

FARM AND DAIRY & RURAL HOME



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FARM AND DAIRY



It Welcomes Practical Progressive Ideas

& RURAL HOME

The Recognized Exponent of Dairying in Canada

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

VOL. XXXV

PETERBORO, ONT., SEPTEMBER 28, 1916

No. 38

Taxation—Its Potentiality For Good or Evil*

A Fair Adjustment, by Which it Falls With Equity on Every Citizen, is Necessary to Social Justice

By W. A. DOUGLASS, B.A.

PROBABLY no function of government is so important and so fraught with momentous results as that of taxation. By this agency men may be encouraged to do their best to enrich their fellow-men, or by it they may be led to despoil and impoverish them. Taxation may give us a civilization of goodness and prosperity, equitably divided, or it may give us a civilization of palaces and slums, of millionaires and tramps. It may be so adjusted as to encourage industry to convert the desert into a garden or to lead the speculator to reverse this process, and convert the garden into a desert. Taxation can be arranged so as to fall with equity on every citizen, or it may be so misplaced as to fall exclusively on one part of society, not merely as one tax, but as a double or a treble tax, while the rest of society may enjoy all the benefits of civilization without any of its burdens. History has shown on more than one memorable occasion that taxation may be imposed, so as to drive people to rebellion, with its fratricidal cruelty and horrors.

Our Affluent Resources.

Our resources are of the most ample character. With an area equal to Europe, where there is a population of 500,000,000, we have less than 8,000,000 people, so that, if the whole of this country were as suitable for occupation as that continent, we could easily accommodate sixty fold our present population. If we allow one-third for Arctic and mountain waste, we still have no more than three persons to the square mile, while there are upwards of 600 to the square mile in England. With this abundance of resources there should not be the least difficulty in any one getting employment.

And yet what has been the financial history of this country? Has it been any better than that of the countries of the old world? Did we try to avoid their blunders? When Moses adopted a constitution for the government of the Promised Land, he did everything to insure to every man his right in the land, so as to avoid the injustice and rapacity of land speculation, and to prevent the growth of a landed aristocracy. When we came into possession of the Hudson Bay Territory and opened it to settlement, and especially after the building of the railroads, the land was thrown open to the wildest dreams of speculation and so many fortunes were lost therein that many people would have rejoiced if they had never heard of that country. Twenty-five years afterwards a depression of so serious a character swept over the land, that a host of farmers and builders lost their property, which passed into the hands of the mortgagees. Instead of that treasure of land, with its forests, its mines and water powers being a blessing to every one in the coun-

try, it brought fortunes to millionaires and misfortunes to a host of bankrupts.

Wasted Resources.

The building and equipping of the Canadian



Mortgage Sales in Ontario

THE following is a list of the mortgage sales in Ontario from 1887 to 1914, inclusive. The figures were compiled from the returns of trust companies and loan companies only, and are therefore much below the actual figures:

Year.	No. of sales.	Am't of debt.
1887	668	\$1,419,012
1888	735	1,870,733
1889	716	1,746,794
1890	738	1,778,796
1891	845	1,956,845
1892	798	2,007,059
1893	1,037	2,823,520
1894	1,061	2,792,891
1895	1,197	2,516,890
1896	947	2,013,581
1897	1,005	1,912,883
1898	919	1,770,551
1899	620	1,463,452
1900	601	1,188,727
1901	389	760,929
1902	293	537,982
1903	296	418,165
1904	212	345,937
1905	248	292,419
1906	307	558,082
1907	543	912,757
1908	459	769,601
1909	347	477,920
1910	342	579,872
1911	514	803,665
1912	353	546,291
1913	912	912,605
1914	1,097	1,923,249
Total	18,019	\$36,082,568

Pacific Railway cost fifty thousand dollars a mile. Through the prairie region the construction of this road increased the value of the land to the extent of twenty-five miles on each side, a total of thirty-two thousand acres a mile. Had a tax of two dollars an acre been imposed on that land, it would have realized sixty-four thousand dollars, a sum more than sufficient to pay the cost of the road. The Government did not impose this tax, but the speculators collected from the settlers a great deal more than an average of two dollars an acre. The public had to contribute a large portion of the expense of building and equipping the road, and they had to pay the increased price of the land to the speculators besides, a double, triple or quadruple tax. The first railroad reached Winnipeg from the States in 1878, and the Canadian Pacific arrived there in 1882. These constructions should have been of enormous benefit to that country, and yet in 1882 there came a financial collapse in that city, which carried a host of people to bankruptcy.

Similar conditions and similar results followed the close of the Russian War and the building of the Grand Trunk and other railroads. Peace should bring prosperity and railroads should do the same, and yet in 1887 there came such a crisis that the large majority of the banks on this continent were compelled to suspend payment. For a few years there was severe stagnation of trade.

Mortgage Sales in Ontario.

The figures of the mortgage sales in the Province of Ontario as given on this page have never received the attention they deserve. The numbers do not give the total of these sales, being only those reported by the trust companies and loan companies. If to these were added the number offered for sale by the insurance companies and by private lenders, it is quite possible that the amounts would be doubled. Why is it that many a farmer finds that in spite of his utmost toil, long hours and strict economy, the interest on the mortgage will grow more rapidly than the crops, so that after a struggle of years to gain freedom from the toils, at last he finds himself stripped of land and home to enter the labor market, where competition to get employment is at the highest pressure? Why this is the case is far too little considered.

The city of Winnipeg advertises with much pride the rapid advance of its population from 215 in 1870 to 225,000 in 1913 and the consequent rapid advance in land values. Examples are given of increases in the value of lots tenfold, twentyfold and thirtyfold in the course of eleven years from 1890 to 1913. The investor is assured that investments can still be found which offer at least absolute security for principal and interest, and very likely a handsome return for money

* Concluded in a succeeding issue.

employed. Thus we have the assurance that the man who raises no crop, who adds nothing to the wealth of the community, who gains his profit by the impoverishing of industry, may grow rich at a more rapid rate than the man who spends his life adding to the wealth of the world every day.

Any one who watched the breaking of the land speculative boom about 1853 will remember the number of builders, lumber merchants and others who lost their property, and they will also remember the host of farmers who were sold out during the years 1853 to 1858.

While there were periods of depression every ten years, the great cataclysms came in 1837 after the introduction of railroads, in 1857 after the building of the first great Canadian railroads, and in 1893 after a period of excited land speculation, and now has come another period of collapse.

Why Epidemics of Failure?

In the investigation of the causes of the deplorable failures in society it is necessary to observe two all-important distinctions, which in our laws have been overlooked: First, the distinction between the value whose increase is coincident with an increase in poverty, and the value whose increase indicates an increase in wealth; second, the distinction, also all-important, between the relations which are harmonious and the relations which are antagonistic.

When Toronto was first settled a little more than a hundred years ago, there were a hundred acres of land available for each family. The population has now grown to half a million, and with this increase two things have happened: labor has used every ingenuity to make houses, furnishings, machinery and other commodities more abundant and more cheap. On the other hand, the land has been divided and subdivided. While individual energy was straining every means to make goods abundant and cheap, the communal growth was making land scarce and dear. The value of the land as estimated by the assessor is \$300,000,000, while the value of the buildings is estimated at a little over \$200,000,000. The value of the buildings, as it increased, indicated a greater abundance produced by labor, the greater value of the land indicated a greater scarcity and dearness, caused by the increased demand made for space whereon to live and transact business.

In the proper development of civilization it is of the first importance to examine the polar differences between these two values.

1. The increased value of buildings indicates a greater abundance of buildings. The increased value of the land indicates a relative diminution of land. The first is a multiplication, the second is a division.

2. The buildings come from individual labor; the value of the land comes from communal growth.

3. Buildings and other labor products are transient, continually wearing away or being consumed; the value of the land is perennial, continuing through the ages.

Industry vs. Speculation.

It is equally important to examine the effect on the development of society, that results from the misappropriation of those values.

When labor meets labor in the market, each comes with the greatest amount of product that improved methods enable him to produce; they offer abundance for abundance, product for product, service for service, enrichment for enrichment.

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A Satisfactory Root Cellar

It is Built Beneath the Driveway

By W. G. ORVIS.

As the season for harvesting roots approaches it may be that there are some who have no suitable place for storing them, and who contemplate building one. While visiting Mr. R. A. Penhale, Elgin County, Ont., recently, I noticed that his root cellar combines the features of warmth, ventilation and convenience so necessary for a storehouse of this kind. I will give a description of it in the hope that it may contain some helpful suggestions.

The cellar has stone walls and a cement floor. It is built at the end of the barn, and is most completely covered by the earth of the driveway into the barn above. There is no danger, therefore, of the roots freezing. It is about 10 feet wide and 30 feet long. The walls are five or six feet high, and on these is an arched brick roof, making the cellar 10 feet deep in the highest place. The arch is well built, and no other support is necessary for the driveway. It carries quite a depth of earth as well as the usual loads going in and out of the barn.

Through the roof of the cellar are four box-like arrangements about two feet in diameter. These, I was told, are for the double purpose of providing ventilation and of furnishing a means of filling



One of W. L. Shaw's brick tile silos. Mr. Shaw has two of these on his farm in York Co., Ont. Last winter they kept the silage in excellent condition with little or no freezing.

—Photo by an Editor of Farm and Dairy

of ventilation like the one provided in this root cellar gives this condition with very little trouble.

As for convenience, this type of cellar is one of the best. It is close to the place of feeding and does not take up room inside the stables. A litter carrier can be used, running from the stable into the pit and along the entire length of it. The roots can be transported from the furthest end of the cellar to the pulper or manure by the minimum of work. The litter carrier makes root handling easy as it can be lowered to the same level of the roots for filling, and can then be raised speedily for transit. The cellar being under the driveway into the barn is easily filled, as the wagons are always directly above the opening, and it is all down hill work. The saving of time and labor thus effected is a big consideration in the rush of the root harvest.

It may not be advisable in all cases, but it should be suggestive of other plans which can be used on almost any farm.



One of the commodious barns in Dundas Co.

On the Farm of Roy Kendrick, Chesterville, Ont.

—Photo by an Editor of Farm and Dairy.

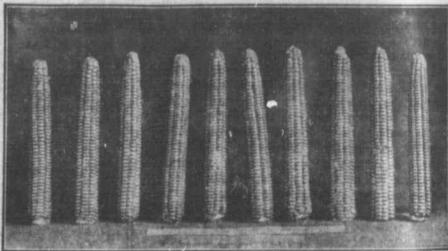
the cellar. The roots pass down a chute from the wagon to these openings. Very little throwing back is necessary because of the number of chutes provided. If a similar chute to the one used outside and which could be moved from place to place were suspended on the inside the roots would be delivered to any part of the cellar. When all the roots are harvested, the openings in the roof are filled with straw, and left unopened when the weather conditions allow, thus providing splendid ventilation. A window in each end provides light and, when necessary, additional ventilation. By leaving these windows partly open, a good circulation of air can be obtained at any time. It is generally conceded that to obtain the best results in storing roots, the temperature should be kept as near the freezing point as possible without allowing any of the roots to become frosted. A system

Increasing Herd Production

Breed the Best to the Best

By "HERDSMAN," Renfrew Co., Ont.

If the two and one-half million milk cows of Canada could each be induced to increase their annual yield by 10 lbs. of butter fat, and its equivalent in milk, it would mean somewhere in the neighborhood of \$5,000,000 more to the credit of the dairy industry of the country each year.



If you grow Flint Corn these are the kind of ears to select for seed. The best ten ears of Flint corn at the Chatham Corn Show last February. Exhibited by L. D. Hankinson, Elgin Co., Ont.

This winter considered and the lbs. or around could improve makes with the

But twelve to find to C. F. Otaivank gives of fat, which 4.0 over that the average milk and the slat reliable provem

In no be incre cows are sire's well des know th ancestry is not s It must lines th fat. If breeding of the

Weed you hav sure tot fat prod Good fee their me ed by th that the high pro him. If dominat no chan soon be If by a capacity the Dom butter fat \$5,000,000 to add to for them some tin of the co is one co

This far

This would not be a difficult matter. When we consider that the champion butter cow has produced over 1,200 lbs. of butter fat in one year, and that there are many cows with records of 800 lbs. or over, while our average cow is producing around only 150 lbs. a year, we see how easy it would be to effect this increase. The room for improvement is very great. The average cow makes a poor showing, indeed, when compared with the great record dairy cows.

