

# FARM AND DAIRY

## RURAL HOME



Peterboro, C

her 19, 1916

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FARM & DAIRY - Peterboro, Ont.

Xmas and Breeders' Number  
December 7

## Taxation--Its Potentiality for Good or Evil'

A Fair Adjustment is Necessary to Social Justice—By W.A. Douglas, B.A.

THERE are two values wide as the poles asunder, and there are two relationships the one wholly beneficent, the other wholly antagonistic and injurious. On which of these should we impose our taxes? Either to we have treated the beneficent as though it were an injury to be suppressed, and the injurious as though it were a blessing to be fostered. Just as sure as we place taxes on the products of industry, so as to leave a large portion of the value of the land to be appropriated by individuals, just so surely do we allow the owners of the favorite sites to enjoy all the benefits of society without any of its burdens, while the rest of society must bear all the burdens, and receive but a fragment of what they produce. The one man is under no obligation to bear any of the burden necessary to support himself or to support government; the other must bear the double burden, the support of government and the support of the sumptuous home and the fortune of the ground-rod. To allow the appropriation of the value of the land by individuals is to vitalize social justice into two parts, wealth without work and work without wealth.

One man turns the desert into a garden, and for every improvement he increases his taxes; another man turns a garden into a desert, and we decrease his taxes. Time and again we permit him to claim an endless and increasing tribute wrung from industry. Where should we impose the tax, to suppress beneficent production, or to remove speculation, that impoverishes and degrades honesty and industry? Is it not true that the relationship of service for service, and riches for riches is God's greatest economic blessing to humanity? And is it not equally true that the imposition of taxation on honesty and beneficence, thus placing industry under an endless and increasing tribute to the owners of the favorite sites, is the greatest of man's economic blunders?

The Burden of Taxation.  
The reports of the census and other reports show that the average pay of industry is less than \$500 yearly. The value of the best corner lot in Toronto, is placed at a rate equivalent of upwards of \$5,000,000 per acre, or equivalent to a quarter of a million dollars rental yearly. Two questions of prime importance here arise:—Which man bears the burdens of taxation, the man or the long day's work and the short day's pay, or the millionaire with luxury and leisure? Which man receives the so called protection, the man who obtains the wealth without the work, or the man who does the work and receives a very meagre share of the product? In order to arrive at some approximation of the burden of taxation on the industrial classes, I give herewith the figures from the Year Book of 1914.

Dominion expenditure	.....\$186,241,048
Less subsidies to provinces.	11,880,469
Net Dominion expenditure	.....\$174,360,579
Provincial expenditure	.....55,629,479
Municipal expenditure (estimate)	.....80,000,000
Total	.....\$310,000,000

These are the figures taken from the government returns; but they give not the slightest hint as to the amount that had to be paid by the ultimate bearer of the burden. The census figures show that in 1910 the value of the goods manufactured in the Dominion amounted to \$1,154,000,000. Of course, in 1914 the figures would be higher; but for an approximate estimate let us take the figures for 1910. The average duty for that time was nearly 25 per cent. While the manufacturer laid in some cases add this figure or more to the price of his goods, let us assume that he did not add on the average more than 20 per cent. which would amount to \$232,000,000. To this figure the wholesaler would add twenty per cent. and the retailer thirty per cent. say a total of 50 per cent. amounting to \$116,000,000. In the year 1914 the Customs collected amounted to \$104,091,238. The cost of collecting this amount is reported to be \$3,849,184, equivalent to three and seven-tenths per cent. These are the figures given in the government reports; but no hint is given as to the additions made to these figures by the wholesaler and retailer, namely 20 per cent. and 30 per cent. respectively. This would give a figure amounting to \$152,345,678, which added to the \$3,849,084 paid by the Government, makes a total of collecting the customs \$156,194,762.

The cost of assessing the property, etc., and collecting the taxes in Toronto amounts to a trifle over one and one-half per cent. According to the estimate just given, the cost of collecting the tariff exceeds 53 per cent. The present method of taxation betrays the extortion of the land speculators and the tribute to the landlords. What this amounts to none of the census or other reports tell us. Only an estimate can be made. The last census gave the rural population as about 4,000,000, occupying land worth \$2,500,000,000; equivalent is \$25 a head. The assessment of the land in Toronto is close to \$300,000,000 on a valuation of about 50 per cent. If the assessment had been at 100 per cent., it would have amounted to \$600,000,000, equivalent to \$1,000 a head. The average assessment of all the cities of Ontario amounts to 47 1/2 per cent. As these assessments are notoriously low, it is more than likely that a careful assessment would place the figure upwards of \$500, or even \$625 a head, the same amount as estimated for the rural districts. Assuming this figure to be correct, the total land value for the Dominion, with a population of 8,000,000 would amount to \$5,000,000,000. At a rental of 20 per cent. yearly, this would amount to \$2,000,000,000. The estimates of the collateral charges in addition to the taxation can be only an approximation, and therefore cannot be of claim to accuracy. But they are sufficiently accurate to demand very serious thought.

The Burden of the Tollers.  
Taking all these figures into consideration, the total annual tax burden of the tollers of Canada is as follows:

Total expenditure (see table above)	.....\$310,000,000
Collateral Costs: 20 per cent. on home manufactured goods.	\$232,000,000
Merchants' profits on goods.	116,000,000
Merchants' profits on tariff.	\$2,345,678
Ret of land.	200,000,000
Total collateral	.....592,148,688
Grand total	.....\$902,194,688

If these figures are an approximation to accuracy, they show that the tollage (Continued on page 8.)



We Welcome Trade increased VOL. XXX

## The

THE public animals are popular in pure-bred have been more stock during the high prices have optional merit few, if any sales not pleased with many well pleased who said they will not well pleased.

The principal animals in an surplus stock to in his chief objective controls his interests of common observation by many considered the quality or is one of merit, realize the fact, and high before. On the other hand no backing in the prices. Animals should not bring where some people action sale in chased animals a particular when have proved to be far as to hint at family relationship the new owners denced when called with disappointing grown that such steved. Such had safety to destroy sale. Let me you Macdonald College movement bred public section ship dumping the poor. If it is its value at. The manner in which would be placed fesses upon its with a rich pedigree, not be delicately but individual ex brought in the and advertising.



# FARM AND DAIRY

## & RURAL HOME



We Welcome Practical Progressive Ideas

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

VOL. XXXV

PETERBORO, ONT., OCTOBER 19, 1916

No. 41

## The Auction Sale—Its Place in the Live Stock Industry

Reserve It For the Exclusive Use of the Breeder—Keep It Above Reproach

THE public auction of live stock has become a popular medium for buying and selling of pure-bred live stock in Canada. There have been more high class sales of pure-bred live stock during the last few years than ever before. High prices have been paid for individuals of exceptional merit at these sales. There have been few, if any sales reported where the owners were not pleased with the results. There have been many well pleased buyers; there have been some who said they were stung—and others who were not well pleased with their purchases. These facts are impressing themselves upon breeders' minds at this season of the year when sales are again becoming the order of the day. To openly discuss these things is the object of this article.

### The Breeder or Seller.

The principal object a breeder has in putting animals in an auction sale is to dispose of his surplus stock to the best advantage. A high price is his chief objective, and it in a large measure controls his interest in the sale. It is a matter of common observation that the price is influenced by many considerations. The most important one is the quality of the animals offered. If an animal is one of merit, buyers to-day are not slow to realize the fact, and bidding will likely be brisk and high before the new owner takes possession. On the other hand, poor individuals with little or no backing in their pedigrees will never bring big prices. Animals out of condition, or blemished, should not bring large figures, yet just here is where some people claim to have lost faith in the auction sale in that at a sale they have purchased animals supposed to be sound in every particular when upon careful examination they have proved to be otherwise. Some even go so far as to hint at the sale of animals of certain family relationships, and are characteristics that the new owners naturally expected to be evidenced when called to the test, only to be met with disappointment, and the conviction has grown that such animals were wrongly represented. Such happenings as these have a tendency to destroy the usefulness of the auction sale. Let me quote the words of Prof. Barton, of Macdonald College. Speaking at a meeting of a prominent breeders' club recently, he said: "The public auction should not be made a place for dumping the poor stuff you do not wish to keep. If it is its value and usefulness will be destroyed." The manner in which the merits of an animal to be sold are placed before the public exerts an influence upon its selling price. A good individual with a rich pedigree may be overlooked by buyers, because the strong points it possesses are not judiciously pointed out. Points of breeding and individual excellence should be prominently brought out in the catalogue of sale and the removal advertising. Much can be added to this at

W. G. ORVIS, Associate Editor, Farm and Dairy.

the time of sale when the individual is before the buyers by the auctioneer or some other competent person, pointing out these strong points. There is a great need in Ontario to-day for auctioneers who are well versed in the pedigrees of the different breeds. We have some splendid auctioneers who should make a study of at least the outstanding families of each breed. As a substitute for this, some neighboring breeder can often materially assist in the capacity of announcer, drawing attention to the outstanding animals and the records in the pedigrees. When preparing catalogues, care should be exercised to have them correct and as complete as possible.

