

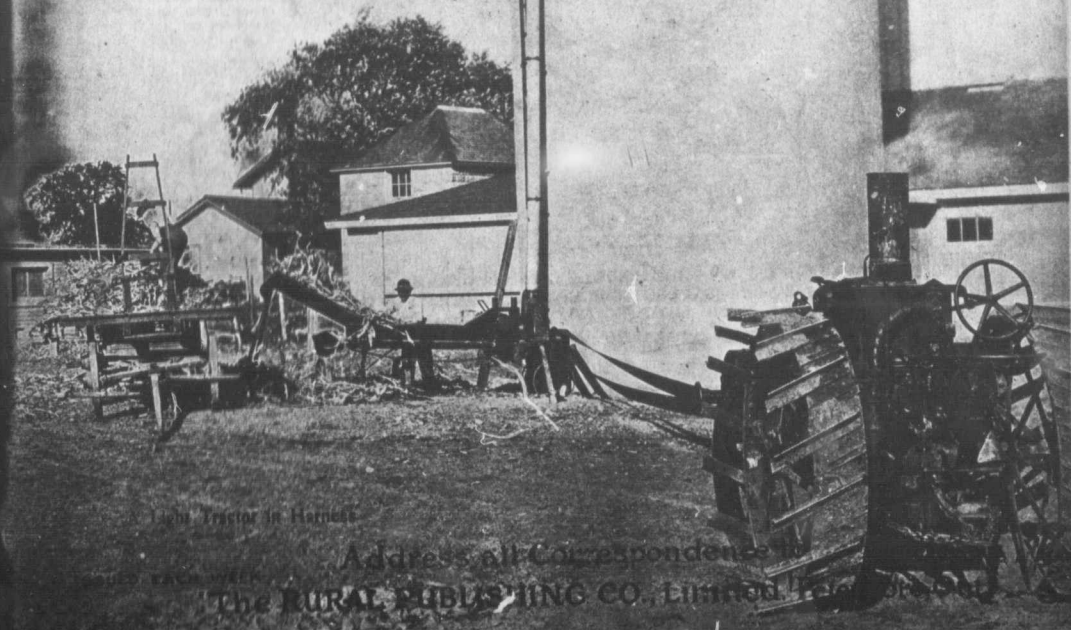
FARM and DAIRY & Rural Home

TORONTO, ONT.

Farm Power and Cooperation

NOVEMBER 1st, 1917

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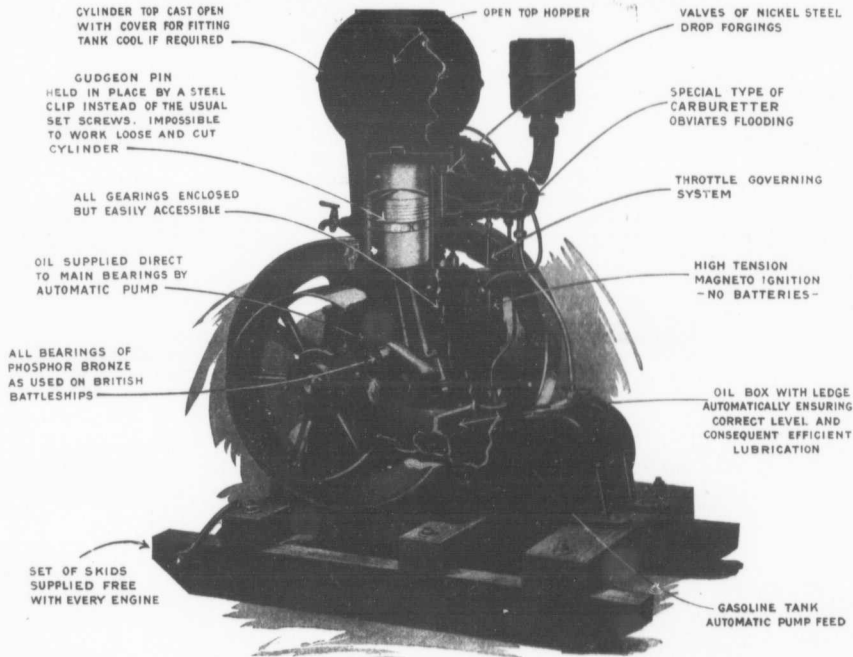


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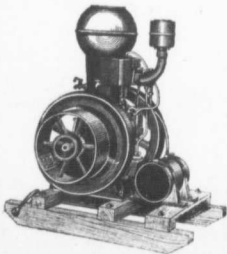
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Trade increases the wealth and glory of a country; but its real strength and stamina are to be looked for among the cultivators of the land.—Lord Chatham

VOL. XXXVI

TORONTO, ONT., NOVEMBER 1, 1917

No. 1

The Old Order Changeth

Uncle Ned Tells What He Saw on His Nephew's Farm—S. R. N. Hodgins

WELL, I was down to Jim's yestiddy," remarked Uncle Ned, as he seated himself on a box near where I was at work, in the mellow October sunshine, making new doors for the driven sled against the approach of winter. It was the first time Uncle Ned had been down to my cousin Jim's farm for some years, for Jim lived about 10 miles away and Uncle Ned is no great traveller.

"And," he went on, as he pulled out his blackened briar and tapped out the ashes against his boot heel, "Jim cert'ly has figured out some schemes for gettin' out o' work, or as Jim says 'for savin' hired man's wages.'"

"That so?" I queried, as I knocked the shavings from the board I was planing, and squinted along its smooth edge. I had heard some things about Jim's "gas farming," but like Uncle Ned, it was now a couple of years since I had been over to his place. Jim is what his neighbors call a college farmer, and has things fixed right up-to-date. In spite of his high falutin' notions, however, Jim is making money.

There was a silence for a few moments as Uncle Ned cut and rubbed his tobacco, stuffed his pipe and struck a match. I placed a fresh board in the vice and began taking long strokes with the plane, watching the even curve of the shavings as they broke over the bit.

"Farmin' cert'ly isn't what it was when I was a boy." Uncle Ned's pipe was now well alight. "Then, when we'd come in from walkin' after the plow all day our backs might be achin', but there was cows to milk; there was milk to be strained into pans and put by to set; there was stock to be fed and watered, and when a man had finished the chores, he was fit for bed. But do these college farmers tire themselves? No. They pour a pint of gasoline in an injun, and while the chores are doin' themselves the bright young farmers is upholsterin' the seat of the ridin' plow."

This is typical of Uncle Ned. Being an old-timer he feels in duty bound to look with contempt on the ease-loving tendencies of the rising generation. But I knew he was shrewd enough to admire any scheme that might be of real value in farming. I therefore decided to draw him out.

"How did you get down to Jim's place?" I asked.

"Got a chance down with Jerry O'Connor on his motor truck. Jim and some neighbors has formed a club, and this club bought a silo filler. Seems the machine come Grand Trunk instead of C. P. R., so when Jim found it was out here he 'phoned for Jerry to bring it to his place. Jerry asked me if I wanted to go along for a ride, so I went."

"Oh," I said, leaning on my plane, "Jim's got a cooperative club started? What do they use to run the silo filler?"

"Gasoline injun," replied Uncle Ned. "And it 'pears to me the club must have funds for they own not only the silo filler and injun, but a threshin' and clover huller as well. Jim says it pays better than hirin' the threshin' done. They make one injun do for all the machines, and it seems that by gettin' more yearly work out of it, they cut down on somethin' or other, I forget what."

"Depreciation, maybe," I suggested, going on with my work.

"Yes, that's it."

"It was near dinner time when we got there," went on Uncle Ned, "so I left them at the barn, puttin' the machine together and went up to the house to see Jim's missus. I could hear somethin' chug chuggin' away as I come up the walk from the kitchen, darned if there wasn't a little gasoline injun workin' away as happy as you please, turnin' a wheel on the end of the kitchen. 'Funny thing that' I says to myself, 'a darned funny thing,' for I never see a wheel runnin' on the end of a farm kitchen afore. Did you?"

"Can't say as I ever did," said I, as I straightened up and again changed the boards in the vice.

"But that wasn't the strangest thing, either,"



An Engine for Every Farm

EDITOR, Farm and Dairy:—The advertising columns of Farm and Dairy carry one slogan in which I believe.—"Every Farm should have an Ayrshire." It would like to add another on which there is even less grounds for dispute.—"Every Farm should have a Gasoline Engine." We purchased a two horsepower engine a year ago. Our dairy herd has been increasing and turning the cream separator was a lengthy chore. It was for this purpose we got our engine. It paid for itself the first winter in the time saved in this one operation. It was not long before we had our little gasoline pulping roots and pumping water. Then we discovered how easy it was to draw it to the house Monday morning to help with the washing. I almost believe the women folks would have liked to go back home butter-making just for the fun of hitching our engine to the churn.

I have been asked if I would buy the same size again. No, I would get one large enough to run with kerosene as gasoline is so expensive. The power, however, is sufficient. For larger jobs, such as grain grinding, good cutting and silo filling, half a dozen of us are getting a 10 or 12 horsepower engine cooperatively. This is, I consider, the ideal method of supplying power on the farm—a small engine for everyone and the larger power owned cooperatively.—J. McKenzie, Wellington Co., Ont.

went on Uncle Ned, removing his pipe from his lips as he entered into the wonders of his visit. "When I went inside, there was Jim's wife cookin' the dinner, while the family clothes was bein' washed."

"Mary showed me how a shaft run under the kitchen floor. This shaft was run by hitchin' an injun to the wheel on the end of the house. They have trap doors in the floor and on wash days they bring in the washer and wringer and hitch on a couple of belts. Then Jim brings up the little injun from the barn, and away goes Blue Monday as fur as the women folks are concerned."

Here Uncle Ned pressed a horny fore finger into the bowl of his pipe and drew hard to get it well alight before proceeding.

"When dinner time comes, Jim asked us ef we wanted to wash up and took us into a wash room just like in the city. 'Everthin' was complete and both hot and cold soft water was on tap. It come from a rain water tank in the attic and another tank by the kitchen range."

"I asked Jim ef they pumped their drinkin' water, but no—they wasn't much for such work about his farm. Seems they get their hard water for drinkin' and cookin' purposes from a tank on top of the silo. 'Not much like windin' a crank to bring up the old oaken bucket' I thought, but I didn't say nothin'—I didn't know what to say. Things on the farm cert'ly is changed some."

"How does he get the water in his silo tank?" I asked as I mopped my face, for the sun was shining quite friendly now.

"I'm just comin' to that," replied Uncle Ned between puffs, as he re-lighted his pipe which had gone out while he was talking.

"Long about tea time Jim asked me ef I'd like to come out where he was doin' the chores. He pulled the little injun, which was on wheels, from where it was at the end of the kitchen and started for the barn. And say, son, there's where Jim's little injun gets on its job. It hardly seemed right what Jim made that little machine do."

"Jim has a milkroom and ice house at one end of his cow stable. This is where he keeps his injun and cream separator and where his well is. A line shaft runs through here with one end runnin' through the cow stable and the other stickin' out into the machinery shed at the end of the barn. While Jim was attachin' the injun to the line shaft by a belt, I was lookin' at all the machines that it had to run. 'Looks to me like a factory instead of a farm you're runnin'," I says. 'So it is,' says Jim, 'a milk factory.'"

"Jim starts up his injun and it milks the cows, pulps roots, turns the cream separator and pumps water into the silo tank, all at once. Here's how

(Continued on page 32.)

How Dairy Farmers Have Solved Their Power Problems

Farm Tractor Experience—Hydro-Electric Harnessed—A Plea for the Old Fashioned Windmill

All Round Tractor Usefulness We Use Ours From Seedtime to Harvest

H. Keith Revelle, Huron Co., Ont.

EARLY in the summer I made some comparisons in Farm and Dairy between tractor labor and horse labor. Since then we have used our tractor on many jobs. We did all our plowing and seed-bed preparation successfully. Had the spring been more favorable, we would have been more favorable. If any farmer has many wet or soft spots in his fields at seeding time, he will be wise to tile those spots before trying to work them with a tractor. A tractor can dig itself into a hole in about five seconds, from which it may take two hours' hard work with a shovel and fence rail to get out of. However, after the operator has dug a few holes he can generally manage to avoid many such occurrences.

We cut and raked our hay with the horses, but used the tractor for loading, hauling and unloading. For this work we found the machine much more satisfactory than horses. We have two threshing floors in the centre of our barn. We pulled the load of hay in on one floor turned around and drove out the other, then coupled to the end of the rope. The work of unloading was carried on much better and quicker than when we used horses on the rope.

We cut some grain, but under our conditions prefer the horses. If we had two binders then the tractor would be better. With one binder we found the speed too slow. We were able to cut our corners as squarely as if horses were used and got around the corners just about as quickly. We have also used the machine on the buzzsaw, grain grinder and threshing machine successfully.

The operating cost is a big consideration. If the machine is used on all possible occasions of hauling and belt work, then, other factors being favorable, the cost of work will be as cheap, if not cheaper than horsepower. Of the other factors to be considered, the chief of all, is the intelligence displayed in handling the machine. It must be remembered that the modern light-weight tractor is a much more complicated machine than a wagon or a hay rake, and consequently requires greater care in handling.

Farming With an 8-16

It Does Everything But Haul the Seed Drill
A. M. Zoeller, Waterloo Co., Ont.

WE purchased our tractor in the fall of 1915. Few Ontario farmers will forget the harvest of that year. It rained incessantly and we never had such hard work to get in our crops. Our farm of 300 acres is a heavy clay

loam. When the harvest was finally completed, the horses were almost worn out and we had a great deal of fall plowing still ahead of us. How were we to get it done? We decided that it would have to be by a tractor if at all, and finally we purchased an 8-16 kerosene tractor, that is, one developing eight horse power on the draw bar and 16 on the belt.

We did all of our plowing that fall with the tractor. Incidentally we discovered that the selection of implements is quite as important as the selection of the tractor itself. We made our first mistake when we bought a plow with 14-inch bottoms. This is the style of plow which is used in the tractor farming districts in the Western States, but it is in no way suitable to our heavier soils. We could get no satisfaction from it at all.



There are few Field Operations to which the Light Tractor Cannot be Successfully Harnessed. The illustration is from a photograph secured in Nebraska, where corn is grown in 100-acre plots and tractors have been more thoroughly tested than in Canada. The experience of many corn-belt farmers has been that more thorough and careful cultivating can be done with the tractor for power than with horses. Photo, courtesy Nebraska Farmer.

We are now using 10-inch bottoms and they are just right. Our tractor will draw a gang plow with three bottoms, but in real hard work, we use just two plows. Under favorable conditions we have plowed as much as eight acres a day.

We used our tractor through 1916, gradually adapting it to more and more uses as we became familiar with it. Last spring, we used the tractor altogether in putting in our crops with the single exception of seeding; we did have the horses on the seed drill. Our tractor drew one of the large-sized double disc harrows. It handled without difficulty a four-horse cultivator with a drag harrow behind. In the summer we used it on an eight-foot binder. As we become more familiar with tractor hitches, the usefulness of the machine will increase accordingly.

The tractor also is our source of belt power. We have four silos on the farm. We have our own blower, our own threshing machine and our own chopping mill. The tractor runs them all and does it well. We have had no great expense or trouble with it and it has worked practically as well this year as the first year we got it. On our 300-acre farm we are able to get along with two teams less since we started to farm with an 8-16

Cooperative Power Ownership The Solution of the General Difficulty

L. K. Shaw, Welland Co., Ont.

POWER is needed on every farm of any size. At the same time the investment in a power sufficient to meet all of the requirements of the modern farm, is always prohibitively high. The problem will be solved, I believe, cooperatively. A few days ago I was visiting with some old friends over in Haldon county. I first stopped with a lad I had gone to school with, and who is now running a 150-acre stock farm. His corn was still standing in the field and it had been frozen again and again. He had been unable to secure either a corn binder or the services of the local silo filling outfit. He was at the mercy of the itinerant thresher who also owned a cutting box and corn binder. Grain crops were especially heavy this year, threshing is more profitable than silo filling; therefore he was at the mercy of the man who owned the machines. The result is that he will put in badly frozen corn and the quality of his ensilage will be decreased accordingly.

On the way home I dropped in on another friend, who also lives in Haldon Co. I found that this friend was one of the syndicate of five farmers who owned a 20-h.p. steam engine, a grain separator and a grinder and complete silo filling outfit. Each of these men had an equal share in this equipment. Their plan was to hire a man to operate the machine from farm to farm. Each of the stockholders paid the regular rate for the use of the power and equipment, but they got first preference in threshing their grain and filling their silo. As a result the silos had all been filled here before the corn was badly frosted, and the threshing was done at the most advantageous time. Once the stockholders were through with the equipment the paid operator took the machinery along to fill other silos and thresh their grain at the same rate per day as was paid by the stockholders. At the end of the season expenses were subtracted from receipts, a certain amount of the profits laid aside to replace the machinery when it wears out, and the balance divided as dividends on stock.

The tractor is coming ahead nowadays. The investment in a tractor is too great, I believe, for the 100-acre farm, and yet the day is not far distant when we 100-acre farmers will have to have the use of the tractor or fall behind in the race. Why not the cooperative ownership of farm tractors? Why could not four or five farmers purchase a tractor and along with it a threshing machine, grain grinder and ensilage blower. The small farmer would then have all the advantages of power farming and would be able to produce as economically as the big farmer who can purchase all of this equipment for himself.

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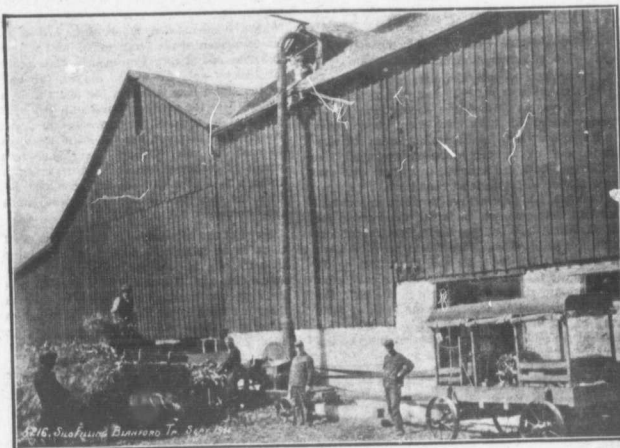
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Hydro-Electric in Oxford Co. How It is Used by Four Woodstock Farmers

"It is the finest thing that has ever come to us without a doubt," stated J. W. Innes, of Oxford county, as we stood watching a 25 horsepower electric motor running the separator that was threshing the Innes grain crop of 1917. His reference was to Hydro-Electric power. Four years ago, Hydro-Electric power became available to farmers in this particular section of the Woodstock district, if they cared to use it. Mr. Innes and three of his neighbors, J. C. Karn, J. D. Karn and Mr. McIntyre formed a little power circle of their own. Their conditions were ideal for utilizing electric power. They all had big farms and their power requirements were large. The farms all adjoined on opposite sides of the same road. The rate was fixed at \$96 per year for power, and, under the conditions, all felt that they could get their money's worth.

In threshing alone, the power has been a wonderful convenience. The circle own a 25 horsepower electric motor, which is portable, and their own threshing machine. Hired help is almost impossible to get. Hence, the four work together in true Western style in harvesting and threshing. Each of the four binds his own grain and shocks it. Then they get together for drawing in and threshing. I happened in when Mr. Innes was getting his crop put through the separator. Four teams were drawing from the fields. The back end of the separator was crowded to one side on the barn floor, so that the loads could be drawn up alongside of the feed table. Two men threw the grain from the load on to the feeding table and the straw was blown into the mows. At the time, the last of Mr. Innes, grain was being drawn in and the next day a start was to be made on the Karn farm next door.

The advantages of this system are obvious. One handling of the sheaves is saved and the straw instead of being blown outdoors is blown into the mows where it is wanted. In case of continuous bad weather, the system would, of course, be at a disadvantage. With hired help so difficult to secure, however, these Woodstock



Hydro-Electric Energy, Cooperatively Used, Filling a Silo in Oxford Co., Ont.

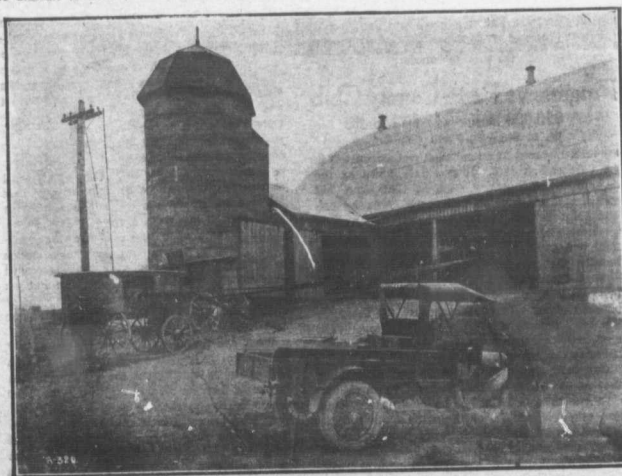
The use of Hydro-Electric energy and cooperation among neighbors go hand in hand. To one individual farmer the cost of the motor and power would be prohibitive; to several it is reasonable. The silo filling scene, herewith, is on the farm of T. H. Dent & Sons, Oxford County, Ont.

farmers are well pleased with their system. Their silos are filled in the same way. Cooperatively they own a power blower, which is run by the 25 horsepower electric motor already mentioned.

Each of the four farmers has a smaller electric motor of his own. For instance, Mr. J. C. Karn showed me a 5 horsepower motor with which he grinds grain and runs a milking machine, not to mention the score or more of odd chores in connection with which power can be utilized on the farm. The domestic conveniences are equally valued. All of these homes are lighted by electricity and have running water that is pumped by electricity; everything down to an electric iron, as Mr. Innes expressed it.

When I visited Mr. Karn, I found him arranging electric lights on the lawn in front of his house. The young people from one of the churches in the nearby town of Woodstock were planning for a corn roast on Mr. Karn's lawn that night, and its success was not going to depend on the moon; tungsten burners can effectively replace the moon when Hydro is available.

The conditions under which Hydro-Electric is being here used, are just about ideal and just in a degree as conditions are less ideal, will the power cost more. From my talks with these men and other electric power syndicates among Ontario farmers, I gathered that the very first essential to successful utilization of electric energy is that every farmer along the road make use of the power. Hydro-Electric is useful just as farmers are willing to closely cooperate.