But it is not necessary to form comparisons between the common barnyard cow and the triumph of the breeder's science and skill in order to find startling differences in annual yields. Mr. C. F. Whitley, in charge of dairy records at Ottawa, states that he has found contrasts running something like this: One herd of 14 cows gives on the average 7,732 lbs. milk and 248 lbs. fat, while a neighbor's herd of 14 cows average only 4,637 lbs. milk and 155 lbs. fat. In looking over the records in 11 districts, Mr. Whitley found that the average difference between the high herd averages and the low ones amounted to 4,639 lbs. milk and 140 lbs. fat. The test certainly locates the slackers and loafers and furnishes the most reliable data at the farmer's disposal for the improvement of his herd.

In no way can the production of a herd of cows be increased faster than by veeding out the poor cows and breeding the best to good sires. As a sire's worth is determined by his ability to transmit desirable traits to his offspring, we should know that he comes from a productive line of ancestry. The well posted buyer of a dairy bull is not satisfied that the animal be only well bred. It must be proven that he carries in his blood lines the ability to produce both milk and butter fat. If to this is added type and fashionable breeding, so much the better, but the greatest test of the dairy bull is performance of his ancestors.

Weed out the low producers and breed the best you have to the best obtainable. That is the only sure road to dairy herd improvement. Milk and fat production is largely a matter of inheritance. Good feeding is necessary to bring cows up to their maximum capacity, but this is strictly limited by their inherited qualities. We used to say that the bull was half the herd. We know now that he is more than half, for the qualities of high production are largely transmitted through him. If bred consistently his progeny will soon dominate the herd. Its total yield, even though no change in feeding methods are introduced, can soon be greatly increased through his influence. If by attention to this matter of breeding for capacity the average yield of the milk cows in the Dominion were increased by only ten lbs. of butter fat and 300 lbs. of milk a year, most of that \$8,000,000 would be profit for the dairy farmers to add to their bank accounts or to buy comforts for themselves or their families. It will take some time to bring up the average for all the cows of the country even by this small amount, but this is one case in which the individual need not wait



A Substantial Appearing Place. The Home of Mr. Bennet, Halton Co., Ont.

on the mass. He may get his share of the increase by simply going after it.

Where the Discards Go

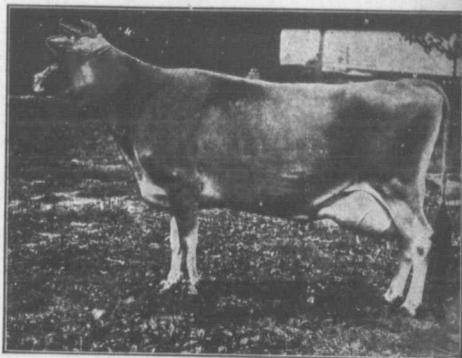
A Study in City Meat Supply

By R. C. DANIEL.

SOME time ago I was visiting a friend, a veterinarian with a practice just outside one of our large cities, when I learned something about the meat supply of that city that made me

thank heaven I was my own meat inspector. The family were early risers, and I, of course, was usually up betimes. One morning, just as sunrise, I happened to look up the road and saw a man driving perhaps a dozen cattle toward the city. Becoming interested, I walked out to the gate to see them pass. The spectacle they presented was pitiable. They looked worse than a war stained troop of German prisoners. The maimed, the halt, the lame and the blind were there. Other drovers had culled and reculled the herds of the neighborhood, and these were the discards, gleaned from many barnyards. Little I thought that by any process they could be rendered edible.

Returning to the house, I asked my friend, the veterinarian, what this meant. He informed me that the cattle were being driven by a drover and butcher who had a small slaughter house outside the city limits, and who made a specialty of collecting inferior cattle, killing them and disposing of the carcasses to the poorer class of meat shops in the city. "One morning," he said, "I had a professional call down



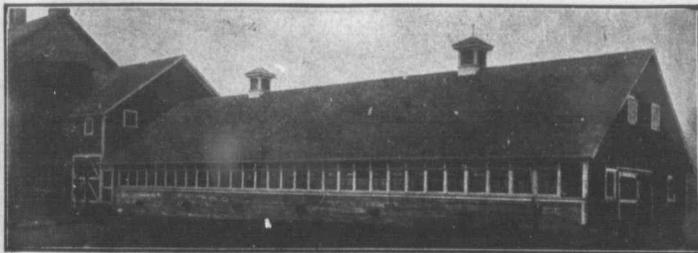
Meadow 2nd of Kirkfield, Grand Champion Jersey Female at the Canadian National Exhibition. Owned by R. J. Fleming, Toronto.

—Photo by an editor of Farm and Dairy.

towards the meat was sold to city vendors, and evidently got past the inspectors, for, as you see, he is still in the business."

I asked my veterinarian friend why he did not report this state of affairs to the city authorities. He said he had mentioned it to some of them, but that they had refused to get excited over the matter. Now, when I am in the city, I am somewhat careful of the meat I eat and avoid those dishes in which the quality of the meat can be so thoroughly disguised. I am glad I live in the country where it is not necessary to use those preparations which are the destination of cutters and canners and bologna's bulls. Whether we get our meat from the local beef ring, or kill it on our own farm, we are sure that nothing but healthy young stuff ever reaches our table.

As soon as harvest is over is a good time to go around the fences and cut and remove any burdocks that may have escaped previous detection. The hooks on the burrs were developed to catch in the fur of animals, so as to provide for dissemination of the seed.



The Home of a Fine Ayrshire Herd. On the Farm of Shannon Bros., Cloverdale, B.C. This farm was visited by an editor of Farm and Dairy in July and the herd received special notice in our Western Canada Number.

Wayside Gleanings

By W. G. Orvis, Field Representative, Farm and Dairy.

School Exhibits

DURING the last few years much attention has been given by many Fair Boards to encouraging school children to exhibit different articles of their handwork. The De-

partment of Education has also provided instruction wherever possible in different practical branches of study, such as agriculture, manual training, and domestic science. At the leading exhibitions this year many excellent exhibits of articles made or grown by the school children of the province were shown. These included such useful things as chairs, book racks, wooden trays and many ornamental objects. It is needless to say that any scholar who has had instruction while at school in the making of such things and who has become pro-

ficient enough to make articles of that exhibition purposes, is better fitted for taking up his life work than one who has not had such training.

Fire Extinguishers in Barn.

Every year reports come in of barns being burned and stating that the blaze was started by the upsetting of a lantern, or from some other source very small and at the time easily extinguished if the means were at hand. Mr. R. A. Penhale, of Elgin county, has provided a suitable means for controlling such fires in their initial

stages. He has an up-to-date barn and takes great pride in keeping it in first class condition. I suppose that he also carries insurance to the full insurable value, but he evidently realizes that it is wise to take still further precautions. Fastened to the posts, and in other convenient places in his barn are a number of the small liquid fire extinguishers for use in emergency cases. Should fire break out from such a cause as that mentioned above, he, therefore has a good fighting chance in combatting it.

CITY M

Toronto Pro

THE prevalence of the high price of milk to \$22 a quart by the Toronto Milk Commission recently by the dairy co-ops is more than it did last year, so being that the amount has been a sample of the milk that have advanced in price. The price of milk was \$18 a ton, sold that shorts are against \$24 this year. The question is not "how much milk," but "how much milk" that is offered to sell for and reasonable argument that the summer months and one-half of the while the dairy charging consumers one-half to three-quarters of a dollar a can under the new rate for freight advanced by the

The association the president's general commission's decision surrounding milk for city consumption has been desired. It is known that they squarely dealt with the city dairies raising the rate that the dairies in proportion to what were the milk.

The election of the executive being house, A. J. F. Forester, John Hicks

U.S. Milk

THE situation with regard to the production of milk in the United States is developing rapidly. The production in the supplies a large milk trade. He says: "The price of milk is 25 per cent. and for the six months is not too much to receive for the feed, labor, land and other considerations at this price. The market price of butter is demanded for the out of proportion may be reasonable to cheese sales."

In last week's Dairy, reference to the investigation of the federal at the time surrounding milk for city consumption. The investigation of the price of milk is against the violation of the investigation of the Department

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OSHAWA, ONTARIO.

SEND FOR LITERATURE. SEE NEAREST CHEVROLET DEALER

CITY MILK SUPPLY

Toronto Producers Raise Prices

THE high cost of dairy cattle and the prevailing high prices for the feed and upkeep of cows were as- signed as the cause of raising the cost of milk to \$2 a can to the wholesalers by the Toronto Milk Producers' Association recently. It was pointed out by the dairy farmers present that feed costs approximately 30 per cent. more than it did last year, the principal reason being that less than half the amount has been produced. As an example of the way in which prices for green meal which is now quoted at \$18 a ton, sold last year for \$20, and that shorts are now selling at \$24, as against \$24 this time last year. President E. H. Stonehouse declared that the question before the association was not "how much can we get for our milk," but "how little a price can we afford to sell it at and still get a fair and reasonable margin." It was also argued that the producer during the summer months has received three and one-half cents a quart for his milk, while the dairies in Toronto were charging consumers from eight and one-half to nine cents a quart for it. Milk, it was stated, had been produced at a loss by the farmer. Out of two dollars a can which he will realize under the new schedule, 20 cents goes for freight charges, which must be advanced by the producer.

The association heartily endorsed the president's suggestion that a federal commission to investigate the conditions surrounding the production of milk for city consumption would be welcomed by the producers. The members desired the people of Toronto to realize that they were being fairly and squarely dealt with by them and that the city dairies should refrain from raising the retail price. It was felt that the dairies were receiving more in proportion from the city milk trade than were the farmers who supplied the milk.

The election of officers for the ensuing year took place, the following executive being chosen: E. H. Stonehouse, A. J. Reynolds, E. A. Orr, A. Forester, John Newhouse and R. F. Hicks.

U.S. Milk Prices Increasing

THE situation in the United States with regard to the price of milk produced for city consumption is developing rapidly. Referring to the situation in the state of Illinois which supplies a large part of the Chicago trade, Hoar's Dairyman has this to say: "The Milk Producers' Association of Illinois is asking an average price of \$2 per 100 lbs. testing 25 per cent. fat, beginning Oct. 1st and for the six months following. This is not too much for the producer to receive for milk when the price of feed, labor, land, cows and other things are considered. It is cheap food at this price. The price of \$2 per 100 lbs. market milk is in keeping with the price of butter and cheese. The price demanded for market milk by the producer for the next six months is not out of proportion to the prices that would be reasonably expected for milk sold to cheese factories and creameries."

In last week's issue of Farm and Dairy, reference was made to an investigation that had been started by the federal authorities into the conditions surrounding the production of milk for city consumption. The first investigation will be made on a complaint received from Boston which accuses the milk dealers of combining against the public interests and the violation of the anti-trust law. The investigation is being carried on by the Department of Justice.

HORTICULTURE

Harvesting Apples

Prof. W. G. Brierley, University Farm, St. Paul.

THE proper time to begin picking the apple depends upon the season of the variety, its behavior after picking, the color of the fruit and the marketing plan. Summer and early fall apples should be picked and handled much the same as pears, as they are perishable and "go down" rapidly. The Duchess is an example. This variety should be picked when it has made good size and color, but before any softening begins, but never before it is well developed, as it will shrivel badly. Successful marketing of the Duchess depends very largely upon firmness, as soft apples of this variety bruise readily and settle in the barrel, giving a poor appearance. Varieties maturing later in the season also benefit from a close study of picking needs. Immaturity or over-maturity should be avoided as the fruit will not hold up if kept on the market long. All apples are best picked when "hard ripe"—fully developed in size and color with the seeds colored a light brown.

