

# FARM AND DAIRY & RURAL HOME

Dairy and Cold Storage Comm. Dec. 15  
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BETTER FARMING  
AND CANADIAN  
COUNTRY LIFE



Peterboro, Ont., Dec. 23, 1915



TRYING OUT THE CHRISTMAS SLEIGH.

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# In Union There is Strength

A Department Devoted to Cooperative Agriculture

## Middlemen are Organized

THE fact that the middlemen are organized and that they are exerting every effort to prevent farmers from buying and dealing in supplies on the cooperative principle, was brought out at a meeting of the North Smith Farmers' Club, Peterboro county, held December 16. Mr. Stephen Harrison, one of the officers of the Club, stated that when they were thinking of organizing their Club he had called on one of the milling firms in Peterboro and asked them if they would quote the farmers' wholesale rates on bulk orders for flour. They had frankly told him that they could not do so, as they dealt only with the retailers. Mr. Harrison stated that he then approached a wholesale grocer, with the same result. He wrote to a dealer in salt in another part of the province, and received word back that it would be necessary for him to make his purchases through their local representative at Lakefield.

Mr. Harrison remarked that when farmers enter a lawyer's office they generally can see the agreed-upon rate for legal services posted conspicuously on the wall. Doctors also have a set scale of charges. The farmers seem to be about the only class unable to set a price for their products. Mr. Harrison is a firm believer in the necessity of farmers cooperating. Last spring this club made a number of purchases through The United Farmers' Company in Toronto, and thus were able to secure what they could not have secured locally.

Mr. H. B. Cowan, of Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, read a circular which had been used at a retailers' organization, calling upon the retailers to organize and refuse to purchase any goods from wholesale firms which sold goods to farmers' organizations. He told also of how the late Hon. Mr. Monck complained bitterly in the House of Commons because every time he endeavoured to have a law passed, to facilitate the formation of cooperative organizations among farmers and working people, his efforts had been blocked by a canvass made by the Retail Merchants' Association,

which had interviewed the members of the House of Commons and used other means to prevent the passing of such legislation. Although the Departments of Agriculture send out speakers to urge farmers to cooperate yet the fact remains that the Dominion Government, and to some extent the Ontario Government, have not given farmers legislation that will enable them to cooperate to the best advantage. This has been because of the opposition of selfish interests.

This Club is thinking of uniting with several other Clubs in the county of Peterboro in the sending of carload orders for supplies to The United Farmers' Company in Toronto.

## At the Club Meetings

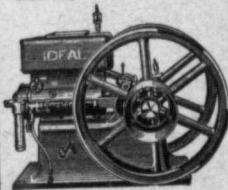
MEETINGS of Farmers Clubs and similar organizations are now on in full swing. There were over 50 farmers present at a meeting at Aberfoyle, Ont. on Nov. 26th. The speakers were F. C. Hart, Director of co-operation in Ontario, and J. J. Morrison.

Mr. Hart spoke on the quality sale of our own products, strongly emphasizing the necessity of putting our goods up in the most enticing manner possible, and absolutely guaranteeing quality. He strongly criticized the loose, careless manner in which our farmers market their goods. All grading and fancy packing is left to the dealer to do. He strongly recommended farmers organizations, as through this medium they would gradually learn the requirements of the markets by co-operating. His address was very well received.

The Mars branch of the United Farmers of Ontario held an excellent meeting on Dec. 10th with over 40 present. J. J. Morrison was the speaker. A meeting was held at Claremont on Dec. 8th, also with 40 present and J. J. Morrison as the speaker and on the 9th inst. Mr. Morrison spoke at a meeting of the Edgar Grange at Dalston, Ont. To this meeting, Mr. Morrison explained the relationship of the Grange to the United Farmers' Association and the meeting decided to affiliate and take stock in the U.F.C.C., Ltd.

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—Ont. B. C. Dairyman's Association

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# FARM AND DAIRY & RURAL HOME



We Welcome Practical Progressive Ideas.

The Recognition Expound of Dairying in Canada.

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

Vol. XXXIV

PETERBORO, ONT., DECEMBER 23, 1915

No. 51

## Our Experience Meeting: Stable Equipment Discussed

### A Well Equipped Modern Stable

Ernest R. Summers, Dundas Co., Ont.  
(First Premium)

THESE are a few of the labor saving equipments we have in our new stables.

We have a watering plant which has its source in a large cement storage tank which will hold 90 barrels of water. The water is governed from this large tank in a small supply tank by means of a float valve. The small tank feeds the buckets, which are placed between every two cows, and when the water lowers in the buckets it also lowers in the small tank which lets the float valve open to feed the small tank. The horses are also watered at this tank.

Our well is in the pump house, where a small engine (two horse power) does all the pumping of the water, also separates the milk and odd jobs. We have a line shaft also, and can attach many small machines, such as the washing machine and emery stone.

Instead of the old fashioned basket for feeding ensilage or provender with, we have a feed truck which you can run anywhere through the barns. It does away with the carrying systems, and one trip does where you would make six with the basket.

We have put aside the wheelbarrow, and the litter carrier takes its place. With this carrier all the heavy lifts of the wheelbarrow are cast aside, also many a mean tumble off a slippery plank. The track is placed so the carrier can be run through the calf pens, then through the box stalls for the cows, making everything as handy and easy as possible. It also extends into the horse stable.

The track extends about 35 feet from the barn, and a sleigh is placed under this and the litter is emptied into it and taken to the field and spread every day.

The cows are seldom let out as they have stanchions, which give them plenty of freedom to lick themselves.

### My Ideal Dairy Stable

Geo. McKay, Perth Co., Ont.

WHEN the season for outdoor work is over and the extra help required for farm work has put in their time and gone, the farmer, all alone, has his dairy herd in the barns for the long winter season. He has short days to get the best out of the cows and make the most out of his big crops that cost so much to produce. He must have a comfortable, convenient and well-lighted stable in which to house his working herd.

Here is my ideal of a dairy barn: A neat, nicely pointed and well kept building, as close to the dwelling house as insurance will permit, connected by a concrete walk, over which no driving need be done, the walk to enter the dairy barn through or close by the milk room. This room to be large enough for cream separator, cooling trough, washing trough and a handy corner close by the door leading from the cows, where there

at four, one at six, enables the farmer to measure meal almost as accurately as though it were weighed.

A hay chute midway in feed room to save steps.

A shed over end of barn doors, where cows enter, which will hold a spreader, boat or sleigh until a load has been gathered where it won't freeze, will be found handy for manure storage, and save running outside in wintry weather. In summer, if feeding soiling crops, a wagon can be driven in, opposite end of feed room, with a load out of exposure to weather and other stock.

Last of all, have a system of feeding and doing chores to suit your purpose and stuck and stick to it. Keep tools in place. Feed well, groom well and regular, for kindness and quietness saves time and accomplishes wonders in the dairy barn.

### Advantages of a Litter Carrier

N. R. McArthur, Oxford Co., Ont.

IN thinking over the question of your contest, "What equipment do you find most valuable in facilitating work in the dairy stable in winter?" I have come to the conclusion that the litter carrier answers the question, with possibly one exception, and that is the mechanical milker. However, as I have not one of these milkers installed, I cannot write as to its value in facilitating work, and so will stay with the litter carrier.

I think everyone who has installed the wheelbarrow behind a bunch of cows will agree with me that it is one of the hardest and certainly the dirtiest work in the whole curriculum of farming. Some time ago I installed a carrier, which I purchased from a firm that sells direct to the farmer. With the help of a 14-year-old boy I put up the whole outfit, including a 40-foot swing pole, and the cost was such that any person farming can afford one.

Now as to the advantages of a litter carrier. In the first place it turns dirty work into pleasant work and pleasant work is seldom hard. The stable is easier kept clean and the dairy stable, where milk is manufactured, should certainly be kept as clean as possible. The herd has a much better appearance also if kept clean and under clean conditions. Another advantage is that you always have the compost heap a good distance from the stable where the cattle are not continuously tramping in it going in and out of the stable.

My own practice, however, eliminates the manure pile in the yard, as I keep a wagon or  
(Concluded on page 6.)

## The First Christmas

St. Luke, Chapter II.

And it came to pass in those days that there went out a decree from Caesar Augustus that all the world should be taxed. And all went to be taxed, every one into his own city. And Joseph also went up from Galilee out of the city of Nazareth into Judea, unto the city of David, which is called Bethlehem, to be taxed with Mary, his espoused wife, being great with child.

And so it was that, while they were there, the days were accomplished that she would be delivered. And she brought forth her firstborn son, and wrapped him in swaddling clothes and laid him in a manger; because there was no room for them in the inn.

And there were in the same country shepherds abiding in the field, keeping watch over their flock by night. And lo, the angel of the Lord came upon them, and the glory of the Lord shone round about them; and they were sore afraid. And the angel said unto them:

"Fear not! For behold, I bring you good tidings of great joy, which shall be to all people. For unto you is born this day, in the city of David, a Saviour, which is Christ the Lord. And this shall be a sign unto you: Ye shall find the babe wrapped in swaddling clothes, lying in a manger."

And suddenly there was with the angel a multitude of the heavenly host, praising God and saying:

"Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will toward men!"

is good light for the milk scales to hang so tab may be kept on each cow's production. The milk room door should be about the same distance from either end of the stable.

For stable fittings, steel stanchions with a large water bowl for each two cows and a salt box and other divisions for salt.

The litter carrier for cleaning out with a good wide manure fork, shovel and brush that fits the trench and the feed carrier for feeding whole mangolds, with track into mangold cellar.