All animals offered for sale should be handled and taught to obey on the halter. Wild or vicious animals never bring the highest price and oftentimes not their just price, as they are shown at a disadvantage. It pays also to have them handled by men who are kind, careful and who know how. Animals brutally forced and kept in the sale ring cannot appear to advantage. Rough handling, with animals breaking away from those in charge, endangers the lives of the buyers and detracts much from the sale. A simple means of identifying the animals catalogued while they are in the stable is another small thing that means much. Their name and catalogue number conspicuously placed in the stall allows buyers to identify them and to make a critical examination before they appear in the ring.

An elevated platform, or a platform on the level with elevated seats, is another essential of a successful sale. The best arrangement seen by the writer, and one favorably commented on at the sale and since, was that of Mr. D. A. McPhee, Vankleek Hill. The platform was level with the ground, and the seats were elevated in gallery form. The advantages of this plan are that the animals are not forced to climb a gangway to reach the sale ring, and touch annoyance and trouble is thus avoided. The buyers can all see the animal and the auctioneer. The auctioneer can see the buyers easily, can catch bids quicker and can bring his vocal artillery to bear upon one man or one section of his audience more easily.

### Keeping Track of the Sales.

Besides the clerks, it is a wise precaution against future trouble to have a man or boy provided with a small pad or paper and a pencil. These he carries to the purchaser as soon as the animal is sold, getting him to write his name, post office address, the price paid and shipping instructions. This slip of paper is then handed to the clerk, who enters the particulars in his book and keeps the slip for future reference. Having the purchaser write his own name and the other things mentioned gives the clerk accurate information, and also provides an authentic document in case of dispute as to the prices or the shipping instructions. This plan is in vogue at all our best sales, and is a worthy one.

The question of a competent auctioneer is one of great importance. Any one can sell your animals, but it takes a good auctioneer to get the top prices for them. There are a few traits a man must possess to be successful in handling sales of this description. He must possess the ability to keep his audience in good humor and to hold their attention. He must receive their confidence, which means that he will play a clean game, and will not raise their bids, and yet make them believe that the animal is worth the money.

(Continued on page 8.)



### Initiative

THE world bestows its big prizes, both in money and honors, but for one thing, and that is Initiative. What is initiative? I'll tell you: It is doing the right thing without being told. But next to doing the thing without being told is to do it when you are told once. That is to say: Carry the message to Garcia: those who can carry a message get high honors, but their pay is not always in proportion. Next, there are those who never do a thing until they are told twice; such get no honors and small pay. Next, there are those who do the right thing only when necessity kicks them from behind, and these get indifference instead of honors and a pittance for pay. This kind spends most of its time polishing a branch with a hard-luck story. Then, still lower in the scale than this, we have the fellow who will not do the right thing even when some one goes along to show him how and stays to see that he does it; he is always out of a job and receives the contempt he deserves, unless he has a rich Pa, in which case Destiny patiently awaits around the corner with a stuffed club. To which class do you belong?



Engleburn Jerseys at Home. A pastoral scene on the farm of Mr. M. S. Burnham, Peterboro Co., Ont.

—Photo by an Editor of Farm and Dairy.

## An Afternoon at Engleburn Farm

By R. D. COLQUETTE, B. S. A.

IT was one of those perfect autumn afternoons that I visited Engleburn Farm, the home of Mr. M. S. Burnham, Peterboro Co., Ont. The sky was cloudless and not a breeze was stirring. There was an October coolness about the atmosphere, but it was tempered by the sun just enough to make an overcoat unnecessary, even while driving. It was an ideal day for silo filling and silo filling I found the men folks busily engaged with when I arrived. Rather a busy time for learning about the farm operations, one might think. But there were only a few more loads of corn to be brought in, and I employed part of the time in securing snapshots of some of the many interesting features of the farm. Some of these appear on this page, and others will appear later in Farm and Dairy. When the film pack of my camera was exhausted, I returned to the barn and lent a helping hand, or rather foot, in the silo until the last of the corn was finished. Mr. Burnham was then at liberty to chat about his farming methods.

Engleburn Farm is principally noted for its pure-bred Jerseys. The herd was established 23 years ago, and for 20 years cream has been sold to the same firm in the city of Peterboro, which is only about two and one-half miles distant. Each morning the trip is made to town. Seventeen cows are at present being milked, and, as might be expected with Jerseys, the herd is a high testing one, averaging something over five per cent. butter fat. Mr. Burnham is a firm believer in putting cows to a test, and is a member of the local cow testing centre, so that each of his animals has to give a strict account of itself. At the head of the herd is Brampton Eminent Fox, a son of the noted imported bull, Arthur's Golden Fox. Recently the second prize junior bull calf at Toronto Exhibition has been purchased, and a promising youngster he is, a worthy successor to the splendid bull which had preceded him in the herd.

Some three years ago the stables were enlarged and the silo built. The new stables have up-to-

date equipment with metal fixtures and cement floors. The fixtures are not galvanized, this in the owner's opinion being a rather serious defect, as it necessitates giving them a coat of aluminum paint every year, and even this does not succeed in keeping them in the best condition. An acetylene gas lighting outfit is installed in the stables, as well as in the house, but though it has proved highly satisfactory for household purposes, not so much can be said for it in the stables. Some time ago an accident, by which one of the glass bulbs was broken, came very nearly being the cause of a fire. Since then its use has been discontinued. The silo is of cement construction 12 feet in inside diameter and 40 feet high. This year, as in the case of the majority of silos, it is far from full. The corn, however, went in in excellent shape, and there will be a lot of good feeding in it during the winter months.

### A Well Diversified Farm.

Operations are by no means confined to dairying on Engleburn Farm. On the contrary, they are very widely diversified. As on the majority of dairy farms, hog raising is the most extensive sideline, and the most profitable one, as high as \$11.75 being realized for hogs this season. Another source of income is the orchard, from which \$530 was realized one season—that of two years ago. Pure-bred Shropshire sheep and Wyandotte poultry are also kept, and to round out the list of operations on this all-

round farm the manufacture of maple sugar is followed quite extensively. Burnham Wood, as it is locally known, is well suited for this purpose, as it consists of 100 acres of forest from which very little timber has ever been taken.

### Solving the Labor Problem.

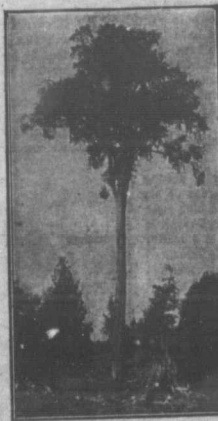
In common with most farmers, Mr. Burnham has had a labor problem to contend with. His solution of this problem has not been widely adopted, not as widely as its merits warrant. It has proven very satisfactory, both from the standpoint of the owner and of the young man who has charge of the work on the farm. It is also a noteworthy tribute to the enterprise and intelligence of Mr. W. J. McGregor, the young man in question. As a boy he worked for several years on the farm, during which time he became thoroughly familiar with the farming methods followed. He also impressed Mr. Burnham with his enterprise and ability, an impression that survived the 10 years in which he was away, a part of the time out West. It was during the period of his absence that the labor problem in Ontario developed. On his return an arrangement was made by which for a stated share in the return from the farm, he was to take full charge of the farm work, Mr. Burnham retaining a supervisory interest in the management. Being now a married man, Mr. McGregor was also provided with

a house on the farm. By this arrangement his remuneration depends largely on his efforts, and there is, therefore, a constant incentive to increase the income from the farm. If this system of profit sharing were more widely adopted, it would doubtless have the effect of inducing many of the more energetic young men to stay on the farm, instead of turning their steps cityward.