Picking should be done carefully, so that bruises are few. Lift and twist the apples from the spur and do not pull it off. Pulling often pulls out the stem and hastens decay or pulls the spur off so that future crops are picked at the same time. Do not grasp the apple lightly, as this may bruise it. Use the whole hand and grasp just firmly enough to pick. Various picking devices, such as baskets, pails or sacks, are available. In general, baskets or pails are better than sacks, as there is less danger of bruising from swinging against the ladder or tree. The best type of device is a basket or pail lined with burlap or canvas to prevent bruising, and with a swinging bottom which can be opened to empty

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The New Briscoe

Four-24

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The price includes all the "Extras"

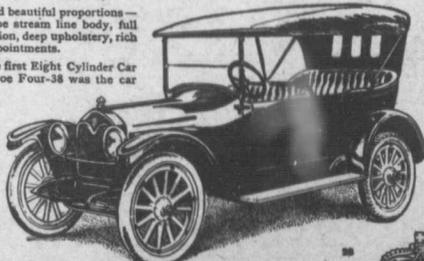
\$1185

The Briscoe takes you where you want to go—and brings you back—up hill and over rough road—because the Briscoe motor has the proven power that delivers a little more pull than you ever demand of it. 38 Horse Power, with four or eight cylinders as you prefer.

It's a car of beautiful lines and beautiful proportions—114-inch Wheel Base, Briscoe stream line body, full cantilever rear spring suspension, deep upholstery, rich color schemes and elegant appointments.

The Briscoe Eight-38 was the first Eight Cylinder Car made in Canada. The Briscoe Four-38 was the car chosen for the light car requirements of the Canadian Expeditionary Forces.

Have you read Mr. Briscoe's own story of "The Half Million Dollar Motor"? It's a fascinating pen picture of black, virility and business—of paths, determination and success. It reads like a novel, and holds your attention like a romance. Write for a copy, to-day.



THE CANADIAN BRISCOE MOTOR CO., LIMITED, BROCKVILLE, ONT.



the fruit gently. This eliminates much of the bruising which comes from pouring the apples from a basket or pail. The receptacle should not hold more than a half bushel and smaller sizes often secure greater freedom from bruises. Picking by hand is much better than with patented devices on the end of poles. It is far better to use a good ladder to get up to the apples than to bother with a pole and picker.

After picking, the apples should be taken immediately to a cool, well ventilated cellar or shed where grading and packing can be done conveniently. Leaving the fruit in piles in the orchard ripens them too rapidly and often causes shrivelling or early decay.

Ontario Apples Direct to Consumers

(Continued from page 2.)

Oct. 1st it will be replaced by a per-

manent one, which must not exceed 25 cents above or under that of present list. Prices are f. o. b. Ontario points, and are such that producers and consumers will share equally in the benefits of their cooperative effort. The co-operating organizations have made arrangements that each week 75 per cent of the value of all invoices received will be remitted, the remaining 25 per cent. to be held until business is finally cleaned up and all adjustments made for losses in shipment, poor quality, etc. The Fruit Growers' Association undertakes that the apples will arrive at their destination in good condition, and the growers must accept the decision of the central board of this organization as to the grading of the fruit. Should differences of opinion arise between the two organizations, regarding any matters pertaining to the business, it will be submitted to a committee, which has al-

ready been provided for and which will later be appointed.



Poultry for Food

Michael K. Boyer.

WE believe that poultry was created for food as well as for eggs. We cannot see how that fact can be disputed. Physicians say that of all meats, poultry meat is the most healthful. Although many hens are kept solely for egg production, the

greater proportion are bred primarily for the table.

It has been estimated that 250,000,000 chickens and other kinds of poultry are annually consumed in the United States. Here, and in Europe, poultry consists of chickens, turkeys, ducks, Guinea fowls, pigeons—and sometimes peafowls, pheasants, quail and swans.

For food purposes, chicken is eaten at various ages. The very young chicken—about eight ounces in weight—is known as a squab-broiler, and when one and a quarter to two pounds in weight, when dressed, they are classified as broilers. While still young, but full grown, the chicken is best suited for food. As it grows old the flesh loses its flavor and increases in toughness. There is no legal limit fixing the division of chickens into different classes with respect of age, the only criterion being the price and taste of the consumer.

There is a notable difference in the composition of the white and the dark meat. The former has much less fat, and a correspondingly large quantity of protein. The quantity of water is not very different in the two classes, although there is a slightly less quantity in the dark meat. The latter has a much larger proportion of meat bases, but as the bones are often considered of little value and sometimes degenerate into poisonous constituents, it is seen from this point of view that the white meat is to be preferred to the dark meat.

A Chat on Fall Work

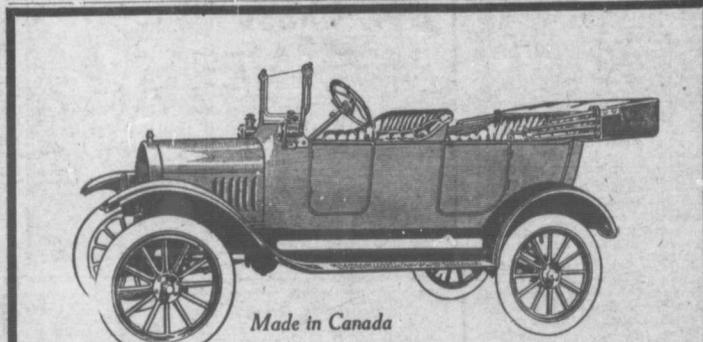
AT one time there seemed to be a more compelling poultrymen to draw all fowls dressed for market. From the start it appeared to us as a dangerous act, and it is gratifying to know that experiments have since proved that it is a very unwise act. Opening the body and removing the viscera, undoubtedly exposes the internal surface to the air, which always contains micro-organisms, and thus invites decomposition.

The incision in a drawn fowl readily admits molds and germs of different kinds to the body, where they find ideal conditions for rapid multiplication. The cavity is dark, damp, and not easily accessible, and frequent draughts of wind blowing outwardly open all right, a really unfit for food.

The city health officer of Nashville, Tennessee, made a test to determine whether poultry drawn and packed in ice would last longer than poultry as drawn and carried under the same conditions. A half-dozen drawn chickens and an equal number of chickens as drawn were placed on ice for 72 hours and then examined. The result of the experiment showed that the poultry packed undrawn kept better, being in good condition, whereas the drawn poultry had deteriorated materially.

The French poultryer kills his fowls by dislocating the neck with a back chisel, given close to the head. As soon as dressing begins so that it may be completed before the fowl cools. The legs and wings are tucked close to the body, which is placed head downwards against a board. A moist cloth is spread on the back to impart a fine grain appearance to the flesh. A weight is next applied thereon to secure the required market shape. As the fowls are removed, packed carefully and closely, in crates or cases, as they are intended for the home or foreign market.

A very good block for decapitating fowls is made by driving two spikes or nails along one side of a heavy block of wood, far enough apart to allow the fowl's neck to slip between them. This holds it in place and makes it easy to complete the work at one blow.



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The 1917 Ford Touring Car

THE old, reliable Ford Chassis—Stream line effect—crown fenders—tapered hood—new radiator with increased cooling surface.

Chassis	-	\$450	Coupelet	-	\$695
Runabout	-	475	Town Car	-	780
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Assembly and Service Branches at St. John, N.B.; Montreal, Que.; Toronto, Ont.; Hamilton, Ont.; London, Ont.; Winnipeg, Man.; Saskatoon, Sask.; Calgary, Alta.; Vancouver, B.C.

SEVEN DOLLARS under value of milk produced by Prof. Ladd's experiment in his experience many valid reasons of those who use them.

1. Before installed, very uneconomical are extremely large. By machines machine adaptability shaped add aground.

2. The amount of their milk suited for 4. Breed adapted to find, select from ances and tests a tried bull udders and secondly, b of the cow shaped machine known to arly.

5. The of chine about the parts and ing machine should have each cow milk, and h harmonized and the cot not at cross 6. The of prepare th the tests 7. With ment not be atte down her s 7. With end of the cups will part of in to the This may r operator a the test o pressure b by detache weight m lower part fig. By the halvev state of of teachin, I milk the c 8. If the many cow operator a of milk, clean. Ho cow's side for should be It may b the vacuu into the to the left h right; or into the p 2. The machine through parts in tween m suited.

The Care and Handling of Milking Machines

Suggestions for the User and Prospective User

SEVEN different kinds of mechanical milkers have been operated under varying conditions for periods of from six months to five years by Prof. Larsen, of the South Dakota Experiment Station. The results of his experience are summed up in the following nine points which contain many valuable suggestions, both for users of the milking machine and those who contemplate installing them.

1. Before the milking machine is installed, cull out the cows having very uneven quarters, and teats that are extremely small and extremely large. Even though the milking machines may have a large range of adaptability in this respect, uniformly shaped udders and teats are advantageous.

2. The operator should know how each cow in the herd gives down her milk, and how she milks mechanically, and adjust the work of the milking machine according to the individual cow.

3. The cows that gave only small amount of milk and naturally release their milk little by little are not best suited for mechanical milking.

4. Breed and raise cows that are adapted to mechanical milking by, first, selecting a herd sire that comes from ancestors having good udders and teats and that milk well, or select a tried bull that is known to put good udders and teats on their daughters; secondly, by not raising the daughters of the cows that have abnormally shaped mammary organs and that are known to give down the milk irregularly.

5. The operator of the milking machine should understand how to adjust the parts and the workings of the milking machine to the different cows. He should have a mental picture of how each cow in the herd releases the milk, and how the work of the machine harmonizes with the cow's udders and the cow must work together and not at cross purposes.

6. The operator should take time to check the cow. He should see that the teats are all in the normal condition. With most cows the machine should not be attached until the cow has given down her milk.

7. With some cows, and rear the end of the milking process, the teat cups will climb upwards. The lower part of the quarter is thus wedged down to the upper part of the teat cup. This may shut off the flow of milk. The operator should gently pull down on the teat cups to release this grip or pressure before the machine is stripped. If this bothers much, a weight may be suspended from the lower part of the teat cup during milking. By gently lifting and pressing the halves of the udder in the center of milking just previous to detaching, it will help the machine to milk the cow dry.

8. If the above points are observed, many cows need no stripping. The operator soon learns from the amount of milk and from the look of the cow's udder whether the cow is milked clean. However, to be sure, the operator should try every cow by hand. This should be done at once after milking. It may be accomplished by shutting the vacuum off and stripping directly into the teat cups, holding the cups in the left hand and stripping with the right; or it may be done by stripping into the pail.

9. The different parts of the milking machine should be kept sanitary by thorough cleaning, and by keeping the parts in a disinfectant solution between milkings such as previously described.

Best Oil the Cheapest

By E. R. Gross, Colorado.

ANY man has been surprised to be told that he saves his whiskers off. Yet this is exactly what he does when he shaves. Examination of the edge of a well-sharpened razor, under the microscope, shows not a smooth edge, as was once supposed, but a series of more or less regular teeth. This saw-tooth edge is the junction between the two surfaces of the blade and cannot be avoided.

If this is the condition on a highly polished razor blade, continues Mr. Gross, what enormous hills and valleys must one expect to find on the surface of the ordinary polished bearings used in machinery and motors.

These rough surfaces, rubbing together, produce friction, which reduces the efficiency of any machine. Roller or ball bearings overcome friction to a considerable extent, but there are places where they cannot be used. In these cases oil takes their place. Oil actually works very much like ball bearings, the two sliding surfaces rolling over little globules of oil.

Just as in the case of ball bearings, the little globules of oil will become "chipped" so that they no longer roll easily. When this time comes it

must be renewed. Oil that has become black from use has left only a small percentage of its lubricating qualities.

The best grades of oil are most resistant to the destructive agents, heat, friction and wear, which cause it to deteriorate. For most uses, a cheap grade of oil costs more in the end than a good grade. Even the best grade must occasionally be replaced. Probably the hardest task oil is called upon to perform is to lubricate the piston and cylinder of an engine which are exposed to the intense heat of burning gases. For this purpose the oil cannot be too good.

Bread Making Contests At Rural School Fairs

PRIZES—Free Courses at Macdonald Institute, Guelph Free Poultry Raising Courses at Ontario Agricultural College Free Cook Books and Magazines

Over 1,500 prizes in all will be offered in bread-making contests which will be held this fall at over 250 rural school fairs taking place in Ontario. It will be a great event at the fairs and will stimulate interest in bread-making among young girls between the ages of 12 and 17 years.