For feeding mixed meal, ensilage, pulped roots and salt, a three-wheeled car with large and small bin and wood pail for salt. An ordinary eight-quart pail without a handle and three rings put in pail, one at say two quarts from bottom, one

### Feeding Methods of Geo. B. Ryan

A HERD of 10 cows that can produce an average income of \$51.17, no matter how good their breeding, must have an expert feeder behind them. This is the actual income produced by 10 grade Holsteins owned and fed by Mr. Geo. B. Ryan, Norfolk Co., Ont., in the year 1914. Here are Mr. Ryan's feeding methods as told to an editor of Farm and Dairy during a visit last spring to the Ryan farm.

"Oat chop and bran are my standbys in graining the cows," said Mr. Ryan. "Next to these I prefer gluten if I can get it. I also feed cottonseed or oil cake, depending on the relative prices. I feed about one pound of grain to three and one-half pounds of milk, the grain mixture being one and one-half parts of bran, two parts of oat chop, two parts gluten, and one part cotton seed or oil cake. I feed to keep the cows up to a good flow all of the time. If the feeder can keep the flesh on his cows and keep up their flow for six months he has his chance to derive a profit. The first six months are what counts. After that, the cows begin to fall off anyway, and I believe in giving the feed when it will produce the greatest results.

#### Full Freshening Preferred

"I plan to have the cows freshen in the fall, as this gives me a better chance for careful feeding through the winter. In the winter, too, I can give fresh cows absolutely uniform conditions during their months of greatest production. In the spring the fresh grass will assist in keeping up the flow. Then when we have the dry grass and flies, the cows are giving little or no milk anyway. It is at this stage that some people make their greatest mistake. They allow the cows to pick their way through the dry season, and as a result when they freshen in the fall they are not in a condition to produce heavily.

"I continue grain feeding right through the summer, feeding bran mostly. In the dry weather I feed ensilage twice a day. The week before the cow is expected to freshen, I go very lightly on the grain feed, giving some bran but no oat chop. A little oil cake is also given that week. I feed very lightly for the first few days following freshening and gradually increase as the cow picks up. If she doesn't improve fast in her flow I go correspondingly slow with the feeding. I find that oats and bran are good milk making feeds, and more than that, they are safe feeds.

#### Roughage and Order of Feeding

"I haven't mentioned roughage yet; clover, alfalfa hay, and corn ensilage tell the tale. I feed alfalfa hay once a day all last winter and I noticed that the cows dropped in their milk as soon as it was discontinued. In the morning we plan to feed ensilage with grain on the ensilage. Then we milk and feed hay after breakfast. We don't feed anything more till night, when the same process is gone through again. We find that cows do better on two feedings than on three. They need a rest when they are given dry feed in the stable. They get that rest at night anyway; then why not give it in the day also?

"Of course," supplemented Mr. Ryan, "now that we have some pure-bred cows and do official testing, we feed four times a day when we milk four times.

"In one item of feeding I differ radically from most dairymen to-day. I believe in wetting the grain feed. I believe that the cows can be kept up to their flow a little longer and use their feed a little more economically."

#### Feeding the Calves

"And how about feeding the calves?" asked the Farm and Dairy representative. "You send all of your milk to the condensory, do you not?"

"Yes, the milk goes to the condensory," answered Mr. Ryan, "but we can't afford to rob the calves, even when milk is \$1.60 a cwt. We feed six or seven pounds of new milk twice a day for

two months to the calves, then we slacken up and add warm water to give bulk. We feed a little new milk, however, until the calves are three to four months old. In the meantime, they have learned to eat dry grain, bran and oat chop mostly, also clover hay and ensilage. This year I fed molasses meal. The calves liked it first-rate, and thrived on it."

"If 'the proof of the pudding is in the eating of it,' these methods outlined by Mr. Ryan will be best known to Our Folks because of his success with grade cows in the Dairy Tests at the Ontario Provincial Winter Fair.

### In-Breeding and Line Breeding

By "Herdsman"

A GREY county subscriber to Farm and Dairy has written for information on grading up a dairy herd. His problems have been turned over to me for a solution. Our friend writes:

"Is there any objection to breeding good grade Holstein heifers back to their sire? The sire is a good animal, with good backing both for milk and butter fat. I would then keep their heifer



Dairy Quality.

Dairy quality is a hard thing to define but is readily recognized by the experienced cow man. Can't you see it in this pure bred Jersey heifer, as snapped by an editor of Farm and Dairy on the farm of Rutter Bros., Bedford Dist., Que.

calves for breeding so as to keep in a good strain. How often could I breed back to the same animal without injury to the stock? This is what you call line breeding. Secondly, can a Holstein sire be bred back to his dam, the heifer calf kept for breeding, and bred to his sire? How often can this be done safely? Do the same rules apply to all classes of stock as to dairy cows?"

No living authority would give the definite answer to these questions that our Grey county friend demands. There are, undoubtedly, fixed and immutable laws in breeding as in all other realms of nature, but just what these laws are we do not as yet know clearly, and of their actual applications to breeding practice we know still less. Practically all of our greatest breeders have practised in-breeding, and even in-and-in-breeding, with great success. I venture to say, however, that for every breeder who has improved his live stock through such practice, there are a score who have depreciated their animals in scale and constitution. In-and-in-breeding, I am convinced, is a good thing for the average breeder to let strictly alone.

The breeding up of a grade herd is a somewhat

simpler proposition than the breeding of pure-bred animals, and the dangers of in-breeding correspondingly less. Let us start with a dairy herd of nondescript breeding. We first select a pure-bred sire of the breed we desire. He is of a good milking strain, but he must be a strong individual. Above all, he must have great constitution and vitality, as indicated by great heart girth, large nostrils, wide between the eyes, and the eye itself large and clear. We breed this sire to our nondescript cows. Soon we have a herd of grade heifers. Now the question arises—is it safe to use the same sire on his daughters?

#### A Place For In-breeding

If he is a good animal, I would say, by all means. Such in-breeding (not line breeding, as our friend calls it) serves to impress more strongly on the females the qualities of their sire than a course of out-and-out breeding would do. The danger lies in the fact that it impresses the deficiencies of the sire on the herd quite as strongly as his good qualities. And there are no sires altogether free from hereditary weaknesses. For this reason I would not advise using the same sire for a third cross, but would seek another of a not too closely related line of breeding.

Line-breeding, as practised in Sweden on a national scale, is probably preferable to the system just described. In this system the first sire is loaned to a neighbor and his daughters are bred to the neighbor's bull—if it is a good one. These daughters in turn are bred back to their grand-sire, and so on, from generation to generation. This system combines many of the advantages of in-breeding, with less danger of its injurious defects.

As to the second question, the breeding of a son back to his dam, this involves pure-bred animals, as a son of a grade cow is not favored as a sire by enlightened dairymen. I can give no definite answer. It all depends on circumstances and the experience of the breeder will dictate his practice. If both are good, strong animals, with no important defects, it might be advisable to so breed. I would not care to follow up the practice for more than the one cross, though if the result of that cross proved extra good I would be tempted to follow a system of line breeding from then on.

Perhaps other breeders will disagree with me. We all formulate our theories according to our practice, and the experience of others may differ from mine. I believe that the same rules of breeding apply to all classes of animals, not excepting man.

### Our Jersey Ideal

Jan. Bagg and Sons, York Co., Ont.

THE type of Jersey that we prefer is a cow of good size, but not coarse. We want the dairy type as well as the size. We have observed that it is the large cows that are making the big records in our breed. Our Sunbeam of Edgeley, the highest producing Jersey cow in the British Empire, will weigh 1,100 pounds.

We would rather, however, have a small cow if she were a nice type, than a big, coarse cow. A cow must have some size, however, to stand the feed. In these few words we have endeavored to give our ideal in breeding our Jersey herd.

The basis of improved dairying is selection of cows. Every farmer who is engaged in or expects to be engaged in dairying, must remember that no matter how well fortified he may be against the difficulties with which the dairy farmer must contend, if his cows are of an inferior grade, much of his labor is thrown away. It would be a great advantage to a community if the farmers could come together and decide on some breed that would be adapted to their needs, and then cooperate in the purchase of pure-bred sires for breeding their herds.—J. P. Fletcher, Fulton Co., N.Y.



# The Cattle of the Netherlands

Something of the Characteristics of the Three Distinct Groups of Dutch Cattle

I. G. J. VAN DER BOSCH, FORMERLY CHIEF INSPECTOR OF THE NETHERLANDS HORNED CATTLE HERD BOOK ASSOCIATION

**T**HERE are three distinct groups of cattle in The Netherlands. Roughly, they may be grouped according to coloring, though the differences are more far-reaching. The groups are classified as follow:

1. The black-and-white Holland (H.) breed. (The Friesian Herd-book has the name "Friesch" for the same group, and the Province of Friesland lies outside the sphere of operation of the Netherland Herd-book. The real name, "Frisian-Holland," has been curtailed to "Holland.")
2. The red-and-white Meuse-Rhine-Yssel (M. R. Y.) breed.
3. The black white-head Groningen (G.) breed.