A Syndicate of Waterloo County Farmers Own the Electric Motor Seen in the Illustration. The photo was taken on the farm of I. C. Hallman, one of seven farmers in the power syndicate. All of the seven are closely grouped together and all have large farms; ideal conditions for the use of Hydro-Electric.
—Photos courtesy Hydro-Electric Power Commission

A Plea for the Windmill It Has Its Place as a Farm Power

J. W. English, Elgin Co., Ont.

WHY is the windmill losing its place as a farm power? Just this week I was chatting with the sales manager of a manufacturing concern in Toronto, that a few years ago considered windmills one of their best sellers. "And now," said the salesman, "we have not sold a half dozen windmills for use as power units in Eastern Canada during the last five years. You can see from this that the windmill at present is not popular as a power producer." This salesman assured me that other companies were having no better success than his own in disposing of windmills. Is not this a mistake? We have had a windmill on our farm for the past 20 years. In those two decades, we have not spent \$5 altogether for repairs. Other operating expenses have been limited to a few cents for oil and a few minutes to apply it. I would hate to pay now for the gasoline that would be required to pump all the water that that windmill has driven into the barns and house in the past 20 years. We and two of our neighbors own a 10 horsepower gasoline engine for heavy belt work, but for my part I would not care to be without a windmill for pumping water, running the fanning mill and other light belt work which can
(Continued on page 12.)

Financing the Farmers' Club Two Systems That Work Successfully

A. G. Turner, Wellington Co., Ont.

NO problem troubles the directorate of a new club quite so much as methods of financing its buying and selling operations. In our neighborhood we have two clubs about seven miles apart. Both clubs are financing successfully and on entirely different systems. The officers of both are satisfied that their own system is best suited to local conditions.

Club No. 1 is near a town in which are several banks. This club has an initial membership fee of \$5, which is, I believe, the highest fee of any club in the province. This fee is payable when a member joins the club and gives him a life interest, no further subscriptions being called for. As there are about 109 members in the club, the club has a standing account at the bank of \$500. Any of the banks would be glad to have this \$500 in deposit, especially as the handling of the club's business brings the bank

in touch with the best farmers of the district. When a car of feed comes in, which may be valued at \$2,000, the bank allows of an overdraft to permit of the unloading of the car. The farmers pay for the goods at the car door. The moneys collected are immediately deposited in the bank to cover the overdraft. Money is also borrowed from the same bank to buy goods when cash must accompany order. The advantages claimed for this system are that the club members assume no liability for their fellows and that the \$5 initial fee keeps out "dead timber" that would be a weakness to the club.

The plan also has its disadvantages. It is applicable only where there is competition between several banks, as where there is only one bank it might be difficult to induce the banker to carry overdrafts while cars are being unloaded. Also, when a man refuses to take goods which he has ordered, the club has no means of

protecting itself. In the club that I have mentioned, one man last year ordered several hundred bushels of wheat when the market was high. When the car finally arrived, the market had dropped almost a dollar a bushel. All the farmers but one took their wheat and paid the higher price. That one left the club facing a loss of almost \$400. Fortunately, the rest of the members were big enough in their conception of duty to the club to divide the wheat among them, but the incident showed one weakness in the system.

Club No. 2 is located in a small village where there is but one bank. The system adopted here is one of limited liability. Each member of the club pays an annual fee of \$1, half of which goes to the central company. In order to finance purchases, each member on joining, gives his note for \$50, payable to the directors. The names of the directors being written on the face of the note. A note made payable to the club would not be legal, as a cooperative club has no legal status. These notes are deposited in the bank for safe keeping. When a car of feed comes in any two of the directors may go security at the bank to release the bill of lading. Here, again, the farmers pay for their goods at the car door and the money is deposited in the bank to cover the note left by the two directors

signing it. In case a man refuses to accept goods which he has ordered, the directors are empowered to dispose of the goods to the best advantage possible, and if they lose money, that member's promissory note for \$50 is cashed, the amount of the club's loss is subtracted and the balance refunded to the member along with the notification that he is no longer a member of the club: No member, however, has yet made it necessary to cash his note, although there have been a couple of instances where members might have refused to accept delivery of goods had it not been for their promissory note in the hands of the directors.

Some of the advantages of this system are that there is no money on deposit without interest, that interest is paid for money only when in actual use, and that the club is able to protect itself against unscrupulous members. Probably there are many other systems working out satisfactorily. These are a couple that have come under my immediate observation.



The Dairy Barn at Oak Park Farm; a scene of Much Activity Last Week.
At Oak Park Stock Farm, the home of W. G. Bailey, the Ontario Provincial Plowing Competition and tractor demonstration was held last week. The farm barn, seen herewith, is one of the finest in Ontario.

Progressive Perth County Club A \$50,000 Business in 10 Months

W. S. Shearer, Perth Co., Ont.

THE Listowel Farmers' Club was organized in December, 1916. It was not known as the Listowel Farmers' Club at that time, but the change in name is immaterial. The important point is that so far we have done a good business and are looking forward to more business and rapid progress this winter. In the 10 months that we have been organized, we have done a business of \$50,400. Of this, \$15,000 of business is accounted for by live stock shipped to packing plants. Purchases account for the rest. We have bought mill feeds, grain, sugar, grass seed, seed corn, fence posts, coal oil and fertilizers to the extent of \$35,000.

Our club stands for anything and everything that is of benefit to the farmer. Through our club we have organized a horse breeders' club and taken advantage of the offer made by our federal government by which we make a saving of 40 per cent. of our service fees. We have built a storehouse on the railway siding, 20x30 feet, with a good concrete foundation, the whole structure costing \$400, and it is paid for. We are carrying an insurance policy of \$2,500 on

building and contents. Our storehouse has been open every Saturday during the summer, but we expect to have a man spend his entire time on that work this winter.

We are now running a steady advertisement in both our local papers informing people what our club is doing. We have also planned to run several autos to the provincial plowing match if the roads are suitable, filled with members of our club. We are going to endeavor to secure the appointment of a district representative for our county this winter. When we organized we had a membership of 57; we now have 115. We pay our secretary one per cent on goods bought and he receives five cents a cwt. for shipping and selling the hogs.

We recently received a letter from the central office in Toronto informing our club that we have now subscribed for more stock than any club in the province. The club itself has taken two shares in the United Farmers' Cooperative Company, Limited, and 15 members have taken one share each, a total of 17 shares to the credit of the Listowel Farmers' Club. This coming winter we expect to get as many more subscribers to the central company. We are justifiably proud of our record in this connection. We do not see how the central company can be of maximum service to the local clubs and do thousands of dollars of business for us on a capitalization from the local club of from \$25 to \$50. We would like to have every member of our club hold stock in the central company.

Cooperative Live Stock Marketing

By H. V. Hoover, Live Stock
Manager.

DURING the last three years the farmers of the township of Rawdon in the County of Hastings have been selling large quantities of live stock by the cooperative plan. There are three local organizations in the township and these cooperate in selling their live stock and poultry. The business is transacted by a committee appointed by each club with a general manager over all three committees. This cooperation of the different clubs is very important, as it makes larger shipments, and a car load or two of stock can be obtained at any time to take advantage of a raise in the market or to avoid a drop in prices.

The volume of business is growing very rapidly. The first year the total sales amounted to \$57,000. The second year they increased to over \$92,000, while the third year's output nearly doubled that of the first year. During the week ending Oct. 9th, 1917, the total output amounted to \$12,680.

What are the advantages of our system? The farmer not only gets more for his cattle, hogs and sheep by cutting out the middleman but he is taught how to fit his stock for the requirements of the market, so that it will bring the very best prices. He is also educated as to the time of the year when certain classes of stock bring the best prices. This educational part of the work is conducted very largely by the general manager of the live stock shipping department. He addresses the meetings of the local

(Continued on page 26.)

Milk British C

IN the Fraser are 775 dairy production and co-der which and their milk dealers in not equalled an absolutely content supervise, also milk as reported from them. To weigh and themselves and contracts to cover have a large payable, also, to there is a surplus are able to surplus any cut in price how much. That stands to the course of

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The story have accompanied during the in Victoria Dairy Instruction producing milk organized and head office in cover. This Mr. C. E. Eckert, Mr. E. G. the story. Mention appears due to the Eckert, who dairy farmer reader of Farm How the started was Mr. Eckert.

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Milk Producers Who Control the Sale of Their Milk

British Columbia Dairy Farmers Dominate a Unique Situation—H. Bronson Cowan, Editor-in-Chief of Farm and Dairy

IN the Fraser Valley of British Columbia there are 775 dairy farmers who, through organization and cooperation, direct the conditions under which their milk is bought and resold by the milk dealers in Vancouver to an extent possibly not equalled anywhere else on the continent. They absolutely control the milk of their members and supervise, also, the weights and tests of their milk as reported by the milk dealers who buy it from them. If necessary they have the power to weigh and test the milk of their members themselves and the dealers are bound by their contracts to accept their weights and tests. They have a large plant in Vancouver, where they are able, also, to settle the problems that arise when there is a surplus of milk. Thus they themselves are able to say whether or not there shall be any cut in price because of a surplus and, if so, how much. Other interesting accomplishments that stand to their credit will be brought out in the course of this article.

Former Conditions.

A few years ago conditions surrounding the sale of milk in Vancouver were similar to those prevailing in any of our large cities. The dealers largely controlled the situation. The milk producers had made efforts to organize and establish the sale of their milk on a better basis, but because of their failure to work together their efforts had met with indifferent success. They had to take the weights and tests of the dealers. In summer, when the flow of milk was larger than the supply, the price paid by the dealers for the surplus milk constituted the same bone of contention that it does in other cities.

Start of The Company.

The story of what the Fraser Valley farmers have accomplished was related to me last summer during a visit to British Columbia. While in Victoria Mr. T. A. F. Wyanko, Provincial Dairy Inspector, told me that the dairy farmers producing milk for Vancouver were well organized and suggested that I should visit their head office in the Standard Bank Building in Vancouver. This I did a couple of days later, where Mr. C. E. Eckert, the treasurer of the company, and Mr. E. G. Sheewood, the manager, gave me the story. Much of the success of the organization appears to have been due to the work of Mr. Eckert, who is a practical dairy farmer as well as a reader of Farm and Dairy. How the company was started was described by Mr. Eckert.

"By keeping track of the expenses I found some years ago," said Mr. Eckert, "that there were leaks in the selling end of our business and decided that if we were to be successful as dairy farmers steps should be taken to improve the methods of marketing our milk. Meetings had been held from time to time to discuss this problem but no real or lasting good had attended them. This was partly because we had not devised a method of organization that would enable us to pool our milk and sell it as a whole. Our Association used to negotiate with the

dealers over the price of milk, but it was found difficult for us to secure the price we asked as long as our individual members were left to sell their milk at those prices. This was because there generally were some weak-kneed farmers, whom the dealers were able to induce to sell their milk at lower prices than the association had set. This naturally tended to defeat the efforts of the Association to secure better prices.

"After giving the matter considerable study I proposed that we should form a co-operative selling agency which would act as a clearing house for all the milk and cream produced in the Fraser Valley. This would enable us to divert the milk into channels where it would bring the most money, prevent congestion in any one center and thus distribute the supply so that it would not cause a loss either to the producer or to the dealer. In one respect we were very favorably situated. The city of Vancouver is practically dependent on the farmers of the Fraser Valley for its supply of milk. Owing to the mountainous character of the country milk cannot be brought in to advantage from the north or east, while to the south is the United States border. Were the dealers to attempt to import milk they would have to pay a duty of 25% which is sufficiently high to prevent their doing so.

Essentials to Success.

"A study of cooperative marketing had convinced me that there were several essentials to success. Sufficient capital must be provided. The loyalty and continued patronage of our members was necessary, and it was vitally important that we should have personal supervision of the sale of our milk. This last conclusion was reached because I had noticed that almost every cooperative venture in British Columbia which had been left to hired managers had come to a disappointing end. The salary alone did not seem to be sufficient to keep the ordinary manager honest, and when the directors met with him only once a month to receive his report, they frequently secured very little real knowledge of the business. This resulted in members becoming dissatisfied and withdrawing their support, the business getting into debt, the manager losing interest or planning to appropriate everything in sight and

the endeavor proving a failure.

"When the Fraser Milk Producers' Association, Limited, was organized we provided for proper executive management. We realized that we must have sufficient capital. After discussing various methods we decided that the best plan to adopt was to require each of our members to purchase \$50 worth of stock for each can of milk supplied by them daily. Arrangements were made by which our members were enabled to give their notes for eighty per cent. of the value of the stock for which they subscribed. In most cases they paid twenty per cent. in cash. The result of this system has been that we have had plenty of capital to finance our obligations; we have a nice bank balance for business expansions when required, and we have been free from the pressing financial worries that otherwise would have hindered or annoyed the management. In this connection I might state that it seems to me a remarkable thing that we farmers have practically all our investments in the producing end of our business, while one of the most important parts of our operations, the selling end, has been left to strangers to handle for us. Five per cent. of the farmers' capital invested in the selling of the produce would often make them net more money through the increased prices they would thereby secure from their products than they could hope to make from a hundred per cent. investment in their farms and stocks only. In saying this, of course, I assume that the business in which their capital is invested will be conducted by farmers.

Farmers Fell in Line.

"After a number of us had completed our plans we held meetings in the principal milk producing districts and finally induced a sufficiently large number of farmers to take hold with us to practically guarantee the success of our venture under good management. Our company was incorporated in June, 1913. It has an authorized capital of \$250,000. Operations were not started until January, 1914. Our subscribed capital amounts to \$70,000, of which over half has been paid."

Price Has Advanced.

That the milk producers have succeeded in improving prices is indicated by the prices now paid for their product as compared with those paid formerly. During the summer of 1916 they received 50 cts. a lb. butter fat and 40 cts. a lb. for their surplus. Last summer they were paid 65 cts. a lb. until July, when the price was advanced to 75 cts. During the winter of 1916 52 to 55 cts. a lb. butter fat was paid, whereas last winter the price was 65 cts. a lb. all winter.

A Dairy Purchased.

In order that the farmers might be in a better position to handle their surplus milk it was decided to purchase The Richmond Dairy at 1170 Hornby Street. This was done, and in it they are able to make cheese and butter out of the surplus. Sometimes it happens that dealers find they need more milk than they or

(Continued on page 26.)



One Phase of British Columbia Agriculture—Baling Hay for Sale.

In British Columbia, as in all new provinces, the raw products of the soil give the settler his first start. The development of the live stock industry comes later, and in British Columbia it is well on the way. Read on this page how hundreds of dairy farmers in that province are cooperating in the marketing of their produce.

Oleomargarine Admitted by Order-in-Council

Bar is Lifted for War-Time Only. Dairy Interest to be Protected

OLEOMARGARINE may be manufactured in Canada, or imported into Canada duty free after November 1st. This is allowed by an Order-in-Council passed upon the recommendation of the Food Controller on October 24th, as a war measure only. The dairymen's interests will be conserved, says the Food Controller. Oleo. will not be colored, and its manufacture will be permitted under license only and under the supervision of the Minister of Agriculture. The following statement has been issued by the Food Controller's office:

"An Order-in-Council has been passed, upon the recommendation of the Food Controller, allowing, on and after November 1st, the manufacture and sale in Canada of oleomargarine, and its importation free of duty. Suspension of the prohibition of its manufacture, import or sale is a war measure only, and will apply while the present abnormal conditions continue. The conclusion of such period is to be determined by the Governor-General in Council. Strict provisions are incorporated in the ordinance to protect the public and the farmer against fraudulent sale of oleomargarine as butter.

Why Action Was Taken.

The recommendation of the Food Controller was made because the high cost of production and the demand for export were putting the price of butter so high that many people were unable to purchase it. To reduce the price arbitrarily would have been unfair to the producer. The only alternative was to enable those who could not afford to buy butter to secure the necessary animal fats in some whole-some substitute form. The Food Controller states that the dairy interests will not suffer by reason of the sale of oleomargarine in Canada.

Definition of "Oleomargarine."

"Oleomargarine is defined in the ordinance as including oleomargarine, margarine, butterine, or any other substitute for butter which is manufactured wholly or in part from any fat other than from milk and cream, which contains no foreign coloring matter, and which does not contain more than sixteen per cent. of water."

"Persons wishing to manufacture or to import oleomargarine must first obtain a license from the Food Controller. Such license may be cancelled in case of violation of any of the regulations.

Government Supervision Provided.

"Oleomargarine manufactured in Canada must be produced under the supervision of the Minister of Agriculture, and no oleomargarine may be imported into the Dominion unless it has been manufactured under government supervision in the country of production. No customs duty is to be charged on the importation of oleomargarine complying with the regulations.

"The Food Controller is given the power to regulate the price and quality of all oleomargarine sold in Canada.

Packages Must be Marked.

"Every package containing oleomargarine must be clearly marked on each. Hotels, restaurants and public eating places where oleomargarine is served must display a card with the words 'Oleomargarine served here' in capital block letters not less than one and one-half inches long.

"No label, mark or brand shall be used until it has been approved by the Food Controller."

Statement by Mr. Hanna.

The necessity of allowing the sale of oleomargarine in Canada under present conditions was explained by the Food Controller. Mr. Hanna stated

that it was well known that people must have animal fats in sufficient quantity. Butter had advanced in price and was still advancing, until many people were unable to buy it. Moreover, butter seemed likely to go still higher in price because the present price was not commensurate with butter fat basis, with the price being paid for whole milk.

"There were only two courses possible," said the Food Controller. "We could have fixed an arbitrary price, but the result would have been to reduce the production of butter by diverting milk into other channels. It must be remembered that the price paid to the producer for milk is determined in very large measure by what less than the price offered for the condensing plants. In fact, it is due to the price being paid for condensed milk by the Allies' buyers. The cost of producing milk has advanced greatly since the beginning of the war,

per year, chiefly from New Zealand and the United States. These imports have dwindled to a very small trade, primarily at local points from the United States. Meanwhile, our exports of butter have increased enormously. In the fiscal year ending March 31, 1917, our exports of Canadian butter totalled 1,238,753 pounds. For the fiscal year ending March 31, 1917, they have been increased to 7,896,425 pounds. Since then the increase has continued. While our exports have been increasing, prices of butter to the consumer have advanced from 45 cents per pound to about 60 cents.

"We are only supplying a very small part of the Allies' requirements. In 1914, Great Britain alone imported 446,230,848 pounds of butter, and in 1916, despite shipping difficulties and necessarily reduced consumption, no less than 245,646,480 pounds. For years after the war, Europe will require all the butter which Canada can produce, and the price for it is certainly to be high. The dairy interests of Canada have nothing to fear from the order allowing the sale of oleomargarine."

The Hearing on Oleomargarine

FARMERS probably appreciate more fully than any other class the difficulties facing the Food Controller. So far their attitude toward Mr. Hanna has been sympathetic. Unfortunately, it is going to be difficult for farmers to give Mr. Hanna that measure of cooperation in his work which they would like if committees connected with his department make the mistake that many dairy farmers feel was a sad one recently when the milk committee passed a resolution advocating the removal of restrictions from the manufacture of oleomargarine, without first notifying the dairymen's associations that the proposal was coming up for consideration and giving them an opportunity to present their side of the case. No matter what the object of the members of the committee may have been, or what steps they may have taken as individuals to state public opinion, to the effect as a public body in passing such a resolution without first seeking to secure the fullest possible presentation of the farmer's case, is one that we are apprehensive has seriously weakened the confidence of the farmers in their impartiality and their desire to do what is fair.

Farm and Dairy has endeavored to ascertain just what notification the dairy interests had of the committee's hearing on oleomargarine. The now famous resolution was passed on Thursday, the day previous, Mr. Mack Robertson of Belleville, representing the Ontario Creamery Men's Association, R. W. Stratton of Guelph, representing the Western Ontario Dairymen's Association and D. A. Dempsey of Stratford, representing the producers, had waited on the Minister of Agriculture to solicit his influence in opposing the removal of restrictions. They then went on an interview with the food controller, but unsuccessfully. Although they were talking for some time with Mr. Hanna's secretary, they were not informed of the committee's hearing on oleomargarine next day and they left the capital for home. Thursday night after the oleo resolution had been passed, telegrams were sent out from Ottawa, stating that the committee was able to get the night train back to the capital. When he arrived there the committee was discussing the price of milk and the oleo question had been disposed of. Dairy Commissioner Wilson, of Saskatchewan, to be opposed to oleo, was not notified of the sitting in time to attend the hearing. In fact it was only through the efforts of the farmer's one representative, Mr. Stonehouse, that the resolution was limited in its recommendations to the duration of war conditions only. Had the committee followed its original intention and recommended that restrictions be removed permanently, so that all oleomargarine factories in Canada would be encouraged, as chairman Tustin naively remarked, it would have exceeded its authority, as, according to our understanding of the situation, the food controller was appointed to deal with war time situations only.

and the farmer must receive a price which not only will cover his costs, but also give him a reasonable profit.

Won't Bring Butter Down.

"The other course was to allow the use of a substitute, and that is the course which we adopted.

"I may say that I do not expect that our action in allowing the sale of oleo-margarine in this country will result in any reduction in the price of butter. The overseas demand is practically unlimited, when compared with Canada's production. Moreover, the price of butter in the United States to-day is at least as high as the price in Canada.

"At the beginning of the war, Canada was importing at the rate of more than seven million pounds of butter

The Attitude of the Milk Committee

THE Order-in-Council which has been passed admitting oleomargarine, is based upon recommendations from the Milk Committee which has been called together to advise the Food Controller in dairy matters. The feeling of the Milk Committee is distinctly sympathetic to the farmers' interests, and in the opinion of Mr. Stonehouse, a "producer" member of the committee, the farmers can depend upon receiving fair play. In all the deliberations the committeemen keep before them the fact that if the farmers do not receive an adequate remuneration for their products their production will fall off. This would be de-

feating the objects of the Food Controller's office.

The members of the Milk Committee are working hard for the best interests of the country in this time of national peril. They have come together at great personal sacrifice to assist, and their work is free—their expenses only being paid. In addition, the milk producers and distributors who have some long distances to give evidence, receive and want no remuneration but for their expenses. It is a united effort for the best interests of Canada.

Should Have Consulted Dairymen. Nevertheless, the committee would have enjoyed greater guidance from the dairy interests had they received the evidence of dairy farmers and of such dairy experts as Commissioner Ruddle before passing the resolution which led to government action. It is not probable that the decision regarding the admission of oleomargarine would have been affected at all by the evidence which might have come forward from the dairymen. For with the facts which are before the Food Controller it was considered imperative that such action be taken as a war measure. But the very act of taking the dairymen into the confidence of the committee would have made a much better feeling with regard to the admission of oleomargarine.