Here is a wonderful opportunity for your daughter to win for herself a Free Course in Domestic Science at the famous Macdonald Institute, Guelph. All she has to do is to bake one double loaf of bread and enter

it in the contest at the fair according to the conditions explained below and more fully told in the folder we will send you on request. The loaf must be baked with

Cream of the Best Flour the hard wheat flour guaranteed for bread.

This is a splendid flour which makes the light, budding loaves—whitest, lightest and most wholesome bread you ever baked. Is this not a splendid opportunity to interest your daughters in breadmaking?

Here are the Splendid Prizes offered for the best loaf of home baked bread with Cream of the West Flour. The following are offered at each local fair: 1st Prize.—1 paid-up subscription to "My Magazine" for 1 year. This magazine is full from cover to cover every month with articles suitable for young people of all ages. It is published in England. Value \$2.50 per year. 2nd Prize.—6 month paid-up subscription to "My Magazine." Value \$1.25.

Extra Prizes.—When entries exceed ten a 3rd prize will be awarded of 3 more paid-up subscriptions to "My Magazine." When the number of entries exceeds twenty the judges at the fair will award 4th, 5th and 6th prizes of one year's paper manuscript to "The Little Paper." This is a wonderful little publication issued every month in England. Its eight pages are packed with highly engaging information and stories relating to history, nature-study, animals, bird-life, etc.

Important.—The winners of 1st prizes at the fairs automatically become competitors for the Provincial Prizes. The second half of the double loaf is sent to Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, by the district representative specified on the folder. The loaf is done by Miss M. A. Purdy of the Department of Breadmaking and Flour Tinting at the College.

Provincial Prizes.—The winners of first prize at each local fair compete for following Provincial prizes. The first and second prizes, or third and fourth prizes, will be awarded in any one country.

- 1st Prize.—(Short Course 3 months) in Domestic Science at Macdonald Institute, Guelph. The Macdonald Institute does not accept students under the age of 17 years; if the winner be less than 17 we present her with a certificate entitling her to take the course when she reaches the right age. Value of course \$75.00, which pays for fees, room, board and washing. The winner lives at Macdonald Hall while taking the course. 2nd Prize.—(Short Course 3 months) in Domestic Science at Macdonald Institute, Guelph. 3rd Prize.—(Short Course 4 weeks) in Poultry Raising at Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph. Girls taking this course do not live at the College, but good boarding houses will be secured for them in Guelph. Value of course \$35.00, which pays board of student in Guelph. (No fees are charged for course.) 4th Prize.—(Short Course 4 weeks) in Poultry Raising at the Ontario Agricultural College. 5th to 20th Prizes.—The Famous Boston Cooking-school Cook Book, edited by Fanny Merritt Farmer, latest edition (1914). There are 217 thoroughly tested recipes and 20 photographic reproductions of dishes, etc., besides much special information.

Conditions of the Contest

Every girl may compete at the rural school fair in her district, whether or not she attends school, providing that her 12th birthday occurs before Nov. 1st, 1916. One loaf of bread must be submitted before Nov. 1st at 8 o'clock and 8 inches deep, divided into twin loaves so that they may be separated at the fair. The loaf must be baked with Cream of the West Flour. One loaf will be judged at the fair. The other half first prize loaf will be sent to Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, to compete in the Provincial Contest. The local contest at the fair will be conducted under the same rules as all the other regular contests at your fair.

That the girl actually baked the loaf entered in the competition. The forms will be provided at the time of the fair. The decision of the judges is final. Not more than one entry may be made by girl and not more than one prize will be awarded to the same family.

The Results of the contests at the fair will be made known in the usual way as in the case of all the other regular contests. The Provincial results will be announced as soon as possible after the conclusion of the Rural School Fairs in the Province.

Do Not Miss This Great Opportunity: Every girl between 12 years and 17 years should want to stir up increased interest in breadmaking! Get a supply of Cream of the West Flour at your dealer and practice now as it often is possible to increase the size of the loaf. (If your district is in the Province of Ontario, to the Campbell Flour Mills Co., Ltd., Toronto, and they will promptly tell you the nearest place to get it.)

No Competitions in Counties Named Below: The competitions are open to all parts of the province where Rural School Fairs are held, except the districts of Rainy River, Kenora, Manitowish and Thunder Bay. These districts are the only parts of the province where school fairs are not held by the Department of Agriculture in which this competition will not be a feature. There are no district representatives of the Department of Agriculture in the Counties of Huron, Perth, Wellington, Haliburton, Prescott, Russell or Lennox, and no rural school fairs are held in these Counties by the Department of Agriculture. We regret, therefore, that the competition cannot include these Counties.

If you cannot get Cream of the West Flour in your neighborhood, write us for price.

Address Campbell Flour Mills Co., Limited, (West) Toronto

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AND RURAL HOME
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY



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We guarantee that every advertiser in this issue is reliable. We are able to do this because the advertising columns of Farm and Dairy are as carefully edited as the reading columns, and because to protect our readers, we turn away all unscrupulous advertisers. Should any advertiser herein deal dishonestly with us as one of our paid-in-advance subscribers, we will make good the amount of your loss, provided such transaction occurs within one month from date of this issue, that is, provided it is within a week 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."

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The Rural Publishing Company, Ltd

PETERBORO, ONT.

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

Ontario Wheat Prices

THE Secretary of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, Mr. Roderick Mackenzie, who has recently been addressing meetings in various parts of Ontario, has been asking the farmers of the province a question that never failed to make an impression. It is this: Why are they getting only \$1.15 to \$1.25 a bushel for their fall wheat, when Manitoba wheat is quoted at the head of the lakes at \$1.65 to \$1.70 a bushel? Mr. Mackenzie, speaking from 13 years' experience in the grain trade, affirmed that he had never known good fall wheat to be more than five cents below the price of Manitoba No. 1 Northern when quoted, as it occasionally is, on the Liverpool market. Yet, Ontario farmers, marketing their wheat several hundred miles nearer the seaboard than the terminal elevators at the head of the lakes, are receiving from 40 to 50 cents less a bushel than this grade of Manitoba wheat is now bringing at those points of shipment.

The answer, as suggested by Mr. Mackenzie, is that Ontario farmers who grow wheat are not organized like the farmers of the west, and there is, therefore, no way of preventing the dealers from making excessive profits on the handling of this grain, just as the grain operators did in the west before the farmers began to put up their own elevators. This matter stands in need of investigation.

The price of wheat is on an export basis. It is set by Liverpool quotations. Leaving out of consideration the difference in transportation charges, the small difference that exists at Liverpool should also exist here. There are indications that the influences of the export market are being manipulated, with the result that Ontario wheat is selling about 40 cents a bushel lower than it should be at this time, and that someone is profiting to this extent. An investi-

gation might reveal that a similar state of affairs exists with regard to other grain that Ontario farmers are selling.

The United Farmers' Cooperative Co. has recently announced that it is able to handle wheat, oats and rye in carload lots. One of the indirect benefits of the operations of the Grain Growers' Grain Co. of Winnipeg has been that it has forced other grain dealers to give the farmer a fair price for his product. While the Ontario Farmers' Company as yet is not as well organized or as strong financially as the Grain Growers' Grain Company, it will patronize it should in time have the same corrective influence on grain prices in the province as the western farmers' company has on the prairies.

A Call to Action

THE directors of the United Farmers of Ontario have issued a call to the farmers' clubs to take immediate action in support of the resolution recently passed protesting against the disfranchisement of agriculture in the appointment of its representatives to the National Business Conference to be held in October. As they justly point out, there is going to be a tremendous debt to pay after the war is over, and those who can will shift the burden to those who are unable to shift it in turn to others, and that agriculture, being the last link in the chain, will carry most of it. The clubs are being called upon to support the resolution and to apprise the Minister of Customs and their representatives in Parliament of the fact that an injustice has been done the farmers in not referring the appointment of representatives to their accredited organizations.

There is urgent need for immediate and decided action on the part of the organized farmers in demanding true representation at the conference. It is an important gathering. Its deliberations will have much to do in shaping the future policy of Canada in matters of industry and trade. The representatives of the business interests may be relied upon to do their utmost to shape those policies to their own benefit. Wherein their interests conflict with those of agriculture our basic industry will be sacrificed, unless it is represented by a strong delegation awake to its economic needs, and prepared to put up a stiff fight for justice. There is no time to lose. Only by showing a united front and by pressing their claims to the utmost can the organized farmers hope to have their interests safeguarded at the conference.

Progress and Poverty

THE manner in which progress and poverty go hand in hand is well exemplified by the way in which the expenditures for charitable purposes have increased in Toronto during its years of so-called prosperity. Since 1904, according to a bulletin issued by the Bureau of Municipal Research of that city, the population has increased less than 100 per cent, while the annual charitable expenditures have increased over 600 per cent. In 1905, when the population was 238,642, the total amount paid out for hospitals, children's aid societies and other charitable causes was \$104,254.42, or an average of \$2.20 a family. In 1915, when the population had increased to 463,705, the total cost for these purposes was \$748,237, or \$3.95 for each family. As the bulletin points out, a name other than charity should be found for these payments. They are for the most part debts owed by society to individual victims of our present social organization.

It was this phenomenon of the growth of poverty with the increase of population that first directed Henry George's attention to the study of economic questions, and inspired his great work, "Progress and Poverty." His researches led him to the conviction that the growth of wealth and poverty side by side was because the wealthy are

enabled by our system of land tenure to monopolize the source of subsistence with which a beneficent Creator has endowed mankind as a free gift, and are thereby enabled to use what was intended as a blessing as a means of oppression. As long as land monopolists are allowed to lay tribute on the workers for the privilege of living on the earth on one another's roofs, and to increase that tribute as the number of people and therefore the demand for land increases, poverty will develop faster than population.

A Way We Have

A CANADIAN exploring party has found rich copper deposits east of the mouth of the McKenzie River. Dr. Anderson, commander of the south branch of the Steffanson expedition, reports that the copper can be made transportable to the McKenzie River by the construction of a railway. It would then be shipped upstream to some point where it would be smelted and thence distributed to copper users.

The copper beds, of course, belong to the Canadian people who financed the expedition that discovered them. If they are to be developed it will be done, judging from past experience in such matters, somewhat after this manner. In the first place a present of the deposits will be made to a foreign mining trust. Then the McKenzie River will be locked and dredged in order to make it navigable, and shipping terminals will be built, the cost being defrayed from the public treasury and totaling at least three times as much as the original estimate. This will account for the making of several millionaires who will later be knighted. The railway will then be built by public funds, taking twice as long as expected, and costing twice as much as it should. It will then be found to be the property of a small coterie of railway magnates. The mining trust, being now ready to start operations, will be given a cash bonus on all the copper mined. They will further be protected by a tariff of, say, thirty per cent, while their smelter will be given a free site and immunity from taxation by some enterprising western town. The people will then be able to get their own copper back at about twice the price paid for that commodity in any other country, and may be thankful if they are not called on to meet the annual deficits of the railway company. The country will, of course, stand the expense of keeping the river navigable and the terminals in repair, and the politicians will urge that in consideration of their enterprise in promoting this Canadian industry, they should be forthwith elected. Such is the way we have of doing things in Canada.

"Thank You."

SOMETIMES, while we are in our office thinking about Our Folks, there arrives evidence that Our Folks on their farms are thinking of us. This occurred one morning recently when the expressman delivered a ten-pound pill of honey accompanied by the compliments of Mr. W. P. Whiteide, of Mariposa township in Victoria county. We can assure Mr. Whiteide that his instructions to "see, taste and smack your lips" were speedily complied with, and we can truly say that the product of his apiary is as fine in quality as any that has ever tickled our editorial palate. The flavor of the product was strongly commended by the household editor, who is capable of offering expert opinion on such matters, and by other members of the staff. A sample of the honey was sent to the editorial room of The Beekeeper, from which word came back that the faith of that publication in the quality of the output of Canadian beekeepers was strongly confirmed.

Mr. Whiteide has our thanks for his kind remembrance. Our appreciation of his gift will last much longer than the honey.

Taxation—Its Potentiality for Good or Evil

(Continued from page 4.)

ment, benefit for benefit, mutual enrichment and mutual elevation. The farmer is under obligation to the manufacturer for the goods supplied in the way of furnishings and machinery, at the same time the manufacturer is under obligation for the food provided by the farmer. They supply product for product and thus, the obligations are cancelled. There is no necessity for the farmer to get a mortgage on the manufacturer and there is no necessity for the manufacturer to get a mortgage on the farmer.

