckling of the staves. For the first week or ten days the silo should be watched carefully. The staves will absorb moisture from the silage and it may be necessary to loosen the hoops to prevent buckling.

Silage is stored and removed more readily and will make better quality silage if it is cut into the silo. This is true of all silage crops.

During the filling process the sides should be kept higher than the middle. The silage must be packed firmly along the outer edges. Continual tramping will be necessary to do this. Poor distribution and packing results in air pockets and soft places. Silage in the area around these places will spoil. The basic principle or secret of keeping silage is the exclusion of air. If air is present a white mould will appear and the mouldy area will spoil.

Crops put into the silo when too green will produce an acid non-palatable silage. If the crop is too dry, the silage will not pack well. This means that there will be air pockets. Proper fermentation will not take place in silage which is not well packed.

Water should be added to mature or frost-damaged crops, and to fodder such as oats and peas, barley, clover or millet which has been partially cured. This may be applied by running into the blower or by sprinkling uniformly over the surface of the silage.

Practically all of the fermentation will take place in 10 or 12 days. If desirable, feeding may begin immediately after filling the silo. If, however, the silage is not to be fed for some time, it is advisable, but not absolutely necessary, to put on a cover or seal. The best cover is made by sweats hay or chaff over the top and wetting this down thoroughly. Oats should be sown thickly over the surface. These will soon sprout and the resultant heavy mat of roots will exclude the air and prevent decomposition.—Maine Bulletin.

The cow is an income producer. She brings in her harvest continually. At times it may seem hard to scrape up enough feed, but it can usually be done. In addition to the milk and calf, the cow returns most of the plant food in her food in the manure. This means that the cow will help keep up the land, thus making the land more productive through manuring. The manure continually becomes more fertile and growing such crops as alfalfa, grasses and corn puts the land in better shape for growing crops. 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.G.



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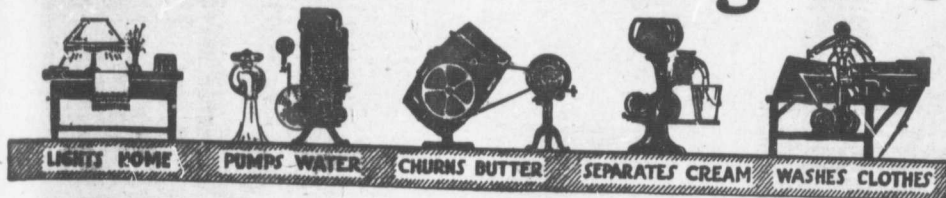
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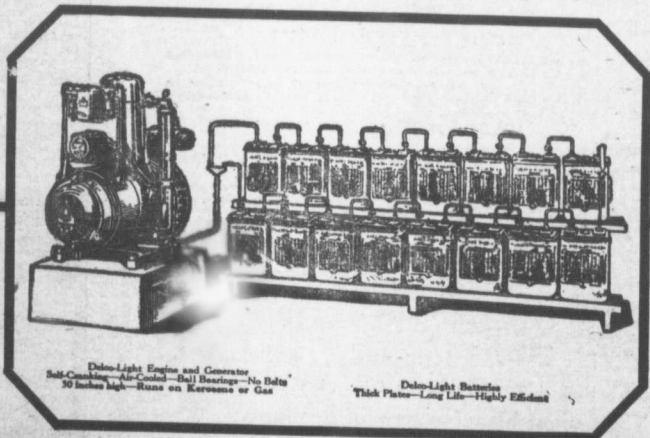
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# Orchard and Garden

## Orchard and Garden Notes

Green tomatoes make excellent pickles. Now is the time to put them up.

Eat more fruits 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 old 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 onions marketed or under cover as soon as possible. Clean, bright onions are wanted on the market.

The nurserymen of the United States, in a recent convention, went on record as opposed to the further propagation of the purple and green-leaved barberry for use in any part of the country.

A man recently told a leading nurseryman that he had sold his property for \$5,000 more because he had purchased and judiciously planted \$600 worth of nursery stock from his company.

Red raspberries are propagated by suckers or offsets from the old plant.

Fall bearing strawberries ought to be fruiting nicely now. Do not let

many runners grow out from them if you want fruit.

The blackcap raspberry is easily rooted by tipping a branch over to the ground and throwing a little soil over it.

Deep in the ota bin is a good place to store watermelons for late fall use.

## Potato Grading Regulations

THIS fall, for the first time, farmers who grow potatoes as a cash crop will be under the necessity of selling the potatoes according to grades as specified under the Fruit Marks Act. For the information of growers the regulations are republished in Farm and Dairy and are as follows:

"373 A. (1) No person shall sell or offer for sale any potatoes represented to be of—

(a) Number 1 quality unless such potatoes consist of specimens which are sound, of similar varietal characteristics, which are practically free from dirt, or other foreign matter, from frost injury, sunburn, second growth, cuts, scab, blight, dry rot, and damage caused 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 commercial grading and handling, five per centum by weight of any lot may be under the prescribed size and, in addition, three per centum by weight of any such lot may be below the remaining requirements of this grade.

(2) This section shall not apply to seed potatoes.

(3) 'Practically free' means that the appearance shall not be injured to an extent readily apparent upon casual examination, and that any damage from the causes aforesaid can be removed by the ordinary processes of paring without appreciable increase in waste over that which would occur if the potato were perfect. If the outer skin (epidermis) only shall not be considered as an injury to the appearance.

weight of any lot may be under the prescribed size and, in addition, three per centum by weight of any such lot may be below the remaining requirements of this grade.

(b) Number 2 quality, unless such potatoes consist of specimens which are sound and practically free from dirt or other foreign matter, from frost injury, sunburn, second growth, cuts, scab, blight, dry rot and damage caused by disease, insects or mechanical means. The minimum diameter of potatoes of the round varieties shall be one and seven-eighths inches, and be one and seven-eighths inches, and be one and seven-eighths inches, and be one and seven-eighths inches. In order to allow for variations incident to commercial grading and handling, five per centum by weight of any lot may be under the prescribed size and, in addition, three per centum by weight of any such lot may be below the remaining requirements of this grade.

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"Diameter" means the greatest di-

mension at right angles to the longitudinal axis.

"(4) Every person who, by himself or through the agency of any other person, violates any of the provisions of this section shall be liable, upon summary conviction for the first offence, to a fine not exceeding \$25, and not less than \$10 for the second offence, to a fine not exceeding \$50 and not less than \$25; and for the third and each subsequent offence, to a fine not exceeding \$100 and not less than \$50 together in all cases with the costs of prosecution; and in default of payment of such fine and costs shall be liable to imprisonment for any term not exceeding three months unless such fine and costs, and the costs of enforcing them, are sooner paid."

Growers should endeavor to market their crops in car load lots as graded potatoes. When the grower has sufficient to fill a car, a number of growers should combine and dispose of their crop in carload lots.

## The Raspberry Patch

THE raspberry patch in the average farm garden is, I know very well, a very misused one. No matter how small it is, however, it will give more satisfaction all around if the patch gets the proper attention. In summer, with red raspberries especially, it is very apt to be the health of the position that the old canes are pulled out just as quickly as possible after the crop is removed. The old canes are subject to disease and harbor insects and already in our garden, they have been cleaned out and burned.

In pulling out the old canes the whole patch may be in need of thinning, as we have found that raspberries bear much heavier when each cane has room to develop, than when all the new shoots are allowed to grow. We have also practised tipping back some extent.

If raspberries are allowed to run freely, they will soon monopolize the whole garden. We keep our raspberries in neat rows, about two feet wide and with a small foot or so of space between the rows, which we keep thoroughly cultivated with the hoe seuffer. In the fall of the year we hoe out all the weeds and grass which is sure to grow among the canes and thoroughly mulch with manure. We have only a couple of rows 50 feet long but from this small plot our household is supplied with all the raspberries we can eat through the growing season and the most that we can for winter.—R. W. E.

## Make Sirup from Apple Culls

FOR those who have a great many second grade apples and culls on hand, the making of apple sirup is profitable. The acids are removed by boiling the culls with a little slaked chalk (calcium carbonate, or whiting). This neutralizes the acids of the cider, converting them into insoluble calcium salts, which settle to the bottom and are removed by decantation.

Add three-fifths of an ounce of precipitated chalk (obtainable at any drug store) for each gallon of cider used, bring to a boil, and boil vigorously for five minutes, removing the foam and scum as fast as formed. Pour into containers as tall as available. Two-quart mason jars will do, or even his preserving kettles. Let stand quietly for four or five hours. Then carefully pour off the clear liquid, throwing away all the sediment at the bottom. Boil the clear liquid rapidly down to sirup, removing all scum. The sirup should boil at 23 degrees Fahrenheit.

The sirup is placed in bottles or mason jars and sterilized by placing the containers in a boiler with water 15 minutes. If the whole outfit is then allowed to cool slowly, the little sediment in the sirup will settle to the bottom and leave a clear, bright, very pleasing apple sirup, with a delightful apple flavor.—J. J. Williams.

"What's the socialist and a pl...  
"There are man...  
one is that the f...  
principle and the...  
est."—Baltimore



# NEPONSET ROOFS

NEPONSET PAROID ROOFING NEPONSET TWIN SHINGLES

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PAROID should roof every building on the farm—from the big barn to the pig pen and poultry house. It pays in dollars and cents—first, because of the vigorous resistance to rain, wind, heat, cold and fire; second, because of the many years Paroid lasts.

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Do all your roofing or roof-repairing this year with Paroid—made in Grey color—two weights; also with Red or Green crushed slate surface. But be sure the roll roofing you buy IS Paroid! Some people have the idea that any roll roofing is Paroid. If you don't get the genuine article you pay for your mistake.