The characteristic differences between these groups become particularly evident when they are contrasted with one another. They may be described as follow:

With the black-and-white Holland cattle black predominates. The most typical and sought-after disposition of the colors is for two white belts, one behind the shoulder, and the other in the region of the hips, to divide the body into three black well-defined fields, viz., forehead, back and loins, and hind quarters—the belly being white, and the legs black above the knees and hocks. The black head shows a white spot on the forehead, whilst the blaze frequently occurs. The entire muzzle is generally slate-colored. Greyish rings marking the transition from black to white, the occurrence of greyish spots on the coronet, hoofs, and cod (scrotum), a yellow spot above the muzzle, though unpopular, are not necessarily proofs of impurity of breed.

In some parts of the Province of North Holland the white color predominates, and, when the body, with the exception of belly and legs, is entirely dotted with small black spots, gives existence to the so-called brindled breed. Beside the black-and-white color, the red-and-white is pretty frequently met with, especially in the Province of Friesland. On the whole the red-and-white color is on the decrease with dairy cattle, so that now only the black-and-white representatives of this group are entered into the Netherland Herd-book with a view to the attainment of uniformity of color.

## Groningen Black White-heads

With the Groningen black white-heads the trunk is black, the underline and lower chest being white. The head is either entirely white or shows a black field around the eyes, which field is either detached from (losse blaar) or passes into the black neck (vasse blaar). The muzzle is generally slate-colored. The legs are black half-way below the knees and hocks, or, which is preferred, down to the pastern (white socks). The posterior part of the udder is black-bordered, being also black at the sides where it meets the floor of the abdomen, but otherwise white. The cod (scrotum) should be black. Not infrequently they meet with black-and-white legs, white spots on the shoulder, rump and neck, as well as black spots on the crown of the hoof, and a white scrotum. These



A Specimen of the Groningen, the Beef Breed of Holland.

deviations are not desirable, but they do not necessarily prove impurity of breed. Entirely white heads are still of frequent occurrence, but they are not in demand, as the pure white-heads are more subject to ophthalmia.

## Red-and-white Cattle

The red-and-white Meuse-Rhine-Yssel breed is red or red and white, a deep red, bordering on auburn, for preference, particularly on head and neck, often attended with a scattering of small dark spots—the so-called "fery red." The light yellow-red color is disapproved of. The muzzle is generally mottled or entirely flesh-colored. A small white spot on the forehead is met with only very rarely; but, on the contrary, a large blaze frequently occurs, especially with the cattle in the so-called "Land van Kuik," in the vicinity of the city of Nymegen. Some few specimens have white heads, and for the rest a color that reminds one of the roan of English Shorthorns. Undesired are red-and-white legs, and spots above and about the hoofs, as well as a red or mottled sco-



A Groningen Bull: Little Appearance of Milk Here.

There are three distinct groups of Dutch cattle. The Holsteins of America, are representative of the milking group of Holland. In addition there is a dual purpose and a beef breed. It is noteworthy that the milking strains are most numerous and considered most profitable.—Cut Courtesy New Zealand Dept. of Agriculture

tum. With these breeds the detached spots on the crown between the hoofs are particularly disapproved of.

## General Aspect of Types

The first-mentioned group (black-and-white Holland) has the least aptitude for accumulating flesh and fat, but possesses the greatest milk-powers: 6,000 kilograms (13,200 lb.) milk per annum will frequently occur. The black white-head Groningen breed has the least milk-powers with the greatest aptitude for accumulating flesh and fat; while the red-and-white Meuse-Rhine-Yssel cattle fairly hold the mean between the two. The following percentage would express the relation between aptitude for the accumulation of flesh and fat and milking-powers of the three breeds:

	Accumulation of flesh and fat	Milk powers
	Per cent.	Per cent.
Black-and-white Holland breed	40	60
Black white-head Groningen breed	55	45
Red-and-white Meuse-Rhine-Yssel breed	50	50

Responsive to its particular aptitude the black-and-white Holland breed is of an angular build, lacking in smoothness, and only moderately compact about the flanks, but showing conspicuous lactal marks, particularly in the form of the head, the condition of the coat, and the form and development of the udder, the large blood-vessels, commonly called "milk-veins," which run from the fore part of the udder to a point not very far behind the fore legs, and also the escutcheon. From its long and straight back, its slim finely furrowed neck, its conspicuous large eyes, and its clean-cut face (more exclusively the nasfrontal), this variety of cattle derives an elegance and a nobility which distinguishes it from all other dairy breeds of equal mass. The cows are particularly conspicuous for their broad rump, affording ample room for a big square and well-placed udder, which projects a good way in front and behind. The forehead is moderately developed, and rather narrow, though less striking when compared with the hind quarters in the case of the bulls than with the cows. With both sexes, however, the body is comparatively long and a little flat in the ribs, but of great depth, and very roomy in the region of the paunch.

The principal breeding districts of the black-and-white Holland species are the Province of Friesland and the northern part of the Province of North Holland. From there it has spread over nearly all the other provinces of the country.

## The Beef Type

The bodily construction of the black white-head Groningen cattle, unlike that of the black-and-white Holland species, may be properly called the "beef type." The body is straight in its lines, well covered, rounded and compact, particularly in front, in the region of the shoulders, ribs, and flanks. The frame is broad, firm-jointed, and nicely proportioned. The

(Concluded on page 9.)

# Special Xmas Offer



Here is a special Christmas Gift offer to our farmer friends and only good for the month of December.—With every 98-lb. bag of flour ordered between now and the end of the month we will give an interesting novel or cook book free. On and after January 1st, 1916, only one book will be given with every four bags. Make out your order and select your books from list at bottom of ad. Do it now.

## Cream of the West Flour

the hard wheat flour guaranteed for bread

GUARANTEED FLOURS	Per 98-lb. bag.
Cream of the West Flour (for bread)	\$3.45
Toronto's Pride (for bread)	3.15
Queen City Flour (blended for all purposes)	3.25
Monarch Flour (makes delicious pastry)	3.05
CEREALS	
Cream of the West Wheatlets (per 6-lb. bag)	.30
Norwegian Rolled Oats (per 90-lb. bag)	3.00
Bob-o-link Cornmeal (per 98-lb. bag)	2.40
FEEDS	
"Bullrush" Bran	\$1.30
"Bullrush" Middlings	1.30
Extra White Middlings	1.45
"Tower" Feed Flour	1.75
Whole Manitoba Oats	1.80
"Bullrush" Crushed Oats	1.85
Sunset Crushed Oats	1.70
Manitoba Feed Barley	1.85
Barley Meal	1.90
Geneva Feed (crushed corn, oats and barley)	1.80
Oil Cake Feed (old process, ground fine)	2.25
Chopped Oats	1.85
Feed Wheat	1.80
Whole Corn	1.95
Cracked Corn	2.00
Feed Corn Meal	1.95

PRICES ON TON LOTS—We cannot make any reduction on above prices, even if you purchase five or ten tons. The only reduction from the above prices would be on carload orders.

TERMS CASH WITH ORDER—Orders may be assorted as desired. On shipments up to five bags, buyer pays freight charges. On shipments over five bags we will prepare freight in any station in Ontario, east of Sudbury and west of North Bay, West of Sudbury and New Ontario, and 15 cents per bag. Prices are subject to market changes.

### LIST OF FAMOUS BOOKS

- Ye Olde Miller's Household Book — Over 1,000 tested recipes, and large medical section. Encloses 50 cents to pay postage and packing on this book. No postage asked for on other books.
- Black Beauty, by Anna Sewell.
- Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm, by Kate Douglas Wiggin.
- Little Women, by Louisa Alcott.
- Innocents Abroad, by Mark Twain.
- The Little Bushmoot, by S. B. Crockett.
- Quo Vadis, by Sienkiewicz.
- Lorna Doone, by E. D. Blackmore.
- The Three Musketeers, by Alexandre Dumas.
- The Mighty Atom, by Marie Curie.
- Mr. Potter of Texas, by A. O. Gunter.
- Beautiful Joe, by Marshall Saunders.
- A Welsh Singer, by Allen Baine.
- Adam Bede, by George Eliot.
- Helen's Babies, by John Habberton.
- Tom Brown's School Days, by Thomas Hughes.
- David Harum, by E. N. Westcott.
- The Scarlet Pimpernel, by Baroness Orczy.
- The Mill on the Floss, by George Eliot.
- Jess, by Eldor Haggard.
- The Story of an African Farm, by Olive Schreiner.

**The Campbell Flour Mills Company**  
LIMITED  
(WEST) TORONTO, ONTARIO

## FARM MANAGEMENT

### A Circular Manure Pit

A. P. McVannell, B.S.A., Prince Edward Co., Ont.

IN the summer of 1914, Mr. Carman Metcalfe, Cherry Valley, one of the enterprising farmers of this county, built a concrete manure pit, the particulars of which are rather interesting. For some time previously Mr. Metcalfe had been aware that he was suffering some loss due to waste on account of the manure lying exposed in the yard, but was somewhat at a loss as to how to eliminate it. At our suggestion he finally decided to build a concrete manure pit, with walls one foot thick, and a concrete floor, with the floor and walls plastered to make it waterproof. The following is an itemized account of the cost:

4 bbls. cement at \$2	88 00
2 loads gravel at 16c	30
Hauling gravel and stone	3 50
Hauling silo rings	2 00
1 man 1 day at \$2.50	2 50
1 man 1 day at \$2.00	2 00
	\$118 00

Mr. Metcalfe is more than delighted with the result. It holds about 25 tons of manure, thus it is only necessary for him to have it drawn out once a month, and one man with a team will do this in a day. He has never found any of the manure burned by overheating nor has it ever been frozen so that it could not be removed, even when it was 30 degrees below zero. He considers that it pays for itself at least once a year; in fact he thinks it paid for itself during the past summer. In connection with this he said:

"Before we had the pit the manure which was made during the summer was dumped out on the yard, and in the fall it couldn't be found. This year we drew enough manure out of the pit to pay for it. Before, the liquid manure was all lost, but by having the pit it was all saved. Some of the neighbors said I should have made it square and with a door so that the wagon could be backed in; but if I had done this the liquid manure would have been lost. In China, besides, there isn't much to be gained by backing the wagon or sleigh in when you can draw it all around it."