### An Attractive Country Home.

On approaching Engleburn Farm from the west, one's attention is first attracted to the evergreen shelter belt that flanks the buildings and grounds on that side. This belt, which is about 12 feet high, is composed of cedar and Norway spruce. It is trimmed perpendicularly at the sides and level across the top, and thus resembles a high bench. Above it only the roof of the house can be seen. "It makes a fine protection from the storms of winter," said Mr. Burnham, "but it is no small contract to keep it well trimmed." I have often wondered why it is that in districts that were once covered with woods, and where it is a simple matter to surround the buildings with handsome groves or shelter belts, less interest seems to be taken in the matter than out on the prairies, where much greater difficulties have to be overcome in making the farm grounds attractive by planting. It would not be necessary to go to the trouble that Mr. Burnham has done to keep it trimmed, but any one who has seen this beautiful row of evergreens with the two shades of green showing up, both summer and winter, would be inspired to calculate the owner by planting a few sheltering trees at least on the exposed side of the home ground.

Circling in front of the house is a cinder driveway, and on the lawn is a fine example of what can be done with our native trees by way of ornamental planting. A common native spruce, originally dug up in the woods and planted in the lawn, has developed into a beautiful ornamental tree about eight feet high and as much in diameter. It is trimmed heart shaped and the foliage is so dense as to make it appear like a solid block.



A tree the woodman spared.

In the pasture lot on Engleburn Farm.



The last load of the season. Silo filling at Engleburn Farm.

Perhaps it should not be called silo filling this season for, as in many other silos in Ontario, there is considerable space unfilled. The corn went in in good condition, however.

—Photo by an Editor of Farm and Dairy.

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it would delight the heart of any landscape gardener. These and many other features lend an attractiveness to the country home that draws many remarks of appreciation from those who have seen it. An ideal place to live, is Engleburn Farm.

### Integrity in the Beef Ring How It Won the Patrons' Confidence

POSSIBLY one of the greatest tributes that can be paid a man's character is the confidence that his neighbors place in him. This passes beyond the realm of sentiment and becomes a reality when a man who has conducted business for his neighbors for a great number of years and they still unanimously place confidence in him. Mr. E. B. Palmer, Oxford Co., Ont., possesses in an enviable degree the good will of those with whom he comes in contact, as is evidenced by the



A Beef Ring Slaughterhouse.

Where fresh beef is had weekly for the bare cost of production.

fact that he has for over 20 years managed a beef ring in his neighborhood and kept running harmoniously. At the end of that time the members and neighbors knew no charge to lay against him, and when another ring was organized it was placed under his care. This year Mr. Palmer is killing for both of these and dispenses each party's weekly share with despatch and satisfaction.

It was with envious eyes that I watched the large pieces of juicy meat taken from the shelves of



A Difficult Task This Year, But Perhaps the Fall Rains Will Soon Begin. On the farm of Wm. Little, Wentworth Co., Ont.

the meat house by the different members of the beef ring, and I could not but speculate upon the cost of each member's share if reckoned by town or city prices. The value of a beef ring in any neighborhood can best be appreciated by those who have had to pay consumer's prices for their supply.

The equal divisions and economical methods of working make the beef ring a most satisfactory way of supplying the farmers' meat trade. The 16 share ring, as Mr. Palmer explained to me, gives each member 16 weeks' supply of meat, and in the interval he receives the same cuts of meat but twice. Each side of the carcass is cut into 16 pieces, each member taking the cuts in rotation and in successive order. The man who furnishes the beast gets the neck cut, rump roast, heart and tongue. The others secure cuts according to their placing.

The success of a beef ring is due to the same causes as that of any other cooperative enterprise. Integrity and square dealing must characterize the business done. It may demand that one take a few steps farther than he considers his strict duty, but the ultimate results usually recompense him for doing it if in no other way than the enjoyment of the confidence and respect of the other members. Mr. Palmer assuredly enjoys this and his record is a source of encouragement to all others in the same position.—W. G. O.

### The Odd Fall Jobs

A Few Things That Press For Attention  
CHAS. LAMB, Oxford Co., Ont.

PRACTICAL experience has taught the progressive dairyman that if he is going to reap the biggest profit from his cows this fall and on stormy days, there must be stabled at nights and on stormy days. There are several other things which are essential for best results that should not be

neglected as cold weather approaches. This is a busy season and many just excuses can be given for not doing them; yet the wise man has a list of them waiting when opportunity presents itself for clearing them up.

Pastures are getting bare, and the frosty nights are not improving them any. They should be carefully watched, and some supplementary food provided as soon as it is needed. Grains can be profitably added to the milk cow's ration at about this time. When milk is selling at such a high price at all factories and dairies, it will not pay to let the cows drop off in their milk.

The one thing that comes most often to my attention just at this season is when am I going to get the stables whitewashed and all ready for winter. The value of whitewashing is very great, as it brightens and cleans the stable in a way that means much in cow comfort and health. It is a wonderful aid in keeping down vermin and in fighting many diseases. Consequently, one of the many things that should be done this fall.

The water supply is another item on the list of jobs for consideration. The long, dry summer has lowered the well and now ought to be a good time to clean it. It may not need it very much, but pure water is quite essential and the winter's supply must be ensured.

The spring calves have been weaned and taught to eat grass, and I have been thinking of trying to induce them to eat a little grain and dry feed before they have to depend on it entirely. This, I am convinced, will apply with equal or even more force to the newly-weaned colt. It pays to keep them all growing right along, and weaning time is a critical one.

We have found that a little oil cake added to the work horses' ration helps to bring them through the fall work in better condition. They put on a slicker coat, and, besides, it tones up the digestive system and assists the heavier feeds in keeping up the flesh and muscle.

In order to keep sows in good condition it is necessary that they secure considerable mineral matter. A mixture of charcoal, sulphur, air-slaked lime and common salt is excellent for the purpose. Wood and coal ashes dumped into the hog yard are also beneficial.



The Top Notchers of the Ayrshire Breed in Canada: The Graded Herds at the Canadian National Exhibition, 1916.

The herds represented are in order those of Alex. Hume & Co., Campbellford, Ont.; R. R. Nease, Howick, Que.; A. S. Turner & Sons, Eyebank's Corners, Ont.; Senator Owen, Montebello, Que.; Laurie Bros., Agincourt, Ont.; Wm. Stewart & Son, Menis, Ont.; and J. L. Stansell, Strathfordville, Ont. Besides these breeders, most of whom are found at the head of their herds, may be seen John McKen, Norwich; Prof. Burton, Macdonald College, Que. (Judge); W. F. Stephen, Secretary, Canadian Ayrshire Breeders' Association, and others interested in this great dairy breed.

**THICK, SWOLLEN GLANDS**

that make a horse Whsease, Rorer, have Thick Swollen Glands, can be reduced with

**ABSORBINE**

also any Bunch or Swelling. No blister, no hair gone, and horse kept at work. Concentrated—only a few drops required at an application. \$2 per bottle delivered.

Book 5 K free. **ABSORBINE, JR.**, antiseptic liniment for man-kind, reduces Cuts, Wens, Painful, Knotted Varicose Veins, Ulcers. \$1 and \$2 a bottle at dealers or delivered. Book "Evidence" free. **W. F. YOUNG, F.R.S.I.** 123 Erasmus Bldg., Montreal, Can. Absorbine and Absorbine, Jr., are made in Canada.

**Methods of Killing Poultry**

**D**ISLOCATION of the neck is perhaps the most popular method of killing poultry, and with birds to be sold for immediate consumption it will be found very satisfactory, a quick half turn thus destroying the brain tissues. This causes paralysis, renders the bird quite insensible and loosens the feathers. The bird should be plucked immediately. Commence

**A Profitable Poultry Farm**

By Michael K. Boyer.

**A** RIGHTLY managed poultry farm, so located that the expenses are not too great in marketing, is sure to be profitable. When farms are established near cities, the market practically is right at the door. Where farms are more remote from these city markets, a profit can be derived by shipping to the larger cities. In these days of excellent railroad facilities, any poultry plant within 100 miles of a city can reap the benefits of good prices, just as much as those located within easy drive. The cost of shipping is easily offset by the reduced cost of conducting such a plant away from highly taxable land.

The poultrymen of South Jersey, as a rule, ship their produce to New York City—a distance of 100 miles—and they secure for it the same price as do the poultry plants located in Northern Jersey, just across the river from New York city. Land is cheaper in Southern Jersey, and the general cost of operating the plant is at least ten per cent less than that of a section more thickly populated and of higher property values.