With the exception of Dairy Commissioner Wilson, of Saskatchewan, who opposed the oleo measure, the committee firmly believes that the action taken was in the best interests of Canada as a whole. It is the conviction of those members of the committee representing dairy interests that by the time our abnormal conditions have passed, should oleomargarine be found to injure the butter trade, that the farmers' organizations will be sufficiently strong to bring about their own relief.

Dairy Commissioner Wilson, speaking to an editor of Farm and Dairy of the new order-in-council, stated that he is still unalterably opposed to oleomargarine. He believes that no wrong has been done the dairy interests by not getting their viewpoint on the admission of oleo. "You can't conceive," said Mr. Wilson, "of a measure which so vitally affects the interests of other interests going through without their having a chance to state their case."

Central Milk Delivery Would Cut Cost of Handling

IF a concentrated system of milk distribution were adopted, doing away with all existing methods of milk routing, there should be a saving in delivery costs of one cent a quart. Such was the opinion held by the majority of distributors who gave evidence before the Milk Committee on October 25 at Ottawa. The committee are endeavoring to find some way whereby the farmers may be allowed a better price for their milk while the cost to the consumer will not be advanced.

Carefully regulated mergers might be established in each city for the economical distribution of the milk, the "spread" between the price paid the producer and that charged the consumer being rigidly controlled. Some of the largest dealers, however, gave it as their opinion that the introduction of monopoly was injecting a dangerous principle, and that such a scheme would not work in the milk delivery business unless the Government is prepared to take over all other businesses and work the same way.

Broken Bottles Make Bear Milk. One feature of the evidence brought out was the great losses from bottle breakages, of less than the carelessness of the consumer. The dairymen in all dealers gave their annual losses at from \$1,000 to \$15,000. These losses could very well be averted, and they only add to the cost of the milk to the consumer.

Why Canada Must Give Credit to Great Britain

Great Britain is the Canadian farmer's best market to-day. Not only must the people of Britain be fed, but also the millions of fighting men, among whom are our own boys.

But Great Britain must buy all her supplies on credit. She can no longer send her money out of Great Britain. She must use her credit abroad and buy where she can get credit.

Canada in her own interest must give credit to Great Britain in order that Great Britain may be enabled to continue to purchase Canada's agricultural and other products.

In other words Canada must lend Great Britain the cash with which to pay Canadian farmers and other producers,

Then where does Canada get the cash? Outside finan-

cial markets are closed. Canada will get this cash by selling Canada's Victory Bonds.

So the Canadian farmer has a three-fold reason for buying Canada's Victory Bonds.

It is good business for him, because it keeps open his market.

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And lastly because the investment is absolutely safe and the interest rate is most attractive.

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Contest Results

THE Sixth International Egg Laying Contest held under the auspices of the Provincial Department of Agriculture at Victoria, B.C., was completed on October 4. Forty pens competed, divided into two classes for light weight and heavy weight varieties. White Leghorns predominated. Light weight classes, and secured all of the first six places. The first prize of \$100 went to J. O. M. Thackeray, of Chilliwack, whose six birds laid 1,195 eggs, or just one short of an average of 200 eggs per bird. H. Dryden, Corvallis, Oregon, won the second prize of \$50 with a production of 1,064 eggs. G. O. Pooley, Duncan, B.C., came in for the third prize of \$25, with a production of 1,061 eggs. In this class there was one pen of Buttercups, one of Anconas and one of Black Minorcas.

The highest production in the heavy weights went to the White Wyandottes, a pen owned by Messrs. Dean Bros., Keatings, B.C., producing 1,188 eggs, or about one egg per bird less than the winning pen. Lezhons, E. D. Reid, Dunsar, B.C. won second place with White Wyandottes, with 1,164 eggs. F. W. Frederck, Phoenix, B.C., Rhode Island Whites, 1,095 eggs. Other breeds represented were S. C. Reds, Barred Rocks, Buff Orpingtons and R. C. Reds.

This competition makes possible some interesting comparisons between the light and the heavy breeds as egg producers. While the highest pen were White Leghorns, the average production of the 21 light weight pens was 947.5 eggs in the year, as compared with a production from the 19 heavy weight pens of 962.2 eggs. The heavy weight breeds had therefore an advantage of over three eggs per bird when all entries are considered. It would be dangerous, however, to take the results of this competition as indicating the relative merits of egg breeds and general purpose breeds for egg production. The probabilities are that, every entry in the heavy weight class were strains specially selected for egg production, and, therefore, not representative of the general average of their breeds. The results show, however, what can be done will do in the development of egg laying strains in general purpose breeds.

This competition was under the direction of J. R. Terry, Provincial Poultry Director.

Corn as a Poultry Food

By Michael K. Boyer.

SOME years ago the poultry press was greatly agitated over a controversy regarding corn as a poultry food. The writer, among several others, conducted the contest as a main diet, but the "quill-drivers" were prone to accuse the writer (and the several others) of condemning the use of corn in any "shape, way or form." That corn is a valuable adjunct to the bill of fare there can be no question, that as an exclusive food it is dangerous, we have the facts ready to prove. Professor James E. Wright, in his Cornell Reading Course for Farmers, says: "Corn is an excellent grain. It is, perhaps, the grain most relished by fowls. Therein lies the danger. Fowls eat it so greedily that it tends to fattening food, they are likely to become overfat, if it is fed too freely."

In itself, corn is not an egg food; but, balanced with other grains —

wheat and oats—it is very valuable. Corn will make fat. We firmly believe that the best laying hens are those that are in good condition. Now "good condition" means just enough fat so that there will be strength enough to properly perform the work of egg production.

While hens are greedy for corn, especially when it is fed to them only occasionally, it is a grain that they quickly tire of when regularly placed before them. On the farm of the writer the grain mixture is composed of corn, wheat and oats, equal parts by measurement.

Fowls on free range, where insects and green food are plentiful, will thrive on corn, alone as the grain food. But when confined to runs, there is great danger in feeding it exclusively.

During the summer it should be given only in limited quantities, owing to its heating nature. As a winter evening feed it is recommended, as it digests slowly, and the crop of the bird is seldom empty before morning. This means a great protection during cold nights.

A fowl that will not fatten when heavily fed on corn is not in good physical condition. There is some weakness. For fattening for market there is no better grain. The American and the Asiatic classes quickly fatten on Indian corn, while the Mediterranean varieties can stand considerable starchy matter before it produces such results.

Heavy feeding of corn is apt to produce indigestion, and it is a noteworthy fact that the cry of "cholera" is invariably the greatest in parts of the country where corn is the most liberally given. The writer has answered hundreds of letters asking for "cholera" remedies, but investigation proved that the "cholera" cases were purely cases of indigestion (or some kindred ailment) induced by heavy corn feeding. To nearly every inquiry the writer made as to the quality of the feed given, came the answer "corn."

To summarize: Corn is a heating and a fattening food—excellent for winter feeding, but dangerous for summer diet. It must not be fed exclusively unless the fowls have free range in an orchard or field where plenty of bugs and other insects and grass are to be had. In other words, corn is not a complete food, and therefore must be properly balanced.

The Military Service Act

Ottawa, Oct. 29.—The prospect opened up for Canada by the Military Service Act is one of prosperity increased and safeguarded. The object of the Act is to reinforce our men at the front while keeping in Canada those whose attendance here is required in order that their necessary business may be carried on, as well as those whose good services would lay a heavy burden upon the country through the needs of dependents.

No heavy tax on the manpower of the country will be made. The Act calls for but 100,000 men, and authorities estimate that there are in the country 460,000 of the first class alone, unenrolled and widows without children between the ages of 29 and 34. This class may well supply most of those needed.

Men in the first class called will be withdrawn for military service only if required by the military situation. The process will be gradual, thus leaving a portion of the men to follow their regular vocations until such time as they are required.

The cost of the war must be reduced to the minimum by the system which sends out of the country only those who can best be spared, from the standpoint of the nation as a whole.

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LADIES WANTED—To do plain and light sewing at home; whole or spare time; good pay; work sent any distance, charges paid. Send stamp for particulars. National Manufacturing Co., Montreal.

\$200,000

to lend on Farms, First, Second, Mortgages, No advance charge.

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A Willing Worker on the Farm

Substituting Gasoline for Elbow Grease

“**C**OME to the farm and see my power plant,” was the invitation I received from E. J. Barber of Shawville, Que., while visiting the local fair at that point last week. Mr. Barber was going out to do his noon chores, so I climbed into the car beside him and we were off. The clay roads are perfect for motoring and we were soon at the farm.

Mr. Barber has a handy outfit of power driven machinery in his dairy, and all the family know it. The building where they are operated is 12 x 24

rooms are ventilated. The ice box takes three 18-inch blocks a week during the summer months.

The most important feature of the dairy, however, is its power plant. An 18-foot line shaft runs along the back wall of the building at a height of about five feet. This shaft is equipped inside with five pulleys, and the end of it runs out of the south end of the building to a little compartment where a 2 h.p. gasoline engine supplies the motive power.

One of the features in this house that appealed to me most strongly was that the line shaft was set low enough to be easily reached, and was run along the back wall instead of overhead. This not only saves considerable in the length of belts required to run the machinery, but makes it much easier for a woman to manipulate the belts and much less dangerous.

A glance at the diagram accompanying this article will show roughly the layout of this dairy, and will give some idea of the number of jobs which are done by the gasoline engine. From its position at the end of the dairy, the gasoline engine separates the milk, does the churning, runs the washing machine and wringer, turns the grindstone, the emery wheel and as soon as a well has been dug, will pump the water.

“The handiest machine in the house,” said Mr. Barber, “is the washing machine. This is one of the hydro electric power washers. With this it is possible for Mrs. Barber to put in the clothes and go ahead with the housework while they are washing. The engine also runs the wringer and saves a lot of work doing so. We find that by having such work as the churning and the washing done in this building, the kitchen is not mused up. I don't know what we would do without our power washer now.” As Mr. Barber is the proud parent of a strapping pair of twins, the truth of this last assertion forces itself upon one.

Mr. Barber has not yet built a shed over his engine, but is intending to do so this fall. The engine is mounted on a 4-wheeled truck, and is removed to the barn for various odd jobs. It runs the fanning mill during grain cleaning time; runs the power sheep shearer in the spring time, and in the winter runs the crosscut saw to cut up the winter wood supply. In such jobs as cleaning grain, shearing sheep or turning the small grinder for sharpening mower knives, this engine simply takes the place of a hired man. And in turning the cream separator all through the year, doing the churning, pumping the water and washing the family clothes, the gasoline engine cer-



*Keep him happy
with Kodak pictures*

Think what it means to the man “over there” when he opens the long-wished-for letter and finds photographs of the home folks.

Pictures of Father, Mother, the “Kiddies,” old Rover, the intimate views of every-day life back home. The kind of pictures that make the hours of “sentry go” shorter and “fatigue” easier.

He needs such pictures and they are easily made with a Kodak. There is no trick to the click of its shutter—good results are a matter of course from the start.

Kodaks from \$7.00 up.

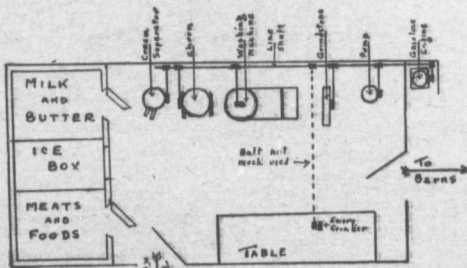
CANADIAN KODAK CO., Limited
Toronto, Canada



His Best Chore Boy.

This 2 h.p. engine is one of the most willing workers on the farm of Mr. E. J. Barber, who tells of its uses in the article adjoining. Photo by an Editor of Farm and Dairy.

feet, constructed of matched lumber. In the north end of this building is a refrigerator, 6 x 12 feet, divided into two rooms, one for milk and butter, and the other for meat and other foods, while the refrigeration necessary to keep these rooms cool is supplied by the ice box in the centre. The refrigerator is constructed with nine inch walls, consisting of a fireproof one-inch lumber and fourply of paper with four dead air spaces. These dead air spaces are checked with straps every two feet. Each refrigeration room has an inside measurement of 4½ x 5½ feet, and the refrigeration



The Power Plant of Mr. E. J. Barber, Shawville, Que.

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will not fail to get full information from every available source. Only by doing so can we purchase to the best advantage. Not only do we require to know where we can secure the greatest choice, but reliability in the goods offered is one of the first essentials. You can depend upon the advertisers who use the columns of Farm and Dairy. They have our confidence and recommend them to you. In writing for catalogues, etc., mention FARM and DAIRY. It will identify you.

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It fights off thirst and fatigue. Every packet of WRIGLEY'S you send to a soldier or sailor boy is helping along the war. The popular chewing confection.

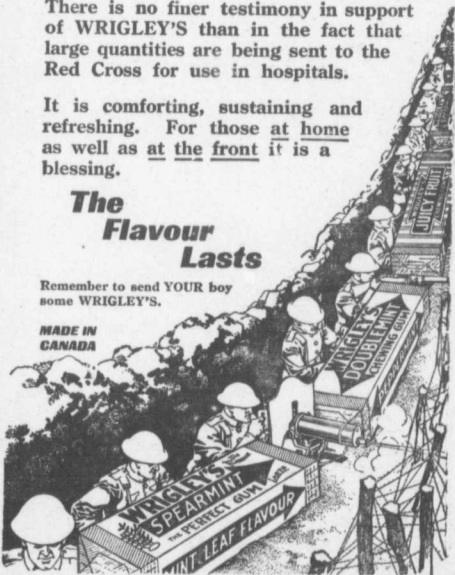
There is no finer testimony in support of WRIGLEY'S than in the fact that large quantities are being sent to the Red Cross for use in hospitals.

It is comforting, sustaining and refreshing. For those at home as well as at the front it is a blessing.

The Flavour Lasts

Remember to send YOUR boy some WRIGLEY'S.

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Get This "Universal" Food Chopper FREE

Send us only 3 new subscriptions to Farm and Dairy, and we will send you this well-known food chopper free of cost to you. You can get these subscriptions to-day if you try.

FARM and DAIRY - Peterborough, Ont.

tainly has proved a willing worker on the farm of Mr. Barber.

Further Experiences.

Mr. Barber is only one of the many gasoline engine enthusiasts in the Shawville district. While it was impossible at the short period of time at my disposal to visit other farms where engines are used, several farmers with whom I talked, spoke in glowing terms of the work being done by the gasoline engine on their farms. Among these I might mention Thos. Eades and H. H. Hodgins.

At the Eades farm a one h.p. engine is located in a building which combines a milkhouse with an ice house. This building is 10 x 12 feet of space. It has a concrete floor and concrete walls for a height of about two or three feet. Fresh water is supplied from a well in a corner of this house, and when arrangements have been completed, the engine will pump the water and do other odd jobs besides running the cream separator. So far the engine has only been used for the latter purpose, but this has done for a year, separating the milk from fourteen cows without further expense than a gallon of gasoline about every two weeks.

Similar work is done on the farm of H. H. Hodgins by a one-and-one-half h.p. engine. This engine stands in a neat little dairy down at the barn. Besides separating the milk from sixteen cows, and pumping water at cost of a gallon of gasoline fortnightly, the engine is also taken up to the house on nearly days to run the washer. Mr. Hodgins has had his engine for a number of years now, and states in a manner that carries conviction that "he wouldn't be without it."

The Old Order Changeth

(Continued from page 3.)

Jim gets his hard water that you was askin' about. Besides the water for the house the cows' individual drinkin' cups is always kept full within hand's reach as you may say. And Jim says as he has to have the injun goat for the milker and cream separator, he figures it doesn't cost him much for pumping water. 'T anyrate it is a slight easier than pumpin' water by hand for them 20 cows.

"What size is his engine?" I had been debating whether or not to buy one of these labor savers myself, but didn't know how much an engine of a given size would do.

"Three horse power. And then as I was sayin'," he went on, "when the cows are milked and watered and the cream put in the ice room, he turns the power on to the grain grinder that stands in front of the cattle. While Jim's feedin' the cattle from one bin, the injun is grindin' grain to fill the other."

"Who looks after the grinder?" I asked.

"Nobody. That's the best of it," replied Uncle Ned. "You see Jim has his gear, try in the barn and the grinder stands under it. He has the grinder fastened up with the hopper tight against the bottom of the granary floor. Then up in the granary, Jim has an old-fashioned hopper set over the hopper. He shoveles this full of grain and it makes enough feed for one grindin'."

"Where does he catch the ground grain?" I asked.

"In bins mounted on wheels," was the reply. "The grinder is high enough up for these to be pushed under when they are full, they are pushed along in front of the cattle for feedin'."

"Sounds handy."

"Handy's no name for it," said Uncle Ned, enthusiastically. "Why, the time Jim saves with that there injun is a caution. Makes me feel as if I lived too soon."

"Besides these steady chores done by the injun, Jim has a belt run up

into the granary, so the injun runs the fannin' mill. Another pulley on the end of the shaft that sticks out into the machinery shed, runs a grindstone, moves the grinder and does other odd jobs. I tell you, Jim's got a dandy hired man there that he don't pay no wages to. All it asks is a drink of gasoline now and then. And none of them around the farm begrudge it its drink, for who in thunder but such a hired man would want to drink gasoline?"

Uncle Ned's slip had burned out and my door hung nice and straight when he had finished with his story of Jim's farm. And as I turned the handle of the cream separator for 12 cows' milk that night, his story was still with me.

"What I need," I decided, "is a three horse power gasoline engine."

A Plea for the Windmill

(Continued from page 5.)

be done just as well when the wind is blowing and the power is available as at any other time.

It is for pumping water that the windmill is of greater service. According to data collected by the Nebraska College of Agriculture, which I ran across just recently, it costs nine times as much to pump water by means of a gasoline engine as does by a windmill. The cost of pumping 100 barrels of water by windmill is placed at 13 cents, while by an engine it costs \$1.56 when gasoline is figured at 26 cents a gallon. Furthermore, the windmill will last, as we have proven, for 20 years, while a small gasoline engine, necessarily high speeded, cannot be counted on for over eight years' service.

Recently we have been thinking of lighting the buildings with electricity. The plants that I have seen in use have been run with "hydro" or a gasoline engine. I believe that we can hitch the only free power, the wind, to furnish electric light. In searching for information on this subject, I find that Mr. Charles F. Brush of Cleveland, Ohio, with a 58-inch windmill is producing sufficient electric current for 350 incandescent lamps, and it is said that the entire plant runs at a mere nominal cost for oil and attention. I figure that on our farm 25 to 30 incandescent lamps would be all that are required, so our windmill should pump water, light the buildings and do all the belt work that we require of it. I believe, too, it would be possible to establish a big storage battery and develop sufficient power for a small motor to run the cream separator and milking machine. As yet, however, I have not been able to hear of anyone who has used wind power for this purpose. But why not?

The gasoline engine is at the farmer's service, whether the wind blows or not, and it will always be popular for that reason. A windmill, 12 feet in diameter, running in a wind having a velocity of 30 mph, will produce approximately two h.p., after making a liberal allowance for loss by friction, etc. Here again I am quoting Nebraska figures. In this part of Ontario however, the velocity of the wind is more often 6 to 15 miles an hour and the windmill should be large, in order that the slower rates may be taken advantage of. A 10 or 12-foot wheel will pump water and do small belt work.

An old lady who had been introduced to a doctor who was also a professor in a university, felt somewhat puzzled as to how she would address the great man.

"Shall I call you 'doctor' or 'professor'?" she asked.

"Oh! just as you wish," was the reply; as a university, felt somewhat puzzled as to how she would address the great man.

"Indeed," she said, sweetly, "but then, they are people that know you."

Serious Exodus Before

THE members of the trolley's M held session week to discuss the cost of the road. The farmers are to go into the more ing. This is come discourag low returns, as stop if better m This intelligence of the parts of Canada committee.

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Thirty Cents a Gallon is Cost of Producing Milk

Serious Exodus of Farmers From Dairying to General Farming. Proceedings Refer to the Milk Committee. By an Editor of Farm and Dairy

THE members of the Food Controller's Milk Committee, which held sessions in Ottawa last week to receive information concerning the cost of producing milk, were told plainly by leading producers that farmers are forsaking dairying to go into the more profitable mixed farming. This is because they have become discouraged through working for low returns, and many therefore will stop if better milk prices are not paid. This intelligence ran through the evidence of the dairy farmers from all parts of Canada who spoke before the committee.

The chief points brought out in the evidence were:

- (1) Milk cannot be produced profitably at less than 30c a gallon.
- (2) Labor, feeds and the price of dairy cows have advanced 100 per cent. in three years.
- (3) To pay reasonable prices to the producer the distributors must be controlled.
- (4) Cooperation in delivering milk and in buying feeds should be practiced.
- (5) Unless the prices of milk are advanced considerably dairying will fall into disrepute and cities will face milk famines.

An Effort to Get at Cost.

The prime consideration of the milk committee in any suggestions they may make regarding price fixation is to obtain for the consumer an adequate supply of milk at as reasonable a price as possible. In order to obtain a sufficient supply they see that the interests of the producer must be safeguarded. They realize that the prices paid the dairy farmer must allow him a reasonable profit or he will not produce milk. The work of the milk committee—therefore, is to find out, if possible, what prices would allow the farmer this reasonable profit in the different dairying districts of Canada.

At the preliminary meetings of the committee held in Ottawa a couple of weeks ago questionnaires were sent out to a number of representative dairy farmers in each province in an endeavor to find, as far as possible, the cost of production. When the returns came in the various estimated costs were averaged for the different districts. These averages of the cost per quart milk, including depreciation but not interest on the investment, were as follows:

Nova Scotia	6.9c
New Brunswick	7.5c
Que. Montreal District	5.8c
Ont. Toronto District	6.2c
Ont. Hamilton District	6.6c
Ont. London District	6.1c
Ont. Ottawa District	6.7c
Manitoba	5.7c
Saskatchewan	8.1c
Alberta	7.9c
British Columbia	7.0c

These results were far from satisfactory. Various producers took different methods of computing the costs. The numbers of replies were not great enough to give representative averages. For instance, no returns came in from Saskatchewan, and although two replies came in from Alberta one was very low and the other abnormally high. It was felt by the committee that to work on this way would be foolish. The committee therefore prepared a list of names of representative milk producers from the various dairying districts of Canada and requested these men to meet them in Ottawa on October 24th to give evidence regarding the cost of producing milk.

Milk Producers Questioned.

In order that the various witnesses might feel freer in expressing their opinions it was decided that their names be withheld from publication, and the name of the district for which they spoke substituted therefor. In the brief digest of the evidence of these men which follows, the outstanding feature is that dairying throughout all parts of Canada is considered to be unprofitable at present prices, and unless better prices are secured there will be an exodus from this type of farming. A one hundred per cent. increase in the cost of labor, feed and cows with a correspondingly large increase in the cost of equipment and in the cost of living has made the position of many dairy farmers untenable.