### Chinese as Manure Preservers

PROFESSOR F. H. King, in his book "Farmers of Forty Centuries," describes the methods used by the Chinese, Koreans, and Japanese in collecting and preserving manure, both solid and liquid, also the systems of composting used.

In China the manure is placed in glazed terra-cotta pits some having a capacity of 1,000 pounds. In Japan cement-lined pits are used, the liquid excrement as well as the solid being carefully preserved. In China the compost piles are carefully plastered with a layer of earth mortar.

The results of the latest scientific investigations do not give us any better method than that practised by the Chinese for many centuries.

When fresh manure is taken directly to the field and distributed, the loss of plant food is reduced to the minimum. The practice of allowing manure to accumulate in piles or otherwise on the ground, exposed to the action of rain or snow, is exceedingly wasteful as the leaching off. A litter carrier is a convenience that removes a large part of the plant food. Fresh straw is much more valuable as a source of plant food than

### Handling Cross Bulls

"WHAT method have you found most satisfactory in handling cross and dangerous bulls?"

For the best answer to this question received on or before Jan. 1, we will extend the writer's subscription to Farm and Dairy for one year. For all other acceptable replies subscriptions will be extended six months. Diagrams illustrating the method will be considered in making the award for this query.

Our associate editor, Mr. Colquette, had some difficulty in making a choice of this week's competitors, there being three very close together. Mr. McKean writes in an attractive style, but first place is given to Mr. Sumner's very practical description of conveniences that he already has. The premium was just an experience.

straw which has been exposed to the weather. A heavy rain washes out a considerable portion of the potash salts in the straw. Old straw is still of some value as a source of organic matter.

When manure is allowed to accumulate it should be kept under cover and if covered with a layer of earth the loss of plant food will be still further reduced.—G. W. Walker, Assistant Soils Chemist, University Farm, St. Paul.

### Dairying Made Easy

C. Mansfield, Norfolk Co., Ont.

AS winter dairying has reached such a high point in the agricultural industry, it is a great saving in time and feed to have a barn so equipped that the dairyman may do the work as easily and quickly as possible and ensure perfect comfort for the dairy cow. As the cow spends most of her time in the stable during the winter, it is essential that she should have plenty of sunlight and good ventilation. Steel swinging stanchions are a benefit in cow comfort, giving her full freedom of her body.

Concrete floors are becoming very popular in the dairy barn, because they are more sanitary and easily kept clean, and never need repairing, if properly built. Litter carriers and excellent carriers promise to be an excellent help to the feeder in the large dairy barn where he has a long distance to convey the manure or excrement to the water trough, by having well in the straw milk given, by having a freeze water before her at all times instead of going out in the cold winds to the water trough, and then shivering around for so long after. In building a barn, allow plenty of room for walks and a breeder can economize greatly in the feeds, and when hired help is scarce, he can do his work much more quickly, and take away the drudgery of farm choring.

### Advantages of a Litter Carrier

(Continued from page 5)

I find this a big advantage over former methods of hauling manure, as it saves the hardest part of loading. A litter carrier is a convenience that hired help appreciate; and that means something to farmers now and days.

# POULTRY



## The Marketing of Poultry

F. C. Elford, Dom. Poultry Husbandman

If we have been negligent in the production end of the poultry business in Canada, we have been doubly so in the marketing. We have not realized that a new laid egg is new-laid only once in its lifetime. Only 10 to 15 per cent. of the eggs that reach the consumer are new laid. We must get nearer the consumer and this is possible only through co-operation; co-operation with ourselves, with the man who handles the eggs and the man who consumes them.

Don't say that consumers are too particular. The more particular we can get our customers the better. Of course we will charge them for it. The first year that I was at Macdonald College, we were shipping guaranteed eggs to customers in Montreal. One of our best customers called me up one day to notify me that

for green ducks. We put into them everything we got out of them.

## The Canadian Egg Market

FOR the first time in a number of years eggs have taken a prominent place in Canada's export trade. This is largely due to the unprecedented demand for eggs on the part of the British market and the fact that British dealers have shown a marked preference for Canadian eggs over United States eggs, and a willingness to pay a distinctly higher price for them.

So great in fact has been the demand that Canadian dealers have shipped practically all of the available Canadian storage product to the Old Country. As a result there is not in Canada at the present time, sufficient eggs in storage to supply home consumption until fresh receipts in appreciable quantities begin to come in.

Quantities of eggs from the United States, however, are being imported into Canada, some in bond for export, but the larger part to take the place of the Canadian product exported. On account of the keen demand for Canadian eggs above mentioned, United States eggs can be laid down in Can-



The Good Wife's Money-Makers on a Western Farm.

the eggs were not the same flavor that they had been. I knew that they were not, but insinuated that my customer had little to object to. "Did I ever object to the price?" he asked. There was the point. If he demanded good eggs, he was also willing to pay for them. Neglect to see that our eggs are good when they reach the customer is causing a loss to poultrymen in Canada of \$1,000,000 each year.

## Wasteful Poultry Market

Not alone in the marketing of eggs have we been neglectful. Ninety per cent. of all the poultry marketed in the country leaves the farm in six months of the year. Is it any wonder that we get such small prices as we received last year? Why not distribute the marketing. Why market old hens in the fall at all? Up to July on the Toronto market last year, old hens were selling at 14 to 18 cents a pound. Similar fowl were selling at four to seven cents in the fall. People didn't want old hens then. They could get roasters. The fact too, that the old hens were coming on the market, depressed the market for roasters.

Why market all cockerels in the fall? As roilers they will sell at 80 cents a pound. If kept to the roasting stage they bring 11 to 12 cents.

There is only one time to sell ducks. That is when they are 10 to 12 weeks old; green ducks as we call them. At the Central Experimental Farm at Ottawa, we had 60 cross bred ducks. We decided to find out what it would cost us to grow them to the green age. The feed bill was \$20.18 and we sold them for \$60.45 at 10 1/2 weeks old. Similar ducks were kept till fall and sold then for the same price per head that we had realized

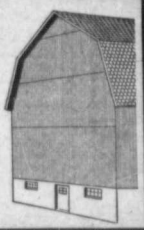
A million dollar fire isn't as serious as a few thousand farms without a manure pit.

# "Metallic" Corrugated Iron Barns are Lightning, Fire, and Weather-Proof

Lumber and labor are too expensive to be used in farm buildings; besides, wood buildings are easily destroyed by fire and lightning. "Metallic" Corrugated Iron makes buildings that last a life-time; that are warm and dry, and proof against fire, lightning and weather.

## Costs Less Than Lumber

You save money on labor and lumber when you use "Metallic" Corrugated Iron. Write for complete information before you buy any building material. We can save you money. Our corrugated iron is made in galvanized or painted sheets, straight or curved.



THE METALLIC ROOFING CO., LIMITED  
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA, CANADA  
737 Bata Drive Ave. TORONTO, KING & DELBERT STS.

# 39th ANNUAL CONVENTION

## Dairymen's Association of Eastern Ontario

WILL BE HELD AT RENFREW, JAN. 5th and 6th, 1916

Farmers' Day  
JAN. 5

Cheese and Butter Makers' Day  
JAN. 6

# YOU WILL

Don't miss this Big Treat. You will meet Dairy Farmers, Cheese and Butter Makers from Toronto to the Western part of the Province. Plan to meet your friends here. You will find that those will be two of your most happy and profitable days of 1916.

Hear Instructive Addresses. Meet and exchange ideas with other Dairymen. Hear your own problems discussed and your difficulties explained by such men as these—

- Prof. J. H. Grisdale, Ottawa; A. Leitch, B.S.A.; G. G. Pudlow; Geo. H. Barr; Prof. H. H. Dean; W. Bert Roadhouse, Toronto; L. A. Zufelt, Kingston and many other recognized authorities on dairying.

Bring the Ladies along with you. Ladies are specially invited to attend the Evening Sessions. **COME ALONG and be one of us for Your Two Best Days of 1916.**

Drop a card to the Secretary for a Programme and full particulars of this Big Convention.  
J. A. SANDERSON, Pres. T. A. THOMPSON, Secy.  
Oxford Station Almonte

# Ottawa Winter Fair

HOWICK HALL, OTTAWA  
JANUARY 18-19-20-21, 1916

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Greatly Increased Prizes and Extended Classification  
**ENTRIES CLOSES JAN. 7th**  
Reduced Rates on All Railways

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OTTAWA, ONT. CARP, ONT.

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# FARM AND DAIRY

AND RURAL HOME  
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY

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**CIRCULATION STATEMENT**

The paid subscriptions to Farm and Dairy number 21,000. The actual circulation of each issue, including copies of the paper sent subscribers who are but slightly in arrears, and sample copies, varies from 21,000 to 22,000 copies. No subscriptions are accepted at less than the full subscription rates. Several detailed statements of circulation of the paper, showing its distribution by counties and provinces, will be mailed free on request.

**OUR GUARANTEE**

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

Rogues shall not ply their trade at the expense of our subscribers, who are our friends, through the medium of these columns; but we shall 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, Limited**  
PETERBORO, ONT.