But when the owner of the valuable land is allowed to appropriate, not only the value of the improvements he places on the land, but also the value which the growth of society caused to that land, then the relationship and development between the landowner and the occupants is entirely different from that existing between the divisions of labor. The men who got possession of the best sites of this city at the first settlement, could collect a very small rental from the occupants; but, as population grew, they could demand more and more. While the fortune of the owners grew, the obligation of the occupants grew also. Society was divided into two distinct classes, a creditor and a debtor class,—one doing all the work, the other taking a larger and larger portion of wealth, till to-day the owner can collect from the best site in Toronto a rental equivalent to \$350,000; a quarter of a million dollars an acre per annum. The man who works a hundred acre farm thinks he has done pretty well, if he realizes a thousand dollars yearly, while the man who raises not the value of a blade of grass, can reap in one year a rental as great as the farmer, with

all his toil, can realize in two or three hundred years. In our rapidly growing cities, the obligation of industry to surrender a large part of its product to the owners of the land, is upon an increasing and increasing year after year. The more the occupants pay, the more they have to pay. No matter how many millions are paid, more millions have still to be paid. The tribute which industry must pay for the occupation of the land, according to our present method of taxation, dooms one part of society to toil, hardship, and poverty, for all time to come.

The product of the farm pays for the product of the factory. There is no debt of industry to industry; but the product of the farm and the factory never cancels the claim of the owners of the sites in the commercial centres. These rentals continue as perennial fortunes to the favored few at one extreme of society; but they continue an endless drain on the lives and toll of those who are thus doomed to dwell at the other extreme of society. Benefit for benefit, product for product, and service for service, bear all the outward and visible signs of honesty, of freedom, of equity. They come with the blessings of peace and prosperity. They are the essential condition as a basis for the existence and growth of civilization.

When we contrast the immeasurable difference between the man in a state of complete isolation and man with a freest access to organized society, can we think of a contrast more wide or more extreme? Without association, without division of functions, and its exchanges of benefits, there can be no civilization, no progress in knowledge, no advancement in the arts and sciences,—nothing but the basest of barbarian and the most degraded ignorance. Labor can produce; but it is division of labor and exchange that give us the product in abundance.

See and try a DE LAVAL Cream Separator

YOU can't afford to take any chances when buying a cream separator.

It is important, that you get a machine which will stand constant wear twice a day for many years to come.

It is important that you get a machine that will run easy and be easy to wash and clean.

It is vitally important that you get a machine which will save all of your cream instead of losing enough in a year to amount to more than its cost.

We know that if you see and try a De Laval, the chances are ten to one you will buy it. It's its own best salesman.



Any De Laval agent will be glad to set up a machine for you on your own place on trial, and if you want to pay for it now, we have an arrangement with our agents whereby you can buy it on easy terms so that it will actually save its cost while you are paying for it.

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Can I Afford to Use SYDNEY BASIC SLAG?

is a question often asked by men who have never used it.

Can I Afford to Do Without SYDNEY BASIC SLAG?

is the way they speak after realizing what an improvement it effects.

EVERY Ontario farmer is, or should be, interested in the quality of his pastures as well as the quantity of grass grown. If we could but get you to make a trial this Fall on your old pastures you would then realize what a profitable investment it is to apply SYDNEY BASIC SLAG to your grass lands. Old pastures can often be made to carry treble the stock, and do it better, after being so treated, and you will find the meat and milk producing value of such pastures far superior to fields where Sydney Basic Slag has not been applied. This has been proved time and again in the Old Countries by official tests, and now European farmers use millions of tons every year. Do you think they would continue to use Basic Slag if it did not pay them? Eventually the same conditions will prevail in Ontario, but our great concern now is to get you started. Try a ton on four acres of old pasture this Fall and watch results.

If we have no agent in your locality we will supply you at \$20 per ton, freight prepaid to your Station, cash with order.

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SYDNEY, NOVA SCOTIA



HERE is nothing in life so important as to think before you act.

God's Country and the Woman

(Continued from last week.)

CHAPTER TWENTY.

IN the course of nearly every life there comes an hour which stands out above all others as long as memory lasts. Such was the one in which Phillip crouched in the dog pit, his hand at Captain's collar, waiting for the sound of cry or shot. So long as he lived he knew this scene could not be wiped out of his brain. As he listened, he stared about him and the drama of it burned into his soul. Some intuitive spirit seemed to have whispered to the dogs that these tense moments were heavy with tragic possibilities for them as well as the man. Out of the surrounding darkness they stared at him without a movement or a sound, every head turned toward him, forty pairs of eyes upon him like green and opal fires. They, too, were waiting and listening. They knew there was some meaning in the attitude of this man crouching at Captain's side. Their heads were up. Their ears were alert. Phillip could hear them breathing. And he could feel that the muscles of Captain's splendid body were tense and rigid. Minutes passed. The owl hooted nearer; the wolf howled again, farther away. Slowly the tremendous strain passed and Phillip began to breathe easier. He figured that Josephine and the half-breed had reached last night's meeting-place. He had given them a margin of at least five minutes—and nothing had happened. His knees were cramped, and he rose to his feet, a still holding Captain's chain. The tension was broken among the beasts. They moved; whimpering sounds came to him; eyes shifted uneasily in the gloom. Fully half an hour had passed when there was a sudden change among them. The points of green and opal fire were turned from Phillip, and to his ears came the clink of chains, the movement of bodies, a subdued and menacing rumbling from a score of throats. Captain growled. Phillip stared out into the darkness and listened.

And then a voice came, quite near: "Ho, M'sieur Phillip!"

"It was Jean! Phillip had relaxed his clutch at Captain's collar, and almost a groan of relief fell from his lips. Not until Jean's voice came to him, quiet and unexcited, did he realize under what a strain he had been.

"I am here," he said, moving slowly out of the pit.

On the edge of it, where the light shone down through an opening in the spruce tops, he found Jean. Josephine was not with him. Eagerly Phillip caught the other's arm, and looked beyond him.

"Where is she?"

"Safe," replied Jean. "I left her at Adare House, and came to you as quick as I could. I was afraid that some one might shoot in the night, or fire a shot. Our business was done quickly to-night, M'sieur!"

He was looking straight into

Phillip's eyes, a cold, steady look that told Phillip what he meant before he had spoken the words.

"Our business was done quickly!" he repeated. "And it is coming!"

"The fight?"

"Yes."

"And Josephine knows? She understands?"

"No, M'sieur. Only you and I know. Listen: To-night I knelt down in darkness in my room, and prayed that the soul of my lowlyka might come to me. I felt her near, M'sieur! It is strange—you may not believe—but some day you may understand. And we were there together for an hour,



A neat lawn fence adds much to the appearance of the farm home. Note the attractive one shown herewith on the farm of Mr. Clarence Smith, Grant Co., Ont.

and I pleaded for her forgiveness, for the time had come when I must break my oath to save our Josephine. And I could hear her speak to me, M'sieur, as plainly: 'It was the baby's father! It was the Holy Father, I heard her! And so we are going to fight the great fight, M'sieur!'

Phillip waited. After a moment Jean said, as quietly as if he were asking the time of day:

"Do you know whom we went out to see last night—and met again to-night?" he asked.

"I have guessed," replied Phillip. His face was white and hard.

Jean nodded.

"I think you have guessed correctly, M'sieur. It was the baby's father!"

And then, in amazement, he stared at Phillip. For the other had flung off his arm, and his eyes were blazing in the sunlight.

"And you have had all this trouble, all this mystery, all this fear because of him?" he demanded. His voice rang out in a harsh laugh. "You met him last night, and again to-night, and let him go? You, Jean Croisset? The

one man in the whole world I would give my life to meet—and you afraid of him? My God, if that is all—"

Jean interrupted him, laying a firm, quiet hand on his arm.

"What would you do, M'sieur?"

"Kill him," breathed Phillip. "Kill him by inches, slowly, torturingly. And to-night, Jean. He is near, I will follow him, and do what you have been afraid to do."

"Yes, that is it. I have been afraid to kill him," replied Jean. Phillip saw the startled on the half-breed's face. And he knew, as he looked, that he had called Jean Jacques Croisset the one thing in the world that he could not be: a coward.

"I am wrong," he apologized quickly. "Jean, it is not that. I am excited, and I take back my words. It is not so. It is something else. Why have you not killed him?"

"M'sieur, do you believe in an oath that you make to your God?"

"Yes. But not when it means the crushing of human souls. Then it is a crime."

"Ah!" Jean was facing him now, his eyes aflame. "I am a Catholic, M'sieur—one of those of the far North, who are different from the Catholics of the south, of Montreal and Quebec. Listen! To-night I have broken a part of my oath; I am breaking a part of it in telling you what I am about to say. But I am not a coward, unless it is a coward who lives too much in fear of the Great God. What is my soul compared to that in the gentle breast of our Josephine? I would sacrifice it to

—and you were there. You understand this far, M'sieur?"

"Yes. Go on."

"The friend I had sent brought a letter for Josephine," resumed Jean. "A runner on his way north gave it to him. It was from Le M'sieur Adare, and said they were not starting north. But they did start soon after the letter, and this same far brought me the news that the master had passed along the westward waterway a few days behind the man I had planned to kill. Then we returned to Adare House, and you came with us. And after that—the face at the window, and the shot!"

Phillip felt the half-breed's arm quiver.

"I must tell you about him or you will not understand," he went on, and there was effort in his voice now. "The man whose face you saw was my brother. Ah, you start! You understand now why I was glad you failed to kill him. He was bad, all that could be bad, M'sieur, but blood is thicker than water, and up here one does not forget who one's father whose childhood knows no sin. And my brother came up from the south as canoe-man for the man I wanted to kill! A few hours before you saw his face at the window I met him in the forest. He promised to leave. Then came the shot—and I understood. The man I was going to kill had sent him to assassinate the master of Adare. That is why he allowed him to stay that night. I knew that I would find the man I wanted not far away."

"And you found him?"

"Yes. I came upon my brother first. And I told him he had made a mistake, and killed you, that his life was not worth the quill from a porcupine's back if he remained in the country. I made him believe it was another who fought him in the forest. He fled. I am glad of that. He will never come back. Then I followed over the trail he had made to Adare House, and far back in the swamp I came upon them, waiting for him. I passed myself off as my brother, and tricked the man I was after. We went a distance from the camp—alone—and I was looking the life from him, when the two others that were with him came upon us. He was dying, M'sieur! He was black in the face, and his tongue was out. Another second—two or three at the most—and I would have found him upon every soul at Adare House. For he was dying. And if I had killed him all would have been lost!"

"That is impossible!" gasped Phillip, as the half-breed paused. "If you had killed him—"

"All would have been lost," repeated Jean, in a strange, hard voice.

"Listen, M'sieur. The two others leaped upon me. I fought. And then I was struck on the head, and when I came to my senses it was in the light of the campfire, and the man I had come to kill was gone. The other man was of the name of Thoreau, the Free Trader. He had told who I was. It was useless to lie. I told the truth—that I had come to kill him, and why. And then—in the light of that campfire, M'sieur—the provoker to me what I would have meant if I had succeeded. Thoreau carried the paper. He was in an envelope addressed to the master of Adare. They tore it open, that I might read. And in that paper written by the man I had come to kill, was the whole terrible story, every detail—and it made me cold and sick. Perhaps you begin to understand. Perhaps you will see more clearly when I tell you—"

"Yes, yes," urged Phillip.

"—that this man, the father of the baby, is the Lang who owns the Thoreau's hell, who owns the string of them from here to the Athabasca, and who lives in Montreal!"

(Continued on page 15.)

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The Upward Look

Travel Series No. 41 — God's Riches

O LORD, how manifold are Thy works! In wisdom hast Thou made them all: the earth is full of Thy riches.—Psalm 104: 24.

I was glad that I was to see the prairies near the end of the trip, as they seemed a consummation of it all. To me they expressed more of God's power than the mountains, grand and beautiful though the latter were. The mountains implied limitation and restriction; the prairies seemed endless and boundless. In the great distance there was often a transformation. The gold had become blue, so it was as if the ocean were spread out before me.