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## Friesian Cattle in New Zealand

(Continued from page 4.)

are that short-period testing will not be undertaken officially anywhere but on the North American Continent. Consequently the latter tests will carry but little weight with outside buyers who come to that Continent in order to buy, and also buyers will not be attracted there while so many of the best cows are not showing their long-distance capabilities. To do the Friesian full justice and to advertise her cattle throughout the world, Canada should concentrate on the long-period test and her best cows should be given a chance to prove their worth as yearly producers. If this is not done the Canadian breeders will be in danger of having their Friesian 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 specialize in yearly testing must eventually, as a matter of course, put up higher records than the cows in countries where yearly testing is not the chief consideration, an evidence of the animal's capabilities for the production of butter-fat and milk.

In the United 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 accepted as of full value internationally. The United States breeders can never train other countries to give their short-period records anything like the value that is placed on them in their own country. Also they should adopt rules for yearly testing similar to the Canadian R. O. F. rules. It must be recognized by all as a fundamental fact that the chief (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 opinion the records of cows like "Tilly Alcatraz" stand in a class by themselves and I believe 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 I do not go so far as to say that the 365 days' period should be cut down. It has been established for a long time, it has the most clearly marked boundary-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 interest."—Baltimore American.

1918 SEPTEMBER 1918

SUN	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
1	2	3	4	5	6
8	9	10	11	12	13
15	16	17	18	19	20
22	23	24	25	26	27
29	30				



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There's a real thrill in the words when you see the ducks settling in to your decoys—a thrill that makes you know life in the open is the only life worth while.

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are necessary to insure the full degree of pleasure in the trip—the full bag. Dominion Shotgun Shells are made for the men who enjoy Canada's outdoor life that they may enjoy it more. Care and skill in manufacture insure success to the sportsman who uses Canuck, Sovereign, Imperial, Regal, Crown (Black) or any shell or cartridge that is guaranteed by the big "D" trademark. Look for it on the box.

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**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**  
**T**HROUGH the horses were fewer in 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, Ont.; Burnette Stock Farm, Unionville; T. McMichael, Seaforth; Graham Bros., Claremont; B. Rothwell, Ottawa; Howard and Eby, Downsview; Jas. Leonard, Schomberg; Paterson Bros., Agincourt; T. H. Hassard, Markham; Thos. Cowan, Oran; 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 Colton. In Percherons the following: Robt.

Livingstone, Woodbridge; Jas. Hume, Hornby; Hodgkinson and Tisdale; W. A. Henry and Son, Keswick; Hesaal and Katz, Tavistock.  
 The leading exhibitors in the light classes were:  
**Hackneys.**  
 McGregor's Horse Exchange, Toronto; H. A. Mason, Scarborough; Jas. Tilt, Brampton; W. A. Bagshaw, Uxbridge; Graham Bros.; A. Yeager, Simcoe; B. Rothwell; Jos. Teifer, Milton West; W. E. Jewell, Bowmanville; W. F. Batty, Brooklin; N. Wrigglesworth, Georgetown.  
 Standard Breds.—J. F. Husband, Eden Mills; Graham Bros.; Tilt, Telfer; Gardhouse; Shields; Sam'l. Hastings, Schomberg; Hassard; Crowe and Murray, Toronto; Ashley Stock Farm, Foxboro; D. Douglass

and Son, Mitchell; T. E. Patterson and Son, Mitchell; W. T. Alexander and Son, Winnipeg; Thos. Cowan, Oran; A. Y. Pringle, Hamilton; R. J. M. Glassford, Winchester; Simon Plewes, Cobokonk and Fuller Bros., Cheltenham.  
**Some of the Winners.**  
 Percherons: Hodgkinson and Tisdale won grand championship on Miron and Wm. Henry and Son the grand championship on mares.  
 In Clydes Graham Bros. again won the championship on both mare and stallion, this time on Elma in the former class and Barons Stamp in the latter.  
**Beef Cattle.**  
 In the beef cattle some particularly strong classes came into the ring.

Most of the leading herds of the various breeds were represented.  
 The principal exhibitors were: Shortorns—J. J. Elliott, Guelph; W. Marquis and Sons, Sunderland; J. G. Barron, Carberry, Man.; H. Smith, Hay, Ont.; Kyo Bros, Drumby; Capenier and Ross, Mansfield, Ohio; Eastwood Bros., Long Branch; Pichard Bros., Elora; Jno. Gardhouse and Son, Weston; W. A. Bagshaw, Uxbridge; Harris, Uxbridge; Illington; Elora; Jno. McLean, Elora; Jacob Lerch, Preston; Wm. Pinkney, Cooksville; Geo. Amos and Son, Moffat; J. Watt and Son, Elora; J. J. Elliott won the grand champion senior female with Rosa Hope 2nd, also winner last year.

Junior championship female was won by J. G. Barron on his senior heifer calf Lavender 47th. The senior and grand champion bull was Gerrie's Lancaster Lord, while Gerrie Bros. won junior championship with Stamford Matchless. In the Angus classes the principal winners were J. D. Larkin of Queenston; Jas. Bowman of Guelph; G. C. Channon, Elm Park; Geo. Lowe, Elora; and H. Fraleigh of Forest.  
 The senior and grand championship in bulls went to Larkin on Mador of Larkins Farm.  
 The Jr. male championship went to Bowman on Elm Park Radiator. Larkin also had senior and grand champion female in Erica of Glencairn.  
 The Herefords were not so numerous as the other breeds, but what were there were good representatives.  
 The leading exhibitor was Clifford of Oshawa, who won the championships and also most of the firsts.

to inoculate and further increase gas is its result of which it is ground. Such a gas is polonocum, just as water in it is said that b will kill flies in a tin of the odor is only a it may be that a line of some puns haps combined w then with some necessary weight. when you will see most calm day, sized can along the a five acre past emitting as the go smoke hugging clo it floats across the other man on the f knapsack sprayer, as it arrives, and a fog of cold wa thought to an orch dust spray must re to innocuous disnet and spear in the be made into a handy; surely this be transmitted into conquest of the pota and all our orchard



# A Truck for the Farmer

**F**ARM equipment which will effect a time and labor-saving, and therefore a money-saving, must be carefully considered by every good farmer now-a-days.

The farm wagon, which for years was the most useful of all farm equipment, is now being replaced on the best farms by a sturdy, dependable motor truck. The truck will haul any farm product—fruit, grain, vegetables, stock, fertilizer, or wood—around the farm, or to the town or city many miles distant, in half the time, and at a much lower cost.

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The Ford truck is supplied as a chassis only. This permits you to select any of the many body styles especially designed for the Ford truck and already on the market. Thus you can mount the one which suits your individual requirements.

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## Ford Motor Company of Canada, Limited Ford, Ontario



Three of the many body styles that may be mounted on the Ford truck chassis

### FARM CHATS

#### The Wisdom of Follies

**H. Percy Blanchard, Hants Co., N.S.**  
**W**HEN Doctor A. Graham Bell at Baddeck, was testing out the basic principles upon which later were built to conform the present day aeroplanes, I can remember some of the wise men of the locality gaining up at his soaring kites, and then tapping their heads significantly, as they quentiously uttered the remark of Felix: "Much learning hath made these men heavy." The X-ray was discovered, by which we really can see through a stone wall; while the wireless was invented, by which we can actually talk through space; yes, and when the familiar separator was announced, by which from the new milk, cream comes from one spot and skim milk from another; many people shook their heads and smiled incredulously.

The thing which today is an aim of the impossible is to-morrow an accomplished fact. The empty ceasts of some flippant John becomes in time some inventor's fortune. It may be that no one will ever graft an egg plant, and send seed on to a rabbit's foot, and produce a custard pie bush; or cross a honey bee with a fire fly, and so be able to work the busy bee on a night shift; but men today are smiling smiles into dollar bills.

Some years ago, a writer in the O. A. C. Review, as a bit of a joke, suggested sending over to France for a gas machine and using it on the potato bugs. Now it seems to me that you man has suggested a good thing, is, if the idea is worked out in a serious manner. Of course the poison gas as used at the front is not the basic thought; but it is to produce a gas that will be effective on insects and fungi, and yet not poison the user. We know that certain sprays have a selective effect; for instance, bluestone is said to kill wild mustard and not injure other plants. There is the possibility of certain smokes or gases reasonably innocuous to man and the larger animals, and yet

#### Toronto Wants

**T**HE directors of the Exhibition and Dairy Show, for stock associations organized, should be minimized. At the directors' Farmers' Day, Mr. Russell announced that the different conferences had that in the following: "The Canadian exhibition approves of a winter fair and support; that it agrees of a winter fair, especially live stock, providing till the months after Exhibition, and that officers and staff to be approved by the winter fair terms to be approved. "In other words," Russell, "the Canadian exhibition is prepared to live stock men in at the earliest possible moment as successful winter stock breeders in the Canadian National and the Domestic Breeders' Association of the Special Committee of the stock breeders in of the Winter Fair, in referred to President's announcement. A new said, has been formed matter. No city has chosen for the location. Plans are now being of requirements of the and towns who wish mens for the holding be furnished with them. He did not want Ham to feel that either of the be chosen in preference some other city. That can be provided Differ- eding factor. Differ- are required than are Canadian National amphitheatre will be as a spacious arena. It suggested that addition tion should be provided. Canadian National Exhibition stock, as he said the p are not spacious enough. Hon. Geo. S. Henry Agriculture, spoke at the cheon, devoting most of summarizing what has published by the Government people of the province Mr. Henry's conclusion: farmers of Ontario are

to insects and fungi. One feature of chlorine gas is its great weight, as a result of which it keeps close to the ground.