The foundation of all poultry farms is egg production. Successful broiler farms are the ones whose eggs are produced. There is too much risk in buying eggs for hatching broilers. Such broilers as a rule are all sorts and sizes. But it is a mistake to rely solely on broilers. It is better to have a broiler and egg combination.

There are seven distinct branches of poultry farming: Broilers, roasters, eggs, ducklings, goslings, turkeys and squab-pigeons. On a farm of about ten acres, where part of it is a grove or an orchard of large fruit trees, and where at a section there is running water so that a pond can be had, it will be found profitable to combine all these seven branches.

A few incubators could be started in December for broilers and kept running until the last of May. Ducklings could be hatched from March 15th to July 15th. While hatching for broilers a number could be selected from the lot and fed and reared for roasting fowls.

During April and May broody hens could be placed on turkey and goose eggs. The squab-pigeons would require no labor as to hatching and rearing the young, as pigeons attend to that duty themselves. In this way during the height of the season there would be broilers, ducklings and squabs for sale, and during the winter eggs, roasters, goslings and turkeys.

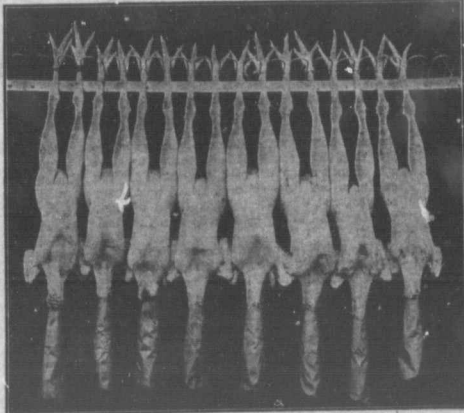
Such a farm would accommodate 400 hens—200 of which should be of the American class, as Wyandottes, Plymouth Rocks or Rhode Island Reds; fifty of the Asiatic class, as Light Brahmas; and 150 of the Mediterranean variety, like Leghorns or Minorcas.

One hundred Pekin ducks would keep the incubator busy during the season. Two hundred and fifty pairs of Homer pigeons, mated, would produce all the squabs that the farm could take care of. Six pairs of geese and twelve turkeys and a rooster, should produce sufficient of their kind to supply the local demand around the holiday.

Separate the male birds from the flock except during the breeding season. Fertile eggs are poor keepers. You will have the largest number of "ferts" if you market at least twice a week.

In keeping eggs, provide a dry, cool, well ventilated place. Fertile eggs must be kept below 68 degrees to absolutely check germination.

Never wash eggs, it destroys their keeping qualities.

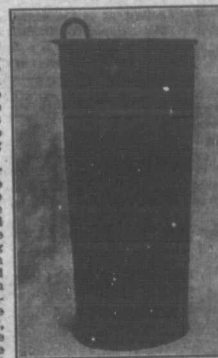


A Row of Well Finished Poultry on a Cooling Rack.  
Note the well wrapped heads.

With the left hand hold the bird by the large wing and tail feathers; the legs with back upwards. Place next, pluck the feathers on each side the first finger of the right hand on the of the breast; then the back and finishing with the wings and shanks.

with the large wing and tail feathers; the legs with back upwards. Place next, pluck the feathers on each side the first finger of the right hand on the of the breast; then the back and finishing with the wings and shanks.

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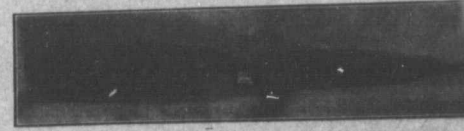


A Poultry Bleeding Cup.

Note the hook on the top, which has a sharp point to hook in the lower jaw of the bird as it hangs after being bled.

Both of these methods of killing poultry are used extensively, and have given very satisfactory results.—  
J. D. L.

Chickens that are to be packed for export or placed in cold storage should be killed by bleeding in the mouth. Two large blood vessels are located on either side of the neck and are connected by a vein, known as a bridge vein, which takes a slanting course across the base of the head. In order to operate properly the bird should be hung head downwards, with the breast towards the operator. Commence by grasping the neck with the thumb and forefinger of the left hand, draw the head gently down, force the mouth open by pressing on the side of the head with the fingers at a point near the junction of the jaws. Place the point of the knife (see Fig. 1) in the throat and with a quick sliding motion cut across from left to right. This severs the bridge vein and the bird bleeds freely. Then drive the point of the knife into the brain, at the point where the base of the skull joins the spinal column and give the blade



The Knife Used for Bleeding and Blading Fowls.

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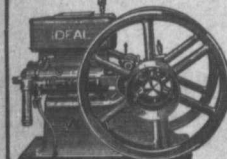
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Dressing Station, Firing Line—Official Film, "Battle of the Somme."

# Give and Heal!

An urgent call for help again goes forth from the Motherland's mighty life-saving agency—the British Red Cross. The Empire is called upon to give greatly, give lovingly, give quickly, that the sick, wounded and suffering on all the battle fronts may not languish and perish in their hours of deepest need.

Here is a great work in which all can share. The Joint War Committee of the British Red Cross Society and Order of St. John is the only institution which carries voluntary aid to the sick and wounded of the British forces on land and sea in every region of the war. Thousands of lives of our bravest and best are saved through this splendid work. YOUR gift may save a life. Isn't it worth doing? It is. GIVE!

The Red Cross looks after the transportation of sick and wounded—it equips thousands of hospitals, rest and convalescent homes, it supplies countless requisites for hospital work, clothing and other comforts. Over 2,000 Red Cross Motor Ambulances are at work on the various fronts, while "rest stations," hospital trains, steamers and launches, food for prisoners, books, special work for the blind, etc., etc., are a few of the Red Cross activities.

Make "Our Day" Your  
Red Cross Gift Day  
Give on October 19th

The Sick and Wounded  
Call For Your Help  
Give on October 19th

Ontario's princely gift in 1915 of \$1,514,000 rang a clarion mercy call, throughout the Empire. The British Red Cross were grateful beyond measure, and their appeal, through Lord Lansdowne, President, now comes to us as to friends who sympathize and help. The need is greater to-day than a year ago—it is ever growing. Will Ontario do less than she did last year? No! GIVE—give a day's pay, give all you can, GIVE!

Your gift will go entirely to the British Red Cross, where, again, through much voluntary work, the working expenses are cut down to only 2 1/2% of the total revenue. Thus, if you give \$10, actually \$9.75 goes to the healing and saving of some stricken hero. The expenses of the Ontario Committee, advertising, printing, etc., are being met entirely by the Provincial Government.

### Premier Hearst Has Seen the Work

"My visit to England and France has aroused deeper appreciation than ever of the splendid work of the Red Cross. It deserves every support, and I trust the people of Ontario will respond with their usual generosity to the British Red Cross Appeal for October 19th."

HON. W. H. HEARST,  
Prime Minister of Ontario.

### Mr. N. W. Rowell, K.C., Brings a Red Cross Message

"I bring a message of cheer to those who have relatives at the front and who fear they may be wounded. I believe everything human skill can do, that human care and sympathy can provide, is being done and provided each day and each night throughout the year by the Army Medical Corps and the Red Cross. It is a perfect marvel of efficiency."

MR. N. W. ROWELL, K.C.,  
Leader of the Opposition.

He gives twice who gives quickly.  
Your help is needed NOW!

The Motherland's only direct appeal to us for help in this great war is her great Red Cross mercy work. Ontario's response must and will be quick and generous. Give through the Treasurer of your Local Committee—or, send your subscription to the Clerk of your municipality—or, make it payable to Hon. T. W. McGarry, Treasurer British Red Cross Fund for Ontario, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

Don't Let Your Stricken Defenders  
Call in Vain, but

# Give and Heal!



Wounded in the Trenches—Official Film, "Battle of the Somme."

Taxation—Its Potentiality for Good or Evil

(Continued from Page 2.)

al taxation is nearly double the genuine taxation. According to this estimate, the surplus taxes amount every two years to upwards of a thousand million dollars, a sum equal to the indemnity which the Germans extorted from the French in the year 1871. If this analysis is in any way correct, it shows that the methods of taxation, federal, provincial and municipal, are radically wrong, and should be amended as quickly as possible. If they have avoided all the war taxes, for they are not normal. And yet the same rule that should guide us under normal conditions, should guide us also under conditions that are abnormal. The conversion of the wilderness into a garden or a farm is honest and in every way commendable. It is an

agency and source of prosperity. And yet for every acre of sward, for every rod of fencing, for every building erected, for every rod of drainage, in fine, for every act of improvement, according to the law, the improver must pay an additional tax. In the meantime, the speculator who withholds the land from production, who stands in the way of employment of labor, has his taxes kept down to a single land-value tax. The same law holds good in the city. Whether a man erects a home, a store, a factory, or any other structure, the law requires that his taxes be increased, while the speculator who prevents the building of homes or factories, receives every encouragement by low taxation.