The mind could not grasp what all those miles of waving grain meant, for our own Canada and for other lands too. Man's work on those vast stretches was trifling in comparison with God's power that brought the harvest. But trifling as it is, he must do his part.

I had never before had such a realization of the greatness of God's resources. How could one ever doubt that man's physical needs would be supplied! As it is God's power underlying the abounding fertility of those plains, so it is His power underlying all the untold riches of the earth.

In years past, people wondered what would happen when forests failed. Then coal was discovered. Some were attempting to estimate its continuance. The wonders of electricity were revealed. In our day, we realize that we with our finite minds cannot grasp His infinite power. We know not what wonderful ways He will have in the future to supply the needs of His children. But we must ever work to wrest and win these secrets for mankind. We must work too with all possible strength and might and faith that justice may reign, so that the wealth of the earth may be so distributed that the cry of hunger will not rise unheeded by the oppressors who have gained possession of that wealth that should belong to all.—I. H. N.

The Joy o' Comin' Home

Jas. H. Hunter, Peterboro Co., Ont.

O' A' the joys that come tae man, In three score years and ten, There's a time that far outshines them a'

That 'Providence can see', It's no the Joy o' father's gear, Nor reachin' Heights o' fame, Dell ane o' these are equal tae The Joy o' comin' home.

Tae see since mair my ain dear folk, And in the auld hoose stan', Tae see my mither's face again, Tae grip my father's han'.

O! There's naething under Heaven's sun That human tongue can name, That gae the hert sae gied a thrill, Like the Joy o' comin' home.

I've wandered East, I've wandered West, I've gathered muckle treasure, But they tae ashes a' hae turned, An' gae me little pleasure.

But thank the Lord that still I've left, A Joy that's never lame, For which I'd barter a' besides, The Joy o' comin' home.

An' when for me the Silent Oar Shall pairt the Silent River, And my frail ship is launched upon The Ocean o' Forever, There's Ane I ken will pilot me, And trestlin' in His hand,

I'll sing on Heaven's brighter shore, The Joy o' comin' home.

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 Waterloo, Ontario

the one hit is a prisoner of war and must go over to the other side. The game continues until all of one side have been captured.

Hunt the Sheep.

Two captains are chosen and the players divided into equal sides. One player stays in the home goal and the other side finds a hiding place. The captain of the side that is hidden or "out" then goes back to the other side and they march in line to find the hidden sheep. When they approach the hiding place their own captain shouts "apple," which is a warning that danger is near. When he is sure the other side have found them, he shouts "run sheep, run," and all the party make a dash for home. If they all get home they hide again.

Wolf and Sheep.

In this game "it" is the wolf. The sheep choose a shepherd to guard them. The wolf then secures a hiding place and the sheep and the shepherd leave the field and endeavour to locate him. When this is done the shepherd cries "I spy a wolf," and every one stands while he counts 10. Then the sheep and the shepherd scatter for the field, and if tagged before they reach it, the first becomes wolf for the next game.

Prisoner's Base.

Two captains select sides. They then mark out on the ground two bases. They also mark out two "prisons" near each home base. Then each side stands in its own home and a player runs out and advances toward the enemy's home. One of the enemy will endeavour to tag him before he can run back to his own base. One of his side will try to tag the enemy, the rule being that each in turn must have left his base after his opponent. If a player is tagged he becomes a prisoner of the other side and put in prison. The successful tagger may return to his home without danger of being tagged. A prisoner may be rescued at any time if one of his side can elude the opponent, and tag him free from prison. The game ends when all of one side are made prisoners.

Hop Over.

All but one of the players form a ring. Then some one is "it" and they take their places in the centre of the ring, holding a piece of stout string on the end of which is tied a small paper weight. He whirrs the string about and tries to strike the foot or ankles of some one in the circle, who must hop quickly as the string comes near. If one fails to "hop over" he becomes "it."

God's Country and the Woman

(Continued from page 12.)

Phillip could only stare at Jean, who went on, his face the color of gray ash in the starlight.
"I must tell you the rest. You must understand before the great fight comes. You know—the terrible thing happened in Montreal. And this man Lang—all the passion of hell is in his soul! He is richer. He has power up here, for he owns Thoreau and all his outthrusts. And he is not satisfied with the ruin he worked down there. He has followed Josephine. He is mad with passion—with the desire—"

"Good God, don't tell me more of that!" cried Phillip. "I understand. He has followed. And Josephine is to be the price of his silence!"

"Yes, just that. He knows what it means up here for such a thing to happen. His love for her is not love. It is the passion that fills hell with its worst. He laid his plans before he came. That letter, the paper I read, M'sieur! He meant to see Josephine at once, and show it to her. There are two of those papers: one at Thoreau's place and one in Thoreau's pocket. If

anything happens to Lang, one of them is to be delivered to the master of Adare by Thoreau. If I had killed him it would have gone to Le M'sieur. It is his safeguard. And there are two copies—to make the thing sure. So we cannot kill him."

"Josephine listened to all this tonight, from Lang's own lips. And she pleaded with him, M'sieur. She called upon him to think of the little child, letting him believe that it was still alive; and he laughed at her. And then, almost as I was ready to plunge my knife into his heart, she threw up her head like an angel and told him

to do his worst—that she refused to pay the price. I never saw her stronger than in that moment, M'sieur—in that moment when there was no hope! I would have killed him then for the paper he had, but the other is at Thoreau's. He has gone back there. He says that unless he receives word of Josephine's surrender within a week—the crash will come, the paper will be given to the master of Adare. And now, M'sieur Phillip, what do you have to say?"

"That there never was a game lost until it was played to the end," replied Phillip, and he drew nearer to

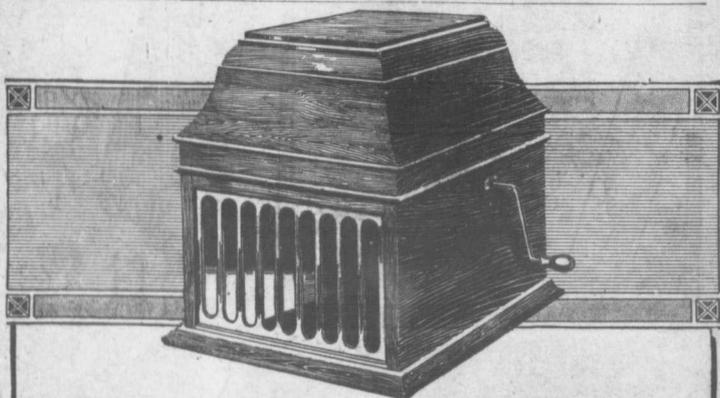
look straight and steadily into the half-closed eyes. "Go on, Jean. There is something more which you have not told me. And that is the biggest thing of all. Go on!"

For a space there was a startled look in Jean's eyes. Then he shrugged his shoulders and smiled.

(Continued next week.)

Before peeling onions, let them stand in water, then peel, and the eyes will not smart so badly.

One teaspoonful of baking powder is equivalent to one teaspoon cream of tartar and half teaspoonful soda.



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Making Additions to the Fall Wardrobe

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



1807—Dress for Misses and Small Women. This pattern includes all three garments, dress, petticoat and drawers, so is quite practical. The dress is a neat little frock, easily constructed, and if made from washable material, should be easily laundered. Five sizes: 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 years.

1808—Dress for Misses and Small Women. This pattern includes all three garments, dress, petticoat and drawers, so is quite practical. The dress is a neat little frock, easily constructed, and if made from washable material, should be easily laundered. Five sizes: 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 years.

1815—Dress for Misses and Small Women. This pattern includes all three garments, dress, petticoat and drawers, so is quite practical. The dress is a neat little frock, easily constructed, and if made from washable material, should be easily laundered. Five sizes: 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 years.

1789—Child's Outfit—This pattern includes all three garments, dress, petticoat and drawers, so is quite practical. The dress is a neat little frock, easily constructed, and if made from washable material, should be easily laundered. Five sizes: 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 years.

1805—Lady's House Dress—Neatness and simplicity are combined in this house dress, which is suitable for either summer or winter wear. Contrasting material may be used to advantage for trimming. Six sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.

1795—Lady's Apron—The apron that is a complete cover-all is just the thing for slipping on over a good dress when working in the kitchen preparing meals or washing dishes. This style requires 1 1/4 yards of 36-inch material for the medium size. Cut in three sizes: small, medium and large.

1791—Girl's Dress—This frock, we believe, will prove a favorite with many girls. It shows such attractive style features. The shirring at the waistline with a fabric deep heading is much worn, and the large collar is equally stylish. Four sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years.

We still have plenty of Fall and Winter Catalogues for those desiring one. An extra 10 cents above your pattern order, takes one of these catalogues to your home.

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The Makers' Corner

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

An All-Year Factory

THE Berwick factory, owned by Mr. Lewis J. Hutt, Stormont Co., Ont., is fully equipped, having five large vats for making cheese or for storing milk and cream, a boiler and engine, two large steam turbine cream separators for separating milk and whey, a large and a small churn with workers, two large curing rooms, a refrigerator room and an extra large ice house.

The products manufactured are cheese, butter, and whey butter. Besides, in certain seasons of the year, milk and cream are shipped. For the latter trade, the factory is exceptionally well situated, being on the Ottawa and New York Central railway, which connects with the C.P.R. at Finch, Montreal, Ottawa, and Quebec markets are within reach, as well as the large markets in the United States. This trade makes it necessary that a large supply of ice be kept in order that the milk and cream can be shipped in first-class condition. This is provided for by an extra large cheap icehouse convenient to the factory. The ice is taken from the River Payne, which flows by the rear of the buildings.

The following is a synopsis of last year's business of the Berwick factory:

Statement of Berwick Factory.

Total milk received	4,321,447 lbs.
Total cheese made	389,685 lbs.
Total whey butter sold	\$2,584.28
Total money received	\$65,844.55
Total money paid patrons	\$62,359.11
Cost of manufacturing	\$6,466.96
Net cost of manufacturing, per cwt.	\$1.63
Number of patrons	80

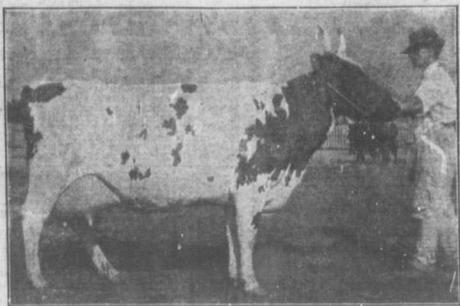
Mr. Hutt considers that the reason his factory is on such a sound financial basis is that he conducts an all-year business. This reduces the cost of manufacturing by keeping the plant working the whole year instead of for six or eight months, as in most cases. It allows him to secure more efficient help, because he can employ by the year. It makes him a better type of manufacturer, because his work has many phases, demanding more brains and executive ability. It allows him to cater to the different markets by making cheese when that is the most profitable, and butter when it pays the

best, and by selling whole milk or sweet cream for city consumption when the market demands them. Bigger profits are made by being able to select the trade that promises the most money.

The all-year factory is also the most satisfactory from the patrons' standpoint. It gives them a market at all seasons for their product. It stimulates the keeping of more and better

cows. It distributes the work throughout the whole year, thus making it profitable to employ men at all seasons, a circumstance which insures a better class of labor. It has a tendency to make the patrons more up-to-date and progressive by giving them the opportunity to study different methods of feeding and managing their herds for profitable production.

—W. G. O.



Betsy of Lakeside, First in Aged Canadian Bred Ayrshire Class at Ottawa. Owned by Geo. Montgomery, Phillipsburg, Que.

—Photo by an editor of Farm and Dairy.