Such a gas even if not actively poisonous, will smother a man just as water in the lungs will.

It is said that burnt oil of lavender will kill flies in a room. To a human, the odor is only a pleasing fragrance. It may be that success will be in the line of some pungent oily fume, perhaps combined with sulphur, and then with some other gas to give the necessary weight. Consider the time when you will see a man on an almost calm day, carrying a bucket sized can along the windward side of a five acre patch of potatoes; emitting as he goes a dense black smoke hugging closely the ground as it floats across the fields; and another man on the further side, with a knapsack sprayer, meeting the cloud as it arrives, and killing it out with a fog of cold water. Or, apply the thought to an orchard; and even the dust spray must retire as out of date to innocuous disinfectant. If the sword and spear in the coming days are to be made into implements of husbandry; surely this satanic gas might be transmitted into a weapon for the conquest of the potato bug, the blight, and all our orchard enemies.

### Toronto Wants Winter Fair

THE directors of the Canadian National Exhibition are anxious that the International Live Stock and Dairy Show, for which the live-stock associations have already organized, should be held on their premises. At the directors' luncheon on Farmers' Day, Mr. T. A. Russell announced that the directors, after several conferences, had defined their attitude in the following resolution:

"That the Canadian National Exhibition 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 not held until two months after the close of the Exhibition, and that it will permit its officers and staff to be made available by the winter fair organization on terms to be approved of.

"In other words," explained Mr. Russell, "the Canadian National Exhibition is prepared to cooperate with the live stock men in the organization at the earliest possible date of a large and successful winter fair."

Mr. W. A. Dryden, a director of the Canadian National Exhibition, president of the Dominion Short-horn Breeders' Association, and chairman of the Special Committee representing the stock breeders in the organization of the Winter Fair, in a brief address, referred to President Russell's announcement. A new organization, he said, has been formed to deal with the matter. No city has as yet been chosen for the location of the fair. Plans are now being drawn up for the requirements of the fair, and cities and towns who wish to offer inducements for the holding of the fair will be furnished with the specifications. He did not want Hamilton or Toronto to feel that either of these cities would be chosen in preference to Guelph or some other city. The accommodation that can be provided will be the deciding factor. Different stables will be required than are required at the Canadian National Exhibition; an amphitheatre will be required, as well as a spacious arena. Mr. Dryden also suggested that additional accommodation should be provided at the Canadian National Exhibition for live stock, as he said the present quarters are not spacious enough.

Hon. Geo. S. Henry, Minister of Agriculture, spoke at the same luncheon, devoting most of his address to summarizing what had been accomplished by the Government and the people of the province in agriculture. Mr. Henry's conclusion was that the farmers of Ontario are a prosperous



To win this war every ounce of the strength of each 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 cent—somebody'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 more 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.

Published under the Authority of  
The Minister of Finance  
of Canada.

18



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

### Reeves of Ontario Form Society

A NEW society known as The Rural Municipal Association of Ontario held their first meeting in the Labor Temple, Toronto, on September 5. This society is composed of Reeves of the rural municipalities of Ontario who have felt the need of a farmers' association to protect the interest of the farmer, particularly in matters of taxation.

It was stated emphatically 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 Forgie, Reeve of Claremont; Vice-Pres. J. D. Drummond, Middlesex; Secty.-Treasurer D. R. Beaton, Whitelake. The executive committee is composed of C. H. Claus, Lincoln; J. N. Stratch, Essex; Robt. H. Wilson, Victoria; F. Roseburgh,

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

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FARM AND DAIRY

Farm and Dairy AND Rural Home

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

CIRCULATION STATEMENT

The paid subscriptions to Farm and Dairy approximate 30,000. The actual circulation of each issue including copies of the paper sent to subscribers, who are but slightly in arrears, and newspaper copies, varies from 15,000 to 20,000 copies. No subscriptions are accepted at less than the full subscription rate. Sworn detailed statement of circulation of the paper, showing its distribution by counties and provinces, will be mailed free on request.

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We guarantee that every advertiser in this issue is reliable. We are able to do this because the advertising columns of Farm and Dairy are as carefully edited as the reading columns, and because to protect our readers, advertiser herein deal honestly with you as one of our paid-in-advance subscribers, we will make good the amount of your loss, provided such transaction occurs within one month from date of this issue, that it is reported to us within a week of its occurrence. We find the fact so stated, it is a condition of this contract that in writing to advertisers you state: "I saw your advertisement in Farm and Dairy." Requests shall not be made by the advertiser at the expense of our subscribers, who are our friends, through the use of these columns. We will not attempt to adjust trifling disputes between subscribers and honorable business men who advertise, nor pay the debts of honest bankrupts.

The Rural Publishing Company, Ltd. PETERBORO AND TORONTO

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

The United States Wheat Minimum

BY proclamation issued on Sept. 2nd, President Wilson has set \$2.20 a bushel as a minimum price guaranteed by the government for the 1919 wheat crop of the United States. This act of the chief executive of the country to the south of us is right in line with the recovery of the wheat to the Canadian government by our director of agricultural production, Hon. Chas. A. Dunning. After thoroughly canvassing the situation, 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 minimum price for the 1919 wheat crop. Neither suggestion has been acted on by our own government, which continues to hold to the belief that exportation alone is sufficient to increase the acreage in foodstuffs. The United States government, dealing with a similar situation, have come to the same conclusion as Canada's own investigator so far as the setting of a minimum is 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 enjoys here. The only guarantee we have from the government is, to take all of this year's crop at the prevailing fixed price. While such action is to be commended, and is good as far as it goes, it does not go far enough. The farmers of the United States, on the other hand, are now on the same basis as the manufacturers of other war supplies, so far as wheat is concerned,—they know in advance the price they will receive for their product. Such assurance cannot but have a wonderfully stimulating influence on agricultural production at a time when the allied armies everywhere are victorious, and, as President Wilson has intimated, peace may come before the 1919 crop has fully entered into consumption. Now that President Wilson 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 believes 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 enjoying a net income of over \$3,000 a year. Accordingly income tax forms 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 estimate fairly closely their cash sales and expenditures. A subtraction of one total from the other, however, does not give the net income 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 over a number of years. It is not business to charge the whole outlay against the expenses of any one year. On the other hand, there are items that should be charged against operating expenses, that are seldom considered. Of these the greatest is depreciation in value of buildings, machinery and live stock. It has been the experience of many farmers, that, after saving a few hundred dollars a year for a period of years, they discover that the barn needs re-siding, 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 profits of several years is swallowed up in maintenance 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 live stock. To safeguard 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 provision for depreciation in filling out his income questionnaire.

Farm and Dairy would suggest that this questionnaire sent out by the government, be made a subject for discussion at local club meetings where the common sense of all will solve the problems of many. In any case, be the questionnaires filled out ever so conscientiously, we believe that the Finance Department is going to be disappointed by the revenues received from an income 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 unveiled dedicated to the memory of Louis Hebert, the first farming settler of Canada and to his wife, Marie Rollet, who, while being the first woman on the soil, was at the same time the country's first teacher. The statue stands at the rear of the City Hall. At its dedication, Sir Lomer Gouin, Prime Minister of Quebec; the Hon. Joseph Caubert, Provincial Minister of Agriculture; Mr. J. H. Grisdale, Deputy Minister of Agriculture for Canada, and other prominent men were among the speakers. Thousands attended the special ceremonies designed to do honor to Louis Hebert and in the evening a feast was held on the Exhibition Grounds in honor of Hebert's wife, 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 city has its statutory in honor of our leading politicians, soldiers, and governors, and 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 away the forests and replaced them with fertile farms. They are the men who laid the real foundations of Canadian nationhood; they never have gotten along without our politicians, but never without our farmers. In doing honor to Louis Hebert, the Province of Quebec has honored the profession of which he was the pioneer in this country.

Yearly Tests—Another Aspect

IN renewing his subscription to Farm and Dairy, a New Zealand reader, Mr. C. C. Buckland, writes of Holstein-Friesian accomplishments, in New Zealand and incidentally advances a new aspect of the discussion as to the relative merits of long or short-term test work. Mr. Buckland says in part:—

"In the discussions that frequently are carried on in your papers as to the respective merits of the short and long periods of testing, there is one point on which sufficient stress is not laid. I refer to the value of the records as affecting outside markets. After the war, and more and more as time goes on, there will be a greater export trade in dairy cattle from all countries where the herds have reached the high state of development. Semi-official yearly testing will be in vogue in all countries where dairying is an important branch of farming, but the advances are that short period testing will not be undertaken officially anywhere but on the North American continent. Consequently the latter tests will carry but little weight with outside buyers who come to that continent in order to buy, and also buyers will not be attracted there who wish to make a selection, but are not showing their long distance capabilities. To do the Friesians full justice, and to advertise their cattle throughout the world, Canada should concentrate on the long period testing, and the best cows should be given a chance to prove their worth as yearly producers."

Viewing the question wholly from a domestic standpoint, Farm and Dairy believes that Holstein-Friesian breeders are making a mistake in giving the preference to short term records. In the long run the American demand will be based on the test which most accurately determines the commercial value of the cow. The foreign market is already ruled by the yearly test, and, as Mr. Buckland truly will be the greatest demand for the export trade will be the strains whose merit has been proven in tests of 12 months and not for periods of seven to thirty days. Holstein-Friesian breeders can well afford to give this aspect of the case their careful consideration.