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

## Merry Christmas

**S**ATURDAY is Christmas. It seems incongruous, doesn't it—the world in arms on the birthday of Him whom we lovingly know as "The Prince of Peace," the man who "went about doing good?" The world will not be at peace, that is plain, but we can each do something to live up to the spirit of the day and make our friends and neighbors happier because of the re-approach of the Christmas-Tide.

We hope that this Christmas will be less of a commercial Christmas than many in the past. The trading of presents with friends whose means are equal to our own and from whom we expect equal value in return, in too many cases makes Christmas a burden and dwarfs the souls of both givers and receivers. If we would enjoy a real Merry Christmas, let us dispense our gifts as the Master himself would do by looking well to the wants of the poor and needy. In every rural community, there are those who would appreciate a load of wood, a fat chicken, or a bag of potatoes, more than our relatives and friends would appreciate the richest gifts we can shower upon them. And these are the gifts that make both giver and receiver happy.

Let us wish all of Our Folks a Merry Christmas.

## A Christmas Appeal

**W**E have suggested that at least a portion of this year's Christmas giving be apportioned where aid is really needed and will be really appreciated. Surely the suffering Belgians deserve our sympathy—and true sympathy will find practical expression in gifts of food and money. The need of Belgium has been steadily increasing. There are still seven millions of them in their own country. Industry is at a standstill. To the pillage, burning and massacres of the

beginning have been added the collective fines and seizure of merchandise that have marked the whole period of German occupation. They face starvation on a national scale.

What can we do? A bag of flour costing two dollars and fifty cents will make enough bread to feed two Belgians for a month. By foregoing a few of our usual luxuries, a life may be preserved. Is that worth while? The Central Executive Committee for Relief Work in Belgium, 59 St. Peter Street, Montreal, will take care of all donations. We know the generosity of Our Folks and trust that their response will be a liberal one.

## Regarding Oleomargarine

**O**LEOMARGARINE will eventually be sold in Canada. We may as well take that for granted. The agitation in its favor is already starting. Moreover, there is no reason why it should not be sold. The only point of contention between prospective margarine manufacturers and consumers and the dairy interests of the land is, Shall margarine be sold as margarine, a food product in the same class as lard, tallow and olive oil, or shall it be colored and allowed to masquerade as butter. If the latter deception cannot be avoided, it would be better to prevent its sale altogether as a measure of justice both to dairy producers and dairy consumers.

Margarine manufacturers strongly claim that

### The System

When a man has built a barn—  
Tax him!  
When a man has cleared a farm—  
Tax him!  
When he lays another roof,  
When he grows another hoof,  
Hustle 'round and get the proof,  
Then tax him!  
  
Has a man some idle earth—  
Don't tax him!  
Tho' it's climbing up in worth,  
Don't tax him!  
Let him reap what others sow,  
They are rather chumps, you know!  
If they were not they would go  
And tax him!

their product is as good a foodstuff as butter. These claims may have been made with a show of honesty before the investigations of McCollum of Wisconsin. The experiments of this investigator, however, prove that margarine is not as good a food product as butter, and the results go further to show that young animals, human or brute, do not thrive where margarine is substituted for butter fat in their rations. Chemically, margarine may be of much the same composition as butter. But this does not prove it of equal nutritive value. Straw and sugar are of similar chemical composition, but no one would consider them together as food stuffs. Intelligent people have come to appreciate this difference in good value, and a large proportion of the consuming public will always demand the superior nutritive qualities of real butter fat. If margarine is allowed to masquerade as butter, however, it will be difficult for them to get what they want on the market; first, because of the constant deception to which they would be liable; and secondly, because the production of real butter fat might be expected to decline seriously in the face of such unfair competition. When we can find some method by which margarine will be sold as margarine and butter as butter, then the two may be sold together in Canada. Will margarine boosters please suggest suitable legislation.

The dairy farmer's security—good cows, a silo full of ensilage and mows full of clover hay.

## Our Economic Future

**T**HE economic problems of the future promise to be as heavy a load for the Canadian people as the military problem of the present. Our public debt is mounting by leaps and bounds. It has nearly doubled since the war began. Latest figures emanating from Ottawa estimate that if the war lasts until March 31st, 1917, Canada's war expenditure alone will have totalled \$410,000,000, bringing the public debt, without taking into account the probable necessity of borrowing for domestic purposes, up to \$800,000,000.

Briefly analysed, these figures mean that on March 31st, 1917, our public debt will amount to at least \$100 for every man, woman and child in the Dominion of Canada, and approximately \$600 per family. The average interest on this debt will not be far short of five per cent., or \$35 per family. Add to this the Federal taxes for current expenditures and the municipal and provincial taxes, and we are safe in saying that the farmer on the average 100-acre farm will have an annual tax bill direct or indirect, of \$200 to \$250 or more. When we consider, further, that for every dollar that the tariff puts into the treasury, it puts three to five dollars in the manufacturer's pocket, it would seem that the total draft on the farmer will be little short of \$400 a year, or perhaps more. This expenditure is as great as the present average labor income of the Canadian farmer. It is a gloomy picture to look forward to, but there may be a silver lining in that the heavy burden of taxation may lead to the adoption of a saner system of raising public revenues than the unscientific, inefficient customs tariff and general property taxes at present in force.

## Organization Makes Strong

(Kimball's Dairy Farmer)

**C**OLONEL PERRY, famous auctioneer, recently told a little story when asked his opinion on cooperation and organized effort when protecting the rights of an industry.

"Do you remember," said the colonel, "when you were a child how you used to go through the clover fields and how you would kill a bumble bee here and another one there by simply swatting them with your old hat? You could do that all day and kill quite a few in that time. But it was a mighty lot different when you ran up against the organization. Ah! bumble bee honey is hard to get because bumble bees are organized. They cooperate."

## Conscription of Wealth

(The Square Deal.)

**T**HE Empire is engaged in a tremendous struggle. On the issue depends not alone the independent existence of Britain and the other Allies, but individual liberty and right of the little peoples to self-government, are all at stake.

Millions of Britons have responded to the call of their country, and between three and four million have voluntarily joined the Army. But the foe is straining every nerve—no consideration of law or humanity restricts his efforts for victory. Every one who can carry a gun is forced into line, and to meet this condition conscription is freely advocated in England and here. We are not going to question its necessity, but what we want to know is: Will conscription of men be coupled with conscription of wealth. If men are to be enforced to give their lives for the country, are those left at home to be forced to give their wealth? One is as necessary as the other. Or, are we to seize on the persons of the poor and give interest and premium for the loan of the property of the rich?



**The Cattle of the Netherlands**

(Continued from page 5)

lactal marks, however, are not so prominent as with the Holland species; the general appearance of the former group is not so graceful. The udder, often wanting in volume, is not so well shaped and placed as that of the Holland cattle. The skin of the bulls, though loose and easily handled, is not so soft and pliable; the hair is not so thick and silky.

The Groningen black white-heads possess some other characteristic points. The horns are fine and nearly always properly set, which is not the case with the Holland breed. The head is short and broad, and particularly clean-cut from the eyes to the muzzle, which is capacious. Thanks to its well-proportioned and nicely covered frame, the term "angular" hardly ever applies to the outline of this breed. As to beautiful and symmetrical forms, the Groningen species, compared with the other breeds, is the most favored. The cows are

ingen cows, but this fact was only attained at the expense of the aforementioned rounded and compact aspect. The flesh-forming tendency of this breed, at any rate, remains the more predominant.

The red-and-white Meuse-Rhine-Yssel cattle possess many excellent dual-purpose characteristics, which signifies that the breed is available both for milk and meat production. With this breed the lowness of the forms is always a conspicuous feature. They are wide and deep-ribbed, set on short legs. The back shows a fairly long top line, owing to the length of the forehead; the space in the region of the last ribs and flanks is rather short, giving the body a compact appearance. The udder, though more voluminous than that of the Groningen cows, is rather narrow and hairy, and it does not project in front and behind. The teats are long and placed close together; the hide is moderately thick and mellow. Characteristic of this breed is the red-and-white head, which is quite hollow be-



**A String of Red Ribbon Holsteins at the Canadian National.**

Notice the uniformity of type. At the head of the line is the grand champion of the last—Sir Bevis Farnes, exhibited by Haley Bros. The others in order are: Lakewood Dutchland Benversveld and exhibited by W. G. Bailey; Woodlawn Count Gannary, A. E. Hulet; Prince Payne Harland, Haley Bros., and Klobener Gans, Haley Bros. —Photo by an editor of Farm and Dairy.

exceptionally square in the region of the rump; the buttocks are straight and deep-fleshed. The bulls, however, are not so well turned in the rear. In the region of the pelvis particularly the rump is broad, but often spangling; the buttocks are short and rounded, and if there be a tendency to put on an excess of flesh, which often occurs, we notice a bulging quarter behind, resembling that of a horse. With both sexes, but more so with males, the back is sometimes arched as a result of the carcass being a little overdeveloped in the rear, which gives existence to a slight difference in height between the hind quarters and the forehead. The tendons on either side of the tail are often weak and too long. As regards size and weight the Groningen breed fairly holds the mean between the black-and-white Holland and the Meuse-Rhine-Yssel species.