The first dairyman to give evidence was from Malton in the Toronto district. The summer prices laid down at the dairy have advanced from \$1.28 in 1914 to \$2.00 in 1917 per eight-gallon can. The winter prices have advanced from \$1.75 in 1914 to \$2.20 at present. From these prices must be deducted 18c to 25c for shipping. This witness stated that he has never made profits in dairying. He keeps strict accounts and reckons that the cost of equipment to produce a quart of milk is about 96c, to 100c in labor, feed and prices of cows. The witness stated that, did they not deliver their milk cooperatively they couldn't keep in business. Counting the various items, milk can't be produced at less than 30c.

The next witness also was a Toronto shipper, from Haliburton county. His evidence shows that profits couldn't be made at present prices. Summer prices of \$2.00 a can allowed some profit because pasture gives cheaper feed. Thirty cents a gallon, said the witness, is the least that milk can be produced for and laid down in the city. Cooperation in buying feeds and implements and improved roads would help, said the witness.

The third Toronto shipper, from Clarkson, stated that milk at 30c a gallon wouldn't pay. "You must give the dairyman a decent price," said the witness, "or they will go out. Five years ago when there were 40 cans a day shipped from our station, now but 20 cans are shipped. I myself was shipping five cans of milk a day in 1914, and have cut this to two cans a day. Unless prices increase," he finished, "I am going to leave dairying. It doesn't pay."

A dairyman from Freeman, in the Hamilton district, stated that 30c a gallon at plant would be the actual cost without any profit nor interest on the investment. It would take 32c to 35c a gallon to allow reasonable profit. The dairying situation, said the witness, is very serious in the Hamilton district. There is a general exodus from dairy farming. "I have been in the dairying business for five years," he concluded, "and am \$1,500 worse off now than when I started."

A Calgary dairyman, who is both a milk producer and distributor, stated that he has never had any interest on his investment. It will cost 30c to produce milk now. The witness never counts on any profit outside of that from his incense in stock. Cows have gone up from \$50 in 1914 to \$130, feed has doubled in price, and whereas the witness paid \$35 a month for labor in 1914, he is now paying \$80. "Milk producers will go out of dairying and into wheat in our section," concluded the witness.

In the Ottawa district the first witness stated that he receives 17c a gallon as a summer price in 1914 and

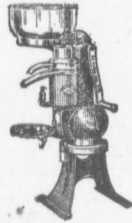
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22c in 1917. The winter prices paid him have gone from 22c a gallon in 1914 to 25c a gallon in 1917. These prices are at farm, and will not allow a profit. To break even, said the witness, we should get 35c a gallon at the farm. The witness is going out of dairying. Everything has gone up in price double. For instance, this year a binder costs \$175; next year these will advance in price \$58. The witness stated that like many other dairy farmers he has grown tired of working for nothing, and that he is going into straight farming. He suggests that middlemen be controlled so that they do not eat up all profits. Good roads, said he, would also help. His opinion is that it costs more to produce milk in the Ottawa district than in Montreal or Toronto because of climatic conditions.

Two more dairymen from the Ottawa district, when questioned, placed the cost of production at 30c a gallon.

They both emphasized the point that while grain growing has advanced its profits in comparison with its costs, dairying has not.

Montreal Costs.

From the Montreal milk district four men gave evidence. Prices there have risen from 16c a gallon in 1914 to 25c in 1917 for summer milk, and from 23c to 30c for winter milk. The first witness stated that milk costs 20c to 21c to produce on the farm without paying any wages to the proprietor. Many dairy farmers in the Montreal district are going out of winter dairying. They will get rid of their hired help, dry off the cows for the winter and ship to cheese and butter factories in the summer. Good roads, said he, help in one way, but take more money in the form of taxes. The witness stated that to his knowledge few farmers have any feeds laid in for winter—they can't get feeds in any quantities.

The next dairyman stated that they must have 33c to 35c a gallon delivered in Montreal if they can stay in the business. "There is a tendency," said he, "for farmers in our districts to dry off their cows until the dealers pay such prices as will warrant feeding our high priced meats." Two more Montreal producers put the price that must be paid for milk for profit at 32c and 34c. They also reported that in their districts the tendency is to go out of winter dairying rapidly.

The representative from Sussex, N. B., stated that while 28c is being paid them for their milk it will take 30c to keep the farmers at it.

A Nova Scotia dairymen shipping milk to Halifax, stated that at the present price of 34c laid down in Halifax there is no money in milk. Cans are an expensive item, costing now \$20 a dozen for 10-quart cans that sold two years ago for \$10 a dozen. Questioned as to the effect of good roads, the wit-

ness denied any knowledge of those, but stated that the only profitable part of his farming was hauling cars out of the mire on their runs.

A Saskatchewan dairymen stated that farmers should get 35c a gallon, and suggested that the labor situation might be helped by conscripting foreign labor for the farms. This was seconded by Mr. MacGregor from Manitoba, who suggested that every man who applies for exemption on the ground of farm laborer be registered, and that he be either forced to work on a farm or enlist for overseas. "Thirty cents a gallon," said Mr. MacGregor, "would pay a farmer who grew his own feeds."

Milk Committee Meets Producers.

The viewpoint of the milk committee regarding the problems of dairy farmers was considerably broadened by producers and committeemen getting together at a dinner at the Chateau Laurier on the evening of October 24th. Mr. MacAuley, of the Food Controller's office, presided and stated forcibly the seriousness of the present food situation. France, said Mr. MacAuley, is on the verge of starvation. The United States will soon have one million men at the front and one million in reserve. Besides feeding her own soldiers, the United States has taken the task of feeding France and Italy. England is dependent almost entirely on Canada for food, together with the British and Canadian armies. Germany has greatly strengthened herself during the past year in food supplies by her raids into Russia. Our problem is, therefore, food and more food.

Discussions were then invited and milk committee and milk producer got nearer together. Mr. O. B. Tustin, chairman of the committee, stated that he believed the facts that had been put forth by the dairymen regarding the unprofitableness of dairy farming at present prices. He stated that the committee recognized that dairymen must get better prices if production is to be maintained.

Feed Costs Controlled.

One of the most welcome announcements made to the milk producers was the statement by Mr. MacAuley that by an arrangement which had been entered into by the millers of Canada and the Food Controller, bran and other by-products from milling wheat are to be sold at the actual cost. Millers will be allowed a profit of 25c a barrel on flour, but in order to encourage stock raising wheat by-products will be marketed by the mills at cost.

Labor Situation Discussed.

The scarcity of farm labor was the subject of considerable discussion. Mr. MacAuley stated that it is the duty of farmers now to be on the land rather than in the trenches. They can do more for their country producing and he stated that conscripts will likely be taken to keep bona fide farm laborers at home. The general opinion of the meeting was that these men should be conscripted for the land, so that no odium would attach to their staying on the farms. City help for the farm has not proved satisfactory.

Mr. Doherty, of Malton, brought up the subject of milking machines during labor scarcity, and from the many expressions of satisfaction voiced by men in the meeting who used them it would seem, as one dairymen remarked, that "a milker is the best thing that has ever gone onto a dairy farm."

A further suggestion was made with regard to milk prices, by Mr. MacGregor, of Brandon, Man., that educational work be carried on as to the value of milk compared with other foodstuffs. The meeting did much to bring about a better realization of the farmers' problems by the members of the Food Controller's office who were present.

The Big Cartridge for Big Game

"—any range within reason, a true aim with this cartridge and there's no question about the result."

Dominion

is the dependable ammunition for Canadian big game—the only Made in Canada Ammunition for Canadian sportsmen. Backed by the guarantee of the big "D" trade-mark. Made in all calibres and for every shooting condition.

Dominion Cartridge Co.,
Limited
Montreal



Keep Open the British Market For Canadian Farm Produce

To realize how necessary the British market is to the Canadian farmer, consider what would have happened to Canada's forty million dollar cheese output in 1917 if Great Britain could not have bought cheese in Canada on credit.

The American market could not absorb it. The United States had a surplus of their own. The British market was the only one. But Britain could buy only on credit.

So Canada's Government loaned \$40,000,000 to Britain with which the Canadian producer was paid cash for his cheese, which was sold at about twenty-one cents a pound.

Without that loan Canadian cheese could not have been marketed.

So much for cheese alone.

And it is equally important that the British market be kept open for all of Canada's farm produce.

* * *

Now Canada must borrow from the people of Canada, the

money with which Canadian producers are paid.

This money is borrowed from the people on bonds.

Bonds are Canada's promise to repay the loan at a stipulated time with interest every six months.

The security is the whole country, and the interest rate is good.

Canada's Victory Bonds are to be offered in November to obtain money with which to extend credit to Great Britain and with which to carry on Canada's part in the great world's struggle for freedom from autocracy and tyranny.

Every clear visioned Canadian farmer will easily see the importance of this bond issue being completely successful.

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It means substantial, patriotic support to Great Britain and our Allies.

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The Rural Publishing Company, Ltd.
PETERBORO AND TORONTO

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

Present the Farmers' Side

THE FARMER is a glowing opportunity for Canada's new Dominion Minister of Agriculture, Hon. T. A. Cramer, to render an important service to the farmers of Canada. Articles are appearing continually in the daily press, urging the Food Controller and the Government to adopt all manner of foolish regulations and laws relating to the production of food. On all sides the statement is made that farmers are proving among the greatest profiteers from the war.

The condition is endangering the best interests of both city and country. Were the Government to adopt the measures of price fixing and food control that are advocated by many, it would prove disastrous to the agricultural interests of the country, and thus to the cities as well. The danger in existing conditions lies in the fact that most, at least, of the editors of our daily papers seem to be completely ignorant that there are two sides to the case, one of which is the side of the farmers. Not infrequently it has happened that when farmers have sent letters to the daily press, stating their side of the case, these letters either have not been published, or they have not been given sufficient prominence to bring their points clearly before the public. The result is, much misunderstanding exists, and there is a rapidly growing cleavage of thought between residents of the country and the city.

What farmers need is a method of placing their side of the case promptly and quickly before the public. The Dominion Department of Agriculture, cooperating if necessary with the provincial departments is probably in the best position to deal with the situation. It has at hand facts showing the cost of producing the main products

raised by farmers. These it could make public as necessity dictated.

Should city papers clamor that there is no reason for increasing the cost of milk, the Government could publish facts showing the prices asked by producers not to be unreasonable. Were the public to demand that unfair prices should be set on potatoes, and other farm products similar action could be taken. Statements made by the Dominion Department of Agriculture would be more likely to be accepted by city residents than similar statements made by farmers.

Support of this character by the Dominion Department of Agriculture would be of great service to the farmers of Canada, and would demonstrate the identity of interests which exists, and which should always exist between the department and the farmers.

The Demand for the Tractor

IT is one thing to order a tractor; quite another to secure delivery. Many farmers in Canada and the United States who were anxious to secure tractors last spring, now fully appreciate this fact. The Society of Auto-motive Engineers officially estimate that 10,000 more tractors than were manufactured this year could have been sold in the United States and Canada, and this in the face of a tractor production, which far exceeded in year previous to 1916. A United States authority estimates that probably 80,000 tractors will be manufactured and sold on the American continent before the end of 1918. Even with this enormous production, however, the field for the tractor is only beginning to be opened up. In the early days of tractor history, all efforts were directed towards the production of large tractors. Their field of usefulness was limited by the preference of farmers for 200 acres of land or less. The small tractor, however, is now being adapted to all kinds of farm work and its use promises to become universal. Several Ontario farmers last spring prepared the land for all of their crops with the tractor and used horses on the grain drills only. As a belt power they have used their tractors for all the power purposes. Their neighbors have taken note of their tractor experience and the demand is rapidly extending.

The machinery era of agriculture has now been with us for a score or more of years. It is due for still higher development in the application of gas power to the cultivation of the land. The tremendous demand for tractors is all sufficient proof that we are now entering the tractor era of agricultural progress.

The Small Dairy Farm

ONE OF Our Folks inquires as to the possibilities of the small dairy farm. For several years, our reader tells us he has worked as a hired man in a dairying and mixed farming district. He has saved his wages and is now in a position to buy the equipment and stock for a small place. He has an opportunity to secure a good thirty acres with fair buildings on a small payment down. "Are there," he asks, "any chances of profit on so small a farm? I would plan to make dairying my main line? I am not anxious to make a fortune but will be satisfied with a good living and a nest egg for a rainy day."

Our reply to our reader was our assurance that the right man on this thirty acres could carry out the programme outlined—the earning of a good living and a small competence. The system of management applicable to the special conditions would need to be carefully studied. The main reliance for roughage would have to be placed on the silo. Silage would be fed the year round as there would be little land available for pasturage. Young stock would probably be pastured away during the summer. Probably it would be advis-

able to purchase all grain and grow the more intensive cash crops such as potatoes, tomatoes and strawberries. The receipts from an acre of any of these crops would buy as much grain as could be produced on several acres. As we understand the thirty acres to be in a good state of cultivation, a herd of ten good cows could be maintained from the first. Financial necessity would dictate that the most of them be grades, but one or two good registered animals might be purchased as the foundation of a pedigreed herd. As sidelines to the dairy and the cash crop, a couple of bunches of hogs would be marketed each year, and if the man is so inclined, poultry may be made a very important source of income. Two horses would do all the work, preferably of the heavy general purpose type.

This is our opinion. Have any of Our Folks had experience with dairying on small farms, say twenty-five to fifty acres? If so, we would be glad to hear how they are getting along, the system of farming they follow, and other particulars which would be of assistance to this enquirer and to other of our readers who may be thinking of starting on small acreage.

A Valuable New Bulletin

OF the making of farm bulletins, there is no end. Every agricultural college and every experimental farm in America, seems to have issued a bulletin on every conceivable subject in connection with agriculture. Lately fertilizer associations and agricultural implement firms have been adding their quota to the already long list. Perhaps the constant stream of bulletins into the editorial office of Farm and Dairy explains why we picked up the latest publication from the Ontario Agricultural College with a feeling almost of indifference. A quick examination of its contents, however, convinced us that in this bulletin we have one of the most valuable handbooks yet issued on the subject of dairy farming. "Dairy Cattle" is its short and sufficient title. Its authors are A. Lelich, H. M. King and J. P. Sackville, of the Department of Animal Husbandry. Its subject matter is a complete treatise on dairy farming.

The principles of breeding, feeding and caring for the dairy cow are all treated in a readable manner. A valuable chapter deals with common ailments and diseases. The construction of dairy barns is another feature worthy of notice. The newer problems of scientific farm management, the adaptation of the farming system to local conditions, comes in for considerable discussion and receives the degree of attention it deserves. Another of the new developments in dairying, however, the utilization of the mechanical milk, is touched on but briefly, and here the Ontario Agricultural College is not giving the light and leading that is to be expected of that institution. Even with this omission, however, the bulletin is a valuable one and should find a place in the library of every dairy farmer to whom it is available.

The question of oleomargarine is no longer open to debate. For the time being it is settled. Oleo will soon be on sale in Canada. Dairy farmers do not fear now, and never have feared, the competition of uncolored oleo. What they do fear is the competition of oleomargarine sold as butter. In all countries where oleo is permitted at all, the prevention of gigantic frauds in its sale has seemed impossible. Those responsible for the removal of restrictions should see to it that adequate machinery is provided for the enforcement of the law. Otherwise every dairy farmer and butter maker will feel that a grave injustice has been done him.

THE MATE... week, att... by far th... attended a... The larg... tributed t... Much as... a straight... nice finish... speed; sp... soil cultiv... of the cro... around the... were 15... tive class... hore plo... new pro... entered m... tractor si... demonstr... were the... of the w... chines.

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The e... day and... Farm T... Agricul... match. ... his pro... Mr. Ken... John C... ever, w... minutes... comes... himself... matched... ed spec... his fat... 20 year... pion pl... ing tod... tor of t... man... work,"... promptly... men a... Another... followed... was J... county... doctrine... A re... the ju... ronto... Leach... best p... man... phatis...

Fifty-One Plowmen Compete in the Ontario Provincial Competition

The Chief Interest, However, Centered in the Tractor Demonstration

THE Ontario Provincial Plowing Match and Tractor Demonstration, held near Brantford last week, attracted fully 15,000 visitors, by far the greatest crowd that ever attended a plowing match in Canada. The large attendance must be attributed to the presence of tractors. As the Ontario farmer admires a straight, well turned furrow and a nice finish, his present interest is in speeding up the slowest operation in soil cultivation, and at least four-fifths of the crowd was always to be found around the tractors, of which there were 15 in operation. In the competitive classes, which were limited to horse plowing, there were 51 plowmen, probably the largest number yet entered at a provincial match. The tractor show was limited to plowing demonstrations and the crowd alone were the judges of the relative merits of the work done by different machines.

The Plowing Competitions

INTEREST in the "art" of plowing, as accomplished with the walking plow, is not dead, even if the tractor is at present in the limelight. Few there were who did not stop to make appreciative comments on the excellent work being done by Ontario's best plowmen. "I never saw as good plowing, taking it all in all," remarked Mr. John Fixter of the Commission of Conservation, "as is being done here this year. The boys have done particularly well and their classes should be encouraged at every plowing match in Canada. The men in Class 2, who had never won a prize before, did extra well. There were some openings and some finishes that could hardly be bettered."

The class for two furrow plows was particularly well filled. "There is my idea of economical plowing," remarked one of Canada's best farmers as three powerful grey horses started off with a two furrow plow. "The farmer has to keep horses anyway and I am yet to be convinced that the tractor is a good investment for the eastern farmer." Many were present who disagreed with him, but all agreed that if horses are to do the work, then it must be the glow plow and the three of four horse team.

The sweepstakes plowmen of the day and the winner of the Canadian Farm Trophy was Bert Kennedy of Agincourt, the champion of last year's match. The trophy therefore becomes his property permanently. One of Mr. Kennedy's close competitors was John Captain, an Indian, who, however, was ruled out as he was three minutes late in finishing. Captain comes of a family of plowmen. He himself has won many prizes in local matches and one of the most interested spectators of the day's events was his father, now heavy with age, but 20 years ago he was Ontario's champion plowman. "And how does plowing to-day compare with then," an editor of Farm and Dairy asked the old man. "Oh, the boys are doing good work," he admitted, then added proudly, "But we could have kept them moving in my younger days." Another ex-provincial champion who followed events with keen interest was Joshua Smithson of Peterboro county, a most earnest apostle of the doctrine of good plowing.

A really notable award was that of the Junior trophy, donated by the Toronto World, which was won by Oscar Leach of Preston. "This boy did the best plowing of anyone in stable, man or boy." One of the judges emphatically declared. And to do good

plowing in stubble was a creditable performance, as the soil was a tangle of quack. The Indians had one class all to themselves and here they did good work. The special class for Brant county also resulted in several very creditable performances. The awards in full follow:

The Awards.

Best teams and equipment—1, John Baxter, Oak Park Farm; 2, Wm. Gowanlock, Orillia; 3, A. E. Day, Niagara-on-the-Lake.

First class in sod—1, Bert Kennedy, Agincourt; 2, Clark Young, Hagerman; 3, Stanley Tyndall, Richmond Hill; 4, S. Parker, Smithville.

Best crown—Kennedy.

Best finish—Young.
Open to all who had never won first—1, W. D. Lindsay, Hagersville; 2, Frank Laidlaw, Jarvis; 3, R. P. Booth, Niagara Falls South; 4, Leslie Keen, Jarvis.

For Indians only—1, Simon Douglas, Oshweken; 2, Fred Martin, Oshweken; 3, Robt. Jamieson, Oshweken; 4, John Clinch, Oshweken.

Boys under eighteen, in sod—1, W. R. Anderson, Georgetown; 2, Levi Lee, Orillia.

Jointer ploughs, in sod—1, Percy Woods, Elmira; 2, W. L. Clark, Agincourt; 3, W. O. Granzbach, Woodstock; 4, R. J. Robertson, Cainsville.

In stubble (open to all)—1, John Lee, Orillia; 2, D. Mitchell, Brighton; 3, John Baxter, Brantford.

Boys, under eighteen, in stubble—1, Wm. Gowanlock, Orillia.

Boys, under sixteen, in stubble—1, Wm. Granzbach, and sweepstakes trophy for boys; 2, Frank R. Sparke, Hamilton.

Two furrow plough, in sod—1, A. Taylor, Paris; 2, G. A. Burns, Paris; 3, E. Hildirth, Vinemont; 4, Leslie Vincent, Ayr.

Best crown—Taylor.

Best finish—Hildirth.

Stubble (open to Brant county only)—1, Martin Vansickle, Middleport; 2, John Knell, Paris; 3, John Williams, Paris; 4, Wm. Garry, Brantford.

The Tractor Demonstration

THE tractors were working under better soil conditions than prevailed at the Thornhill demonstration in September. Recent rains have softened the soil and several tractors that pulled only two plows at the previous demonstration handled three bottoms with equal ease at Oak Park Stock Farm. In a couple of respects last week's demonstration was a more exacting test of tractor power than the previous one—the land was more rolling, the grades sharper and there was considerable loose stone. Because of the stones the tractors did not run at as high speed as at Thornhill, but with the extra plow more work was accomplished in a given time. The grades did not seem to trouble the most of the tractors, except that a few seemed to be working a little too near capacity for continuous effective work. "I believe that the tendency in Ontario is to favor too small a tractor," remarked Mr. John Weir in discussing this tendency to labor on grades. "I myself have used a tractor for four or five years on my 350 acre farm near Paris in this county. I have a 50 h.p. engine in my tractor; it pulls a five bottom gang and we average just one acre an hour plowing. We have lots of reserve power and never experience any difficulties on grades. That is where these small tractors are going

(Continued on page 27.)



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of Butter
the Greater Your Loss
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BUTTER prices are going higher every week.

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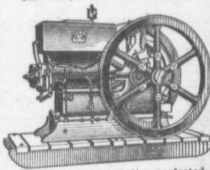
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STANDARD FEEDS



NO great deed is done by falterers who ask for certainty.
—George Elliot.

Four Thousand Bushels of Corn

(Continued from last week.)

JIMMIE finished his chores early, and went uptown to see whether his new planter had arrived. Jackson was nowhere to be found, but the station agent obligingly informed Jimmie that the planter would come in on the way freight from the east. He added that one of the cars had broken a journal, and that the train would be along about twelve. There was nothing for Jimmie to do except to make the best of it. As he started for home he met Mr. Hodgekina.

"So you've been having trouble with your planter?" the old man asked. "The first thing I do is to test my planter. Why, I do it even before the ground thaws. But you young fellows are so taken up with your new ideas that you forget all about the good old commonsense methods that make bushels of corn."