The profits obtained through land speculation are essentially dishonest. When the man who raises no crop gets a crop, he can do so only by the spoliation of his fellow men. In the last fifty years a number of new towns and

cities have grown up, some into large proportions. What has been their record? Centres of land speculation, followed inevitably by financial cathysms. It has been frenzied, dismal failure. Every one of these centres was used as an agency to lead one man to despair, degrade and impoverish his neighbor.

We maintain a monstrous fifty of which it takes approximately fifty per cent, or upwards to collect. Does this tariff do the first thing to protect the industries of the country from the encroachments, extortions, and spoliations of the speculators? Does it protect industry, in the slightest degree, from the tribute to the ground-lords? Most emphatically, no. And what protection do the workers receive, subject as they are to a heavy tax to bring in immigrants to submit labor not merely to free trade, but to

(Concl idea on page 13.)

The Auction Sale Etc. (Continued from Page 3.)

He must know when to sell and when to withhold. Many sales are spoiled by a dragging auctioneer. The principal of a bargain or two may mean dollars in the final total. All this requires a man of quick wit, business integrity and good judgment.

The man who is in constant contact with the buyers is one of vital importance. Few men are so anxious to purchase even animals of exceptional merit that they will expose themselves to storms or excessive cold for any quantity of money. The most successful sales, especially in the fall, winter and spring seasons, are held under cover where men and animals are well protected from savagery and from the rains which lunch and lodging for those from a distance is also a necessity.

It is well to remember when planning for sales where it is expected to receive good prices and to give the kind of satisfaction that spells true business, that it is not any one thing that counts, but many little things.

The Buyer.

As in most things, there are two sides to this story. What of the buyer? There are a few things that can be said regarding him and the auction sales. They provide a means whereby he can see a number of animals together and compare their several values, so that he is in a better position to judge the value of his own stock as compared with those he buys. A good opportunity is given him to purchase stock on an open market where the price is gauged by the demands of the buyers present. If he does not want a high priced animal, he has a chance to buy one more moderately priced, whereas if he went to the breeder's stable, he could not always get this choice. It affords him an opportunity to learn the value placed on various animals by older and more experienced breeders. In most cases, a number of males are offered. This is particularly true of equipment sales and the buyer has a greater choice in purchasing a sire. By seeing these animals in one place on a certain day, he is saved much expense that he otherwise would incur in travelling to see them all. The terms of most auction sales are such that many breeders can buy when they would not if cash was demanded.

The catalogue furnished by those offering animals for sale gives a prospective buyer a good opportunity to study the breeding and records of the various individuals before the day of sale. Thus he can single out the most likely animals to nick with those in his herd. The sale is a form of guarantee to the buying public that the goods offered are worthy of purchase. When to risk their name and reputation in advertising and carrying on an auction sale it certainly is a guarantee of the value of the animals offered.

In conclusion let it be said that the pure bred auction sale is one form of selling and buying that should be perpetuated, but if it is going to be of lasting benefit to all concerned, it must be kept clean. It should never be allowed to become the tool of the dealer, but should be reserved for the exclusive use of the breeder. The animals offered should be represented in their true condition and be sold at their merits.

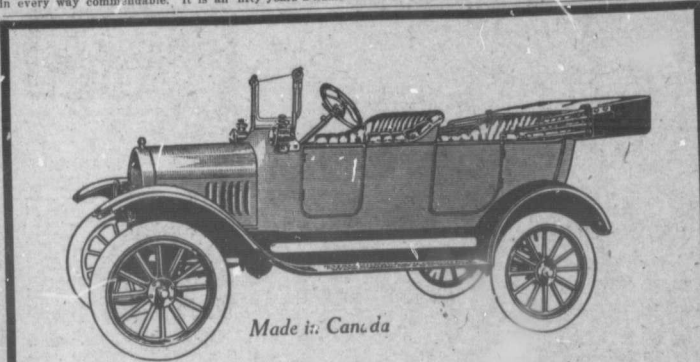
Possibly the most noted sale of pure bred stock ever held in North America was the Detroit sale of Holstein's held last spring. In their advertising of the Holstein-Friesian World for the next sale to take place soon they make this statement: "One feature of this sale is the fact that nothing with any blemish will be offered. There will be nothing real young or real old. It is the cream of the herds."

Keep the pure bred auction sale above reproach.

CITY MILK

The Milkier as

By W. D. Frost, THE milkier is a serious situation, since the pathogenic the most epidemic attribute epidemic disease scurvy fever, die acute throat. The doubt that the cause in milk the epidemic through the hands diseased persons, these diseases, or supply. To show from this source simply theoretical importance, one the literature of Our knowledge dealer was summer 1908, and from his wards of 500 epid and that 317 of fever, 125 were so diphtheria and 7 sections. The n these various epid from one or two largest number of epidemic typho scurvy fever 513, and in septic so should be remember that there were The Hidden The elimination contamination problem confronting dairymen is to chacter from milk who are actually seldom happen that of disease would be striking, especially the trouble comes during the production, cases, such as ac as infectious, when these disea need. Still mo detect the "baotil ore common in all the present state their detection is what should be done—can reasonably be done—is to m from this source h people to milk; c from milking or s who is ill, espec position be in the throat and particu appears in a h he not had diph ever. A person s to milk who is s harrassed. Nor el would be handle contact with any persons disease employees should insured by a comp milk ill an emp the usual compens will not report al dangerous ind Common F It seems also we require that all m reasonable clean and good habits; s and keep him fr in his hands as I h wiping bottles. This should be b dairy if possible, should be so sale action during del of be supposed t sanitation occur



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## In Union There is Strength

Mr. Morrison at Elia

who received a hearty vote of thanks at the close.

THE meeting of the Farmers' Club at Elia, York County, Ont., on Thursday, Oct. 5th, was addressed by Mr. J. J. Morrison, of Toronto,

in purview of the entire situation. He showed that the high cost of living, while it necked the consumer, was putting no money in the pockets of the producer. The middlemen, the combines, and the like, who stood between the producer and consumer created the artificial prices, and pocketed the proceeds. He showed clearly why the rural regions are becoming more and

more depopulated; why this tragedy is bound to continue; and what will be the ultimate end: "The commissions", which from time to time have been appointed to investigate most problems, have only scratched the surface. They were hardly capable of doing more, for they had neither the knowledge nor the sympathy adequate for the task.

Mr. Morrison dealt also with the question of co-operation on the part of the farming community; and he also showed how essential it was to bring producer and consumer into closer relationship. His cool, logical address, which it is impossible fully to report, was delivered in splendid style. It is with those things that are worth the attention and consideration of all farmers, and of all thoughtful persons throughout the land.

### A Progressive Club

ONE of the most aggressive and progressive farmers' clubs in Ontario is that at Embro, of which Mr. L. H. Blachford is the enterprising secretary. Already this year this club has ordered some 20 cars of feed through The United Farmers' Company of Toronto, mostly mill feeds, corn and oats. Recently it commenced shipping live stock to the representative of the United Farmers' Company on the Toronto live stock market, and has had excellent results from the consignments so far made. Four cars of stock have gone forward, including one car of fat steers. When the drovers found that the members of this club were shipping their hogs to Toronto they advanced their price 10c above the f.o.b. price quoted for that week. The following week they advanced it 20c, although no shipment happened to be made that week. Apparently the drovers expected one would be made. The week the 10c advance was made, members of the club notified from their hogs an average of 46c per hog more than they would have had they sold these hogs to the drover at the 10c advance. The operations of this club have been so successful that the membership is growing rapidly. Quite a number of members have come in since the club started shipping live stock.

### Co-operative Peach Buying

THE success of the Central South Farmers' Club, of Peterborough county, in distributing a consignment of peaches from the Niagara district amongst its members, points a way in which many more farmers' clubs could still further extend their cooperative purchasing business. Early in the season Secretary Chas. Moore, got quotations from peach growers in the Beamsville district. As a result of the negotiations, an order was placed for 60 nine-quart baskets and for seven bushel boxes. About 15 cents a bushel was saved on the baskets, with a corresponding saving on those bought in bulk. The fruit was of first class quality; it was shipped by express and arrived in good condition. The experiment proved satisfactory in every way to the members and the club is encouraged to extend its activities in cooperative fruit purchasing next season.