The black white-head cattle originated in the Province of Groningen, more especially in an agricultural district called Hunsingo. Hence they are often named "Hunsingo cattle." A very important breeding district exists in the Province of South Holland, along the banks of the Ouden Rijn, between the town of Leiden and the village of Bodegraven. The species is much sought after either for the dual purpose (the production of beef and milk) or, if such be the chief consideration, for producing beef exclusively. The breed, however, is not so extensively met with in the Netherlands as is the black-and-white Holland breed, owing to the fact that the majority of farmers have more regard to keeping rich milkers, which the Groningen cows are not. Of late years breeders have been very successful in improving the milk-yield of the Gron-

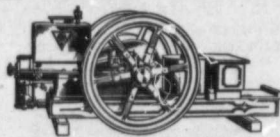
ingen cows. The horns are often long and badly set, and the poll is too prominent. Another conspicuous feature is the broad tail-head, which is set rather far forward. A weak point of the frame is found in the rear. The rump of the cows, though rather level, resembles the wedge shape; with the bulls the hind quarters are short and round, and they also lack in the thighs, which often present a sunken appearance at the sides. Solid shoulders not firmly attached to the frame are now and then met with.

The territory where the above species is principally bred extends from the banks of the Yssel in the Provinces of Gelderland and Overijssel, between the towns of Dieren and Zwolle, to those of the Meuse, in the vicinity of the village of Kuik. The Kuik specimens, however, are heavier and larger in size than the Overijssel variety. The red-and-white Lower Rhine cattle of Germany are principally descended from the Kuik variety.

During the last few years much attention has been given to the Meuse-Rhine-Yssel species. In such agricultural districts where pastures are much less fertile than those existing in the Provinces of Friesland, North and South Holland, and where cattle may be kept and fed under cover for any length of time, the red-and-white breed is much sought after. On light soil principally, great progress is being made in the breeding of the red-and-white Yssel variety.

**Very Grewsome**

TEACHER: "Now, Tommy, can you give me a sentence containing the word 'grewsome'?"  
Tommy: "Yes, sir. Father did not shave for a week, and grew-some whiskers."



**No Farm Equipment Is Complete Without An**

**Alpha Gas Engine**

Power is what you need on your farm to make your work easier and to enable you to get more done. You can use an Alpha Gas Engine to do a great number of jobs that are now costing too much in time and labor. While you are doing one thing the engine can be doing another. Your boy, your wife or the hired man can run it, or the engine will run steadily and do a lot of work without any one constantly being near it.

The Alpha is a simple, powerful engine. There are no complicated, delicate parts to require constant attention—not even batteries. It starts and stops on a simple, low speed magneto. You can use either gasoline or kerosene for fuel. Possibly you can buy engines that will cost less in the first place than an Alpha; but when you consider the years of service this engine will give, the low fuel cost, and the exceptional freedom from expensive repairs, it is by far the cheapest engine you can buy.

Ask for a copy of the Alpha Engine Catalogue. No matter whether you are ready to buy an engine now or not you should get and read this engine catalogue. It contains a lot of valuable information about engines. A copy will be gladly mailed you on request.

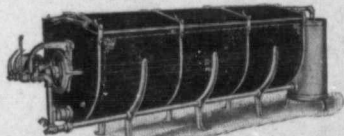
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Sole distributors in Canada of the famous De Laval Cream Separators and Alpha Gas Engines. Manufacturers of Ideal Green Feed Sifters. Catalogues of any of our lines mailed upon request.  
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An investment of from \$200.00 to \$1,000.00 requires careful consideration, no matter how small the amount may seem to you personally.

It requires a comparison of values!



We invite an investigation of the relative merits of the BEAVER-JENSEN Ripener-Pasteurizer with other makes. There is no other machine on the market today that offers greater value or efficiency. If there was we would have it for sale.

There are over 3,000 of these machines being operated in Canada and the United States today. Sufficient evidence, we think, of their superiority.

Send to us for full particulars. Let us know how much cream you want to pasteurize.

**W. A. DRUMMOND & CO.**  
TORONTO, ONT.

Canadian Representatives for the  
**J. G. CHERRY COMPANY, Cedar Rapids, IOWA, U.S.A.**



THE star that shone in Bethlehem, shines still and shall not cease; and we listen still to the tidings of Glory and of Peace.—A. A. Proctor.

### Why, Of Course!

BY GRACE BOTELER SANDERS

"THIS is the third time I've told you" stormed Henry Kilgore, "now go to that barn and stay until you're done. Hear me!" Henry junior frowned and stumbled angrily from the house. As if driven by an unseen god he hurried to the barn, but all his thoughts were centered upon himself and the wrongs which he was daily receiving. The work of the farm had been hard this year, even for an eighteen year lad who stood six feet in his stockings and whose muscle and bone and sinew had been knitted into perfection by hard work, pure air and substantial food. He had worked all summer with hope of a rest when winter came.

The other neighbors long since had laid aside their strenuous duties and given themselves up to resting by open fires and attending parties and playing games. The sudden appearance of a large drove of cattle had put an end to Henry's roscate dreams. As soon as the boy saw them he knew it meant early rising and cold lunches all winter long for some one who was none other than Henry Kilgore, Junior.

Henry's childhood had been rather an unusual one. When his mother, much to wealthy cousin's displeasure and her father's anger had married a good young man, whom they insultingly introduced as "the hired hand," Henry Kilgore's wrath had known no bounds. When his father-in-law disinherited his daughter because she persisted in leaving all and going into a cottage with her young husband, Kilgore had just one more score to settle.

He secured work by the day from a large land owner. His wife, while she performed the duties of the house, stayed at home to eat bitter pie which was so very bitter that it became a part of her husband's daily bill-of-fare. It felt like a mantle over the baby son when he opened his eyes. One of the first things he learned was that they must get even with the Gormans, his cousins who pampered arms which lived in luxury upon the farms which his grandfather's industry had provided.

"There goes Bill Gorman," his father would say when they were busy in the corn field. "Never mind. Some day I'll be rich and wear a white shirt and he'll be poor!" After this outburst, Kilgore would grit his teeth and bend to the plow even more energetically. "Some day he'll be poor and I'll be rich!" he would repeat, until the words became a part of the boy's very life.

"Those of Our Folks who have been with us for several years will be interested to know that Everywoman's World, from which this Christmas story is taken, is published by a firm of which Chas. C. Nixon, at one time editor of Farm and Dairy, is the Vice-President.

Henry Kilgore had no childhood. His father was too busy. At the age of eleven he rose at four and spent a long day at the plow with his father. When other boys played ball and shot fire crackers on Dominion Day, young Henry was cutting wheat. Even on Christmas, when other youngsters rejoiced over well filled stockings and turkey dinners, Henry rose at the usual time to trudge through the snow after the sledge which he had loaded with fodder to satisfy the hunger of the lowly cattle; with them at noon he swallowed his cold lunch, with them at night, he went to bed.

He had never owned a good suit of clothes. There was always interest to pay, and debts to cancel and land to buy. If the father, frowningly calculating the number of dollars necessary to secure a piece of coveted land, thought of the child at all, it was only as a means to an end—out to the Gormans. Henry saved the wages of a hired hand, which the father counted at fifteen dollars a month, but there was never a man

who would have worked so long and so faithfully for any price as this complaining farmer boy, but the boy did not know and the father, gritting his teeth because dollars did not pile up fast enough, did not care, so the years, with Henry at the treadmill, passed quickly by, and the boy, if he noticed that his lot was different from that of his friends, made no sign. But last night something happened which set him to thinking.

Just at nightfall his cousin Paul galloped up to the stile and called "hello." Henry was so tired that he reluctantly got up and went to answer. Paul was a fine looking boy with sparkling eyes and red cheeks and uplifted head. He was well dressed as usual and glanced sneeringly down at his cousin's faded overalls and rough shoes.

"I declare to gracious, Hen," he snapped, "you're a big fool to stand what you do!" he exploded. "I've never said anything before, but it isn't right for you to work like a slave and have nothing!"

"Is that so?" drawled Henry. "Yes, that's so!" declared Paul. "Here I came over to invite you to my party, and I'll bet a dollar to a doughnut that you haven't a decent dud to wear!"

A red flush crept over Henry's face. "Dad says he can't afford duds," he defended. "I reckon I'll have 'em when money matters ain't so tight!" Paul jumped excitedly from his horse and grabbed his cousin by the shoulder. "You're the biggest dunce I ever did see. Hen, Kilgore!" he declared excitedly. "Dad can't afford 'em!" he mimicked, "why he's the richest man in the country. He could buy and sell my father, and it's just t'arnal meanness him making you and Aunt Mary live like paupers. Tell him you're going to have your rights. Tell him this very night. Why you haven't the sand of a rabbit. Good-bye, I'll expect you to the party!"

Paul jumped to his horse, gave it a rein and a moment later disappeared in the blackness of the night. Henry thought of this speech all day. He thought of it upon the third trip to the barn as he stood looking out at

the wide fields which were still dotted by tent-like shacks of yellow fodder, for which his hands had prepared the ground. He had planted the seed and cultivated the tall lines of waving green satin. He had cut the great stalks and bunched many a bushel of perfect golden ears. His suddenly opened eyes saw the probable value of the products of this one field and an anger something like his father's sprung into his heart. He had been cowed and made for the house. There was dogged determination in the set of his mouth and a toss to his head which augured trouble for Henry Senior.

He found his father still at the table where he figured upon the blank back of an advertising sheet with a stub of a pencil. Henry noticed how bare carpeted floor, the clean, "red" old china. All spoke of poverty, grinding economy. He stood for a moment wondering how to begin.