"You're right about the planter, Mr. Hodgekina," Jimmie admitted. "It was pure carelessness in me to neglect to test it."

"Maybe he thought he wouldn't need a planter, with that German soil he spread over his field," suggested the elevator man, who had just come up.

Jimmie waited to hear no more, but went home and to bed. The next morning he was up at daybreak, and went to the station. He found the planter on the station platform. Evidently the station agent had been too sleepy to put it into the freight house after the train had gone. Jimmie set to work to put the machine together with the aid of the directions that came with it. It was nearly seven o'clock when he finished. Jimmie went over to the elevator and telephoned for Jake to bring a team down for the planter. He was starting for home when the preacher halted him and insisted on his coming over to the boarding house for breakfast.

want you to take your team off so that I can put mine on."

"Let's settle this thing peacefully," said the preacher. "Some one go get Mr. Jackson, and we'll let him decide who plants it is." The boy who went after Jackson found him still in bed; after some time he arrived at the scene of the trouble.

The preacher, who had been having his hands full keeping peace in the interval, halted him and asked him to settle the matter.

"Well," Jackson began, slowly, "as I recollect, Mr. Olson ordered a planter first, so I reckon this must be his."

"Didn't you tell me you would telegraph to the general agency for a planter, and have it sent on the night freight?" Jimmie demanded.

"That's so, I guess I did. I guess the planter belongs to you, after all." Just then Jackson caught sight of Olson making frantic gestures behind Jimmie's back. "No, I guess I was wrong," he said, hastily. "This is Mr. Olson's planter."

For a moment Jimmie could not understand Jackson's sudden change of front; then he remembered that Olson and the implement dealer were members of the same society.

"Well, where is mine?" he asked, angrily.

Jackson scratched his head. "I don't know where yours is," he said. "I guess I forgot to order it. I'll go right over and do it now."

"You needn't bother yourself," Jimmie retorted. "You can go home and disk," he added, turning to Jake.

The morning passenger train was coming into sight round the curve. Jimmie stepped into the station and bought a ticket to Wexom, the nearest town of any size. Before noon he had picked out a planter and had seen it put safe aboard a train for Duketon. Jimmie himself followed on the three-o'clock local.

This time the planter arrived without mishap, and Jimmie put it together before supper.

"The weather report predicts a heavy rainstorm," the station agent announced, cheerfully, as Jimmie was picking up his tools.

Jimmie looked anxiously at the sky. It certainly did look threatening. A heavy bank of black, ominous thunder clouds was gathering in the northeast. By the time he reached home, the first drops of rain had begun to fall, and before supper was over, the rain was coming down in sheets. It rained all that night, and most of the next day. It was two days before the ground had dried off enough to be worked, and then it rained again, almost as hard as the first time. When fair weather came at last, and the fields were dry enough for planting, nearly a week had been lost. Worse still, the rains had packed he ground so that another

disking would be necessary before the corn could be planted.

Jimmie set both his men to disk, and spent half a day himself following them with the harrow. By that time twenty acres were ready for planting; after dinner Jimmie started the new planter. It worked perfectly, and Jimmie settled down to the task of making up as far as possible for the time



Who Will be First?

This attractive little fellow, Willie Bush, is looking for a home. He is 6 years old, a Canadian and a Protestant. Mr. J. J. Kelso, Superintendent of Neglected and Dependent Children, is anxious to secure a home for Willie among some of our folks. Anyone desirous of getting in touch with Mr. Kelso, should write him at the Parliament Buildings, 119 University Ave., Toronto.

that had been lost. It was already past the middle of May, and neither of the prize forties had been planted. This meant that the corn would get a late start, and that if there should be an early frost the next fall—but Jimmie tried not to think of that.

About the middle of the afternoon the preacher came out to the field where Jimmie was working, and asked whether he could help.

"You can help by bringing out the other team and a lunch about five o'clock," Jimmie answered. "I'm going to plant till dark."

"When are you going to start on the prize forties?" the preacher asked. "I hear Vern Wilson and Old Man Hodgekina, and several of the other

(Continued on page 22.)



At the Summer Fair in an Alberta Community. In both West and East the Local Fair is a Social Institution.

THE UPWARD LOOK

Flowers Which Bloom in Life

I AM come into my garden—Song of Solomon 5: 1.

The following is a letter from a friend to a friend:

"Thank you for your sweet flower and the kind thought that prompted it. May I pass on to you its special message to my soul?"

"The flower was pressed against my face as I fell asleep after a restless, wakeful night. After a while pain forced my head into its petals, crushing the flower quite a little. But then forthwith there came a far sweeter fragrance than before."

"Is this not like our lives in our loving Father's hands? Our plans are broken, our days are changed from the glory of activity to an unknown stillness, from accustomed strength to great suffering."

"Our heart questions: 'Why has our loving Father allowed it to be thus?' But like the crushed flower, our lives may still send forth into the world a much greater fragrance than ever before, when we are strong and alive in life's work."

"In the Song of Solomon we read: 'I am come into my garden.' May not this hospital, where dwells so much pain and suffering, be as His garden, where He may gather rare and sweet flowers of much patience, great faith and much peace?"

"I need so sorely to realize that this is so. I do hope, when I am up and about again that these flowers may bloom and blossom in my life. And by their fragrance may others know of my Christ-service."—I. H. N.

Answers to Puzzles

THE following are the answers to puzzles which appeared in the Amusement column in our issue of Oct. 25:—

- 1. The Nine Digits— 6 7 2—15
1 5 9—15
8 3 4—15
— — —

- 2. The Apple Woman—
She gave 50 at One Cent;
5 at Two Cents;
8 at Five Cents.

- 3. Who Am I? TIME.

- 4. Magical Addition—
Take the figures 1 to 9 and add them together so that they make 100.

15	15
36	36
47	47
—	—
98	98
—	—
2	2
—	—
100	100

Hints for Food Savers

MEETINGS concerning food conservation are filling quite an important place nowadays and the city of Peterboro is having its share. At one of the recent meetings which were held, several points were brought out which may be of interest and value to those of us who live on the farm as well as our city sisters. The speaker, Rev. J. B. Patterson of Toronto, based his remarks on the necessity of food conservation and of using substitutes for beef, bacon and flour.

One of the first points brought out by Rev. Patterson was to the effect that we as a Canadian people have no conception of what it means to save. We are a comparatively undisciplined people and are not used to sacrifice. Therefore we absolutely resent the idea of a food controller dictating what we shall do in our own homes and in our own kitchens. This conservation of food is nevertheless

necessary. "If the lady of the kitchen fails us," said the speaker, "we are done. If the womanhood of the country disciplines itself as it should, we will have achieved the whole mission of conservation."

It is not necessary that we stint ourselves, or go hungry, but there are many things we might put aside and not suffer. We are asked to refrain as much as possible from beef, bacon and wheat products and to use foods which cannot be easily exported. "I think we can greatly help the situation," said Rev. Patterson, "by eating things that we imagine we don't like. There are many foods which are nourishing and comparatively cheap which might find a more frequent place in our menus."

A short time was allowed for dis-

ussion after the speaker had addressed the gathering. One of the ladies in the audience suggested that nothing be wasted. After some discussion on the question of the advisability of teaching food conservation in the schools, it was made known that a suggestion had already gone forward to the government from the Women's Auxiliary of the Resources Committee to have this work taken up in schools.

The liberal fun of corn meal is being advocated by "food conservists" and a doctor in the audience made some remarks regarding this. He with the d-l-l-h-es."

said that flour should use substitutes for white flour very gradually, as our digestive systems will not stand abrupt changes from white flour to corn meal, rye, whole wheat, buckwheat, oatmeal, etc. One of the ladies pointed out in this regard that we have only been asked to refrain from using 25 per cent. of what we normally consume of white flour, and this is permitted to continue using 75 per cent. Surely therefore we can substitute other foods to the extent of 25 per cent. without suffering from the change in diet.

"I hear you ca-an-ning me," sang the daughter.

"Yes," sang back the mother from the sink; "I want you to help me with the d-l-l-h-es."

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If, on receipt, you find that the furs for any reason are not satisfactory, write your name and address on the outside of the package and return them in ten days on good condition, stating why the goods are returned, and we will pay the transportation charges both ways and exchange or refund the money in full. All that we ask is that before you ship the article you notify us. We make no exception with any goods. Our policy is to give you complete satisfaction. Therefore, we do not wish you to keep any article that will be in any way unsatisfactory to you.

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Each of the offers in this advertisement is a feature from our wonderful FREE style book. This splendid book is the pulse of the fashion world. It contains illustrations of hundreds of the most interesting furs and fur styles. It also quotes astonishingly low prices on the exquisite coats and pieces described. You will be delighted with the many beautiful furs illustrated in the Fur Guide. No person can afford to be without this guide. You make a satisfactory check for one today—it costs nothing to you. We will mail a copy by return post.

Natural Red Fox Muff

Red Fox is one of the few furs that have been continuously admired season by season. We have a number of fur pieces in this beautiful fur, a notable example of which is featured here—a muff at the remarkable price of \$27.50. This muff is made in the men's shape. The chin-let of pelts has been used. Trimmings of a head, and a large natural tail make it very charming. The muff is lined with the finest of silk and is an excellent gift for \$27.50. No. 59. Price

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If you are in search of a Neckpiece a fur which can be worn appropriately with any coat would answer as a Red Fox Neckpiece. A desirable one is our No. 359. Our designers and operators have exceeded their skill to good advantage in producing this neckpiece. It is in the full man's style. Adjustable and paws are used for trimming. The neckpiece is made with good quality material. Red Fox pelts. The p.e. is an attractive as well as quality, no matter part of Canada you send us your art. \$22

MAKE YOUR SELECTION

Read over the fur bargains we feature here. If anyone of them is what you want, order today. When ordering, please to give our order number, i.e., Red Fox Neckpiece No. 359, etc. Make your selection at once.

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FUR BARGAINS BY MAIL

FARM AND DAIRY Better Farm Homes

By Prof. L. J. Smith, Manitoba Agricultural College.

A GREAT many farmers, need a large home. Plan "D" will interest these. The body of the house is 32' by 32', there being also a back porch, dairy and laundry at the rear. This plan is by Mrs. H. Walker of Rinecarth, Manitoba. The judges of the competition spent considerable time on this plan, which was submitted. It was felt that with some minor changes and cutting down the size to secure greater economy in construction, the plan of the first

space in the room itself. The arrangement of doors and wall space in that side of the room is symmetrical, and will give the dining room a very pleasing appearance.

The arrangement of the back lobby is especially good. Here the help have a convenient washroom and large andsh, and can enter the dining room from the lobby without going through the kitchen or any other part of the house. In case of sickness, requiring complete isolation, this plan is ideal. For this part of the house can be completely cut off; for all food and neces-



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MAC FARM HOUSE '17

floor was probably the best of the larger houses submitted. The second with some criticism, however, met a deal of discussion, and after a great deal of discussion, it was decided that the plan, as shown, could not be placed as the first five. House plan "D", farm, is probably the best of the very large farm-house plans submitted. With it addition, it is more expensive than the ordinary large farm house 30' by 32' or 32' by 34'.

There are two small halls on the first floor (FIG. 1); the feature, however, is the arrangement of the back and dining room arrangement, with the pantry between, and opening on the corner of the dining room, is very good; also the back stairs to the second floor, and to the collar with the built-in buffet and coat space filling in the space between the kitchen and the dining room. By this arrangement, the buffet takes up no

space in the outside door can be large by many, but the kitchen equipment proper, is conveniently grouped at the half of the kitchen nearest the farm, as shown in Fig. 2, which if so desired. Should a married couple be assisting on the farm, this would be an ideal arrangement.

The front hall and stairs will be quite a feature in this home. It is warm, and convenient to all the front rooms. The fire place took some careful planning, but is not to be omitted in a house of this size.

There are three good double bedrooms, and two comfortable single ones, for the young folks, on the second floor, and two comfortable at the first. The large sleeping porch will be a feature in this house.

The full basement affords ample room for fuel and vegetable storage,

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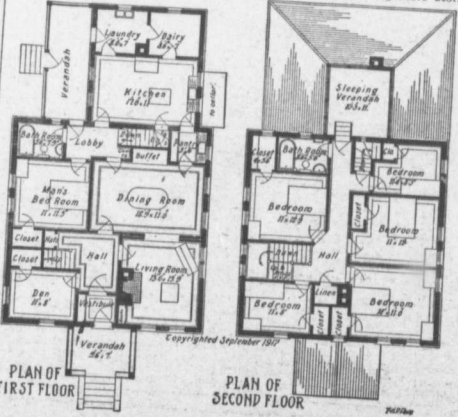
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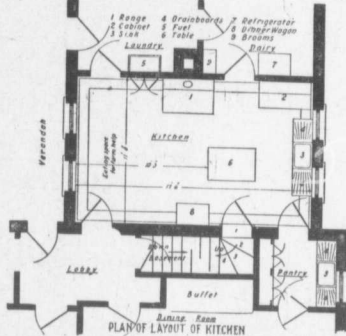
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large soft water tank, lighting system, etc. There is also an outside entrance. The exterior has a good substantial appearance (Fig. 3), and is a plain style of architecture that will not look out of date 10 years hence. Complete working drawings, to-

cannot be fully appreciated until tried out. The family orchestra may consist of but a piano and mouth organ, a combination which is pleasing to many music lovers. Other instruments, such as the violin, mandolin, banjo, cornet, flute, etc., make good



gether with specifications and bill of material, can be had by writing the Department of Agricultural Engineering, Manitoba Agricultural College, Winnipeg. This material is sold at a nominal price with no intention of securing a profit, but to cover the cost of the reproduction of individual copies. The cost to applicants residing in Manitoba is \$3, and for those residing elsewhere \$5. This is an especially good price and an architect would charge not less than \$150 for doing a house of this size. Applicants, when sending for this material, should allow plenty of time for the getting out of copies of the specifications and bills of material.

Music Safeguards the Home

THE strength of a nation is reflected in the character of the home life of its people. Consequently anything that exercises a good influence on home life should have the ear of every thinking person. For some few years there have been those who have sincerely regretted the multiplying influences that they thought were weakening the influence of the home. These people have looked apace at the way automobile, attendance at the moving picture theatres, social activities of a semi-public nature and such, all of which are quite proper in their places, most essential indeed, have combined to take people away from their homes so essential.

Again, for a considerable time, the growth of our cities at the expense of the rural communities, has become alarming, and the burning question has become—how can, not only the boys, but the girls, be kept on the farms. If home life is to be safeguarded and maintained, one of the strongest answers to these questions is, more music in the home. Someone has said: "Let me but write the songs of a nation and I care not who makes their laws."

The effect of music on every member of the family is truly great from childhood up, and that family which fails to have music of some nature in the home is missing much, both from a pleasurable standpoint and from the standpoint of refinement. The refining influence of music cannot be denied by any intelligent person.

Family orchestras in country homes are coming to the forefront in some communities, and the value of such entertainment in the home during long fall and winter evenings especially,

combinations along with the piano. Of course it requires some training in order to be able to play any of these instruments, but it pays to make some sacrifice in order to obtain some musical accomplishment. Whatever will make life happier for ourselves and others is worth the cost of the time, labor and the doing without, if necessary, of other things of lesser value.—A. G. M.

Home-Made Trench Stoves

WHEN sending boxes to the boys at the front we are sometimes at a loss to know what to put in that will be different to anything previously sent. How many have heard of sending trench stoves? They are very useful, as oftentimes it is difficult for the boys to get fuel, and these stoves will heat soup or water for making tea, coffee or cocoa. They are inexpensive, all that is required being old newspapers and some paraffin wax. Here are the directions:

Spread out four newspapers, eight sheets in all, and begin rolling at the top edge. Roll as tightly as possible until the papers are half rolled, then fold back the first three sheets toward the rolled part, and continue to wrap around the roll almost to the first fold; then fold back another three sheets and continue to wrap around the roll again up to the last margin of the paper. On this margin, consisting of two sheets, spread a little glue or paste and continue the rolling so as to make a firm roll of paper almost like a torch.

If desired the newspapers may be cut before rolling in short strips, but it is claimed to be easier to roll the whole newspaper and then cut into short lengths. Anyone who has an old-fashioned hay cutter, a pair of sharp pruning shears, or even a carving knife, well sharpened, can cut the paper easily. The little rolls are then paraffined for four minutes in enough paraffin to cover them. To use them the soldier takes three of the little rolls, props them together, and lights them at the top end, one would a candle. They are supposed to burn for 30 minutes or half an hour.

We are told that in Italy and France little children, and grown-ups also, are making these little stoves in large quantities and sending them to the soldiers where fuel cannot easily be had.

This Advertisement
may induce you to try the first packet of
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but we rely absolutely on the inimitable flavour and quality to make you a permanent customer. We will even offer to give this first trial free if you will drop us a postal to Toronto.

B 113



FREE

To the mothers and fathers who desire to give their children the advantages of a musical education.

Beethoven says: "Where the piano is there is the happiest home." Very few of us fully realize yet, the actual value of a musical education to the child. Music is the food of the soul, and should be nourished during childhood. It will help them to grow up better, broader and more sympathetic men and women. Music will beautify the character of the child and impart grace and refinement.

Every parent should send for this "Art and the Critic" Album giving the autobiography of the musical great. It is just as necessary to know the life of Great Artists as the history of politicians. This book will interest every child and teach them to know the great musicians of to-day. Models of the famous Williams New Scale Piano are also shown with Gold Autograph of Artists which is placed on these "Artist's Choice Pianos."

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FORTUNATE FARMERS

of to-day need not envy the conveniences of City Life.—Motor Cars, Gramophones, Player-Pianos, Moving Pictures, Gas and Electric Power—These are a few modern devices assuring the recreation of the farmer and his wife, or lightening their labors. Some or all of them are to be found in the more settled farming districts, and are rapidly finding their way to the fringes of Western Settlement.

Do not add to the overdone competition of City Labor. There is equal happiness and better living on a Farm. If you want to find out where and how to get a free home-aid in Western Canada ask for our publications: "Homeowner and Settlers Guide," "Peace River Guide," or "British Columbia Settlers Guide."

For further particulars and any of our descriptive booklets apply to nearest Agent or write General Passenger Dept., Montreal, Que., Toronto, Ont., or "British CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY"

Four Thousand Bushels of Corn Quality of Importance When Purchasing

(Continued from page 12.)

good corn growers, finished their forties before the rain."

"I'll beat you yet!" As soon as I finish this ten acres I'm going to start on your forty, and the best forty will come next. I'm going to have them both done by Saturday night."

"You can't plant ninety acres in five days! Sam Walker told me just this morning that fifteen acres is a big day's work."

"So it is, but not so big a day's work as I am going to do every day this week if you will stay round to change teams for me."

When five o'clock came, Jimmie ate some luncheon while the preacher was changing teams. Then he filled the planter boxes, and the planter started clinking again. It was dark when he drove into the yard that night, but he was happy, for he had planted ten acres that afternoon.

"I don't want you to do anything like that again," said Aunt Jane, as he sat down to the supper that Mary had saved for him. "You'll wear yourself out."

"Don't worry, Aunt Jane. I'm strong enough to stand lots of wear," Jimmie answered.

The next morning he was up at a quarter after five o'clock, and in the field by six. About half past nine the preacher came out with a fresh team; he brought some sandwiches with him. At noon they chanced teams again, and again at five o'clock.

"The first half of your prize forty will be planted before dark," Jimmie announced, triumphantly, as the preacher was making the last change. "You ought to have planted your prize forty first."

"I couldn't," Jimmie replied. "It was the wetness of that forty, and not the kindness of my heart, that caused me to plant yours first."

He wiped his tired face with the back of his hand, and started on again. By night of the next day Jimmie had finished planting the preacher's forty, and had wound up the wire preparatory to starting on the peas forty in the morning. He was almost too tired to cut that night, but before he went to bed he climbed up to the attic to bring down the special seed corn that he had been saving to use on the peas forty.

When he reached the top of the attic stairs, he set down his lantern and stepped over to where the corn had stood, sacked up.

Then he stepped in amazement. The prize corn was gone!

Unable to believe his eyes, he stood staring at the spot where the corn had been. Then he searched the attic, poking into every nook and corner. But the precious seed corn was nowhere to be found. At last he gave up the search and hurried downstairs.

"My seed corn, sir!" he exclaimed, throwing open the stair door. "It's gone!"

"You don't mean—?"

"Yes, sacks and all!"

"I was away all afternoon, but Aunt Jane has been here. Do you know anything about it, Aunt Jane?"

Aunt Jane nodded, and with a smile pulled a roll of bills from the sugar bowl. "Yes, I sold it. An old man drove over, and offered me five dollars a bushel for it. I knew you wouldn't want to let a chance like that go by when corn is selling for fifty cents at the elevator, so I let him have it. He picked out the seed over in the corner."

"No wonder!" Jimmie cried, wretchedly. He sat down heavily; his face was so white that Aunt Jane was frightened.

"What—what's the matter? Wasn't it all right?" she cried.

"It was impossible to be angry with

the dear old lady. Jimmie went over and kissed her.

"You thought you were doing all right, anyway," he said, patting her on the shoulder. "If you hadn't lived in the city so long, learning how you'd have known more about seed corn. But don't worry about it."

Then he hurried out to the kitchen. A moment later Mary followed him.

"What are you going to do?" she asked. "If you only knew who he was, you might get it back."

"He was sharp enough to leave the money instead of a check. And he wouldn't give it back even if we could find him."

"I think I know who the fellow was," spoke up Bill Ellis, who was sitting in a corner of the kitchen. "I think it was Emil Castner, who lives about eight miles north of here. I noticed him go past the field where I was working, and a little later he went back again with some sacks in the back of his buggy."

"That's about the lantern and help me hitch up," Jimmie ordered. "I don't have much hope of getting the corn back, but I'm going to try."

"What team do you want?" Bill asked.

Jimmie looked down the row of horses. With the exception of the little mare that was kept for the women to drive, they were all tired out from the work of the past few days.

"They're all been working too hard to take on a sixteen-mile drive to-night," Jimmie said. "Help me hitch up the little mare, and I'll drive uptown and have the blacksmith take me over to his automobile."

"When the mare was hitched up, Bill climbed into the seat beside Jimmie. "I'm going with you," he said. "You may need some help."

And the two rode away into the darkness. During the half hour's ride in the blacksmith's automobile Jimmie said little. He was too tired and too much worried to talk. The blacksmith gave his whole attention to guiding the car through the darkness, and Bill Ellis, who was never very talkative, was more silent than usual that night.