### One on Mother

"M A" remonstrated Bobby, "when I was at grandma's she told me I have fruit trees." "Well, she ought not to have done so, Bobby," said his mother. "I that once is quite enough for little boys. The older you grow, Bobby, the more wisdom you will gain." Bobby was silent, but only for a moment. "Well, ma," he said, "grandma is a good deal older than you are."—The Bilt.

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Buying a Farm Horse

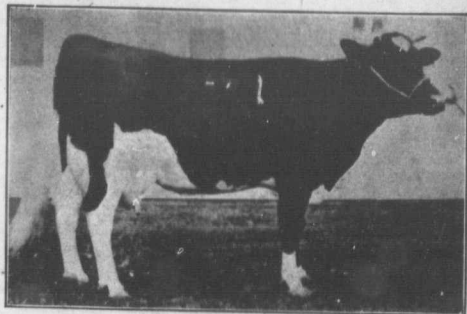
MOST of us feel more than a trifle nervous when we visit a horse exchange to purchase a work horse. We feel that the dealer knows so much more about horses than we do that likely we will get it "put over us" in some way. Occasionally we do. J. Grant Morse gives a few suggestions to the prospective purchaser in a recent issue of the Rural New Yorker, which apply to Canadian conditions. He says in part: Having located a stable of apparently healthy animals, I should begin looking for the type of horse to suit me. I want a low-down, blocky animal for farm work, and I should not expect to find many of the right type. Of course the market horse will be

at a good sharp gait, and then stop him close to you so that you can see how he breathes after exertion.

After all this make the dealer agree to give you your money back if the horse is not satisfactory. Don't agree to take another in exchange, for usually the dealer will insist that he is letting you have a higher-class horse, and will demand more money.

Cows

COWS are used for a good many purposes. Some farmers keep them to eat straw and drink the ice water on the farm and act as a wind-break, stationed alongside the barbed wire fence. Other cows keep the farmer and leave him, a calf every year and money to put in the bank. A very common use of the cow is as



World's champion 4 yr. old Queen Pieve Mercedes. Owned by E. C. Schroeder, Minnesota. At four years four months she produced 1,883.45 lbs. of butter in 368 days and 30,230.20 lbs. milk.

a litter carrier. In winter the farmer with the exception of the hen, ceases permits his cow to lie in her own stall, which accumulates from day to day. In the spring, when the sun shines warm, when the bloom is in when all nature is in grass and the cow about dead from lack of feed and load of filth, he turns her into the pasture, sick as the dog after her, and she gambols about the green there rattles from her flanks in particles of just the right fineness great showers of fertilizer blessing.

The cow is dumb, like all other four-legged animals, and it's a good thing she is. Were she able to think and reason out things she certainly would marvel at the enormous value and the real food value of her product. She could be proud in the fact that she had it on the hen and every other barnyard beast, whose existence,

when the farmer wants a little loose change. If she were tender-hearted she would weep at the grief she causes those who handle her product, and in a few instances she would rejoice at the riches she has piled up if she were given to despondency, then, no doubt, she would get to brooding, hold back her milk and gladly accept the butcher's axe as a relief for the whole situation.—Creamery Journal.

Right in Some Cases

MOTHER (who is teaching her child the alphabet)—"Now, dearie, what comes after 'g'?" The Child—"Whir!""—Judge."



Beauty Maid, 4 yr. old Jersey cow.

Owned by D. A. Boyle, Woodstock, Ont. Beauty Maid promises well to become a standard Jersey champion in butter production. She is now under official test and in seven months has given over 100 lbs. of butter (88 per cent. butterfat).

fat, and fat, like charity, covers a multitude of sins. Place your hand just in front of the hip bone and see how far it is to the first short rib. A close-coupled horse is an easy keeper, but the reverse will give you a hard keeper and a very homely animal when he gets thin.

If your horse is broad, he will naturally have a good wide chest, and his legs will be set well apart. See that these legs are straight fore and behind, and straight at the animal. That is, his toes point straight ahead. A straight stick is stronger than a crooked one.

Pay close attention to his head. A good many Western horses look pretty well when they are fat, but if they get thin, their heads seem suddenly to have developed vast proportions. Then pick out one with a good clean-cut head, and a good eye, a fellow that looks as though he was of an even disposition.

Go into the stall and handle the horse. Then if his stable manners are satisfactory, help to hitch him up. Then get into the wagon and drive him yourself. Try to make him do something that he doesn't want to, and see if he develops a temper. Then set down into the road and let the other fellow drive him. Stand by the roadside and watch him go past. Notice not only how he handles his legs and feet, but look at his back and hips. Especially notice if he appears supple in the small of the back.

When the horse comes back towards you step into the middle of the road "piddles" along. Then notice if he flings his front feet out straight ahead with an easy motion, or if he "piddles" along. The notice if his hind feet are thrown straight ahead, or if the hocks are bent in towards each other, and the feet are thrown forward at an angle away from the body.

Let the driver send the horse along

Advertisement for Louden Dairy Barn Equipment. Features include: LOUDEN PASTURE COMFORT WITH LOUDEN STANCHIONS, LOUDEN Roller Bearing Litter Carriers, LOUDEN Steel Stalls and Stanchions. Text describes the benefits of the equipment for dairy farms, such as ease of cleaning, stability, and durability.

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ST. JOHN, N.B.

VANCOUVER, B.C.

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CIRCULATION STATEMENT.

The paid subscriptions to Farm and Dairy exceed \$1,000. The actual circulation of each issue, including copies of the paper sent subscribers who are but slightly in arrears, and sample copies, varies from 25,000 to 32,000 copies.

Sworn detailed statements of circulation of the paper, showing its distribution by counties and provinces, will be mailed free on request.

OUR GUARANTEE

We guarantee that every advertiser in this issue is reliable. We are able to do this because the advertising columns of Farm and Dairy are as carefully edited as the reading columns...

Rogues shall not ply their trade at the expense of our subscribers, who are our friends, through the medium of this column...

The Rural Publishing Company, Ltd PETERBORO TORONTO

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

Oleomargarine

THE high price of butter is causing an agitation in some quarters for the free admission into Canada of oleomargarine...

if margarine is such a boon to the oppressed consumers, why do they persist in paying as much for butter, quality considered, in countries where oleo may be freely exposed for sale as they pay in Canada...

Fluctuations in Labor Income

THE output of no other industry varies so widely as that of agriculture, either in quantity or price. Yet the cost of production per acre, though increasing, is fairly constant.

prices were comparatively low, the labor income on 60 representative farms was only \$50. In 1915, when yields and prices were higher, the same farms returned an average labor income of \$1,206.

Investigations such as this show up the danger of estimating the profits of farming by the returns produced under a combination of favorable circumstances...

Why Don't They Stay?

SINCE the rush of settlement to the West more than 345,000 homestead patents have been granted. The number of farmers in the area covered by these patents is now about 200,000.

What is the use of lavishly expending energy and public funds in inducing men to go out on the land when we have failed so signally in inducing them to stay there...

Breeding Not a Gamble

IT has become public knowledge that the cow which holds the biggest short period milk records in the world has been taken from her home on the banks of the St. Lawrence to the stables of Stevens Bros. Co., New York...

One of the things that is hindering the general progress of the dairy industry in Canada is the lack of appreciation of the value of good sires.

a pure bred. It is not for the wealthiest or most prominent breeders alone to study family relationships and ancestry, but rather for everyone who has to deal with animals bearing the title of "pure bred."

Before the owner of May Echo Sylvia decided to breed her to King of the Pontiacs, all these things were no doubt taken into consideration.

Eternal Vigilance and Weeds

THE Manitoba Weeds Commission reports that perennial sow thistle is now the most threatening weed in that province.

Eternal vigilance is the price of freedom from the weed pest. Has any unfamiliar plant made its appearance this season in the fields or along the fence rows?

Unemployment a Social Disease

IN discussing the question of unemployment as a social disease, The Square Deal has this to say: "That the jobless man's condition is due rather to social than to individual causes is proved by the state of the working classes in England during the present war."

How indeed? And the same question may appropriately be asked regarding unemployment in Canada. In the boom years when all kinds of construction work was under way, nearly everybody was kept busy in spite of the crush of labor.

There were thirty-four chartered banks in Canada ten years ago. If the Royal Bank absorbs the Quebec there will only be twenty-one.