U.S.A. Advertising Campaign Progress

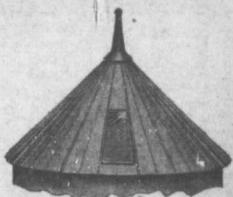
THE advertising campaign now in progress in the United States in which the National Dairy Council of that country propose to spend \$750,000 in stimulating the demand for dairy products, is receiving considerable attention in the pages of U. S. dairy papers. Opinion, however, is not undivided as to the probable success of the campaign. The Creamery Journal for instance, believes that the advertisements are too general in nature. The following extract explains the Journal's position:

"A study of the psychology of advertising shows that a demand once created must offer some specific method of satisfying that demand. In other words, the consumer, once his desires have been aroused, wants some specific brand for which he can call. Butter and milk and cheese and ice cream as a general class are common articles of diet—every family keeps the first two in the ice box constantly and utilizes them three times a day

while the appearance of the last two on the table could certainly not be classed as a novelty. Will telling the public to eat more of the food with which it is very familiar be conducive of an increased use of those dairy products? Were a specific brand mentioned and advertised as particularly meritorious the possibilities for an increased sale would be very good, but when it comes to a question of telling a man to eat more of what is already a common part of every meal there is an opportunity for considerable discussion."

The Journal is not sanguine as to the immediate results of the campaign and doubts whether any tangible result will ensue if it is not conducted for a longer period than three years, the time over which it is proposed that the campaign extend. The men behind the movement take the view that the advertisement now appearing in many of the U. S. national papers, will have a good effect in calling the attention of the public to the nutritive value of dairy products. They believe that the public requires education as to the food value of cheese and ice cream and that there is room for great expansion in the consumption of milk. They believe that the more the people are made aware of the fact that dairy products are the cheapest source of nutritious foods, the greater will be the demand for them.

If the campaign is successful in stimulating the demand for dairy products, Canadian dairymen will share in the benefit. Many of the papers in which the advertisements appear have a large circulation among Canadian consumers. A considerable amount of our product finds a market in the U. S. and will enjoy any increase in prices that result. Prices in the United States also react indirectly on the Canadian market. Besides, the campaign will be valuable as an object lesson to our dairymen. They will be able to judge wherein it has been successful and wherein it has failed of its object. Later, if they decide to set on a smaller campaign, the experience of the National Dairy Council will be of value to them.



"NEW EMPIRE"

SILO ROOF

Low priced, easy to erect, self-supporting, no rafters needed.

Write today for price list and FREE ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET mailed to any address on request

Investigate this roof, it is a good one

THE **Metallic Roofing Co.** LIMITED

Manufacturers of "Empire" Corrugated Iron TORONTO, ONT.



A Sure Prize Winner

Windsor Dairy Salt
Made in Canada

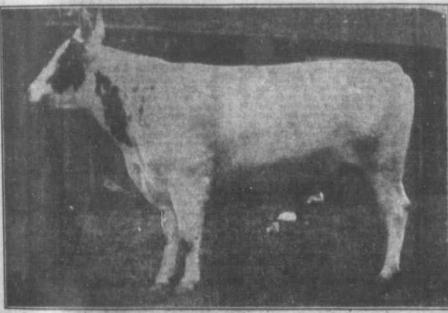
THE CANADIAN DAIRY CO., LIMITED

BOOK ON **DOG DISEASES** and how to feed **H. Clay Glover, V.S.** 318 West 114 St., N.Y.

Mailed Free to any Address by the Author

MAKE YOUR BIKE A MOTORCYCLE with a small cost by using our **Atkinson** motor. **FREE BOOK** describing the **SHAW** system motor attachment. **SHAW MANUFACTURING CO.** Dept-128 CALVERTON, CAN., U.S.A.

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



Highland Piecemeal (imp.), First Prize 2yr-old and Grand Champion Ayrshire Bull at the Central Canada Exhibition, Ottawa. Owned by J. H. Black, Lachute, Que.

—Photo by an editor of Farm and Dairy.

High-Lawn Holsteins

We have three choice bull calves for sale, beautifully marked, handsome individuals. No. 1, born June 1-16. Sire, 'May Echo's Prince, a son of 'May Echo,' and a brother of the great 'May Echo Sylvia,' (World's Champion). Dam is a granddaughter of the \$15,000 bull, 'Sir Lyons Hengerveld Segis.' No. 2, three weeks old. Sire, 'Hill-crest Ormsby Count,' a son of the great 25,000 lb. cow 'Rauw-erd'; dam, 'Hill-crest Aagie De Kol, a granddaughter of the world's champion, 'De Kol Mutual Countess.' No. 3, two weeks old, same sire as No. 2; dam, 'Hill-crest May Echo Hengerveld,' a daughter of 'May Echo Champion,' the only full brother of the great 'May Echo Sylvia.' If you want a sire rich in the blood of the world's greatest producers, write us, or come and see them. They are priced reasonable.

Joseph O'Reilly R. R. No. 9, Peterboro, Ont.

Highland Lake Farms

I want to buy five sound thirty pound Holstein cows and five daughters of thirty pound cows, preferably not bred and not related to King Segis Pontiac Canada. Will pay spot cash, but no fancy prices. Send extended pedigree, photo and name to

R. W. E. BURNABY, Highland Lake Farms, Jefferson, Ont.

Fairmont Holsteins

Young bulls for sale, all sons of the great King Segis Alarcia Calamity, whose ten nearest dams average over 39 lb. butter and nearly 450 per cent. fat. All from good record dams; one from a 22,600-lb. granddaughter of Colantha Johanna Lad, at prices that will sell them. Also cows and heifers bred to King.

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

Holstein Cows Excel All Others

Proof is Found in 10,000 Official Tests For Productive Yield of Milk, Butter and Cheese. No Other Breed Can Equal Them For the Production of High Class Veal. When Age or Accident Ends Their Usefulness Holsteins Make a Large Amount of Good Beef.

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

PREPARE FOR THE DAIRY STANDARDS ACT

by placing at the head of your herd a son of King Segis Alarcia Calamity, the 25-lb. bull and the only bull in Canada whose ten nearest dams average over 39 lb. of butter and almost 450 per cent. fat. Prices reasonable. Satisfaction guaranteed.

ARBOGAST BROS.

SEBRINGVILLE, ONT.

RIVERSIDE HOLSTEINS

For Sale, Choice Young Bulls, sired by King Johanna Pontiac Kowardka, a grandson of Pontiac Kowardka, and a brother of Pontiac Lady Kowardka, who averages 39 lb. butter in 7 days, 154.92 lbs. 30 days—world's record when made. Also females bred to King." J. W. RICHARDSON, CALEDONIA, ONT.

Lakewood Stock Farm, Brant, Ont. The home of Dutchland Calantha, Sir Mena, by Colantha Johanna Lad, 101 A.R.O. daughters, 4 over 12 lbs., and 7 over 10 lbs.; 2 of them world records for 365 days; and Sir Mena's last year-old daughter is the new Canadian Champion Br. F-77-04, 24.68 lbs. Choice young bulls for sale. MAJOR E. F. OSLER, Prop.

REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULLS

Sons of King Segis Count De Kol Imported. Fifty-five Dollars, freight paid to any station in Ontario. Other stock for sale. Write for tabulated pedigrees.

GEORGE J. NORTHOTT, "Claram-Brae," HAMPTON, ONT.

HOLSTEINS

Could spare 10 cows or heifers bred to the Great Bull KING SEGIS PONTIAC DUPLICATE. Have one yearling bull, and calves from 10 months down. Myrtle, C.P.R. Manchester, G.T.R.

R. M. HORTON, Port Perry, R. R. 4

Market Review and Forecast

TORONTO, Sept. 23.—The manner in which Canadian trade has been stimulated by war prosperity is indicated by the large increases in Canadian bank clearings for the week ending Sept. 14 these totaled over \$190,000,000, and showed a gain of 35.5 per cent. over the corresponding period for last year. Clearings for the year to date are 44.6 per cent. in excess of those for the same period last year. The reports from the different cities show that the increase is distributed throughout the country. The preliminary estimate of the principal grain crops for the year has been issued by the Census and Statistics Office in Ontario and Quebec grain yields have been greatly reduced by the August drought. In the Maritime Provinces and British Columbia the condition of the grain crop has continued to be quite favorable. In Manitoba and Saskatchewan the crop is badly affected by rust, and conditions are worse in the southern portion in the northern parts of these provinces. In Alberta rust has not proved so destructive, but early frosts in August and September have done considerable damage. The wheat yield is estimated to be about 162,511,000 bushels, as compared with 160,400 bushels last year and 161,880,000 bushels for 1914. The average yield is 18 1/2 bushels per acre, compared with 18 1/2 bushels last year and 18 1/2 bushels in 1914. The average per acre for oats is estimated at 14.8 bushels, compared with 14.76 in 1913 and 15.13 in 1914. Other crops show similar fluctuations. The condition of a standard representing a full crop is as follows: wheat, 69; oats, 74; barley, 73; rye, 80; peas, 83; bucking corn, 67; potatoes, 72; alfalfa, 34; flax, 67; pasture, 85; hay and clover, 102.

GRAINS. Wheat prices are down still further from last week's quotations, but signs are not wanting that it will hold firm at approximately present prices. Prices



—Will be Your Greatest Friend

ELECTRICITY—Cheap, Safe

In Delco-Light you get a complete isolated electric plant—gas engine, dynamo for generating current, specially designed battery, and switchboard, all combined in one compact unit. It is the first efficient compact unit able to deliver 750 watts. The low voltage system saves battery expense, eliminates danger, saves lighting system. Battery is air-cooled—cannot freeze any matter starts automatically on pressing of a lever—starts itself when batteries are fully charged. Batteries are sealed glass-jar type, built to give you all the service and come fully charged. Charge once or twice a week to arrive at your own current to serve all Delco-Light carries thirty-two 20-watt lights continuously. Engine not runs the storage battery about will carry fifteen 20-watt lights for eight hours. Pump, too, is sufficient to run cream separator, churn, washing machine, vacuum cleaner, etc. Average home lighted by Delco-Light for less than five cents a day—half the rate in most cities.

Where is the farm that does not need electricity? Where will the farmer who does not envy those in the city of their brilliant and electric light, of their convenient, reliable electric power? Now no longer is here to bring to a very farm in Canada the convenience of electricity. Through this wonderful electric plant you can revolutionize your home—make every where more bright and cheerful, get through your work more easily and quickly, make farm life just as attractive as city life.

Modernize Your Home Delco-Light means revolution in your home—no more time wasted in cleaning and filling those smoky, smelly oil lamps—no more eyes weakened or strained to read by dim oil flicker—no more explosions or fear of explosions. None of those old-fashioned evils—for Delco-Light floods every where with brilliant, clean safe light—at the turning of a switch.

AT SMALL COST Delco-Light installed in your home will give you all the advantages at a cost averaging less than five cents a day. And the cost of the Delco-Light plant complete in every detail is only \$375.

Write for FREE Literature. You will want to know full details about this wonderful isolated electric plant. Free literature describes Delco-Light will be gladly forwarded to you from any one of our Canadian offices. Write to day—it is worth while.

Domestic Engineering Co., Dayton, Ohio

Delco-Light was developed by the same company making the world-famous Delco starting, lighting and ignition plants for automobiles.

C. H. ROOKE
DELCO-LIGHT DISTRIBUTOR
PORT HURON AND QUEBEC
168 Bay Street, Toronto

Agents Wanted Everywhere. Write at once for Open Territory

100% Healthy

Records show that in barns and stables which are regularly disinfected with ZENOLEUM, not one single case of disease has appeared. This Great Coat Tar Disinfectant is SAFE, SURE and CHEAP. It kills lice, gnats and flies. Used at a spray inside houses, barns, stables, pigsties, poultry houses, etc. It destroys germs and thereby PREVENTS DISEASE. Used by Dominion Experimental Farms at Ottawa, by Ontario, and by 50 Agricultural Colleges in Canada and United States. Watchdog of fire and poison. Ask your dealer for ZENOLEUM when you want a reliable, powerful and economical disinfectant. Write for Booklet. Your dealer can supply ZENOLEUM. \$1.50 per gallon. 50-gallon tin, \$75.00.

ZENOLEUM
MADE IN CANADA
ZENNER DISINFECTANT CO., WINDSOR, ONT.



Wanted---Calf Rennets

TO THE CANADIAN FARMERS AND BUTCHERS:

We are in the market for large quantities of Domestic Calf Rennets, prepared for shipment by blowing and drying or in the green state, cut open and packed in salt. Butchers and farmers will find it profitable to save the stomachs of all young calves slaughtered, and we will be pleased to hear from any party having quantity of such goods to offer. Rennets are a non-edible by-product; there is no tariff on them, and we pay freight charges on all shipments. Circulars giving the most approved methods of handling rennets in either the dry or salt form will be sent on request.