Continue to Conserve

THE Canada Food Board makes a much needed announcement regarding the present food situation and the need of continued conservation. The report says in part:—

"Recent announcements relative to the easing of our Allies' food situation have been interpreted by some quarters as indicating that special production and conservation efforts are no longer necessary. This interpretation is not justified and is exceedingly dangerous. Fortunately, this is a grain country and the United States is producing a large surplus which is expected to allow a surplus over present reduced consumption which will be sufficient, with the amount which Canada can spare, to meet at least the larger part of the Allies' import requirements from this continent. It should be pointed out, however, that these amounts cannot be spared unless rigorous economies in the use of wheat are continued. Canada's wheat crop will be much less than was hoped, and it is doubtful whether even with conservation we can supply the amount which our Allies have been expecting from us."

Even when all the present needs of our allies across the ocean have been supplied, the people of America still have a big job ahead of them—the building up of a reserve. In normal times the world does not feel safe without a reserve of many millions bushels of grain food to carry over against a possible crop shortage in the succeeding year. At the beginning of this harvest, we had no such reserves in the world. We need it more now than at any time since the beginning of the war. America had almost a record crop this year. We can hardly hope for a great a crop next year. United States agriculture is now suffering from a respite of what has already happened in Canada. Big wages in munition plants and the military draft together, are depleting the farms of labor. It is possible that the crop acreage of America will have to be reduced in consequence. Continued conservation alone will provide the necessary reserves against the possibility of a crop shortage in 1919.

In every art there are many teachers who prefer to show the nearest way to excellence, and many expedients have been invented by which the total study might be saved; but let no one be seduced by idle promises. Excellence is never granted to man but as the reward of labor.

Letters to

A "Mr. F.

EDITOR, Farm and Dairy: I do not afford to "Parsons' apply in your issue of my expenses, but to be fair," hence to apply to present subjects. We think as the principal cause. 1st. There was electricity in 1911 people decided a year ago. 2nd. In no other produced by the easily and fairly methods. 3rd. Manufacture sibly exist in this small measure of them by the tariff fall together. 4th. Northwest population of the grow home to them, they have in their own large measure of of the tariff. 5th. Hon. Chas. is quite too good to see, etc, too possibly unconscious his whole article, series of. 1st. The "agitator" in 1911 was not merits, and "the" against "annexation"

2nd. An amount purpose equal through a just assess and a rate levied poses would "rais added expense, and Internal A.L.I. saved. M. should substitute I and property for effort. Each life bear alike its equa and should have a fellow in its affluir advocates get effort. Each life bear alike its equa and should have a fellow in its affluir advocates get effort. Each life bear alike its equa and should have a fellow in its affluir advocates get effort.

Mr. Geo. H. Huppig company" at holding over half of Mr. Book-walter's nephew became about one-third, mill, and operated for some time. F voted himself a \$500 stock in his own firm, became president of Milling Association" city. 3rd. Some "many" not able to "exist" in town, others would, being used around here, increased a tariff on high-priced to pay Canadian cost of the longer freight his product, could not be if so, it would be as orange raising as it, to the ming of it, and many other history tells us, that, any of true trade, and ratio of increase demands that country

Letters to the Editor

A "Mr. Farmer" Replies

EDITOR, Farm and Dairy: We can not afford to reply to Mr. S. R. Parsons' appeal to "Mr. Farmer," in your issue of July 26th, 1918, "at our expense," but we believe you "to be fair," hence that you will give us space to present our views on the subject. We think he bases his logic on five principal untruths, viz:

1st. There was an agitation for reciprocity in 1911, and the people decided against it.

2nd. In no other way can the amount produced by the tariff be raised so easily and fairly as by the present mode.

3rd. Manufacturers could not possibly exist in this country without the small measure of protection afforded them by the tariff. The two stand or fall together.

4th. Notwithstanding the enormous population of the United States and the great 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 being quite too good a business man not to see, etc., though subtle untruth, possibly unconsciously, runs through his whole article. To reply to them serially.

1st. The "agitation for reciprocity" in 1911 was not combatted on its merits, and "the people decided" against "annexation," not reciprocity.

2nd. An amount is raised for local purposes equal to that by the tariff through a just assessment of property, and a rate levied for national purposes would "raise" enough without added expense, and the costs of Customs and Internal revenue collections ALL saved. Today the government should substitute its protection to life and property for that of individual 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 selfish and simple ones try to dodge their share. If they gave a true and understandable, itemized account of production, output and income, suspicion would be baseless. But the following case shows one of our reasons to doubt Mr. Parsons' assertion of "moderate" profits for his pets. It is true, by my personal knowledge, being told by a participant:

Mr. Geo. H. Hunter formed a "milling company" at Wellington, Kan., holding over half of its stock, while a Mr. Bookwater, of Indiana, whose nephew became head miller, held about one-third. They built a four mill, and operated it at a good profit for some time. Finally Mr. Hunter voted himself a \$50,000 salary as president, and members of his household similar ones for the minor offices. He hired a new head miller, and declared no dividends available for so long that he "froze out" outsiders, and got their stock at his own price. Afterwards he became president of the "United States Milling Association" and mayor of his city.

3rd. Some "manufacturers" might not be able to "exist" without protection, others would. Good lumber is being used around here to "curb" wells, because a tariff makes cement too high-priced to pay to use it. Is this Canadian cost of production so high the longer freight haul, or so heavy a product, could not be profitably paid? If so, it would be as well to "protect" orange raising as it. The same applies to the making of flour, lumber, brick and many other things. American history tells us that country had an era of free trade, and that the greatest rate of increase in manufacturing came at that country ever had was dur-

ing it. British capitalists, no doubt thinking their influence would maintain it, and knowing the raw material, power, estates, etc., were there, and that the weight of a worker's food for a year was double his own, flocked to produce in touch with the market. Mines, mills, tanneries, etc., sprang up like magic. They would do the same by Canada if fully assured. It is silly to think we can supply foreign, except by making home consumers of manufacturers. Take the home from it and our broad domain will be developed. Most foreign nations will soon supply themselves. Of course, many expect the way to result in a "One-Government-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 selfish, interested few sought advantages over the many by a tariff wall, and the others, preoccupied with the gigantic projects so free to capable ones, resisted but little. Because of its fertile soil and its resources, freely offered to all people, the U. S. A. prospered in spite of that tariff wall, but its farmers still groan at being its "scapegoat."

One cannot know "what might have been," but we firmly believe the U. S. A. would have become greater, more useful, and its people happier and more contented without its tariff protected class, with its serfs who perpetuate it. It mulcs and enslaves its kin to get ability to enslave us. I fought it while a United States citizen, and hoped to escape its clutches in Canada. Alas! "I" find that country now "needs" protection that its "infant" may "rule the world," ourself and mother included. To follow its example is to dishonor and wound her. Shall we have such an "infant" rule us?

5th. We find that whole locals of Grain Growers' Associations do not yet know of the iniquitous amendments to the G. G. G. Co.'s charter secured in the 1914-1915 Parliament at Ottawa, by which that company was converted to "capitalism," and its heritage of "one man one vote only" in its affairs sacrificed. Its "Guide" (?) (save the name) made a short news-note comment in its issue of May 6th, 1915. Will the "Farmers' Own Newspaper," that pleads so earnestly on the back cover of your July 25, 1918, issue, provide such a "farmers' paper"? The part the Honorable (?) T. A. Crerar and Chas. R. Dunning had in the said "delivering to 'capitalism'" brands them as none "too good a business man" to "exploit" the farmer, and disengage in his efforts 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 absolutely, but not under tariff of any kind. American firms start a so-called "branch" factory in Canada, so dodging duties, but making us pay an added price just the same. England would make them real under free trade, empire-wide. Who is the traitor?—W. B. Hull, Sask.

The great producing classes are not asking for advantages. We have worked under conditions that are intolerable. All we demand is that these obstructions be removed and that we be given a free road in our business. If it is good to take the duty off of tractors, then why not off of plows? Free machinery would aid 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 gains.

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## OUR FARM HOMES



PEOPLE who are garrulous in gossip are always reticent in praise.

### Two Pairs of Shoes

By Joseph C. Lincoln, From The Pennsylvania Farmer.

(Continued from last week.)

Phil said he was sorry we turned so early the night afore. Said he'd planned to entertain us all the evening. We didn't hurrah much at this—being suspicious, as I said—and he changed the subject to ice-boats.

That ice-boat was a bird. I calculated to know a boat when I sighted one, but a flat-iron or skates was something bran new. I didn't think much of it, and I could see that Jonadab wasn't neither.

But in about three shakes of a lamb's tail I was ready to take it all back and say never said it. I done enough praying in the next half hour to square up for every Friday night meeting I'd missed since I was a boy. Phil got sail on to her, and we moved out kind of slow.

"Now, then," says he, "we'll take a little jaunt up the river. 'Course this isn't like one of your Cape Cod cats, but still—"

And then I dug my finger nails into the deck and commenced: "Now I say me." Talk about going! 'Twas "F-s-e-t!" and we was a mile from home. "Bu-z-z-z!" and we was just getting ready to climb a bank; but afore she nosed afore Phil would put the helm over and we'd whirl round like a windmill, with me and Jonadab biting the planking, and hanging on for dear life, and my heart that had been up in my mouth knocking the soles of my boots off. And Cap'n Cateby-Stuart would grin, and draw: "'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 somewhere where 'twas warm. That February wind went in at the top of my stiff hat and whizzed out through the legs of my thin Sunday pants till I felt for all the world like the ventilating pipe on an ice-chest. I could see why Phil was wearing the bed-clothes; what I was suffering for just then was a feather mattress on each side of me.

"Well, me and Jonadab was 'it" for quite a spell. Phil had all the fun, and I guess he enjoyed it. If he'd stopped right then, when the fishing was good, I calculate he'd been fetching port with a full hold; but no, he had to rub it in, so to speak, and that's where she slopped over. You know how 'tis when you're eating mince-pie—it's the "one more slice" that catches the nightmare. Phil stopped to get that slice.