Taxat (C) free trad Ben

This co a tariff, from ti produce stiortin diting im abominat merit, the tariff is a parts wa the States various b ceased ev did just wa do they fers' ma abundance obeyed the hunter, fe natural im each nation's its greatest enemies.

The prod the nation and cheap, and given penalty, this to this ma abundance crim. A buy three which a w realized. Co the law. dom in tra welcome an tribute and The me we drive a speakers; th split thro treat as the empoverish A country ad on me blockade any country that prove up its bribes, its agencies tra agents up a tra try that pr who make taxation and speculators, its natural co most triffing tainly that t lack at a pri a hundred fo prosperous n of its natu dustry of it.

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### Taxation—Its Potentiality for Good or Evil

(Continued from Page 8.)

free trade pushed to the highest pressure by the immigration policy?

Benefactors vs. Despoilers.

This country never should have had a tariff. It has been a fatal mistake from the beginning, protecting not the producer of wealth, but protecting the extortion of the speculators and producing in this new country, all the abomination of old world development, the castle and the novel. The tariff is a terrible mistake. The Bonaparte wars and the war of 1812 with the States, blockaded the ports of the various belligerents. When the war ceased every one of the nations then did just what God intended they should do, they tried to flood their neighbors' markets with the greatest abundance and cheapness. They obeyed the command, "If thine enemy hunger, feed him." Following the natural impulse of the human heart, each nation turned from war to confer its greatest blessing on its former enemies. Life and treasure had been poured out, men had struggled to the death to get the ports free from the blockade so as to give the fullest freedom to exchanges between the nations. Then under a fatal delusion, the legislature proceeded to restore the blockades to prevent the people doing their best for each other, and enjoying the blessings of peace and freedom.

The producer came to the border of the nation with his goods, abundant and cheap. At once he was stopped and given to understand by a severe penalty, that he could not have access to this market, that cheapness and abundance were to be treated as a crime. A syndicate sent its agent to buy three million acres of land, on which a profit of ten millions was realized. Come again, brothers, said the law. We do not believe in freedom in trade; but we give the fullest welcome and the utmost freedom to tribute and extortion.

The men who would make us rich, we drive away as enemies and despoilers; the men who come to be spoiled through speculation in land are treated as benefactors. We drive away the enrichers; we welcome the impoverishers.

A country that has an Arctic blockade on one side, and then puts up a blockade around the other sides, a country that does everything to improve up its harbors, its railroads, its bridges, its telegraphs, and other agencies to facilitate trade, and then puts up a tariff to step trade, a country that practically subjects the men who make prosperity to increased taxation and also to a tribute to the speculators, a country that alienates its natural resources at prices of the most trifling character, with the certainty that they will have to be bought back at a price ten fold, twenty fold, or a hundred fold, that country cannot be prosperous no matter what the wealth of its natural resources, or the industry of its workers.

#### The Present Crisis.

We are passing through a crisis of the most extraordinary character. We must adopt extraordinary methods to cope with the difficulties of the situation. When new methods are necessary, it will be a world of pity if we do not learn, and correct the blunders of the past. As soon as the soldiers will be ready to return to peaceful pursuits, it is proposed to place them on the land, and to make some preparation in the way of building for them. A much better plan would be to adopt such measures as would encourage the employment of every man in the particular trade or calling for which he is best fitted. This

methods of the past, which have driven so many people from the farms into the cities, show emphatically that these methods are radically wrong. The reports state that in the Province of Ontario the rural population has decreased from 1,047,931 in 1872, to 1,017,164 in 1911, while the civic population has increased from 202,068 in 1872, to 808,350 in 1911.

#### Burdens on the Farmers.

The rewards and burdens of the owners of the land are now of the most extraordinary character. There are many farmers who toil all through the year and may be glad if they escape the sheriff or the foreclosure of the mortgage; for at times, the interest will grow faster than the crops. On not a few of the farms, with the most strenuous toil, there can be wrung only a bare living. That is at the one end of society. At the other end we meet a miracle: for without the slightest effort to raise crops or anything else, the owner of a single acre can obtain in a single year more than the farmer can procure in a hundred years. To the man who toils like a slave amid the stumps or rocks there is the maximum of toil with the minimum of reward. To the owner of the best acre in the city, there is the minimum of toil and the maximum of reward.

Looking at this tremendous fact, where should we place the taxes? On the man who has neither time nor money to spare, on the man who is already overburdened, or on the man who has both time and money in the most extravagant abundance; on Lazarus or on Dives? Marvellous to relate, in our short sightedness, we have placed the greatest burden where there is the greatest weakness, and where the strength is colossal, there we place no burden whatever. From the man who has not an hour to spare, we demand the service of many days in the year; from the man who has all the time to spare, we demand not the service of an hour in a lifetime. Such is the atrociously mistaken and unjust character of our taxation.

On the clothing, the tools, and the furnishings required by the farmer the tariff amounts to 30 or 35 per cent, without reckoning the war taxes. To that we must add the cost of collection, over fifty per cent, which brings the tax up to fifty per cent. When the crop goes to the market to be exchanged for dry goods and other goods, there the farmer must contribute to the enormous exactions for round rent. In addition, when buying, he must pay the increased price caused by the tariff on the home manufactured goods, so that again and again this man of taxation takes away the man who toils every third bushel or every third day. It is quite in the range of possibility that the farmer must give more than a hundred working days in the year to meet the exaction caused by tariff taxation.

This method of taxation makes the cost of living to one part of society the whole of the working life. To the other man the owner of the bonanza acre, the cost of living is nothing; for he lives by the sweat of his neighbor's face; it costs him no effort.

The first duty in the present crisis is to change the method of taxation so as to protect industry from the exactions of the ground-lord and speculator. We must go for our taxes, where narrow resources of the overburdened toiler.

The British Red Cross has provided over 2,000 motor ambulances for the transportation of the sick and wounded. There are now 1,100 behind the British Army in Persia, and others in almost every region of the war. For the Mesopotamia expedition a special fleet of motor ambulance boats has been supplied for work on the Tigris.



## FEED OATS and FEED WHEAT

Selling arrangements have been made with the Grain Growers' Grain Company of Winnipeg for oats and wheat—Government inspection and weight, delivered Toronto rates. Sight draft attached to documents. Quotations furnished on enquiry.

## CORN

No. 3 Yellow, hard, Chicago Board of Trade Inspection, delivered at prices running about ninety cents according to freight rates. Corn is considered best buying at present prices. Enquire.

## POTATOES

Sell a limited quantity to sell. Prices expected to go higher. Enquire if interested.

Flows and Plow parts at good prices. You will require these.

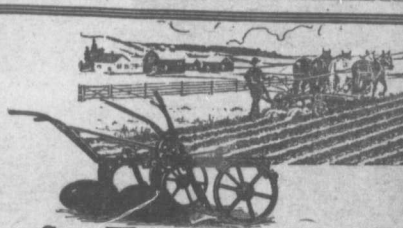
## LIVE STOCK

Various clubs are taking advantage of our arrangement for selling live stock. They must be satisfied as they repeat shipments.

## WINTER WHEAT

Wanted at high prices. Get together a car of 1,000 bushels. Enquire for price and instructions.

**The United Farmers' Co-Operative Co.**  
LIMITED  
110 Church Street Toronto, Ont.



## See This Oliver Plow

**PLOWING** is hard work any way you look at it. Hard on the plowman, hard on the horses, hard on the plow. To make it easier without lowering the quality of the work or increasing the price of the outfit is the aim of the men who build Oliver plows for Eastern Canada.

To this end, the Oliver walking gear plow is designed. Two good horses and one man can plow two furrows at a time with this plow. By means of two levers with fine-notched quadrants, the depth and width of cut can be instantly adjusted to suit varying conditions in the field. The height of both furrow and land wheel can be changed, one at a time or both together, giving the driver absolute control of the depth and width of this cut at all times, without stopping the team. Another arrangement enables him to shift the furrow wheel sideways to straighten a furrow. Large or small bottoms may be used, and the distance between the beams changed to accommodate the change in bottoms.

See this plow first when you are ready to buy. It may save you lots of looking. If your work demands some other design, the I. H. C. local agent who shows you the walking gear plow will meet your needs and do for you the kind of work you want. But, whatever plow you are using, see the Oliver walking gear or write the nearest branch house for full information.