It was hard to speak his thoughts, when for eighteen years he had been cowed and brow-beaten and abused. He cleared his throat and in his effort to change his position, upset a chair and scattered his father's papers over the floor.

Kilgore jerked his eyes from the page on which they had been fastened and began to paw about with both knotted hands for his scattered belongings. "You big awkward lumbers!" he belatedly said, "what's that paper for? What you upsettin' my papers for just when I had everything fixed. You good for nothin'!"

Henry's sleeping anger blazed. "Good for nothing, am I?" he demanded, coming very close. There was something about his voice and manner that attracted the old man's attention. "Good for nothing," he repeated, "I've helped you make thousands but when I want a pair of shoes or a day off you plead poverty. There's not a beggar 'round here who's so poorly dressed as I, or who works so hard. Paul come over last night to invite me to his party—"

"Henry Kilgore got to his feet. There was a curious smile about his mouth as he reated his hands upon his hips. "What d'ye think I care about his old parties?" he demanded, lowering his head and shaking it like an angry bull, "you got to your work and do it quick or I'll thrash the life out of you. You helped me make thousands!" he picked up the "black snake" which lay beside him. "Git, I say!"

"I'll not git until I say what I begun, and you'll not thrash the life out of me!" declared Henry, looking straight into his father's eyes for a full minute and until the older man's head dropped, then he continued easily. "I suppose that's the reason Paul asked me, because he knew I wouldn't have clothes to come? I'm going to fool him, I'll attend the party, and I'll do it in proper style. Men howl about boys leaving the farm. Do you know why they do it?" Henry paused effectively, "it's because old misers like you litter the drive boys the city streets and to hell because they're too stingy to give them a few pennies or hours for pleasure, which every youngster needs. You've gone just a little too far."

"Christmas comes in just one week. I'll do your dog work until then, and I'll obey your orders same as I've always done; but if by Christmas morning you haven't changed, I'm going to leave and take mother with me. Remember, when I go, she goes too."

Like a young whirlwind, the boy left the house. Like a tree which had been levelled by a killing blast, the trembling old tyrant struggled to his feet to follow, but the troublesome members suddenly refused to act, and he sank helplessly back into his chair. The awful anger which convulsed every part of his being, raged at a white heat for hours, raged until it left him as useless and dead as the



Crowning Event of the Evening, When Santa Claus Distributes the Gifts.

ashes which had fallen to the clean floor and swept by a sudden gust, went whirling unresisting across the room.

As the flame grew fainter he began to repeat the awful accusations which had come from his own son. Pitilessly he dissected the sentences, word by word, and for the first time in forty years, as he lay over the hearth, he loved existence as a hired man, in a stranger's land, he realized that this life which he had considered an earthly hell, was a paradise as compared with the slavery to which he trained his boy. Sitting now by the silent fire-side, the old man grovelled in the pit of desperation, when he rehearsed the scene of the morning, for well he knew that every word was true.

It was dinner time when he hobbled to the barn. In the six hours of that lonely vigil he had become a broken old man. They worked silently together all of the evening, waiting until permission, Henry saddled a horse and galloped off to town. The night was bleak and starless, and the hour late when the boy returned, but it was not so black as the hopes of the stubborn old man who tossed sleeplessly on his bed. Oh! the awfulness of those awful days for father and mother and a son!

There was scarcely a word exchanged but on December the twenty-fourth, the old man saw his son unload a pile of boxes. A packed suitcase stood in the hall. They meant it!

He walked awkwardly into the cold front room which was so seldom used—that uncarpeted room, where hung their marriage certificate, which contained the pictures of a blushing bride and a chubby baby, and a handsome young man, who was none other than himself. How happy he had been and how high headed when he remembered that he had beaten all other competitors in winning this girl who had given up luxuries for a cottage with him. How had he repaid her?

He had wrung her life dry of the wine of life. All pleasures, all love, all enjoyment had been sacrificed upon the altar of gold. She had not even received the benefit of this, for he had clutched the pennies and the acres with an iron hand and given her only the crumbs. Even as she had clung to her child of his, of all a child holds dear. She had submitted even to that, but now when the child was revolted, she too had struck. To-morrow he and his acres would be left alone.

Even these awful possibilities of the future did not drive Henry Kilgore to repent. He went to town after the early dinner. He did not return until the boy was in bed. He bustled himself for a long time; he kindled a fire in the kitchen stove before which he sat until early morning.

The sun came up and gilded the weather vane with its yellow light. It wrapped the fence posts with ermine and stung the telephone wires with strings of diamonds. The horses carressed their master's hand with velvet noses when he placed their mangers. A dew-dimple supply of corn for a Christmas morning meal. When all was done, the old man hobbled painfully back to the house. His wife was getting breakfast when he entered. He saw a tear starting over her cheeks, but he did not speak. The boy did. He whirled defiantly upon his father.

"I told you a week ago of our intentions!" he began sharply. "I told you if I couldn't fill a place that we intended to leave. How is it?"

The old man held his chilled hands over the stove, and rubbed them together to warm them. "I don't see why you shouldn't!" he said easily as he smiled into each face, "and that is why this is Christmas morning. Let's go into the parlor and see if Santa Claus forgot to come here."

He led the way, talking gaily to his dumbfounded relatives, but when he flung wide the door, the astonished

revolutionists cried aloud. The bare old room was wreathed with holly and decorated with evergreens. The wife saw upon the floor, the carpet which she had begged for, the chairs which she had coveted, but for which she had not even dared to hint; the coat and bonnet and dress and shoes which she needed so badly for upon the new plush sofa. The boy saw overcoat and shoes and neckties, and he saw also an enormous Christmas tree which glittered with beautiful ornaments, jewelry and mysteriously wrapped packages.

"Things is a leetle easier'n they used to be!" chuckled the old man's voice. I never spect 'em to be so hard again for us." The wife and son looked at each other significantly. "Tim Bowermaster said last night, 'you must be plannin' to have a Merry Christmas at your house?' An' what do you think I said?" he laughed against the wall, wondering faces. "Just these words—'Why, of course! and we'll have merry ones forever after if you and your mother'll help me.' We'll be partners after this, won't we, son?"

"We will!" laughed Henry Junior, who had just found his breath. "We will," sobbed the mother, burying her face in her husband's sleeve and so, their confessions and decisions made, the three clasped hands as with happy hearts, they sobbed and laughed around their first Christmas Tree.

### The Upward Look

#### Travel Thought No. 14

##### Our Gifts to Christ--A Christmas Thought

THEY left town and worshipped Him; and when they had found their treasures they presented unto Him gifts; gold, and frankincense and myrrh.—Matt. 2:11.

One very impressive scene in the famous, old San Gabriel Mission play was one, in which many different gifts were presented by the new converts; fruits, grain, shells and intricate handiwork in leather and skins.

In thinking over this scene of gifts the offering of gifts, naturally at this Christmas time, another was recalled, which took place many centuries ago, but in commemoration of which, the bells will soon joyfully be pealing. We all have pictured that, many, many a time, the humble dark stable, the tiny wee baby, the proud young mother, the richly-appareled, distinguished looking foreigners, the gleam and fragrance of the rare, costly gifts.

Then also comes the thought, to offer, as this Christmas time has come again. Very few of us have costly, expensive ones to present our king but we all have precious ones, of infinitely more value. These are not money and possessions, but time, thought, talents, work and to include all ourselves.

As money is an essential in carrying on His work, a definite amount should always be given, and other instructions was this: "you do not happen to have something a customer asks for suggest something else as nearly like it as possible."

Soon a woman came into the store and asked the boy: "Have you any fresh green stuff today?"

"No, ma'am," answered the boy, "but we have some nice bluing."

A good time to replenish the pantry shelf with canned goods is when the local storekeeper is having a sale and using standard groceries, canned goods, etc., as leaders to clear some of his shelves of out-of-date supplies.

gift, that would alleviate much distress, and lighten many another's burden. And last of all comes the gift of ourselves to Him, so that we may hold ourselves always in readiness for whatever we know He would have us do.—I. H. N.

#### An Enthusiastic Camera Owner

Betty Boyd, Felsboro Co., Ont. If there is any one little contrivance more than another that, in my judgment at least, can be made a source of pleasure and profit in the country the year round, it is a camera. It tends to broaden our interests, lend variety to our lives, and not only does it prove valuable to the adult members of the family, but it will teach the children the powers of observance in a way that should prove of lasting effect.

Starting from early spring, there are many interesting happenings all through the year which we can derive added pleasure by having a camera along. Here are some of the uses to which we put our little 2A Brownie camera.

At maple sugar making time, we always have some of the neighbors over for "sugarin' off," and of course we must get a snap or two to put in our album as a reminder of the occasion. As spring advances, there are many pretty scenes around the farm which are worth photographing. Then during summer there are garden parties, socials, picnics, and so forth, coming off in our own neighborhood or surrounding districts, and at these our camera plays quite a prominent part in the proceedings.

In winter we get quite a number of beautiful scenes to add to our collection, and we find that winter scenery makes an interesting study. The gathering of the home folks at the Christmas season is not soon forgotten, as we always plan to secure several pictures during the festive season.

When any of the family take a trip the camera brings back data that is not only a delightful reminder of the vacation, but helps to keep in mind distinct impressions of the places visited. Another important point is that in bringing back these snaps, the other members of the family who remained at home are enabled to enjoy the outing as well as ourselves.

The developing and printing of the pictures is quite an education also. A number of people develop as well as print their snaps, but as a rule we only print them, as developing is a more complicated process. One can cut down the expenses materially by doing their own work in this way, and besides, the work is very interesting.