He kept whizzing up and down that river till Jonadab and me kind of got over our 'arionness. 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 twasn't necessary for us to hold a special religious service every time the flat-iron come aboard. Altogether, we was in that condition where the

door 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, being, as I've said, the best skipper of small craft from Provincetown to Cohasset Narrows, must have had some ideas on the subject. Your old chum, Cateby-Stuart, though he was mast-high so fur's sailing was concerned, anybody could see he wasn't but he had something to learn. He wasn't beginning to get out all there was in that ice-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, roundly his flat-iron into the wind abreast of ours and bobbing his night-cap. "I hoped you might be out. Are you game for a race?"

"Archie," answers our skipper, solemn as a setting hen, "permit me to introduce to you Cap'n Jonadab Wixon and Admiral Barzilla Wingate, of Orham, on the Cape.

I wasn't expecting to fly an admiral's pennant quite so quick, but I managed to sha' it out through my teeth—they was chattering like a box feller. Jonadab, he rattled out something similar.

"The Cap'n and the Admiral," says Phil, "having sailed the raging main favoring me with their advice concerning the navigation of ice-boats, Archie, if you're willing to enter against such a 'ar-dicap of brains and barnacles, I'll race you on a beat up to the point 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'll make it a case of wings. Is it a go?"

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 Archie beat up to the point wasn't half over afore Jonadab and me was dying to tell him a few things. He handed that boat like a lobster. Archie gained on every tack and come about for the run of full minute afore us.

And on that run afore the wind 'twas worse than ever. The way Phil sea-waded that piece of pie 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 jigged 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 snags out:

"Keep her off! Keep her off afore the wind! Can't you see where you're going?"

Phil looked at him as if he was a given 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 bunts out with: "Keep her off, Mr. What's-your-name! For the Lord's sake, keep her off! He'll beat the life out of you!"

And all the good that done was for me to get a start; that was colder than the wind, if such a thing's possible. But Jonadab got fidgety every minute, and when we come out into the broadest part of the river, within a little ways of the buoy, he couldn't stand it no longer.

"You're spilling half the wind!" he yells. "Pint her for the buoy or else you'll be heeled to death!" Here she she gets 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 like a frog, showed Phil 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 flat-iron jibed twice—once for practice, and then for business. She commenced by twisting and squirming like an eel. I just had sense enough to clamp my mittens on to the little brass rail.

I got hold when she jibed the second time. She stood up on two legs,

the boom come over with a slam; that pretty nigh took the mast with it, and the whole shebang whirled around as if it had forgot something. I have a foggy kind of remembrance of looking my mitten clamps fast onto that rail while the rest of me streamed out in the all ways a burgee. Next thing I knew we was scooting back towards Dillaway's, with the sail catching every ounce that was blowing. Jonadab was braced across the tiller, and there, behind us, was the Honorable Philip Cateby-Stuart, fast on his back, with his blanket legs looking like a pair of compasses, and skimming in whirlwinds over the slick ice towards Albany. He hadn't had nothing to hold on to, you understand. Well, if I hadn't seen it, I wouldn't have b'liev'd that a human being could spin so long or travel so fast on his back. His legs made a kind of smoky circle in the air over him, and he'd got such a start I wouldn't bet never stop a-going. He come to a place where some snow had melted in the sun and there was a pond, as you might say, on the ice, and he was through that, heaving spray like one of them circular lawn sprinklers the summer folks have. He'd have been as pretty as a fountain, if we'd had time to stop and look at him.

"For the land sakes, leave 'em!" yelled, spite'n I could get my breath. "You've spoiled 'the skipper!"

"Skipper be damned!" howls Jonadab, squeezing the tiller and keeping on the course, "we'll come back for him by and by. It's our business to win this race."

And, by jigger! we did win it. The way Jonadab coasted that cocked he on runners over the ice was pretty—yes, sir, pretty! He nipped me close enough to the wind'ard, and he took advantage of every shaft's chance. He always could sail; I'll say that for him. We walked up on Archie like he'd set down to rest, and passed him afore he was within a half mile of home. We run up abreast of Dillaway's, putting on all the fancy bits of a liner coming into port, and then was Ebenezer and a whole crowd of wedding company down by the landing.

"Gosh!" says Jonadab, tugging at his whiskers, "twas Cape Cod again New York that time, and you can't beat the Cape when it comes to putting over water, no even a water's froze. Here, Barzilla!"

Ebenezer came hopping over the ice towards us. He looked some surprised.

"Where's Phil?" he says.

"Now, I'd clean forgot Phil and I (Concluded on page 16.)

## The Upv

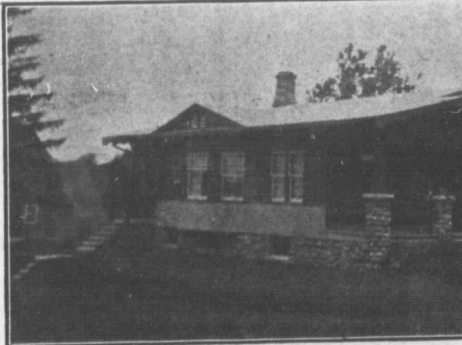
Took God

By Geo

WHEN I first set out fifty years ago on Him for my travelling experience, I rested on I found in the passage, "I say thought for your eat, or what ye shall for your Heaven's body than raiment of the air: for ye do they reap, nor yet your Heavens! Are ye not they? Which of you can add any cubit and And why take ye up with them? They grow; they they spin. And yet even Solomon in all arrayed like one of them? Which of you shall this to-day is, and into the oven, shall clothe you. O ye of little mind! which by care and ability that he sows, and you will say it is so other than the Heavens, take no thought shall we eat; or what or whatsoever shall be. (For after all these ties seek; for you knoweth that ye have things. But seek ye things that shall not Take, therefore, no sorrow; for the me thought for the day into the day.)

I believed the Word and practised it. I Word. A stranger in England, I knew the might have used the means of remuneration but I had consecrated for the Lord. I put in God who has made according to His nothing—nothing. trials, my difficulties, purse, but my regretted tens of thousands while the work has gone one years. Then v pastoral work for years, I have had great trials and nights will be always difficult trials. But God has sustained and delivered and the work has gone on. Now, this is not because I am a man power or endowed perseverance—these sons. It is because I God; because I have He has cared for the under His direction, and seventeen schoolmaster, and one of which I have told difficulties in such have been gigantic, they that put their shall not be ashamed years ago a beloved came to see me to find me an old man ragged, bowed down, he wondered I did not die this" he said, "young under such a carrying?"

"My dear brother, I always rolled the burden do not burden you. It the burden come



A Little Bit of California Built into an Ontario Landscape.

This delightful little bungalow is of the true California type. Off hand one might say that the photo was secured in Los Angeles or the suburbs of San Francisco. Instead, it was snapped by an editor of *The Ontario Dairy* in rural Canada. Now, however, they find a place on our farms. The great advantage of a bungalow of this type is that the rooms are all on the one level, thus doing away with the climbing of stairs. Whether the bungalow will ever become common or not, however, is doubtful. In cost of construction and economy of heating the two-story house still has the advantage.

The Upward Look

Took God at His Word

By George Muller.

WHEN I first began allowing God to deal with me, relying on Him, in taking Him at His Word, and set out fifty-one years ago simply relying on Him for myself, family, taxes, travelling expenses and every other need, I rested on the simple promises. I found in the 6th chapter of Matthew in His 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 air: 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 raiment? Consider the lilies of the field, how they grow; they toil 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, I will clothe the grass of the field, which to-day is, and to-morrow is cast into the oven, shall He not much more clothe you, O ye of little faith?" No man could by care and forethought array a flower as a flower under the 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 drink? or wherewithal we shall 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 these things shall be added unto you. Take, therefore, no thought for the morrow: for the morrow shall take thought for the things of itself. Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof.)

I believed the Word. I rested on it and practised it. I "took God at His Word." A stranger, a foreigner in England, I knew seven languages and might have used them perhaps as a means of remunerative employment, but I had consecrated myself to labor for the Lord. I put my reliance in the God who has promised to sustain me according to His Word. I've lacked nothing—nothing. I have had my trials, my difficulties, and my empty purse, but my receipts have aggregated tens of thousands of dollars, while the work has gone on these fifty-one years. Then with regard to my pastoral work for the past fifty-one years, I have had great difficulties, groans, and perplexities. There will be always difficulties, always trials. But God has sustained me under them and delivered me out of them, and my work has gone on.

Now, this is not as some have said, because I am a man of great mental power or endowed with energy and perseverance—these are not the reasons. I believe because I have confided in God; because I have sought God and He has cared for the institution which, under His direction, has one hundred and seventeen schools with masters and mistresses, and other departments of which I have to thank you before. The difficulties in such an undertaking have been gigantic, but I read that they put their trust in the Lord and shall not be ashamed. Nearly twenty years ago a beloved brother from America came to see me, and he expected to find me an old man helpless and decrepit, bowed down with burdens, and he was wrong. I did not look old. "How be it?" he said. "Has your keen old young under such a load as you are carrying?"

"My dear brother," I said, "I have always rolled the burden on the Lord. I do not carry one ounce of the part of it. The burden comes to me, and I

roll it back on Him." I do not carry the burden. And now, in my seventy-sixth year I have physical strength 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 trials, but I have laid hold on God, and so it has come that I have been sustained. It is not by my 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 always upon the Lord, and He shall sustain thee." Day by day do it. This morning again sixty matters in connection with the church, of which I am a pastor, thus it is day by day for the last year; ten years, twenty years, thirty years, forty years. And now, my beloved brothers and sisters, come with your burdens, your trials, your difficulties, and you will find help.