Yours truly,

CHR. HANSEN'S LABORATORY INC.
LITTLE FALLS, N.Y., U.S.A.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Chr. Hansen's Danish Rennet Extract, Danish Butter Color and Danish Cheese Color. Lactic Ferment Culture for ripening Cream in Butter Making and Milk in Cheese Making. Rennet Tablets and Cheese Color Tablets for Farm Cheese Making.

FOR THE FARMERS

Many Attractive Prizes For Farmers Only
at the Seventh Annual

TORONTO FAT STOCK SHOW

Union Stock Yards

December 8th and 9th, 1916

Prize List on Application to the Secretary

UNION STOCK YARDS, TORONTO

LAKE-SIDE AYRSHIRES

A select lot of young bulls, all sired by Auchenbrae Sea Foam (Imp.) 1576 (REG.), Grand Champion at both Quebec and Sherbrooke, from Record of Performance Dams. Write for catalogue.

Proprietor: GEO. H. MONTGOMERY,

Manager: D. MCARTHUR,

Dominion Express Bldg., Montreal.

Phillipsburg, Que.

AYRSHIRES from RIVERSIDE

We have some splendid offerings, all sired, bred from heavy producers and winners in the ring. Several fine young sires, 10 to 14 months old, in Oxford Lane Lambs and Yorkshire Pigs, we can supply your needs.

HON. W. OWENS, RIVERSIDE FARM, MONTEBELLO, QUE.

for oats and corn strengthened somewhat during the week.
Manitoba wheat, truck, bay ports, No. 1 northern, 1.71; No. 2 northern, 1.68; C. W. 604c; No. 2 C. W. 62c; extra No. 604c. (Old crop wheat 2 cents higher.) Manitoba oats, truck, bay ports, No. 2 C. W. 59c; No. 2 C. W. 59c; extra No. 1 feed, 59c; No. 1 feed, 59c. American corn, No. 2 yellow, 80c; truck, Toronto, Ontario wheat, new wheat, No. 2, 1.24 to 1.28; No. 1 commercial, per carlot, according to freight outside, 1.27 to 1.30; No. 2 commercial, 1.23 to 1.27; No. 2 commercial, 1.23 to 1.27; Ontario oats (according to freight outside) No. 2 white, 60c to 64c; No. 1 white, new, 53c to 53c. Pesa, No. 2, 52 to 52.10, nominal. Barley, mulling, 56 to 57c, nominal; feed barley, 50c to 52c, nominal. Oats, white, 52c to 52c, nominal. Rye, No. 2, new, 1.16 to 1.13. At Montreal, O. S. C. W. No. 2, 61c; do C. W. No. 2, 60c; do extra No. 1 feed, 60c; do No. 2 local white, 64c to 54c. Barley, Manitoba, feed, 57c.

MILL FEEDS.

Mill feeds were firm and wanted, and prices were firm at following quotations on car lots delivered at Montreal: Shorts, \$29; bran, \$27; good feed flour, per bag, \$2.25; middlings, \$28. At Montreal, bran, \$28; shorts, \$28; middlings, \$30; moult, \$28 to \$29.

HAY AND STRAW.

Hay, baled, No. 1 track, new, \$10 to \$12; cuts, No. 2, \$7 to \$9.50; straw, car lots \$7 to \$8. At Montreal, hay, No. 2, car lots, \$13.

EGGS AND POULTRY.

Storage eggs are more on the market. Wholesalers are selling to the trade, extra, new laid in Ontario, 60c to 62c; ex-canton, 58c to 40c; storage, selects, 50c to 57c; No. 1, 35c to 36c.

Poultry.

Spring broilers (1 lb.) ... 20c to 20c 25c to 25c
Old fowl, h. 15c to 16c 15c to 15c
Ducklings, 13c to 13c 18c to 20c

FRUIT AND VEGETABLES.
Fruit quotations on the wholesale market are as follows: Peaches, 4 qt., 20c to 40c; 1 qt., 20c to 40c. Apples, Empire, 1 qt., 20c to 30c; plums, 1 qt., 40c to 45c; 1 qt., 20c to 25c; pears, 30c to 35c; 1 qt., 25c to 30c; grapes, box, 25 to 35c; bat., 20c to 25c; tomatoes, 11 qt., 35c; selects, 40c; potatoes, Can., 50-lb., \$2.25.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

During the week a steady feeling developed in the cheese markets that had characterized them during the previous week. High competition, therefore, developed between buyers, the Peterboro board, for instance, being except of its colored cheese at 29 1/2-16c, while in some instances, sales at 29c were reported. Quotations on this market are as follows: New large, 25c to 25c; twins, 21c; triplets, 22c to 22c; June and September large, 22c; old, 23c.

The strong undertone which characterized the cheese markets was felt to no less an extent with butter, and this also owing to cable orders. Prices are now at the highest they have been for over 20 years. The high prices for cheese do not seem to have affected the quantity of the butter output, as receipts show a considerable increase over those for corresponding periods last year. Exports also show a large increase. Competition is developing between exporters and buyers for the local markets, the latter having put off the storing of fall and winter stock in the hope of lower markets. Creamery prints are quoted here, 25c to 28c; solids, 52c to 56c; choice dairy prints, 31c to 32c; ordinary dairy prints, 25c to 26c; buttermilk, 25c to 28c.

LIVE STOCK.

The cattle market remained firm with trade fairly brisk in most sections. Stockers and feeders are in demand with a firm undertone to the market. More of a feeling of cattle are coming in. Quotations are about as follows: Steers, choice, weight, \$5 to \$5.50; med., \$7.25 to \$7.60; butchers', choice, handy, \$7.40 to \$7.80; good \$6.65 to \$7.15; com. to med., \$4.50 to \$4.80; butchers' cows, choice, \$2.20 to \$2.70; good, \$2.50 to \$2.80; butchers' bulls, choice, \$7 to \$7.75; med. to good, \$4.50 to \$5; butchers', \$4.55 to \$5.50; feeders, 900 to 1,000 lbs., \$2.40 to \$2.75; stockers, 800 lbs., \$2 to \$2.40; med., 700 to 800 lbs., \$2.40 to \$2.90; com. Heft, \$4.50 to \$5; cutters, \$2.75 to \$3.50; calves, 25c to 30c; choice stillish years were in good demand, as high as \$100 being paid. The ordinary was disposed of at \$70 to \$100, Milkings, good to choice, \$75 to \$100; com. to med., \$50 to \$70; butchers' \$15 to \$100. Calves, veal, good to choice, \$11.50 to \$12; com. to med., \$5 to \$10.50; grass, \$5 to \$7.50.

Tarvo offerings brought down the prices of sheep and lambs. Spring ewes, choice, per lb., 12c to 10c; lambs, 7c to 8c; sheep, ewes, Heft, \$5 to \$7; heavy and bucks, \$5 to \$5; culls, \$3 to \$4. From south reached the 311 mark, which is only 2c below the high mark reached a few weeks ago. The demand is now strong from buyers rather than the speculative trade. Fine, wethers of rare, 27c; good and wethers, \$12.75; heavy, 15c; light, 15c; ewes, ewes, \$2.50 less.



Pig Spavin
Cure the lameness and remove the lump without amputating. It saves the pig, costs little and is so sold before the lameness cures.
FLEMING'S SPAVIN CURE (Liquid) is a special preparation for soft and semi-solid swellings. It is made of the finest medicine. Cures Swellings, Rheumatism, Joint Cough, Capped Hock, etc. It is neither a liniment, nor a salve, therefore, it can't be washed away. It is a cure, only a little required, and your money back if it ever fails.
Fleming's Vast-Packed
Veterinary Advice
Describes and illustrates all diseases, and gives the information you ought to have before you buy. Write for yours and of a money. Mailed free if you write.
FLEMING BROS., Chemists
25 Church Street, Toronto, Ont.

WELL DRILLING WELL PAYS
Own a machine of your own. Cash or easy terms. Many styles and sizes for all purposes.
Write for Circular.
WILLIAMS BROS., 44, W. 54th St., Mass, N.Y.

35 lb. Bull Calf
3 MONTHS OLD. SHOW TYPE.
Dun, Rosie, Concord, milk 1 day, 102.5; milk 7 days, 67.5; buttermilk 7 days, 50.2.
Sire, Arundale Pontiac Echo, a son of the famous May Echo Sire, World's Champion milk cow; Canada's first 40-lb. cow. Her record, milk 1 day 151 lbs.; milk 7 days, 109.5 lbs.; butter 7 days, 41.1 lbs.
Write for extended pedigree and price.
W. L. SHAW, Prop.
GORDON, Ont. PHINMAN, Mgr.
NEWMARKET, ONT.

HERDSMAN WANTED
One who thoroughly understands the care and management of Holsteins. Eligible, warm and permanent position to right party.
Apply to Box 606, Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, Ont.

Cotton Seed Meal
GOOD LUCK BRAND
Calf Meal Oil Cake Meal
Flaxseed Disinfectant Dried Grass
Gluten Meal Brewers' Dried Cream
Bean, Shorts Poultry Feeds
Write for prices
CRAMPSEY & KELLY
780 Davenport Rd., Toronto, Ont.



Well Landed Shells
Make all the difference between victory and defeat in poultry raising. Make sure that YOUR shells are properly loaded by giving your hens
Pratts' Poultry Regulator
Times up the system, prevents disease. Keeps the bird healthy and makes them lay heavily. Ensures fertile eggs and lively chicks. At few dealers & 50c pkgs. Large money-saving sizes up to 100-lb. bags at 25c.

Write now for FREE BOOK, "Poultry Winkles."
PRATT FOOD CO.
OF WINDYBROOK, Limited
65th Claremont St., TORONTO.
P-3

A CAUSE AND ITS EFFECT

*An observation of interest to owners
and prospective owners of motor cars*

TO start with a clearly defined purpose and to pursue that purpose with an unwavering determination and an intelligence, born of experience, is to insure ultimate success.

The paths of business are strewn with the remains of those who have failed to recognize the importance of this fundamental.

The history of business is replete with obituaries of those who started to go, knowing neither where nor how.

The Maxwell Motor Company was founded to build a certain type of motor car; to build it just as well as experience, money and human ingenuity would permit, and then to produce it in large volume so that a low price could be possible.

The Maxwell Motor Company has worked ceaselessly to this end. Every part of our plan has been rigidly enforced. No available resource that could aid in the achievement of our purpose was overlooked.

The dominant, underlying note in the policy of our company has been, and always will be, to build a motor car of honest materials and by honest methods. We know that merit and value make the only permanent foundation for our structure of success.

Merit and value imply comfort, an attractive design, an efficient motor, a sturdy chassis, the use of the best materials, complete equipment of tried accessories and economy in first cost and aftercost.

Each one of these qualities are part of the Maxwell Car. We do not put forth any one of them as a compelling

reason why the Maxwell should be the car of your choice.

We are selling motor cars—complete motor cars—and consequently do not base our appeal on motor speed or power, wheelbase, bulk, weight or lack of weight, appearance or any other single feature.

For example, the Maxwell engine, per pound of weight to be moved, is the most powerful automobile engine in the world. But we do not sell you a car on that account alone. We sell you because the Maxwell has every desirable feature—among which power is but one.

We hold that our manufacturing and selling policy is right. In proof thereof, we point to our record of accomplishment, which is nothing short of phenomenal.

Since the founding of our company, three years ago, we have doubled our output annually; we have improved our car constantly and have reduced our price.

Having behind us the tremendous value of public good will, an organization of dealers and distributors that is second to none and an improved product that is making good in a big way, we will build (entirely in our own factories) and sell this year, 125,000 automobiles.

We are proud of our record. It is something rightly to be proud of. Things do not simply happen. There is always a reason for such an unusual success. Feeling certain that our plans and policies are correct, we will continue to follow them as faithfully as in the past.

Nathan E. Haudeus
President

Touring Car, \$850 Roadster, \$830 Cabriolet, \$1235
Town Car, \$1300 Sedan, \$1400

All cars completely equipped, including electric starter and lights.
All prices f. o. b. Windsor, Ont.

Maxwell
Motor Company of Canada, Ltd.
Windsor, Ont.