The Castner place was dark. As the blacksmith drove up beside the porch, a big dog barked savagely. A moment later a head appeared at one of the windows upstairs, and a gruff voice asked what was wanted.

"Is this Mr. Castner?" asked Jimmie. "If it is, won't you come down a moment? I've something important to see you about."

The man muttered an indistinct reply, and closed the window. Soon a light shined downstairs, and the front door opened.

"Well!" Castner said, gruffly. "What did you set me out of bed at this time of night for?"

"It's about that seed corn you bought from me last afternoon," Jimmie explained. "She made a mistake. That was the best corn I had—some I had been saving to plant on my best forty."

"Overs," I paid a mighty good price for it didn't it? What more do you want?"

"I want the corn back. I wouldn't have sold it for five times the price."

"Pretty late to back out now, isn't it?"

"Didn't I tell you it was a all mistake?" Jimmie cried. "You can't be unfair enough to insist on keeping it!"

"It'd be unfair to myself not to keep it when I need good seed myself," he said.

Jimmie was too greatly disappointed and too angry to say anything more.

"We might as well roll so," he said, muttering, the blacksmith. "I guess we've come for nothing."

(Continued next week.)

Farm and Dairy patterns shown in these columns are especially prepared for Our Women Folk. They can be relied upon to fit the latest models and include the most modern features of the pattern makers. When sewing your order please be careful to state in a note at least 10 different sizes for children, and the number of the pattern desired. Orders for Our Women Folk, 10 cents each. Address orders to Pattern Dept., Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, Ont.



QUALITY is usually economy in the long run. It saves more to produce a fashion feature, but as a necessity on account of the latest fashions, it will pay you to buy as good quality as possible. A silk of poor quality is a waste of money, and as we are anxious to eliminate waste, we will be further pleased in the end to look for quality when making our purchases of silk. There is probably no material quite so stylish in appearance as tulle silk, but this season the satin silks are receiving a great deal of prominence. They make up nicely for the long, graceful folds of the drapings and are so soft that they do not crush. Two features worthy of note in selecting our dress materials this year. One—simplicity in design. In our a superior quality and at a similar price to this comes under the name of "housewife" cloth.

Revers on the winter coats are being abandoned to a large extent, many of them being fastened in a straight line from the chin to the lower edge. The collars for the most part are high and are also soft and envelop the neck and chin.

R199—A Charming Negligee—One of the most comfortable articles of apparel which anyone can possess is a lounging robe. The design here shown is unique and affords comfort as well as attractiveness. Sometimes the cord with which we tie such a robe is somewhat in the way, but if tied as shown in the illustration, it will keep the waist and add a unique touch to the garment. Size: 28-34 inches bust measure; medium, 28-32; large, 40-42; extra large, 44-46.

R200—Lady's House Dress—A neat house dress like much in helping us to take enjoyment out of our work, and the other members of the family take pride in seeing us so neatly dressed. This style has several features to commend it, two being the belt and pockets. Four sizes: Small, 32-34 inches medium, 36-38; large, 40-42; extra large, 44-46.

R205—A Cozy Dress—This dress is made of a soft, warm fabric and is especially suitable for the winter. It features a high collar and a full skirt. Size: 28-34 inches bust measure; medium, 32-36; large, 40-42; extra large, 44-46.

R198—A Stylish Coat—This coat is made of a heavy, warm fabric and is suitable for the winter. It features a high collar and a full skirt. Size: 28-34 inches bust measure; medium, 32-36; large, 40-42; extra large, 44-46.

R210—A Cozy Dress—This dress is made of a soft, warm fabric and is especially suitable for the winter. It features a high collar and a full skirt. Size: 28-34 inches bust measure; medium, 32-36; large, 40-42; extra large, 44-46.

AP

Prep

I N most winter... out a south-west door... window... the sun... whether a summer... three... the colonies... In the ord... should be... to cover f... time they... ters. The... vigorous... start in t... replace th... during the... ability mos... that of st... tor losses... to any oth... Each... 35 to 40 h... side, and... ing into t... against d... replace... feeding to... poor sug... placed in... ter, so th... this first... In orde... as strong... going into... found adv... weak col... In out... should b... early in... usually d... before th... winter ch... been rec... keepers, ... holds one... case, and... There is... the four... the four... other, the... on the co... ing lives... sary to m... more cau... For m... wintering... found ne... inches of... the colon... a cushion... ing on th... or sawdu... poor. Th... should be... at least t... tween the... care and... one of th... provide in... break. Y... by aver... keepers u... Much fo... and the... a yard w... en cases... In cella... oct m... December... feet betw... as short... may be a... of the o... in the b... should be... dead bec... ter temp... 43 to 48...

APICULTURE

Preparing Bees for Winter

IN most parts of Canada, bees are wintered in the cellar. Throughout a part of British Columbia and south-western Ontario, however, outdoor wintering is practiced to the exclusion of the methods for the successful wintering of bees, whether they are to be wintered on summer stands or taken to the cellar, three things are necessary. The colonies must be strong in young bees. In the ordinary Langstroth hive there should be enough vigorous young bees to cover from six to ten frames at the time they are placed in winter quarters. The queen should be young and vigorous, so that she will get an early start in the spring at raising brood to replace the bees which may have died during the winter. The third and probably most important consideration is that of stores. There are more winter losses traceable to starvation than to any other cause.

Each hive of bees should have from 25 to 40 lbs. of stores if wintered outside, and from 25 to 30 lbs. before going into the cellar. In order to guard against dysentery, it is advisable to replace part of the honey stores by feeding to each colony about 10 lbs. of pure sugar syrup. This should be placed in the frames nearest the cluster, so that the bees will start in on this first.

In order that the colonies may be as strong as possible at the time of going into winter quarters, it is often found advisable to unite two or more weak colonies.

In outdoor wintering, the bees should be placed in the packing cases early in the season. This work is usually done some time in October before the bees have formed their winter clusters. Various cases have been recommended by various beekeepers, some preferring a case that holds one colony, some a two-colony case, and many a four-colony case. There is this to be said in favor of the four-colony winter case, that when the four hives are placed against each other, the bees in all four will cluster on the corner adjoining the neighboring hives. In this way the heat necessary to maintain life in the cluster is more easily kept up.

For most localities where outdoor wintering is practiced, it has been found necessary to use five or six inches of packing material between the colonies and the outside case, with a cushion of from 10 to 12 inches packing on the top of the colony. Leaves or sawdust may be used for this purpose. The roof of the packing case should be waterproof, and a space of at least two inches should be left between the top of the packing material and the roof, to allow of ventilation. One of the most important things to provide in outdoor wintering is a wind-break. While the ideal is furnished by evergreens, many successful beekeepers use a board or slat fence. Much less stores will be consumed and the bees will come out better in a yard where protection has been given against the wind.

In cellar wintering, the bees are left out until late November or the first of December in most localities, the object being to have them in the cellar as short a time as possible. The bees may be arranged in rows, one on top of the other with the stronger colonies in the bottom. The back of the hive should be raised slightly so that the dead bees may roll out. The best winter temperature for the cellar is about 43 to 48 degrees and good ventilation should be provided.

The quick tempered man had better stay out of sheep. He was never intended to be a shepherd.

New Tractor Rates

A NEW scale of charges for farm tractor hire will shortly be announced by the Ontario Department of Agriculture, which has 146 tractors at work on the farms of the Province.

It has been suggested that instead of charging a flat rate per hour, it might be better to charge a flat rate per acre in addition to so much per hour. Also a bonus for the operators is suggested, based on efficiency. At present the Government charges 45 cents an hour and the farmer supplies the fuel and lubricator oil. The

proposed new charge is 25 cents an hour plus 50 cents per acre. The objection to this is the difficulty of fixing a price per acre on account of the difference in the nature of the soils in various sections of the Province.

Mr. Varsity, Assistant Deputy Minister of Agriculture, has just returned from New York State, where the State Government has purchased 42 tractors. There they operate them through their county agents, who occupy similar positions to Ontario's District Representatives, with a tractor expert in charge of the administrative end.

I had a conference with represen-

tatives in New York State, and we came to the conclusion that if the tractors are continued another year they will have to have closer supervision in order to avoid engine troubles, etc.," said Mr. Bailey.

One generation of careless feeding and handling will undo the work of two or three generations in building up a good strain of live stock. Scrubs may, in a couple of generations, be bred into high producing dairy cows, but it is equally true that the improved strain may degenerate again into scrubs.



Military Service Act, 1917
Explanatory Memorandum by the
Minister of Justice

POS

CANADA

Should You Be Exempt?

Every facility is afforded those who have reasonable ground for applying for exemption under the Military Service Act. Each man's case will be considered by a local, civil board, sitting in the locality where he lives, and will be decided as is desirable in the national interest.

The idea behind the Military Service Act is to call up first only those whose absence from civilian occupations will cause least disturbance to the country's economic and social life. One hundred thousand reinforcements—no more—are to be raised under the Act.

Cases of Exemption

Over 1,250 civic tribunals have been organized throughout Canada, known as Exemption Tribunals. These Boards are comprised of 2 members, one appointed by the county judge and one by a joint committee of Parliament. It will be seen that these tribunals are non-military and independent. The members are men closely acquainted with conditions in the places where they sit and will be able to give each case sympathetic attention.

National Interest Will Govern Exemptions

Consideration will be given to applications for exemption received from men engaged in the production or manufacture of commodities necessary to the conduct of the war and the support of those at home, and cases in which real hardship would be caused by the withdrawal. Not all men who register these claims will be exempted, but such claims will receive careful attention. National interest must govern.

Promptness is Essential

Prompt application for exemption is strongly urged upon all who, being included in the first class, believe they deserve exemption. But first visit a Medical Board and find out if any further action is required. Unless the Medical examination places you in Category A, you will have no immediate obligation for service.

Issued by The Military Service Council.

The National Dairy Show at Columbus, Ohio

A Canadian Visitor Writes of His Impressions.—J. N. Dales, Drayton, Ont.

UNCLE SAM is milk-thirsty. Consequently the National Dairy Show is not a fad for the rich, but the expression and evidence of a very serious practical attitude on the part of his sons and daughters. Our American brothers—we no longer call them cousins—are now considering the dairy industry as one of the means of beating the Kaffir and in order to do this they wish to secure efficiency in food values for the masses.

On the evening of the opening day at Columbus there was a magnificent parade of the cattle and horses. In the new \$250,000 stadium which the city of Columbus had built to welcome the parade of field and stable. It is one of the reasons for the introduction was a recognition of the transportation problem in the dairy business. But the present excellence and numbers of this department has given it a place in relation to the whole exhibit that will never be challenged.

Walter H. Hanley exhibited a 12-horse hitch of draft horses valued at \$25,000. For fear of an draft to one of the twelve, the thirteenth horse is carried. It takes a retinue of 18 men and make the \$1,400 harness ready for exhibition. In all there were 300 draft breeding horses and 250 harness saddle horses and ponies.

The show, even at its opening, had caught a remarkable swing. This is accounted for by the fact that it was more than the mere assembling of exhibits. It is the expression of a people who have really sensed the fact that 18 per cent. of their food comes from the dairy cow. It is not a money-making affair. All the receipts are used for meeting expenses and any surplus is devoted to educational work and the furtherance of the interests of the dairy world.

Eight national conventions and one state meeting were held in Columbus, October 18-27. Herbert C. Hoover, Food Administrator of the United States, gave a remarkable address bristling with a compelling challenge and ardent with patriotic ideals. He wants to see more farmers travelling the "milky way."

There were several Canadian exhibitors and I regretted this. Why not Mountain Lass and Milkmaid of Orkney in the line-up with the matrons of Adam Seitz of Wisconsin, and the Strathglass Farm of New York State? Why should not representatives from Haycroft and Hill Crest and Avondale challenge the best that can be imported or produced by Iowa, or Indiana? The owners of Canadian heavy horses have had signal success at Chicago. Let there be similar enterprise manifested by our dairy men. There were 22 Jersey exhibitors, 20 of the Guernsey breed, while the Holsteins, Ayrshires and Brown Swisses were represented in the order named by 12, nine and two. Ed. C. LaSasser of Texas, the owner of the largest Jersey herd in the world, had many fine individuals there, and the Hood Farm of Lowell, Mass., had an outstanding set—Gambuzio's Volium Majesty owned by M. D. Munn, of Minnesota, is the new champion Jersey sire of the United States.

An amusing incident occurred in the Arena on Monday afternoon. The railroad company's Miss May Irwin, famous comedienne, Miss May Irwin, had been scheduled to milk one of the champion Jersey cows. The stage was set—but the props. Neither a milk stool nor a dairy pail could be found anywhere. The actress turned down the offer of the announcer's water-pitcher and confectioner resigned till the next day. The actress, disappointed by a near-by soft drink stand, The milk maid gracefully accepted the

situation—not so her ladyship—Spermdell Owl's Eva, who was chastised for her many and gave—probably in recognition—her many of years of parlor training—one quart of milk.

G. A. Abbott, of the Cortland Farm, New York State, had in his exhibit what was claimed to be the highest record cow ever listed in a public sale—Paulina of Kol Ophella is credited with \$374.74 in milk, and 44½ lbs. of butter in the same period. The Penhurst Farm had a fine high-level herd of Ayrshires. The manager claims three official records that average 1,059 lbs. of butter; also 50 records averaging 13,116 lbs. of milk and 625 lbs. of butter. There was an especi-

eration. The protection of his pocket-book demands that he realize the deep significance of proper lubrication as a means of conservation for farm machinery. This investment is absolutely at the mercy of lubrication. It is one of the greatest factors in determining the life of internal combustion engines; the most important phase of economical operation. The output of steel being turned out by war materials. Manufacturers of farm machinery are finding it difficult to procure sufficient material to keep up with orders. And this shortage, of necessity, means higher prices for machinery. This is an added reason why the farmers should save their machines by proper care.

The man who buys his first tractor, automobile or engine should make the lubrication of his motor a subject of special study. The ravages of friction will quickly destroy unless

ings in dirty, gritty air, and these substances mix with his paste, causing a destructive wear on pistons, piston rings and cylinder walls.

If the splash system is used, it is a good practice to drain the oil out of a tractor crank cases at least once a week, and replace it with new oil. Some authorities recommend the changing of oil every three days, in either case kerosene should be put in and the engine allowed to run a few minutes to wind up and refill with new oil. Be sure that your filling funnel is absolutely clean and free from sand, dirt and other substances. The changing of oil in an automobile need not be done as often, but remember that new oil and clean motor surfaces are cheaper than a new motor or even repair bills. The best oil, changed often, is economy.

The farmer has always been subject to more or less criticism for the treatment he gives his implements and machinery. Some of this criticism is just, some is not. But the fact remains that there has been an enormous waste in farm machinery that must be avoided in the future. And correct lubrication is one of the surest ways to give machinery longer life and to make it give more productive power while it is in use. The sooner we recognize this truth, the sooner our annual profits will increase.

Prof. Dean Replies

EDITOR Farm and Dairy.—I have read with much interest the comments of W. A. Edwards on my previous letter as to why condenser pay more for milk than can cheese factories. As a outset, I wish to assure Mr. Edwards and all other cheese manufacturer, and also then, nor have I at any time in the past, nor have I at any time in the future, any desire to "know the business of Canada. We all recognize that it has been, and continues to be, one of the greatest branches of the dairy business. One object of my writing, namely, to answer the question which had been raised, and for which no answer apparently was forthcoming.

As Mr. Edwards truly points out, whey is used for feeding pigs which are converted into bacon, that sells for a much higher price per pound than does cheese, and unfairly so we may add; but it is also true that in the converting of whey milk solids into human food materials. For instance, in tests made at the O. A. C., and the Wisconsin Experiment Station, it requires 30 lbs. of mixed grain and 1.398 lbs. of whey to produce 100 lbs. of pigs, or "755 lbs. of whey" and one to 100 lbs. grain." "Four hundred and eighty-one pounds mixed grain alone produce 100 lbs. of pigs." The authors of "Feeds and Feeding," conclude that "1,000 lbs. of ordinary whey worth 100 lbs. of corn meal for fattening pigs" and as about 600 lbs. corn are required to produce 100 lbs. gain, therefore, about 6,000 pounds of whey alone would be required to produce 100 lbs. gain in pigs.

As whey costs over six-and-one-half pounds of milk solids per hundred pounds, the 6,000 lbs. would contain about 400 lbs. of human food—all of it inedible. Assuming that all of the 100 lbs. gain were edible, which it is not, we see that in feeding whey to an economical producer as the pig, it takes four pounds of one form of human food to produce one pound of another kind, which is a tremendous waste, although there are persons who would probably be willing to pay four dollars for one dollar's worth of some kind of food. If this is the average man, however, why to afford to do this. The growing scarcity of human food, will compel a more scientific and economic study of food

all moving parts are protected by a clinging film or cushion of good oil. He must not be misled by "Just Oil," but should use the utmost care in selecting his lubricants. And once he has made this selection he should never mix one grade of oil with another.

A temperature of over two thousand degrees is often developed in the cylinder, and, unless his motor oil be of the highest grade and uniform, it will quickly break up and separate. This results in two grave conditions; an inefficient lubrication, that causes ruinous wear and an unburned deposit of carbon that reduces power and causes fuel waste.

The best oil is, therefore, one that will perform its functions, and then mix with the fuel and be entirely burned up. No residue must be left; no friction permitted. Many motor owners have the idea that too much oil cannot be used. This is not a fact. The sump or reservoir of a motor should not be filled above its correct level. If too much oil is used more will be drawn into the firing chamber than can be used and burned, and a carbon forming paste will result.

This is especially true of tractors, for these motors are continually tak-

The Conscription of Farm Labor

IF the attitude of Lieutenant-Colonel H. B. Smith is to be taken as indicative of the attitude of military folk generally, farmers need expect little consideration from the local conscription boards. According to a report from London, Lieutenant-Colonel Smith, in drafting to one of the military representatives on the tribunals of his district, states that "one man and a half can work a 150-acre farm." "Half a man" is interpreted as an elderly boy or a woman, and Colonel Smith states that "women must not work the land bred for outside farms." Evidently it is the military intention to conscript farm labor.

Lieutenant-Colonel Smith is right; a man and a half can handle 150 acres. But a man and half cannot speed up production. Such manning, or rather under-manning, of our farms, will involve more pasture and less of the very products of which there is even now a world-wide scarcity. His reference to farm women can be construed as little less than an insult. In view of the tremendous efforts made by Canada's rural womenfolk to save the crops this past season, when the oft-promised and much advertised city harvest help failed to materialize. Every farmers' organization in Canada should memorialize the government to circulate the local tribulations, urging on them the importance of giving agricultural labor their every possible consideration. Premier Lloyd George has recently stated that the agricultural laborer is in as good a position as any Canadian military staff officers to know just what is the relative importance of agricultural and military duties.

The most regrettable feature of the whole situation is that we so little understand each other's viewpoint. Lieutenant-Colonel Smith honestly desires to do what is best for Canada. But he lives in town where people work a limited number of hours and where greatly increased production would be possible were the effort made. He cannot comprehend that farmers and their wives are already working almost to the limit of human endurance; and that any further reduction of rural labor must assure farmers are hesitating to go on with full plowing, sowing, and so on, any year. What we need is a more thorough understanding between rural farmers and those who have it in their hands to give the necessary labor or to take it away.

ally fine two-year-old in the Wendorer, N. J., herd—which we understood had cost the importer \$2,000.

We found hospitality and fellowship everywhere. There was an Information Bureau of 50 clerks, an Information on the State House grounds, and 200 Boy Scouts for the help and guidance of the manager. But yet there was a difference when by the word Canada we were confronted by the word Canadian representative of our national pro-western, which fields make to the land-hungry and satisfying in her rewards to the pioneer—this was home! Somehow we felt a thrill of pride. No country could offer better gifts or privileges of citizenship than our American friends gladly admit to. We have won their respect on the fields of Belgium. Let us win the world's respect by offering the privileges of a safe and sane citizenship.

The Waste of Faulty Lubrication

J. D. Sadler, Sales Manager, The National Refining Co.

UPON the farmer's ability to cope with the problem of proper lubrication lies his chances of success in tractor, automobile and gas engine op-

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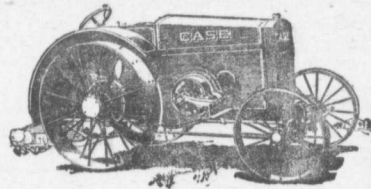
problems than has ever been the case in the past.

Mr. Edwards says, "The cheesemen to-day are not putting up any kick or bawling"—that is where they are making a serious mistake. The late Sir John A. Macdonald is quoted as saying in effect, that the reason farmers, and he would no doubt have included cheesemen, got so little in the way of Government favors, was because they seldom asked for them. It is time that farmers and cheese manufacturers, and all those connected with agriculture did more "kicking" and "bawling" than they have been accustomed to do in the past, if they wish to obtain justice. A case in point is mentioned by Mr. Edwards with reference to cheese prices during the past year. I am not saying whether, or not the prices fixed by the Cheese Commission were fair under the conditions, but there is no doubt an element of unfairness in allowing

Things change, and change rapidly in these times, and it is not advisable for us to be asleep at the dairy switch! If new and improved systems of dairying are suggested, we ought to investigate their merits, and in case they are likely to be an improvement over present methods, we should not hesitate to change our methods and "scrap" out-of-date machinery.—H. N. Dean, Prof. of Dairying, O. A. C., Guelph, Ont.

The Oak Park Sale

A RECORD attendance of possibly over 500 greeted the connoisseurs to the Brantford sale of Holsteins at Oak Park Stock Farm on Oct. 28. Bidding was not quite as brisk as at some sales, and in view of the fact that all animals were tuberculin tested the prices were not higher than they should have been. The highest priced animal was Pontiac



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The Case Tractor fills a long-felt want on the farm—a tractor that is quickly adaptable to other work. The Case Tractor is not confined to traction work alone. It will dig your ditches, grind your wheat, shell your corn, fill your silo, cut your wood and perform much of the heavier farm work.

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does the work of six horses, and a boy can operate it. Nine horse power traction force developing double that power for transmission purposes.

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A Fair Profit for Producers—Consolidated Milk Distribution

As we go to press a sub-committee, composed of Chairman P. B. Tustin, and members W. A. Wilson and W. R. Hamilton, of the Food Controller's Milk Committee, are preparing a plan of action for the Food Controller in connection with his efforts to secure increased production of milk. While the details are not all worked out the following summary of the main points to be included in this resolution has been given an editor of Farm and Dairy by the committee:

"Whereas your Milk Committee, after careful investigation, examination and verification of evidence from producers, distributors and consumers of milk throughout Canada, find:

"1. That the cost of producing milk has been greatly increased since the beginning of the war through the scarcity of labor, the high prices of feeds and cows and other causes. And that in order to insure an ample production of milk a fair profit must be assured the producer.