Many persons suppose it is only about money that I trust the Lord in prayer. I do bring that 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 perplexity in finding persons of ability and fitness for the various posts that I have to have supplied. And so, week by week and months pass, and day by day, day by day, I bring the matter before the Lord, and invariably He helps. It 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 our work in sending our tracts and books, and missionary efforts, and all the work God helps. We've never left, we've never confounded.

Do not, however, expect to attain full faith at once. All such things as jumping into full extension, as in such things I discontinue. I do not believe in it, I do not believe in it, I do NOT believe in it, and I wish you to plainly understand I do not believe in it. All such things go on our ordinary 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. Begin over again, staying your soul on the Word of God, and you will find an increase of your faith as you exercise it.

One thing more. Some say, "Oh, I shall never have the gift of faith Mr. Muller has got. He has the gift of faith." This is the greatest mistake—it is a great error—there is not a particle of truth in it. My faith is about the same kind of faith that all of God's children have had. 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 faith is precisely the faith I exercise, only, with regard to the degree, mine may be more strongly exercised.

What little faith I have is the grace of faith, not the gift. But he who has the grace of faith always has it accompanied by love, rendered "charity." The gift of faith is a command, and may even command devils. The grace of faith has to do with the written Word of the Lord.

Now, my beloved brothers and sisters, 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 occasion. But, first, I should quietly and carefully, deliberately examine and see whether what I was trusting for was something in accordance with

His promises in His written Word. If I found 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 yourselves and find how true to His Word He 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 exercise of the grace of faith, which is always found united with love.

HOME CLUB

One Way to Save Sugar

A SURVEY of the food situation recently made by the International 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 conservation of sugar on this continent until the new crop becomes available at the beginning of next year.

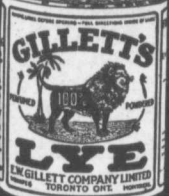
While it is necessary to conserve sugar, it is also necessary to can the fruit possible. How is this to be done? Our women folks will recall that a few months ago we published some information concerning experiments which had been conducted at the Technical School, Toronto, when marmalade was made quite 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 possible extent. Glucose and white corn syrup are suggested as the most satisfactory and least expensive sugar substitutes available, practical experiments having shown that they can be 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, molasses or some coloring matter having been added. White corn syrup in glucose with the addition of 10 per cent 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 boiling this mixture for a few minutes it is ready for canning purposes. The corn syrup, with white cane sugar, are familiar 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 glucose. The table given herewith indicates the quantities that should be used in making syrup for home canning:

5 lbs. of	White Corn Syrup	Sugar	Water	Time of Boiling
	C. S. S.			Minutes
Berries	1 1/2 lbs.	1 pt.	1 pt.	15-20
Strawberries	1 1/2 lbs.	1 1/2 lbs.	1 pt.	15
Sour cherries	3/4 lb.	3/4 lbs.	1 1/2 pts.	15
Sweet cherries	3/4 lb.	3/4 lbs.	1 1/2 pts.	15
Green gooseberries	1 lb.	3 lbs.	1 pt.	15
Peaches	3/4 lb.	1 1/2 lbs.	1 pt.	10-15
Pears	3/4 lb.	1 1/2 lbs.	1 pt.	15
Apples	3/4 lb.	1 1/2 lbs.	1 pt.	15
Plums and prunes	3/4 lb.	3 lbs.	1 1/2 pts.	20
Quinces	3/4 lb.	1 1/2 lbs.	1 1/2 pts.	20-30

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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LADIES WANTED to do plain and light sewing at home, whole or spare time; good pay; work sent any distance; clear profit. Book and price list free. National Manufacturing Company, Montreal.

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110-Arce State Road Farm Equipment \$1,300

Near village advantages. Rich tillable fields, meadows, well-watered pasture, estimated 150,000 ft. of timber, hundreds cords wood, apple orchard, variety fruit. Ten-room house, big barn, other buildings. Owner's other interests forcing sale makes price \$1,300, part cash, including equipment as shown with full details on page 7 Strout's Catalogue of this and other farm bargains, many with stock, tools, crops, meat free.

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Far more effective than Sticky Fly Catchers. Clean to handle. Sold by Druggists and Grocers everywhere.











# STOP Being Robbed Of Your Cream Profits!

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.

That's **one** of the reasons why some farmers are not getting rich!

This cream waste is something that Swedish dairy farmers would not permit. Their farming conditions have compelled them to cut out **all** cream waste. Their demand for **perfect** cream separation has produced the most efficient cream separator in the world—the **Viking**.

## Get All the Cream, Get More Profits By Using A

Over  
**ONE MILLION**  
In Use

**VIKING**  
CREAM  
SEPARATOR

Guaranteed  
For A  
Lifetime

**LOWER IN PRICE—GREATER IN CAPACITY**

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.



**Made in the World's Largest Separator Factory**

The demand for **Viking** has built up the largest separator existence. 180,000 **Viking**s are sold every year. Each is made of the finest quality Swedish iron and tool steel. Simplest

separator made today. Easiest running; operation starts the minute you begin to move the handle. Whole bowl can be thoroughly cleaned in less than 3 minutes. See it at your local dealer's store.

### These Two Free Books Will Open Your Eyes to Scores of Ways to Increase Your Dairy Profits

These books are **Free**. We want you to have **both** of them. Read them. They show how the most successful dairy farmers are netting more. Every page is packed with plans and methods and systems that have **proven** profitable to hundreds of American dairy herd owners. Clip out the coupon—clip it off—and mail it to us tonight.

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ness of packing, with the words "why better."

1. Every person who packs dairy butter in boxes similar to those used for the packing of creamery butter shall cause such packages to be branded with the kind of packing, with the words "dairy butter."

2. No person shall cut or pack dairy butter into blocks, squares or prints and wrap such blocks, squares or prints in parchment paper unless the said parchment paper is printed or branded with the words "dairy butter."

3. Every cheese maker who manufactures skim-milk cheese shall brand his side of every cheese, within twenty-four hours after the cheese is removed from the press the words "skim-milk cheese," and also upon the outside of every box or package which contains such cheese, the words "skim-milk cheese" at the time the cheese is boxed or packed, and if such cheese leaves the factory within twenty-four hours after its removal from the press, and branding must be done before the cheese leaves the factory.

4. When butter is packed in tubs or boxes, all brands required by these regulations shall be applied on the side of the package.

### Toronto Milk Producers Raise Price of Milk

THAT Toronto must pay more for its milk was the unanimous decision arrived at at the annual meeting of the Toronto Milk and Cream Producers Association held in the Forester's Hall, Toronto, Sept. 10. The new price fixed to take effect from October 1 is 8 3/4c per quart or 33 3/4c per eight gallon can delivered at the door. The price of cream has been raised to 70c per butterfat, at the dealer to supply cans and skets.

The new increase in the milk price represents an advance of 30c per can and practically one cent extra per quart to the consumer. Some of those present were of the opinion that the price set was too low, and that \$3.00 per can would be enough considering the high cost of feed which it was stated was \$4 per ton more today than it was six months since.

It was pointed out by R. W. Burnaby that there was a danger in raising the price for six months ahead, as no one could foresee what the price would be two months hence. Considering this it was resolved that the price fixed be allowed to remain. The question can come up again for discussion on Jan. 1, should new conditions make it necessary. Government Should Investigate.

It was suggested by Mr. M. Doherty Malton, that a government investment into milk prices might be the best way of obtaining for the producers a just and adequate remuneration for their labors. The same suggestion was in the States, and it was pointed out had been the result of inquiry revealed some startling facts as to cost of production, and assured the producers a better price than they could ever have obtained from the inquiry.

It was a danger that the work the association was doing might be hampered for lack of funds, and it was decided to increase the membership fee from \$1.00 to \$2.00 a year.

Officers Elected.  
The following officers were elected at the ensuing year: H. A. Stonehouse, Weston, president; H. E. Orr, Easton, vice-president; R. H. Cross-Markham, secretary-treasurer; M. Doherty Malton, R. F. Hicks, Newton, R. W. E. Burnaby, Jefferson. The report showed the total revenue to be \$275.03; expenditures, \$100.00, leaving a balance in hand of \$175.03, as compared with a balance

of \$256.03 for the corresponding time last year.

### Organized Farmers Making Great Headway

(Continued from page 13.)

If, however, it is going to be necessary for the company to buy and store the seed corn itself it is going to be more difficult for the company to handle the corn to advantage.

#### The Dairy Situation.

A year ago the company appointed a committee to investigate the possibilities of forming a company to take over and operate as many of the cheese factories and possibly creameries of the province as possible in the interests of the organized farmers in the same way that the farmers of Western Canada own and control their own grain elevators and terminal elevators in Port Arthur and Port William. Mr. H. B. Cowan of Farm and Dairy, the chairman of this committee, reported that the committee had investigated the situation in Western Canada thoroughly. They had concluded that during the past year the Saskatchewan Cooperative Creamery Company, Limited, had been organized and had taken over two-thirds of the creameries of that province as well as four cold storage plants. The committee had secured copies of the act incorporating the company, and believed that it was admirably suited for Ontario conditions. They had also interviewed prominent dairy officials at Toronto and Ottawa and found them favorable to the project. The Western and Eastern Ontario Dairywomen's Association have each appointed two of their members to confer with the committee from the United Farmers with the object of deciding if it is desirable to launch a similar movement in Ontario under similar conditions it should be undertaken. The report was adopted, the cheese committee was reconstituted, and Mr. Cowan was authorized to continue the work in this regard. It may be possible to accomplish something definite in this direction before next spring.