I might go on enumerating other ways in which our camera proves its worth, but will instead give just one parting hint. Save up a few dollars (one does not need to get an expensive outfit to do good work), and I believe all who invest will bear me out in the statement I have made.

#### He Did His Best

THE grocer had just put a new boy to work and among the other instructions was this: "you do not happen to have something a customer asks for suggest something else as nearly like it as possible."

Soon a woman came into the store and asked the boy: "Have you any fresh green stuff today?"

"No, ma'am," answered the boy, "but we have some nice bluing."

A good time to replenish the pantry shelf with canned goods is when the local storekeeper is having a sale and using standard groceries, canned goods, etc., as leaders to clear some of his shelves of out-of-date supplies.



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**Hang up the Baby's Stocking**  
*Emily Huntington Miller*

**H**ANG up the baby's stocking. Be sure that you don't forget! The dear little dimpled darling! She never saw Christmas yet. But I've told her all about it; and she opened her big blue eyes. And I'm sure that she understood me. She looked so funny and wise.

Dear, dear! what a tiny stocking!  
It doesn't take much to hold  
Such little pink toes as baby's  
Away from the frost and cold;  
But then for the baby's Christmas



Encouraging Friendship Between His Chums.

It never would do at all.  
Why, Santa Claus wouldn't be looking  
For anything half so small!

I know what we'll do for the baby:  
I've thought of the very best plan:  
I'll borrow a stocking of grandma—  
The longest that ever I can—  
And you'll hang it by mine, dear mamma  
Right here in the corner—so  
And write a letter to Santa  
And fasten it onto the toe.

Write, "This is the baby's stocking.  
That hangs in the corner here;  
You have never seen her, Santa;  
For she only came this year;  
But she's just the darlinest baby!  
And now, before you go,  
Just crum her stockings with goodies,  
From the top clear down to the toe."  
—"Songs from the Nest."

**Myra's Christmas**

"Oh, mamma," cried little Myra. "I just think it's only five days till Christmas!" "Yes, I know," replied her mother, "but I am afraid that we won't have much of a Christmas this year; money is so scarce, and since Bennie was taken sick, there have been so many expenses."

Myra said nothing and sat down to finish the book she was reading, but she thought a great deal about what her mother had said. Late in the afternoon she went up town. Just as she was crossing a street she saw something lying in the snow; she stopped to pick it up. It was a lady's handbag. She went home as fast as she could to show it to her mother. "Oh, mother!" she cried, before she was well inside the door, "see what I found." Her mother took the bag, opened it, and examined the contents. She found it contained, besides some money, several pieces of valuable jewelry, among them a ring set with a diamond. Looking inside the ring she saw the name "Cora Dunstan." She had never heard the name before, but decided to search for the owner of the bag.

The next morning Myra was sent up to town on an errand. When she got to the store, one of the clerks was busy waiting on a lady whom he addressed as Miss Dunstan. Myra felt quite sure that it was the lady whose pocketbook she had found, just then she heard her tell the clerk to send the goods she had bought to

48 Michigan Avenue. Myra got what she was sent for and hurried home to tell her mother. "I am so glad," Mrs. Parker said, "that we have found her. That will save us from the expense of advertising." So Myra and her mother set out for 48 Michigan Avenue. They rang the bell at a large stone house at the corner, and asked for Miss Dunstan, but were told that she was out. They sat down to wait for her. In a short time she came in, and Myra immediately recognized her as the lady she had seen at the store.

Mrs. Parker told her their errand, and asked if she was not the owner of the lost pocketbook. "Yes," Miss Dunstan replied, "I have searched high and low for it, trying to deceive myself with the hope that I had left it at home that day. I have advertised in the papers, probably you've seen my notice." Mrs. Parker said she had not, and then she told of the incident that had led to the discovery.

"Now," said Miss Dunstan, "I'm going to give you this for a Christmas present," handing her the money the pocketbook contained, "and you are all invited to spend Christmas day with me."

They did, and there is no need to say that they had an enjoyable Christmas after all.—The Farmer.

**The Good-Bad Boy**  
*Will P. Snyder*

Folks say I am bad because I love fun,  
And play I'm a scout and holler and run,  
But I can't help it at all, for you see,  
There's something that does it inside of me,  
I want to be good and I want to obey,  
And do everything that ma and pa say,  
But next thing I know, I'm bad as can be,  
Because of the thing that's inside of me.  
So, sometimes I say, "Now I will be good,  
And do all the chores and help chop the wood."



**"Butter's Coming."**

And when mother says, "How good you can be!"  
It just seems to please what's inside of me.

**The Last Resort**

**T**EACHER—"What are the chief products of India?"  
Pupil—"Wheat, rice, fruits, spices, pickles and—"  
Teacher—"There is one other very common thing What is it?"  
Pupil (desperately)—"Please, is it India-gection?"

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Those contemplating a trip of any nature will receive full information from any C.P.R. agent; or write M. G. Murnby, District Passenger Agent, Toronto.

**The Maritime Winter Fair**

THE increasing importance of the dairy cow in the agricultural economy of the Maritime provinces was reflected in the size of the dairy fair at the recent Maritime Fair at Amherst, N.S. Altogether there were 108 cows with all the dairy breeds and their grades well represented. In the best classes there were 38 more entries than last year and a large increase was also noticed in the average.

Holsteins were shown by S. Dickie and Sons, Central Onslow, N.S., W. S. Harding, Hammond River, N. B., Logan Bros., Amherst Point, N. S., Fowler Bros., Amherst Point and Lee and Clark, Victoria, P.E.I. Last year's champion, Miss LaHonda, owned by Dickies, was again champion with a total score of 3003 points. Her daughter Cobquid Helborn May, stood second over all breeds with a score of 266 points. W. S. Harding won in the three-year-old class.

Ayrshires were shown by C. P. Blackard, Truro, N.S., John Retson, Truro, McIntyre Bros., Sussex, N.B., McRae and Sons, Charlotteville, P.L.I. and F. S. Black, Amherst. Guernseys were exhibited by H. A. Dickson, Onslow, N.S., who won the three-year-old class with a fine animal, score 224.8 points, McKay and Sons, Scotsburn, N.S., and Koper Bros., P.E.I. Jerseys were shown by H. S. Pikes and Sons, Amherst, N.S., and J. E. Baker and Sons, Baronsfield, N.S.

Tests on the average, were higher than in any past year.

**Newsy Notes from Guelph**

THE Inter-county Judging Competition held for the first time this year, drew teams of three from almost a score of Ontario counties. The young men who composed these teams had previously taken short courses in live stock judging in their own county and were selected for the competition at Guelph by their district representatives. Oxford county came first with G. R. Green, B.S.A., as their representative and coach. The members of this winning team were The Messrs. R. Chambers, A. Robson and M. McCorquodale. Mr. Whale's aggregation from Middlesex came second and Mr. Vining's Wentworth team third. The judging included five classes of stock—sheep, horses, swine, cattle and poultry. The awards were on a basis of 60 per cent for placings and 40 per cent for reasons.

There was also an inter-year judging competition, four teams coming down from the agricultural college. The senior class won by a few points, with the third year a close second and the second and first years following in order.

The best poultry and eggs exhibited in the Poultry Department were sold by auction as usual. Choicest turkeys sold up to 31 cents a pound and the lowest brought 22 cents. Minimum price for chickens was 23 cents and the highest price 35 cents. Geese ran all the way from 13 cents to 30 cents and all the ducks sold from 25 cents to 30 cents. High class retail stores took a large part of the offering.

The Western Ontario Poultry Association, one of the largest of its kind in America, held its annual meeting Thursday afternoon. The following officers were elected: Hon. President, W. J. Toole, Guelph; President, John Barber, Toronto; First Vice-President, J. E. Peart, Hamilton; Second Vice-President, J. H. Saunders, London; Secretary-Treasurer, R. W. Wade, Toronto.

The auction sale of seed grain was on all day Wednesday. The grain prices as a rule were low, oats aver-

aging about \$1 to \$1.25 a bushel. The highest price paid for this grain was for a bushel of O. A. C. No. 72, at \$3.05. The oats winning the sweepstakes, Black Joannette, sold for \$2.30, and some Banner at \$2. O.A.C. No. 21 barley was the only variety offered, one bushel selling as high as \$3.30. The whole 40 entries of the grain were sold, the average price being about \$1.75 to \$2.30. Spring wheat of the Marquis variety brought the highest price, for that class, at \$1.80. As winter wheat bought now will have to be held over till next fall for planting, values for this grain were low, in many cases being little above the ordinary market price. Peas averaged from \$2.50 to \$3.50.

Lectures this year were held in a wing of the City Hall, the space usually occupied by the old Lecture Hall this year affording accommodation for Ayrshire and Holstein bull calves. The lectures were only moderately well attended. As practically all of these addresses will be given in full in later issues of Farm and Dairy, we are not publishing a summary of them as usual. A new feature of the fair was the moving pictures, showing live stock on parade at the Toronto National, the district representatives at work and other subjects of agricultural interest. The pictures always attracted a full house, but most of the crowd disappeared when the lectures began.

**Reasonable, Too**

THE professor was given a banner to carry, but in spite of the entreaties of the marshal, refused to open it, but marched the entire distance with it furled. When he got home his wife accosted him: "John," said she, "why on earth didn't you unfurl your banner?" "Had you seen what it said on that banner?" retorted John. She admitted she hadn't. "Well, this was the inscription: 'Men can vote. Why can't I?'"

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