"2. That there is on the average a larger 'spread' or difference between the price received by the producer for his milk and that paid by the consumer for it due to the following causes:

"(a) The high cost of distribution in many cities because of the overlapping of milk routes. (In some cities twelve to twenty distributors deliver on one street).

"(b) Losses running into thousands of dollars to individual distributors due to carelessness of consumers in failing to properly care for and return milk bottles.

"We therefore submit the following plan for your consideration:

"1. That the Food Controller appoint as commissioner a competent man with business and practical dairy training to compile returns, determine prices and act as adviser. Prices to producer and consumer to be fixed according to the actual costs of production and distribution in the various localities. These will vary from time to time according to market conditions as reported to chief commissioner.

"2. That the milk businesses in any city where an economic saving can be effected by such action be reorganized and consolidated and placed under the control of three competent men as local commissioner, one acting under the Food Controller—one representing the producer, one the distributor and one the consumer—these men to be appointed by the Food Controller upon the recommendation of his representative in the province where action is being taken.

"Results—Such action would result, we believe, in
"1. Either a reduction in price to the consumer, a higher price to producer or a distribution of the saving between the two according to local conditions and requirements.

"2. An economic saving by releasing large numbers of men with agricultural knowledge for productive work, and a large number of horses for agricultural work.

"As an example of the saving to be effected by the consolidation of milk distribution, taking the yearly consumption in quart milk of 17 cities in Canada (with an aggregate population in 1911 of 1,717,941) as 156,762,120 quarts (at half pint per capita a day) the saving at one cent a quart, which saving it is estimated might be made, would amount to \$1,567,621."

some branches of dairying full liberty, while, "the price of cheese is controlled by a curb-bit." He mentions the remedy for this and all similar conditions in the concluding paragraph, which we commend to the favorable consideration of all dairymen. Organization is essential to meet the front of modern trade. Our farmers and dairymen, generally, are not organized, hence have to take what is given to them and try to look happy. Allow me to repeat, Mr. Editor, that I had no intention of "singling out" the cheese business, but aimed first to answer a question; and, second, to arouse those interested in the cheese trade by telling them it will not do to go on as we have been doing.

Korndyke Plus, a splendid mature sire consigned by S. Lemon and Sons of Lynden. He was secured by C. E. Smith of Scotland, Ont., for \$510. The record price female was Rita, Mercedes Barness, who went to S. G. Shannah of East Aurora, N.Y. for \$435. A detailed report of the sale will be given in our next issue.

The best bred animal may be ruined by under nutrition and lack of care.

It may be only a coincidence, but we have noticed that the man who takes a pride in his farm and his livestock usually subscribes also to one or more good farm papers.

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Even if he has already had one, the man in whom your hopes centre will be glad to get another Gillette Safety Razor. For under active service conditions, equipment so sought after as the Gillette strays easily and often, and he may now be trying to worry along again without one. So whatever else your box may contain, don't forget a GILLETTE SAFETY RAZOR—and a good supply of blades.

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Sydney Basic Slag

IS NOW RECOGNIZED AS THE LEADING FERTILIZER IN ONTARIO

One of the most progressive farmers in Ontario, who is also a keen business man known all over Canada, used 100 tons of our goods this Fall. He has tried Basic Slag against all kinds of fertilizers, and his testimony is that it is the best value obtainable. We have any number of farmers using a whole carload on their land. Basic Slag costs \$22 per ton ex railway car in Ontario, for cash. If we are not represented in your district why not take our agency and distribute a car of 20 tons among your neighbors? You will be reasonably remunerated for your trouble, but, above all, you will be conferring a benefit on your community. Write us and our representative will call and have a talk with you.

THE CROSS FERTILIZER CO., Limited
SYDNEY, NOVA SCOTIA

Milk Producers Who Control Sale of Their Milk

(Continued from page 7.)

dered. This is supplied from the work is appreciated by the dealers, who always know where they can obtain extra milk when required. There are about 27 dealers in Vancouver and all the largest dealers buy their milk from the milk producers' company. Where formerly most of these dealers maintained surplus depots they now rely on the farmers' company to adjust the matter of surplus milk.

Contracts With the Dealers.

Mr. Sherwood, the Manager of the Company, gave me an interesting account of how the company sells its milk to the dealers. "Where the producers formerly sold their milk direct to the dealers," said Mr. Sherwood, "we now make contracts to purchase their milk from them and then resell the milk to the dealers. Thus, the dealers deal only with us instead of with the individual farmers. After we have completed our negotiations with the dealers we instruct the producers where to ship their milk and the dealers are expected to secure the milk from the various receiving stations according to our instructions.

Weights and Tests.

"Before our company was organized the producers used to have considerable difficulty with the dealers over the weights and tests of their milk. Our contract with the dealers now reads in part as follows:

"The purchaser shall furnish the Association's individual weights and tests of all milk delivered to him and the purchaser shall conduct his weighing and testing in a manner satisfactory to the Association. The Association shall be entitled to check such weighing, and if the Association desires its representative may himself conduct the weighing and testing at the purchaser's dairy. The purchaser's weights and tests shall govern unless the Association desires to conduct the weighing themselves, in which event their testing shall govern."

In order that the weighing and testing of the milk might be done on a basis likely to prove satisfactory both to the producers and to the dealers the company succeeded in getting the provincial government to appoint two officials to look after the work. It was hoped at first to have all the work done by government officials. While the two men have not been able to do all the work their work has been very beneficial. Where they find any big variations the dealers are required to pay for the milk on their tests. "It is only right," said Mr. Eckert, "that the government should protect the farmers in ways like this." The milk is bought on a butter fat basis but sold by the quart. The dealers started this system about four years ago and as it has been found satisfactory it was continued. Vancouver requires that milk sold in the city shall test 3.25%.

As the cost of shipping milk varies according to the distance it has to be shipped the company establishes a price for milk delivered in Vancouver and makes allowances from this price according to the distance the milk is shipped. In this way producers receive the Vancouver price less their shipping charges.

The milk dealers in the city conduct their own milk delivery routes and consequently there is much overlapping. The city council recently appointed a committee to see if the price of milk could be reduced. The committee proved conclusively that the farmers were not receiving too much and offered to reduce the cost of delivering milk in Vancouver by twenty given good results in the cow testing per cent. If the city council would at work of the dairy division, Ottawa.

low the farmers to take entire charge of the delivery of the milk in the city. This offer the council did not see its way clear to accept.

New Department Organized.

The company has a milk department and is now organizing a feed department, each of which are to be under competent managers. The business of all departments centres in the head office where it is checked monthly by the executive.

"We have 775 members," said Mr. Eckert, "and are forming district organizations so that local branches may assist our directors in their work. Plans for business extensions are being developed and we intend to keep our members fully advised on all our plans. In my opinion when a company like ours has proper supervision, sufficient capital and the confidence of its members the directors should have no trouble in establishing it on a successful basis."

The officers of the company are President, E. B. Barrow, Chilliwack; Vice-President, J. W. Berry, Langley Prairie; Secretary, W. J. Park, Pitt Meadows; Treasurer, C. E. Eckert.

Cooperative Live Stock, Etc.

(Continued from page 6.)

organization and thereby comes in contact with a large number of farmers.

How is the stock shipped? The farmers notify their local committees about two weeks in advance of the time when they wish their stock shipped, and these committees in turn advise the manager of the number of cattle or other stock to be marketed.

He then makes arrangements for getting the stock on an and notifies the farmers what day their stock is required. When the stock is brought to the railway station all cattle, calves or sheep are weighed and marked with a number. By this method each farmer gets the exact value of each animal he sells, less the freight and other necessary expenses. Hogs are paid for by the salesman when they are delivered at the station, but cattle and other stock are settled for upon his return from the market.

The salesman is paid a commission on each animal he markets. In case of stock being injured or dying from overheating during transit and thus causing loss a reserve fund is created so that every shipper is protected from sustaining any losses.

This system of marketing live stock has proven very satisfactory to the farmer, and large numbers of them sell all their stock this way and do not wish to go back to the old method of giving some one half of their stock to get the other half marketed.

Are Good Cows Mis-judged?

RECENTLY three cows that stood side by side were tested for nine consecutive milkings: The first cow had an average test of 3.7 per cent of fat, the maximum and minimum tests being 2.9 and 5.5 respectively.

The second cow had an average for the nine tests of 4.2 with maximum and minimum tests of 2.4 and 5.4. The average test for the third cow was 2.6, with extremes of 2.0 and 4.0.

Hence it is evident that the laudable desire to know what a certain cow's milk tests for fat, may be deferred entirely if only one sample is run through the machine.

In the light of the examples given above, as well as of hundreds of other instances on record, it is safe to conclude that a fair method is to test a composite sample of five or six milkings taken at intervals when the cow is in normal condition. This plan has given good results in the cow testing of the dairy division, Ottawa.

The Tractor Demonstration

(Continued from page 7.)

to fall down; they haven't got that reserve."

Ontario farmers, however, seem to have made up their minds that a 9-18 to 12-25 machine, pulling three plows where conditions are favorable, and two plows when conditions are severe, is about what they want. Only two machines demonstrating pulled less than three plows and only one machine one five bottom gang was in operation. The old 14-inch bottom, which was introduced into Ontario along with the tractor, seems to have been discarded as unfit for our conditions; 10 and 12 inch plows alone were in use. All did good plowing; in fact, from a purely utility standpoint, there was nothing to choose between the tractor and horse plowing. All machines were well under control; one firm, with an eye to advertising effect, had a woman operating their machine. Henry Ford's tractor did not make an appearance at Brantford, much to the disappointment of all.

Types of Tractors.

The tractors represented a wide variety of types. There were tractors with two, three and four wheels, and there were caterpillars. The power and power transmission arrangements were as varied as the general appearance of the machines. Evidently the day of tractor standardization is yet a long way off. Probably, too, the

time is not yet opportune for tractor manufacturers to cooperate in standardization as did automobile manufacturers a few years ago. The point has been reached, however, where many tractors can be depended upon to give good service if intelligently managed and many are being sold. The tractors owned by the Ontario Government did much to attract the crowd to Brantford and the same machines are creating a demand for many more. "And has not the time arrived when some Via-Rail roadsters should be trying out these tractors for us?" suggested a Glangarry County farmer. The same sentiment was expressed by many men during the three days of the demonstration. Ontario farmers are fairly "hungering" for disinterested tractor information. This much has been made clear by the demonstrations of this year. The tractor companies represented were as follows:

Goold, Shapley & Muir, Brantford, Ont.; Sawyer-Massey, Hamilton, Ont.; Massey-Harris Co., Toronto; International Harvester Co., Hamilton; The Great Western Tractor Co., London, Ont.; R. A. Lister Co., Toronto; Monarch Tractor Company of Canada, Ltd., Toronto; Essex Tractor Co., Ltd.; Ford Tractor Co., Minneapolis, and National Tractor Co., Stratford, Ont.; Gilson Mfg. Co., Guelph; Allis-Chalmers, Toronto, and Parrett Tractor Co., Chicago.

Cooperative Live Stock Marketing in Alberta

The Organized Farmers Ship Their Own Live Stock. A Big Business Being Conducted. The Venture Is Proving Successful.

H. Bronson Cowan.

FOR a little over three years the organized farmers of Alberta have been marketing their live stock cooperatively. The work is conducted through the Live Stock Department of The United Grain Growers' Company, Limited. Until a few months ago a representative of the farmers was maintained only at the Calgary Stock Yards, but not long since an office was opened in the Edmonton Stock Yards, where considerable stock is now being handled.

From the start the enterprise has proved a success. During the first ten months of this year, 1916-17, there were handled 1,367 cars of stock, representing 56,750 hogs, 10,709 head of cattle and 2,260 sheep. How rapidly the business is growing is shown by the fact that during the whole twelve months last year there were shipped only 628 carloads, representing 36,224 hogs, 3,545 cattle and 659 sheep. This in turn, however, was a large increase over the transactions of the year before. While I was in Calgary recently Mr. E. S. McRory, the Superintendent of the Live Stock Department of the Elevator Company, kindly explained the development of this branch of the Company's activities and initiated me into some of the secrets of the Stock Yards. The success the Alberta farmers have met with indicates that there are great possibilities ahead of the United Farmers' Cooperative Co., Limited, in the building up of a similar business in Ontario.

Early Difficulties.

Some years ago stock raisers in Alberta had many difficulties to overcome. They often found it impossible to raise and sell live stock at a profit. The chief consuming centres being far removed from Alberta, the local demand was small and a large proportion of the stock had to be shipped long distances in order to find a market for it. At that time, as there were no stock yards either at Edmonton or Calgary, it was difficult for farmers to know what were the market prices for live stock. Most farmers, therefore, had to rely on the drovers to find an outlet for their stock. Local conditions forced the drovers, in or-

der that they might be certain of their profits to buy at large margins. The drovers were naturally in closer touch with the outside market than the farmers and, therefore, had every advantage of the farmers when negotiating with them for their stock.

Public Abattoirs Demanded.

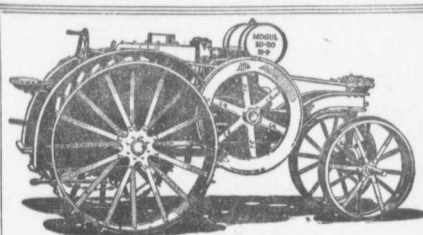
Feeling the burden of these conditions the farmers began to agitate for Dominion or Provincial assistance in establishing public abattoirs and cold storage facilities, so that their stock could be slaughtered and marketed direct. A vigorous agitation in this direction resulted in the government agreeing to establish such an abattoir if the farmers would undertake to market at least 1,000 head of cattle a week. This they were unable to do at that time, and, therefore, no public action was taken.

Handling Their Own Stock.

One of the first efforts to improve this condition was made in a local way by The Farmers' Cooperative of Red Deer. The farmers in that vicinity cooperated and succeeded in maintaining prices for hogs at considerable higher prices than formerly. In 1912 they handled stock to the value of \$45,000 and in 1913 \$75,000 worth were sold. Later several branches of the United Farmers of Alberta combined and commenced shipping on a somewhat similar basis. Finally the Pork Packing Committee of the United Farmers of Alberta recommended that the handling of live stock should be undertaken on a more extensive scale. It was not until the fall of 1913 that a modest effort in this direction was made by the Alberta Farmers' Cooperative Elevator Co., Limited. The work was placed in charge of Mr. E. Carwell, a director of the company, who continued to handle it until recently, and under whose management it showed rapid development.

Not all Smooth Sailing.

As might be expected the undertaking, either at the first or since, has not proved all clear sailing. Nevertheless, it has been very beneficial to the farmers and moderately profitable to the company. On the sale of the first car of hogs in March, 1914, a loss of a



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Mogul 10-20's big economy feature is this—it works on kerosene, the cheapest of engine fuels. Day in and day out, while there is work for it to do, it turns common coal oil into the most efficient power. Mogul 10-20 is designed and built from the ground up to run on kerosene—to stand the extra strains in kerosene burning.

The Mogul 10-20 kerosene tractor is sold by local dealers who will cheerfully show you what good work this tractor will do or will explain to you any points about it that may not be clear. If there is no dealer near you, write to the nearest branch house in the list below, and you will receive catalogues and full information.

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Ontario Provincial Winter Fair

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November 30th to December 6th, 1917

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Darwin's Tulips, 100 bulbs, mixed colors \$2.00
Single Tulips, 100 bulbs, mixed colors 1.50
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Every distinctive feature of these wonderful engines does its part to develop maximum power from least fuel. Results are the best we ask. They are the most practical, money-saving and all-round satisfactory engines that your money can buy. Adopted for Government work, such as: Crisping, Kettling, Cutting, Wood Sawing, pumping electric lighting, etc.

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6 H.P. \$226.00

with magnets attached

little over \$4 was sustained. A few months later 48 cars, or about 3,300 hogs, had been handled and still at a small loss. This was due in part to the system of buying that was first adopted not proving satisfactory. As soon as the method of buying was changed greater progress was made, and by June 30th, 1917, a total 143 cars, or about 11,600 hogs had been handled, and the loss on the early shipments transformed into a profit of \$1,034, or \$7.32 a car.

In presenting a first annual report to the shareholders of the company, Mr. Carwell stated that as a result of the United Farmers having entered the field, he believed that the farmers of Alberta, irrespective of membership in the company, had benefited to the extent of at least one-half cent per pound in the prices received for their hogs, and never in the history of the province had they been paid so close to market prices. It was common talk in the stock yards that there was not the money in handling hogs there had been previously. Before the United commenced shipping the profits of the dealer brought from \$10 to \$25 a car.

In order to make it difficult for the farmers to ship their hogs to advantage the old rule of paying higher prices than the hogs were worth, for the purpose of bringing up the farmers' shipping associations, was attempted by some buyers, but not with much success. Other difficulties encountered grew out of drought conditions, which for a while discouraged the production of hogs, and through shortage of feed had many farmers to rush their hogs to market in an unfinanced condition. This forced down prices. On another occasion United States buyers, who previously by their operations had helped to maintain prices, withdrew from the market and thus made it necessary for shipments to be made to Toronto and Montreal. On one occasion a considerable number of animals had to be slaughtered and marketed locally.

How Business is Conducted.

"We prefer to handle live stock on a commission basis," said Mr. McRory to me, "and we use all the influence we can to lead our farmers to ship in that way. We do, however, buy live stock through our local elevator men when this action becomes necessary. We keep in close touch with market conditions at all times and receive our own telegraphic reports from the east.

In this way we are enabled to advise our local elevator men what prices they are warranted in paying. So far this year about half the stock we have handled has been consigned to us on a commission basis. Last year out of 545 cars handled, only 175 were consigned to us on a commission basis, the stock in the remaining 377 cars having been bought by us through our local agents. It is not always easy, especially in such times as these, to secure men to handle our elevators who are also capable of buying live stock to advantage. This is one reason why we do not like to buy outright if we can help it.

Returns on Sales.

"A considerable proportion of the stock consigned to us is shipped through local associations of farmers. They generally appoint a manager and arrange with him the day on which shipments will be made. He keeps track of the number of animals received from each farmer, how they grade and their weights and reports these to us. He also sees that the stock is properly loaded. One per cent of the gross returns from a carload is considered a \$175 remuneration to a local manager for handling a shipment, with say \$5 for each additional car after the first. The remuneration, however, varies according to local conditions, and is regulated

somewhat by the time and labor involved.

"Our salesmen at Calgary and Edmonton look after the cars on their receipt and attend to the sale. After the stock has been sold prompt returns are made to the local manager and individual shippers of the results of the consignment. The following is a sample statement of the returns as reported to a shipper:

J. Smith	May 8th, 1916.
CP 271263—Crossfield.	
Crossfield Weights.	
10 select	2,000 lbs.
1 sow	360 lbs.
	2,360 lbs.
Calgary Weights.	
10 select	1,976 lbs. \$11
1 sow	350 lbs. 9
	\$127.50
11	2,326 lbs. \$228.50
Less insurance	1.14
	\$227.36

Less proportion of:—	
Commission	\$1.16
Freight	1.73
Yard fees	28
Weighing	33
Mgrs. commission	2.28
	5.78
Add rebate of freight	1.16
	\$227.74

Sales Generally Satisfactory.

When asked if there were many differences to settle between the locals and the central over consignments of stock, Mr. McRory replied that there were not. "A great deal depends," he said, "upon the manager of the Local Association having confidence in the salesmen in the stock yards. When this confidence exists there is little cause for misunderstandings, and whatever misunderstandings may arise are easily adjustable. We charge \$3 for handling a car of hogs on consignment, and \$10 for a car of cattle.

So far the Farmers' Company has not sent buyers out in the field to purchase cattle. This phase of the business was given careful consideration, with the result that it was decided that such action would be unwise. Some idea of the capital involved in handling the stock sold by the company may be gained when it is stated that last year the total thus used was \$601,990, the net proceeds were \$605,808, leaving a net profit of \$3,819, or a little more than one-half of one per cent of the cost of the stock. In addition to the foregoing \$1,042 was earned in commissions, making a total profit on live stock handled during the year of \$4,861.

Chief Benefits Derived.

When asked what he considered the chief benefits the farmers had derived by cooperative selling, Mr. McRory replied that these were numerous. Formerly it frequently happened that a number of buyers drove through a district after stock at the same time. This entailed heavy expense and consequently reduced the returns to the farmers. By the farmers shipping direct this expense has largely been abolished as well as the profits of the drovers. The new conditions have had the effect also of leading drovers to pay better prices for the stock they do handle.

The best evidence that Alberta farmers appreciate the new conditions is found in the steady increase in the percentage of live stock passing through the stock yards that is handled by the farmers' company. Since the establishment of the Edmonton Stock Yards, where the farmers' company now has a salesman, the price paid for live stock in the northern part of the province has shown a marked increase.

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Market Review and Forecast

TORONTO, Oct. 29.—The Census and Statistics office has issued its second estimate of Canadian crops for 1917. These returns being based on a larger extent upon threshing results than was the first estimate. The first estimate was too high.

The total wheat crop of 1917 is now estimated at 331,780,800 bushels, an average per acre of 24 1/2 bushels, as compared with 18 1/2 bushels a month ago. Oats are estimated at 222,700,000 bushels, bushels, 18,484,000 bushels, and rye 1,839,800 bushels. The condition of root and fodder crops measured against the standard of 1913 as representing a full crop, was on Sept. 30th as follows: Potatoes, 54; turnips, 71; mangels, carrots, etc., 77; sugar beets, 75; fodder corn, 73, and alfalfa, 81.

Ontario reports indicate that threshing returns show good average yields for most of the grain crops. Beans and late buckwheat have been more or less injured by frost and much festival corn will be unfit for feed. Most fall wheat will enter the winter with a good crop, but some has been snowed out and there is little October growth. Potatoes will be a fair to good crop.

There have been few changes on the grain market of note, butter and eggs still show an upward tendency and the live stock market is fairly quiet. Hogs, however, are up.

WHEAT.

There has been little movement of grain to market and little change is expected until colder weather sets in, which accounts for the quietness in the Ontario wheat market. Demand for Western wheat by Ontario millers is of a very moderate order. There is a steady enquiry for flour, however, at steady prices. Quotations—

Manitoba Wheat—In store, Fort William, nominal (including 2 1/2% tax) No. 1 northern, \$2.25; nominal No. 2 northern, \$2.05; No. 1 northern, \$2.17 1/2; No. 2 wheat, \$2.09; nominal No. 3, \$2.22; extra No. 2, \$2.22; basis in store, nominal.