The Dairy Newspaper.  
Mr. J. N. Kernaghan, of Goderich, reported on behalf of the committee that was appointed some months ago to take steps for the launching of a paper in Ontario to represent the organized farmers. He stated that the committee had found that there is a strong desire for the establishment of a dairy paper. An effort had been made to purchase a weekly farm paper in Ontario, but without success. Later it was decided to launch a daily paper if the necessary capital could be obtained. Shortly after the Toronto convention last June circulars were sent out to the farmers who attended the convention asking them how much they would be willing to subscribe for the purpose of starting a paper. Private subscriptions had been received up to about \$15,000, in addition to which promises had been received through clubs that brought the subscriptions in sight to about \$25,000. Later a circular had been sent out and note forms giving those who subscribed a chance to pay up part of their subscriptions. In all some \$12,000 has been paid in. In addition, many of the clubs had money which they were ready to pay over as soon as the plans in regard to the paper have been more definitely formulated.

The committee recently decided to apply for a charter authorizing them to print a daily paper. They have decided that at least \$100,000 must be subscribed before anything can be done. It is felt that \$300,000 would be promised for this work. It is proposed to conduct a daily paper giving the news of the world, but representing especially the views of the farmers. At the outset the paper will probably be over eight pages in size. The committee believes that it will be possible to obtain a competent editorial staff.

Details have not yet been worked out as to the cost of the publication and be in control of a separate company. Mr. Halbert stated that he found that some farmers will subscribe for a daily paper who will not subscribe for a weekly, their belief being that the weekly farm papers are giving a good service at present.

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; J. N. Kernaghan, of Goderich; J. J. Morrison, 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 Council of Agriculture, and to establish a telephone in Mr. Morrison's house for the 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 following the convention.

Mr. R. J. McMillan, of Seaford, who has been active in selling the stock of the company, reported that he had sold altogether 1,877 shares of stock or over \$47,000 worth. Complaints had been received from farmers who had purchased stock over the fact that they had not received their stock certificates. Mr. Powell stated that the certificates would be issued without further delay.

The directors present were: Messrs. R. W. E. Burnaby, J. J. Morrison, B. C. Tucker, of Harold; E. C. Drury, Barrie; A. A. Powers, Orono; R. H. Halbert, Melancthon; Elmer Lick, Ottawa; W. McRae, Guelph; E. A. Van Allen, Aulsville, and C. W. Garney, Paris.

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

THE increasing importance of the matters that are being brought before the United Farmers of Ontario for consideration are an indication of the growing importance of the organization. A number of these matters were discussed by the directors of the U.F.O. at a meeting held in Toronto on September 4.

As there is a 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 Halbert, Secretary J. J. Morrison, Colonel Z. Fraser, of Burford, and B. C. Tucker, of Harold, to deal with the obtaining 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 relationship 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 House of Agriculture at its meeting held in August protesting against a proposal of the

council to urge the Government to set the prices of wheat, barley and oats was approved. It was decided also to pay the annual affiliation fees with the Council of Agriculture.

Mr. J. N. Kernaghan, the manager of the proposed new farmers' daily paper, explained the arrangements that had been made in connection therewith. This matter is dealt 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. McRae, of H. H. House Station, to amend the constitution of the association so as to provide for the election of a director of the association from each electoral division in the province. Mr. Morrison showed that it is becoming increasingly difficult to conduct the elections at the annual convention expeditiously and satisfactorily. It was proposed to change in the constitution it would make it possible for the members of farmers' clubs in each electoral division to hold a local meeting each year for the election of their directors. These directors will later meet and elect a sub or executive committee from among themselves.

An outline was prepared 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 address the convention as representatives of the recently organized United Farmers of New Brunswick and Quebec.

As many after-the-war problems are being discussed and numerous suggestions for dealing with them are emanating from the cities, in which the interests of the farmers are not being given sufficient consideration, it was decided to invite E. C. Drury, of Barrie, to deal with this matter later.

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 Farmers' Publishing Company, Limited, which proposes to establish a daily 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.

It was thought that an address should be given on the subject of direct taxation, as well as on the initiative, referendum and the recall. A speaker to deal with these subjects will be selected later.

The directors present were—President R. H. Halbert, Secretary J. J. Morrison, and Messrs. E. C. Drury, Barrie; T. H. Adams, Essex; Peter Porter, Burford; R. J. McMillan, Seaford; H. W. Hooper, Harland, and A. J. McRae, H. H. House Station.

### Prices of Exhibition Dairy Products

The prices realized for the cheese and butter exhibited at the Canadian National Exhibition and which were sold by auction, were considered unusually satisfactory this year by Mr. J. N. Paget, the superintendent of the dairy exhibits. June and July color of cheese sold for 23 1/2 cts. a lb.; June and July white cheese for 22 1/2 cts. a lb.; August color of cheese for 22 1/2 cts.; August white cheese for 22 1/2 cts. and fat for 23 cts.

A large crock containing 34 lbs. of butter sold for 70 cts. a lb., and a 20-lb. crock for 55 cts. a lb., not being for a misunderstanding the latter crock would have obtained a considerably better price.

Creamery related solids realized 44 1/2 cts. and unsalted solids 45 cts.; creamery unsalts 46 cts. and June solids, 45 cts. A 30-lb. box of farm dairy butter sold for 48 cts.; a 20-lb. box for 48 1/2 cts. and farm dairy prints for 48 cts.



by the entire week, values holding at the previous week's close, at \$19.50 fed and \$20.00 choice. Records were light, there being only 5,425 on sale, as compared with 476 the week before.

Heavy steers, choice	.....	\$14.25 to \$16.00
do do medium	.....	13.00 to 14.50
Butcher's steers and heifers	.....	8.50 to 10.40
do do medium	.....	8.60 to 10.25
do do common	.....	7.75 to 8.25
Butcher's cows, choice	.....	9.00 to 10.50
do do medium	.....	8.25 to 8.75
do do common	.....	6.75 to 7.50
do do medium	.....	5.50 to 6.25
Butcher's bulls, choice	.....	10.50 to 11.00
do do medium	.....	8.20 to 8.50
do do common	.....	7.20 to 7.50
Butcher's best	.....	2.60 to 3.10
Stockers best	.....	9.00 to 10.00
do do medium	.....	8.00 to 9.00
do do common	.....	6.50 to 7.50
do do medium	.....	5.50 to 6.50
do do common	.....	4.50 to 5.50
Lamb, choice spring	.....	17.00 to 17.75
do do heavy	.....	15.00 to 16.50
Sheep, choice heavy	.....	13.00 to 15.00
do do medium	.....	11.00 to 12.50
Heavy fat	.....	8.00 to 11.00
Hog, fed and wanted	.....	12.75 to 13.00
do do off	.....	11.00 to 12.00
do do fed	.....	10.25 to 10.50
do do on light	.....	12.75 to 13.00
\$1 to \$1.60 on hogs; less \$4 on stags; less \$2 to \$1 on swine	.....	

days 64 lbs. milk, containing 13.74 lbs. fat, equal to over 17 lbs. butter. Her daily average of over 60 lbs. milk and nearly 2 1/2 lbs. butter shows what a Holstein cow is capable of doing just on hay. This cow is on less than 10 lbs. of hay a splendid average. It is proof of the wonderful health and vigor of the breed and the consumption of coarse feed. It is this ability to turn coarse feeds into valuable dairy products that makes the Holstein cow the only possible one for the dairy farmer who is looking for a money-maker.

## LAKESIDE AYRSHIRES

A choice selection of young bulls for sale from Record of Performance sires, imported and Canadian bred. Sires: Auchenbrain Sea Foam (Imp.); 2152; many times grand champion. Fairfield Heats Triumph (Imp.); 11117; a son of the noted Hobland Perfect Piece. Write for catalogue.

Proprietor: G. E. MONTGOMERY, Dominion Express Bldg., Montreal.  
 Manager: D. MCARTHUR, Phillipsburg, Que.

### The Demand for Holsteins

The demand for Holstein cattle in all parts of the United States continues unabated. The South and the West are States being particularly active in this respect. Many of the large army cantonments have Holsteins doing a masterful job of supplying milk and cream for the hospitals attached to the camps. As a matter of fact Uncle Sam has pinned his faith to the black-and-white cow. In practically all the institutions under his domain, the dairy farms are stocked with pure-bred Holsteins. In many parts of the country the public has only begun to realize the wonderful health-giving qualities and the valuable food asset contained in milk. Plenty of milk and butter are absolutely essential for the development of children. Holstein milk has received high praise from leading physicians and scientists in all countries, and now that the people are showing increased interest in the food qualities of milk, the demand for Holstein cows is bound to receive an impetus.

### SPRUCEHURST AYRSHIRES

We have a choice lot of cows, heifers, and calves, bred for economy of production, large tests, size and type. Special prices for New Ontario buyers. Two liters choice Yorkshires 2 months old, bred from Brethur and Fotherstone Stock, \$15 each, registered and graded.

D. LEITCH & SON - - - R. R. No. 2 - - - CORNWALL, ONTARIO

### PLEASANT VIEW AYRSHIRES

Young calves, either sex, weaned from R. O. P. cows. It will pay to come and see or write for prices if wanting anything in choice Ayreshires.

A. HENDERSON - - - R. R. No. 4 - - - ATHENS, ONTARIO

### CLOVER BAR STOCK FARM OFFERS

A few choice young bulls for sale, from heavy producing dams, sired by a son of Francy 2nd. Write now for description, photo and price.

R. R. No. 3 - - - STRATFORD, ONT.

### ELMCREST AYRSHIRES.

Hard Sire—Glenhurst Torm Master, sired by Leasesmoke Comet. Stock for sale, all ages, at reasonable prices, 76 head to pick from. Some good young bulls for sale for prices.

SANDILAND BROTHERS - - - WILLIAMSTOWN, ONTARIO.

### SALES DATES.

OCTOBER 27th—D. Lowry, Unionville, Ontario, Holsteins.

NOVEMBER 27th—Fred Rodkin, R. R. No. 8, Winton, Ontario, Secretary, Ontario District Breeders' Club, Holsteins.

## Holstein News

### HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN CATTLE IN THE UNITED STATES

THE GREAT progress in the United States during the present year has been very encouraging. The extraordinary prices paid for choice specimens of the breed being one of the features of the sale season. World's records for fat- and milk-producing in the 7-day, 30-day, and 60-day tests were added to the list already longly list which the American Holstein has compiled. Early in the last week of the year, a Jersey year-old owned by Pine Grove Farms, W. C. T., captured the world's championship with a production of 43.92 lbs. test (68 lbs. milk) during a 7-day official test. Then a California cow, Miss Lady Mead DeKol Walker, broke the world record for fat in the 3-month-and-a-half test, as a Junior 2-year-old, her better amounting to 28.36 lbs. in days. During February two more cows were reported from Superintendent Gardner's herd, one with over 40 lbs. butter to credit 1-day tests. Tilly Alcantara, the wonderful California cow, owned by the late Mrs. C. W. Woodland, joining the 40-lb. class, and forthwith producing at a merry clip to make yet another 40-yearly record. Another world record was attached by Fairview Herd, Mrs. A. Pine Grove Farms (w), who displaced her stablemate, Missy Jane Regis Argyle (since dead), 30-day butterfat production. Fairview Herd's 30-day fat figures for 30 days were 48 lbs. fat, equal to 38.32 lbs. butter. The senior 3-year-old world's record has also gone to one of Mr. Cubana's cows, the Apple Kornelke Fonda (her day official test crediting her with 42.45 lbs. butter in 6 days). The other, Kalkal (42.26 lbs. butter in 7 days), a Nebraska cow, and Bem Burke Ormsby (recently) are two other Holsteins which have crossed the 40-lb. mark this year. The 40-lb. cow record credited with 31 lbs. butter.

In the United States astonishing figures have been reported,—the great record-breaking sale at Milwaukee, following the national Holstein breeders' annual convention being an eye-opener in this respect. At this sale 178 head of Holstein cattle consigned by leading breeders of the country, sold for a total sum of \$1,821,871, an average price of \$10,232 per head. Top price of the sale was \$106,000 for a Canadian-bred bull calf, consigned by A. C. Hardy of Brockville, Ont., and purchased by the Canadian King Farms, Seattle, Wash., and Oconomowoc, Wis. The price paid for this 6-month-old son of the great Canadian milk cow, Mrs. Boito Byvina, constituted a world's record for the best dairy animal at auction. May 10th, 1918, a 40-lb. cow, upwards each, \$10,000 being paid for a 40-lb. cow, and two other cows selling for \$2,600 and \$12,000 each, the former being Canadian-bred.

### A Necessity at a Bargain

A three-year-old Bull, guaranteed sure and quiet, from a 31-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.

Another important sale was the one held at Pine Grove Farms, Elm, N.Y., when 45 head brought an average of \$961, top price being made on a 40-lb. cow which was sold to Paul T. Brady, a prominent New York breeder, for \$16,000. This cow was 3 years old and was sired by Pontiac Koryvke. She produced in 7 days over 750 lbs. milk, containing fat equal to over 48 lbs. butter.

Yet another sale at which high prices were received was the A. W. Green sale, in Ohio, where 114 head, mostly under 3 years of age, averaged \$809 per head, and \$1,000 was paid for a 4-month-old son of a 33-lb. bull out of a 40-lb. cow that sold for \$10,000 at the Milwaukee sale. At this sale 15 young daughters of a three-quarter brother of the Milwaukee sale averaged \$890 apiece, an nine calves averaged \$840 each. Ten thousand dollars was paid at the J. B. Irwin sale, in Minnesota, for a 2-month-old bull calf, 73 head of animals averaging \$638 per head.

In March last 383 head of Holsteins sold at Syracuse for \$36,200. The total of 1474 per head, the consignment of F. C. Stone & Sons, Syracuse breeders, which consisted of 48 head, averaging \$801 per head.

### Dispersion Sale by Auction

At 10 o'clock a.m.

## Wednesday, September 25th, 1918

Will be Sold at

## Old Homestead Stock Farm Waterloo, Que.

Not all the records that have been set are for short-time production. Rose of Weymouth Butter, a 3-year-old, made a world's record for butter production. This record was commenced on February 1st, 1918, and in 30 days she yielded 1,122 lbs. butter, in one year Rose of Weymouth Butter became entitled to the championship over all other 3-year-olds for yearly butter. Beauty of the West, a 3-year-old cow (see full page) made a yearly record of 1,000 lbs. butter in 1917. The latter cow has other splendid records of production she showing made by the breed in California cow competition, when both heavy and medium Holsteins secured first and won a large amount in prize money. It was very satisfactory to the men of the Western Coast, who are doing so much work in the breeding and development of the breed.

In connection with the cost of feeding at the present high feed prices, it is of interest to farmers to know a pure-bred Holstein cow, owned by the late Mrs. C. W. Woodland, is under official test, and in 6 days she yielded 147 lbs. Per several years this cow has bred on hay alone, consuming only \$4 lbs. per day. She began her 7th February last and produced in 7

### Association Membership.

The membership of the national association of America has now reached over 31,000. A total of 1,200 having been added during the past fiscal year. There are now 100 Holstein clubs in 34 states of the Union, all doing good work in order to further the interests of the breed. The Association has appointed a committee to work in certain sections, and has more than 400 members listed in its corps of speakers. The acquisition of a 2-cow outfit, entitled, "Pure-bred Holsteins—The Most Profitable Cows on Earth," is another forward step in the publicity programme laid out. This machine and films are loaned to responsible parties, including agents, dairy extension workers, agricultural schools, Holstein clubs, etc., for the holding of exhibitions where the subject of better dairy cows is being discussed.

An important amendment was adopted at the Milwaukee convention, providing that cows meeting the requirements in long-time semi-official test should be admitted to advanced registry on entered, just as R. O. S., just as cows are now admitted to advanced registry on 7-day official tests and designated with R. O. P. Also that sires should be credited with each R. O. P. daughter on entered, just as sires are now credited for each R. O. daughter entered.

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## Wednesday, September 25th, 1918

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## Old Homestead Stock Farm Waterloo, Que.

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

This Bull has back of him absolutely the best Record for milk production of any Ayrshire Bull in the world—World's record on both sides.

Sire's Dam: "Gerrantora Dora" 2nd, World's record 1311-15—21,026 lbs. milk 3.83 per cent, 394.70 lbs. butter fat—347 lbs. butter 85 per cent.

Sire's Dam: "Tilly of Willowmoor" World's record 1912-13—32,106 lbs. milk 4.02 per cent, 383.70 lbs. butter fat—1,048 lbs. butter 82 per cent.

Record 1914-15—22,598 lbs. milk 4.23 per cent, 356.56 lbs. butter fat—1,124 lbs. butter World's record for 4 years completed 1916, 84,819 lbs. milk 3.96 per cent, 3,061.06 lbs. butter fat, 8,366 lbs. butter.

Most of this stock is of his progeny or bred to him.

Here is an opportunity to buy some of the highest class "Ayrshire" stock on the continent at very low prices.

Our foundation stock was selected from some of the best Ayrshire Herds, always with a view of getting production as well as type. We have several Profitable Herds on our farm, bearing excellent records at the back of them, amongst which is "Retray of Sunnybrook" No. 38829. Her Dam, "Retray Brown" No. 38838, made the Best Ayrshire record in Canada in 1915, yielding 15,178 lbs. milk and 846 lbs. butter. In addition to the Cattle

HORSES, HOGS, ETC., WILL BE SOLD.

All animals over 6 months old have been tuberculin tested.

Terms: Cash, but Credit will be given responsible parties wishing same by paying back on notes, bearing interest at seven per cent per annum for four or six months. Parties unknown to the Auctioneer or Vendors will be required to give satisfactory Bank references.

The Farm, Crops, and Implements, etc., are offered at Private Sale.

## OLD HOMESTEAD STOCK FARM

C. A. GAVIN, Auctioneer, Waterloo, Quebec



ONTARIO  
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
OFFICE OF THE MINISTER

September, 1918.

A WORD FOR 1919.

TO THE FARMERS 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 crop season of 1918 has been a season of few regrets - can we make 1919 still better?

Let there be no misunderstanding - the need still exists. We have all learned with gratitude of the improvement in the food situation as it affects our allies overseas. This is due to the hard work and skill of the men and women on the land on this continent and in allied countries, to the daring of the men who guard the seas and to the blessings of Providence. It means that the danger that the war might be lost through lack of food is passed, but we may be sure that the production and conservation of foodstuffs is still essential in a high degree until the war is finally won. Situated as we are geographically Ontario should therefore maintain the splendid record already achieved and produce all staple food-stuffs to the very limit of our resources and our labor supply.

Wheat will continue to be first in the world's demands, but there will also be a strong call for other staple crops as well as for live stock and live stock products - pork, beef, mutton, wool, cheese, butter, poultry.

I would like to especially emphasize the importance of developing our breeding stock. Already representatives of European countries have been in this Province studying the prospect of securing suitable purebred animals to replenish the flocks and herds of Europe after the war. The best information available goes to show that even in neutral European countries live stock holdings in some lines at least are not more than 40 per cent of the number carried before the war. Foundation stock will be sought on this continent and Ontario breeders should be in a position to meet some of the demand. Quality will be a first essential.

Plan now for 1919 and with the spirit which is bringing victories at the front "Carry On."

Parliament Buildings,  
Toronto.

*Geo. S. Henry*  
Minister of Agriculture.