There has been slight strengthening in cash prices on Manitoba oats. Otherwise the market has been uneventful. Quotations—

Manitoba Oats—No. 2 C.W., 68 1/2c, in store, Fort William, No. 2 C.W., 67c, extra No. 1 feed, 65 1/2c, No. 1 feed, 65c, American Corn—No. 2 yellow, nominal, Ontario Oats—No. 2 white, 67c to 65c, nominal No. 3, 64c to 60c, nominal.

Barley—Milling, now \$1.19 to \$1.20, according to freight, outside. Buckwheat—nominal. Rye—No. 2, \$1.75.

At Montreal—Corn—American No. 2 yellow, \$2.20 to \$2.25. Oats—Canadian western, No. 2, 74c; do Canadian western, No. 3, 67c; do Ontario, No. 1, 76c; 76 1/2c. Barley—Manitoba feed, \$1.36; do, maling, \$1.43.

MILL FEEDS.

Mill feeds are quoted in car lots, delivered. Montreal freight, shorts, \$42; bran, 25; middlings, \$46 to \$49; good feed flour, \$3.26 per bag. At Montreal bran is quoted \$40; shorts, \$40 to \$42; middlings, \$42 to \$45; meal, \$56 to \$60.

HAY AND STRAW.
Hay, extra No. 1, is quoted on truck here, \$12.50 to \$13; medium, \$10 to \$12; straw, car lots, \$7 to \$10. At Montreal hay No. 3, per ton, car lots, \$12 to \$12.50.

POTATOES AND BEANS.
Potatoes are decidedly firm, wholesalers quoting them at \$1.05 per bag. The firmness of the market in the United States is attracting much of the output of Canadian potatoes. Beans, foreign, hand-picked, bushel, \$7.50.

EGGS AND POULTRY.
Wholesalers are paying the following prices for eggs at country points:—
Alaska, No. 1, fancy, 140c; No. 1, 135c to 130c.
do, No. 1, ordinary, 100c to 115c.
do, No. 2, per bush, 87c to 105c.
do, No. 3, per bush, 75c to 100c.
do, rejected, per bush, 60c to 70c.
Red clover, No. 1, 100c to 125c.
do, No. 2, bush, 110c to 115c.
do, No. 3, bush, 100c to 105c.
do, rejected, bush, 60c to 70c.
Timothy, No. 1, per bush, 90c to 100c.
do, No. 2, per bush, 80c to 90c.
do, No. 3, per bush, 70c to 80c.
do, rejected, per bush, 50c to 60c.
Flax, bush, 200c to 250c.

Fresh gathered eggs of good quality are becoming scarce on local markets and specials are increasing in demand at advanced prices.

PEACH BLOSSOM AYRSHIRES. Young stock for sale, always on hand (both sexes). From high-testing heavy producers. Good udders and large teats a special feature of all my herds. Get orderlies of these if you need a pair. R. T. BROWNLEE, Peach Blow Farm, HEMMINGFORD, Que.

The cold wet weather has given production a sharp setback. Storage eggs are coming into more general use, but the movement reported so far is slow. Exporters claim that the market for Canadian storage would be greatly strengthened if they could obtain sufficient ocean space. Country prices now ruling are from 40c to 45c for ordinary, and 45c to 48c for circle eggs. Wholesale prices to retail trade for eggs, six cartons, are as follows:— Receipts of live and dressed poultry are much heavier during the past week, although receipts are much lower than at this season last year, with prices rising somewhat higher.

Live weight. Dressed (chickens, spring, 15c to 16c; 25c to 30c; hens, under 4 lbs., 15c to 16c; 15c to 20c; 15c to 16c; 20c to 25c; broilers, 17c to 20c; 20c to 25c; ducklings, 17c to 20c; 20c to 25c; turkeys, 20c to 30c; 25c to 35c; geese, 15c to 20c; 15c to 20c.


DAIRY PRODUCE.
Wholesalers differ in their opinions as to the effect the entry of oleomargarine will have on the butter market. It is the opinion of some that it will lessen the production, while others believe it will not affect the market materially one way or the other. At country points, wholesalers are paying 42c to 43 1/2c for creamery solids; creamery prints, 44c to 44 1/2c; dairy, 25c to 40c. Prices to the retail trade are: Creamery solids, 44c to 44 1/2c; creamery prints, 45c to 46c; choice dairy prints, 41c to 42c; ordinary dairy prints, 38c to 39c; bakers', 37c to 38c. These quotations are: New, large, 25c to 26 1/2c; white, 23 1/2c to 25 1/2c; milk, 23c to 24c; twins, 25 1/2c to 26 1/2c.

LIVE STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Sixty-three hundred head of butcher cattle were on sale on Monday, and, in addition, heavy shipments from Wisconsin direct to local abattoirs. As a consequence the demand was not very keen, and prices were quiet. The bulk of the stock was about the top price paid during the week for a straight lot. The bulk of the week's cattle coming to the market did not show sufficient quality to command a good price, and it was the cattle of this class that suffered the most severe cut-off during the balance of the week. Cows of quality were in good demand and at high prices, while canners were steady at last week's quotations. No choice bulls were offered and sales. No choice bulls were offered and sales. No choice bulls were offered and sales. No choice bulls were offered and sales.

Choice export steers \$11.20 to \$ 12.50
Butcher's choice handy 13.25 to 14.50
do good 9.00 to 9.50
do medium 8.00 to 8.50
do common 7.25 to 7.75
Butcher's bulls, choice 8.90 to 9.25
do good 7.50 to 8.00
do medium 6.50 to 7.25
Butcher's choice cows 8.25 to 8.50
do good 7.20 to 7.50
do medium 6.50 to 7.00
do common 5.00 to 5.25
Feeders 7.25 to 8.00
Stocker, good 5.50 to 7.00
do medium 5.25 to 6.75
Canners 4.25 to 4.75
Milkers, good to choice 90.00 to 125.00
do, com. and medium 65.00 to 85.00
do, common 15.00 to 15.50
do medium 12.00 to 15.00
do good 8.00 to 8.50
do, common 6.00 to 10.50
do, best fat 12.00 to 15.00
Spring lamb, cwt. 8.50 to 12.00
do, heavy and bucks 7.50 to 9.50
do, culls 1.75 to 17.00
Hogs, fed and watered 15.75 to 16.00
do, off ear 17.00 to 18.00
do, off ear 15.75 to 16.00
Less \$1 to \$3 on light or thin hogs; less \$5 to \$2.50 on sows; less \$4 on stags; less \$5c to \$1 on hogs.

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Including our herd sire, EVERGREEN ABDEBERK TEAK, No. 18,473, born January 15th, 1913, whose dam and sire's dam average 29.65 lbs. in 7 days. At the

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As I have disposed of my farm I will offer my small but choice herd of PURE BRED HOLSTEINS, consisting of about

20 Fines and Several Bulls
ON
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These animals are of the choicest blood lines of my former herd, and exceptionally fine individuals. The announcement will appear only once, so REMEMBER THE DATE AND PLACE—November 28th, at the old Maple Grove Stock Farm, Tavistock, Ont.

Catalogues are now ready. Apply for one and study the exceptional breeding and liberal terms of sale. Trains will be met at Tavistock and New Hamburg on morning of day of sale.

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Auctioneer R. R. No. 1 Tavistock, Ont.


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Rich milk—fat in butter—fast—luscious and good feeders.

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OLD ORIGINAL SUMMER HILL FARM,
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MONDAY, 5th NOVEMBER, 1917
at 1 p.m. sharp

Terms are:—Six Months' Credit on Approved Notes, 4% off for cash. All ewes offered are young and in good condition. We are also offering some CHOICE REGISTERED OXFORD EWES. NO RESERVE.

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Dutchland Colantha Sir Mona

Is the sire of
Lakeview Dutchland Hengerveld 2nd, the bull that won senior championship and grand champion at both Toronto and London, 1916 and 1917, and Lakeland—34.6 lbs. butter in 7 days with an average test of 4.85 per cent. Also the sire of Lakeview Dairy's Sir Mona, a beautiful going bull almost 18 dam average of 27 lbs. butter in 7 days.

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

THE O'REILLY STOCK FARM

offers a 13 months' old calf out of an 18-lb. 3-year-old. He is sired by a son of Canada's only 29,000-lb. cow, Hauwerd.

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

JOSEPH O'REILLY High Lawn Farm, R.R. 9, PETERBORO, ONT.

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PONTIAC CANADA VEEMAN, No. 17546. Dam—Lydia Inca Veeman, 14,687, 24 lbs. in 7 days at 3 years. Must sell to avoid in-breeding. He is 4 years old, handsome, deep-bodied animal, active, sure, and easily handled. Has been Tuberculin Tested and proved sound. For particulars write

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King Hengerveld, of Oak Park, born March 8, 1917, half black and white, a good individual and well grown. His dam and sire are tuberculin tested. Sire—Lakeview Dutchland Hengerveld 2nd, Grand Champion at the Canadian National Exhibition and London, 1916. His sister is the Canadian Champion at a senior 3-year-old with 34.6 lbs. butter in 7 days. His dam has just completed a record of 467 lbs. milk with 27.4 lbs. butter on grass with an average test of 4.69 per cent.

Dam—Canary Colantha Queen, a yearly cow with great capacity and a record of 428.8 lbs. milk with 25.15 lbs. butter and an average test of 4.55 per cent. 7½ years old. Write at once as he is a bargain. Correspondence solicited.

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R.R. No. 1 Nelson, B.C.

It Will Pay You to mention Farm and Dairy when writing Advertisers.

head on hand. As American buyers were on hand to purchase lands and local buyers also purchased considerably more than their usual requirements, the inter-better cattle were registered for the time being, and did not begin to move, until after the afternoon. Consequently a considerable number of buyers arrived in the forenoon could not be accommodated, and a temporary congestion developed. Buyers used this condition to good advantage and succeeded in raising prices by 25 to 50 cents per hundred, but only on the common grades, cattle of good quality being firm and unchanged at last week's opening prices. The market for hogs opened weak and 25 cents per hundred below the closing prices of last week, and suffered a similar decline on Wednesday, with hogs showing a range for the week of \$16.75 to \$17.25 per hundred, fed and watered; some from \$14.25 to \$14.50, but ample to fill all requirements.

OFFICIAL RECORD OF HOLSTEIN FRIESIAN COWS FROM AUG. 1 TO SEPT. 30, 1917.

Mature Class.
1. LAKEVIEW Hengerveld Wayne, 12410, 7y. 4m. 144; 467. lbs. milk, 81.93 lbs. fat, 27.43 lbs. butter. W. G. Bailey, Paris, Ont.
2. Madam Pouch Pauline 10281, 265-day record; 8y. 5m. 8d.; 2787.4 lbs. milk, 887.17 lbs. fat, 112.23 lbs. butter. Colony Farm, Hammond, B.C.
Zarilda Clothilde 3rd DeKol, 14847, 150-day record; 6y. 10m. 12d.; 14990.7 lbs. milk, 420.63 lbs. fat, 544.88 lbs. butter. lbs. milk, 618.75 lbs. fat, 638.48 lbs. butter.
210-day record; 6y. 10m. 12d.; 21083.3 lbs. milk, 580.24 lbs. fat, 236.23 lbs. butter.
240-day record; 6y. 10m. 12d.; 23260.0 lbs. milk, 644.97 lbs. fat, 806.31 lbs. butter.
270-day record; 6y. 10m. 12d.; 25829.7 lbs. milk, 707.72 lbs. fat, 878.43 lbs. butter. Colony Farm, Hammond, B.C.
Senior Four-Year-Class.
Colony Beulah DeKol Kordyke, 20314, 4y. 1m. 24d.; 343.9 lbs. milk, 14.29 lbs. fat, 17.87 lbs. butter.
50-day record; 4y. 7m. 24d.; 1725.8 lbs. milk, 55.43 lbs. fat, 44.56 lbs. butter. Colony Farm.

Junior Four-Year-Class.
1. Johanna Mae 26529, 4y. 1m. 16d.; 531.8 lbs. milk, 18.48 lbs. fat, 23.04 lbs. butter. W. L. Shaw, Newmarket.
2. Lakeview Dutchland Artis 2nd, 24297, 4y. 5m. 29d.; 517.2 lbs. milk, 18.64 lbs. fat, 19.56 lbs. butter. Lakeview Farm, Bronte.

3. Ida Fern 25191, 4y. 4m. 11d.; 458.7 lbs. milk, 16.46 lbs. fat, 20.23 lbs. butter. 14-day record; 4y. 6m. 11d.; 869.3 lbs. milk, 31.16 lbs. fat, 38.88 lbs. butter. Dr. R. P. Toole, Victoria, B.C.

Senior Three-Year-Class.
Colony Beulah DeKol Newman, 20528, 3y. 10m. 2d.; 524.7 lbs. milk, 19.02 lbs. fat, 21.34 lbs. butter.
20-day record; 3y. 10m. 2d.; 2267.9 lbs. milk, 67.47 lbs. fat, 84.84 lbs. butter. Colony Farm.

Junior Three-Year-Farm.
1. Colony Mata Shadland, 20135, 3y. 3m. 10d.; 487.5 lbs. milk, 17.33 lbs. fat, 22.43 lbs. butter. Colony Farm.

Colony Beulah Pauline Kordyke, 20313, 3y. 6m. 16d.; 453.3 lbs. milk, 15.61 lbs. fat, 19.52 lbs. butter.

2. Colony Yvonne 20134, 3y. 6m. 11d.; 833.8 lbs. milk, 29.46 lbs. fat, 36.86 lbs. butter.

Colony Yvonne 20134, 3y. 7m. 7d.; 435.3 lbs. milk, 15.2 lbs. fat, 19.37 lbs. butter.

21-day record; 3y. 7m. 7d.; 1848.7 lbs. milk, 44.40 lbs. fat, 55.81 lbs. butter.

3. Braeford Janet DeKol, 80045, 3y. 2m. 29d.; 436.6 lbs. milk, 14.49 lbs. fat, 18.11 lbs. butter.

30-day record; 3y. 2m. 29d.; 1666.6 lbs. milk, 49.49 lbs. fat, 61.86 lbs. butter. Dr. F. Toole, Victoria.

Senior Two-Year-Class.
1. Colony Postess Kordyke 2nd, 36012, 2y. 6m. 29d.; 816.6 lbs. milk, 19.97 lbs. fat, 13.73 lbs. butter.

20-day record; 2y. 6m. 29d.; 1261.3 lbs. milk, 43.83 lbs. fat, 44.41 lbs. butter. Colony Farm.

Junior Two-Year-Class.
1. Het Leo Artis Kordyke 26529, 2y. 4m. 6d.; 477.7 lbs. milk, 19.30 lbs. fat, 24.00 lbs. butter.

14-day record; 2y. 4m. 6d.; 920.1 lbs. milk, 36.50 lbs. fat, 47.76 lbs. butter.

30-day record; 2y. 4m. 6d.; 1228.3 lbs. milk, 78.08 lbs. fat, 97.60 lbs. butter. W. G. Bailey, Newmarket.

RECORD MADE AT LEAST EIGHT MONTHS AFTER CALVING.
Senior Two-Year-Class.
1. Lakeview Dutchland 31548, 2y. 8m. 14d.; 294.7 lbs. milk, 12.00 lbs. fat, 15.61 lbs. butter. Lakeview Farm, Bronte.

During the months of August and September the records of 15 cows and heifers were accepted for entry in the Record of Merit. In the mature class Lakeview Hengerveld Wayne makes the creditable record of 17.45 lbs. milk. We have had no complete a full year under official test.

SALE DATES CALMED

OXFORD COUNTY.

Tuesday, November 6th, 1917, is the date of the dispersion sale of 21 head of pure-bred and grade cows from the Hick Creek Farm of W. J. Thompson, of R. R. No. 1, Fort Rowan, to be held at the Royal Hotel, Tillsonburg, Ont.

At Armstrong will hold an auction of Holstein cattle at Tillsonburg, Ont., on November 25th, 1917.

Mr. H. Bollert, at Maple Grove Stock Farm, R. R. No. 1, Tavistock, Ont., is announcing November 25th as the date of his complete dispersion sale of pure-bred and grade Holsteins, farm stock and implements. Breeders make note of this.

Oxford District Holstein Breeders' Club consignment sale of Holsteins, on December 12th, 1917, at Woodstock, Ont.

The 5th consignment sale of the Southern Counties Ayrshire Breeders' Club will be held at Woodstock, Ont., on Monday and Tuesday, 19th, 1917. Mr. John McKee, Norwich, Ont., is Secretary of the Club.

WELLAND COUNTY.

On December 11th, 1917, the Niagara Peninsula Holstein Friesian Club will hold a consignment sale of 60 head of pure bred Holsteins, at Welland, Ont. Mr. W. L. Houck, Black Creek, is the Secretary.

with 1123.53 lbs. butter and 27597.4 lbs. milk. This is the largest official milk record yet reported in Canada, and second in the world. The sire is Clothilde Four-Year DeKol has now 2300 lbs. milk in 30 days and bids fair to establish a new yearly milk record for Canada. In the senior two-year-old class, 6 months after calving division, Lakeview Queen 2nd makes a record of 18 lbs. butter, and establishes a new Canadian record here.—W. A. CLEMONS, Secretary.

Postal Card Reports

—Correspondence invited.

KING'S CO., NEW BRUNSWICK,

TOBACCO RIVER, Oct. 15.—Well, we have got through harvesting, and as potato per cent. of a full crop, but with about 60 lbs. digging in the ground. The grain in general was a light crop; straw was short with a fair good head well filled; buckwheat for some years. Turnips will average a average crop. All farm products are a good price for a really market.—D. I.

MONTAGUE, Oct. 14.—Potato digging is

now in full swing, and by reports a fair yield will be gathered; some rot is reported; prices 60¢ per bushel. The apple crop is only fair, price low. Butter is dear; eggs scarce owing to milk feeds being so gaining to move now; 12c live weight highest paid yet. Pork is 20¢ per lb. beef, live weight, 6 to 7¢; turkeys and other vegetables will be fair.—C. A. G.

WELLINGTON COUNTY, ONT.

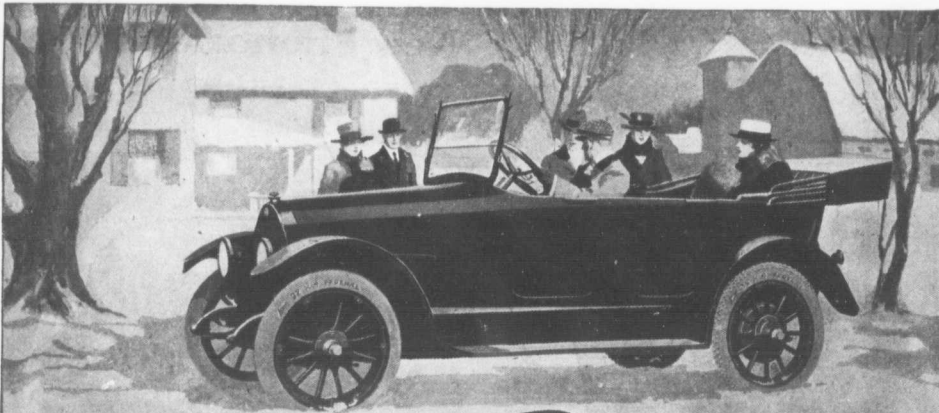
Porcup, Oct. 12.—Threshing and sowing has been the order of the day. Grain in turning out well and is of a good quality. Potatoes are in a few places. Rot is reported in an excellent crop. Dry corn is growing well since the recent shower. A good number are taking them up. The price for shipping price is about 15c per bushel of 50 lbs. Apples are very scarce and of very poor quality. Turnips and plowing has been done on account of the ground being hard and dry, but it has had light showers since and a good rain. It is now 10c to-day. Butter is 86¢; eggs, 46¢; potatoes, 90¢ a bag; onions, 55¢ per bushel.—W.A.M.

GREY COUNTY, ONT.

THORNHURST, Oct. 22.—We are having very wet weather, farmers find it hard work to plow. The apple crop is very poor, many orchards poor; some are giving \$2.50 a barrel, and others are giving more, according to quality. Grain seems to be turning out well, excepting the oats, which are rather light.—C. P.

NEW WESTMINSTER DIST., B. C.

CHILLIWACK, Oct. 10.—We are having very wet weather, & having rained continuously for the past 12 hours, and also filling are the order of the record of 17.45 lbs. milk. We have had no complete a full year under official test. Potatoes look well.—N.E.C.



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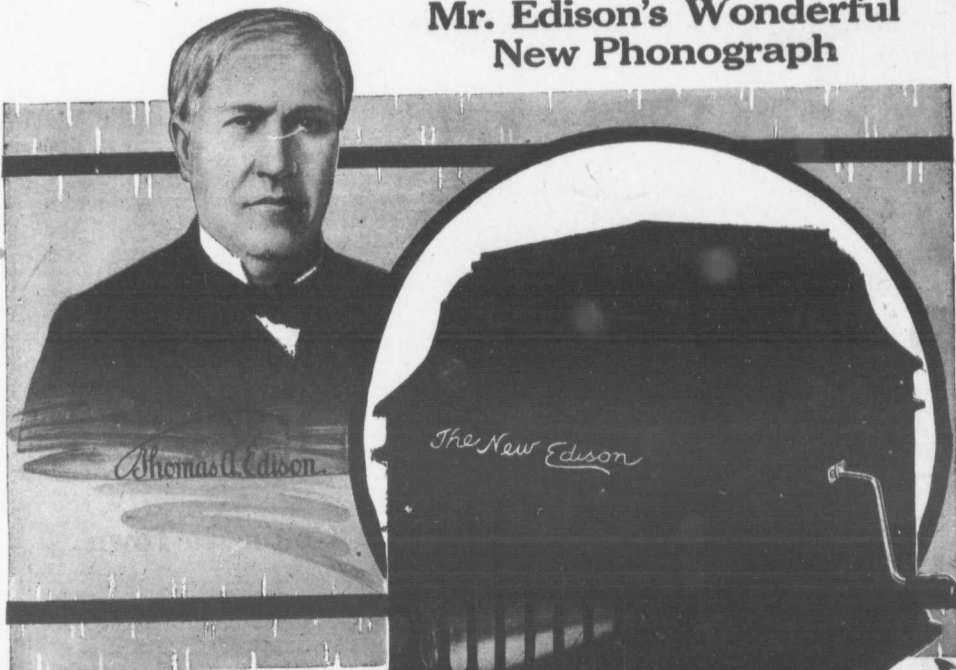
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