### International Harvester Company of Canada, Ltd.

BRANCH HOUSES

At Banbury, Calgary, Edmonton, Estevan, Brandon, Leominster, London, Montreal, St. Catharines, Ottawa, Quebec, Regina, Saskatoon, St. John's.



It is easy to be noble among the noble. The difficult thing is to keep the nobility of one's nature unperturbed among the petty and the ignoble.

## God's Country and the Woman

(Continued from last week.)

WITH each minute that passed Phillip wondered how much longer Josephine could keep up the pace. They had run a mile and his own breath was growing shorter when the toe of his moccasined foot caught under a bit of brushwood and he plunged head foremost into the snow. When he had brushed the snow out of his eyes and ears Josephine was standing over him, laughing. "My poor Phillip!" she laughed, offering him an assisting hand. "We almost lost you, didn't we? It was Captain who missed you first, and he almost toppled me over the sled!" Her face was radiant. Lips, eyes, and cheeks were glowing. Her breast rose and fell quickly.

"It was your fault!" he accused her. "I couldn't keep my eyes off you, and never thought of my feet. I shall have my revenge here!"

He drew her into his arms, protesting. Not until he had kissed her parted, half-smiling lips did he release her.

"I'm going to ride now," she declared. "I'm not going to run the danger of being accused again."

He wrapped her again in the furs on the toboggan. It was eight miles to Joe Breull's, and they reached his cabin in two hours. Breull was not much more than a boy, scarcely older than the dark-eyed little French girl who was his wife, and their eyes were big with terror. With a thrill of wonder and pleasure Phillip observed the swift change in them as Josephine sprang from the toboggan. Breull was almost sobbing as he whispered to Phillip:

"Oh, so sweet Ange, M'sieur! She can't live in time."

Josephine was bending over little Marie's cot when they followed her and the girl mother into the cabin. In a moment she looked up with a glad smile.

"It is the same sickness Marie," she said to the mother. "I have medicine here that will cure it. The fever isn't as bad as I thought it would be."

Noon saw a big change in the cabin. Little Marie's temperature was falling rapidly. Breull and his wife were happy. After dinner Josephine explained again how they were to give the medicine she was leaving, and at two o'clock they left on their return journey to Adare House. The sun had disappeared hours before. Gray banks of cloud filled the sky, and it had grown much colder.

"We will reach home only a little before dark," said Phillip. "You had better ride, Josephine."

He was eager to reach Adare House. By that time he felt that Jean should have returned, and he was confident that there were others of the forest people besides Pierre, Renault, and the Indian in the forest

near the pit. For an hour he kept up a swift pace. Later they came to a dense cover of black spruce two miles from Adare House. They had traversed a part of this when the dogs stopped. Directly ahead of them had fallen a dead cedar, barring the trail. Phillip went to the toboggan for the trail axe.

"I haven't noticed any wind, have you?" he asked. "Not enough to topple over a cedar."

He went to the tree and began cutting. Scarcely had his axe fallen half a dozen times when a scream of terror turned him about like a flash. He had only time to see that Josephine had left the sledge, and was struggling in the arms of a man. In that same instant two others had leaped upon him. He had not time to strike, to lift his axe. He went down, a pair of hands gripping at his throat. He saw a face over him, and he knew now that it was the face of the man he had seen in the freight, the face of Lang, the Free Trader. Every atom of strength in him rose in a superhuman effort to throw off his assailants. Then came the blow. He saw the club over him, a short, thick club, in the hand of Thoreau himself. After



A Peep into the Future.

that followed darkness and oblivion, punctuated by the crack, crack, crack of a revolver and the howling of dogs—sounds that grew fainter and fainter until they died away altogether, and he sank into the stillness of night.

It was almost dark when consciousness stirred Phillip again. With an effort he pulled himself to his knees, and stared about him. Josephine was gone, the dogs were gone. He staggered to his feet, a moaning cry on his lips. He saw the sledge. Still in the traces lay the bodies of two of the dogs, and he knew what the pistol shot had meant. The others had been cut loose; straight out into the forest led the trails of several men; and the meaning of it all, the reality of what had happened, surged upon him in all its horror. Lang and his cutthroats had carried off Josephine. He knew by the thickening darkness that they had time to get a good start on their way to Thoreau's.

One thought filled his dizzy brain now. He must reach Jean and the camp near the pit. He staggered as he turned his face homeward. At times the trail seemed to reach up and strike him in the face. There was a blinding pain back of his eyes. A dozen times in the first mile he fell, and each time it was harder for him to regain his feet. The darkness of now and then he found himself crawling on his hands and knees. It was two hours before his dazed senses caught the glow of a fire ahead of him. Even then it seemed an age before he reached it. And when at last he staggered into the circle of light he saw half a dozen startled faces, and he heard the strange cry of Jean Jacques Croiset as he sprang up and caught him in his arms. Phillip's strength was gone, but he still had time to tell Jean what had happened before he crumpled down into the snow.

And then he heard a voice, Jean's voice, crying fierce commands to the men about the fire; he heard excited replies, the hurry of feet, the barking of dogs. Something warm and comforting touched his lips. He struggled to bring it himself back into life. He seemed to have been fighting hours be-

fore he opened his eyes. He pulled himself up, stared into the dark, livid face of Jean, the half-breed.

"The hour—has come—" he murmured.

"Yes, the hour has come, M'sieur!" cried Jean. "The swiftest teams and the swiftest runners in the part of the Northland are on the trail, and by morning the forest people will be roused from here to the Waterfound, from the Cree camp on Lobstick to the Gray Loon waterway! Think this, M'sieur. There is no time to lose. For it is Jean Jacques Croiset who tells you that not a wolf will howl this night that does not call forth the signal to those who love our Josephine! Drink!"

### CHAPTER TWENTY-THREE.

Jean's thrilling words burned into Phillip's consciousness like fire. They roused him from his stupor, and he began to take in deep breaths of the chill night air, and to see more clearly. The camp was empty now. The men were gone. Only Jean was with him, his face darkly flushed and his eyes burning. Phillip rose slowly to his feet. There was no longer the sickening dizziness in his head. He inhaled a steep breath, while Jean stood a step back and watched. Far off in the forest he heard the faint barking of dogs.

"They are running like the wind!" breathless those are Renault's dogs. They are two miles away!"

He took Phillip by the arm.

"I have made a comfortable bed for you in Pierre's tepee, M'sieur. You must lie down, and I will get your supper. You will need all of your strength soon."

"But I must know what is happening," protested Phillip. "My God! I cannot lie down with a tired dog—I with Josephine out there with Lang! I am ready now, Jean. I am not hungry. And the pain is gone. See—I am as steady as you." He tried Jean's hand, gripped it. "God in Heaven, Jean! You know what may be happening out there!"

"Josephine is safe for a time, M'sieur," assured Jean. "Listen to me, Neteotum! I feared this. That is why I warned you. Lang is taking her to Thoreau's. He believes that we will not dare to pursue, and that Josephine will send back word she is there for her own pleasure. Why? Because the confession if we make him trouble. Mon Dieu, he thinks we will not dare, and even now, Neteotum, six of the fastest teams and swiftest runners within a hundred miles are gone to spread the word among the forest people that L'Ange, our Josephine, has been carried off by Thoreau and his beasts! Before dawn they will begin to gather where the forks meet, twelve miles off there toward the Devil's Nest, and to-morrow—"

Jean crossed himself.

"Our Lady forgive us, if it is a sin to take the lives of twenty such men," he said softly. "Not one will live to tell the story. And not a log of Thoreau House will stand to hold a secret which will die forever with to-morrow's end."

Phillip came near to Jean now. He placed his two hands on the half-breed's shoulders, and for a moment looked at him without speaking. His face was strangely white.

"I understand—everything, Jean," he whispered huskily, and his lips seemed parched. "To-morrow we will destroy all evidence, and kill. That is the one way. And that secret which you dread, which Josephine has told me I could not guess in a thousand years, will be buried forever. But Jean—I have guessed it. I know I have come to at last, and—my God!

—I understand!"

(Continued next week.)

### The Upward Look

#### Travel Series No. 44—Our Soldiers

**V**ERILY my ababbas ye shall keep—Ez. 31:12.

It took from seven o'clock in the morning until well into the afternoon to pass along the shores of Lake Superior. It was a source of joy and pride to find such beautiful scenery so near home.

The coach behind ours was filled with soldiers. At every stop they would rush out to play leap frog, the long line reaching from one end of the platform to the other. The last evening spent on the train, they were evidently having such a good time in their coach, that soon nearly everyone in ours was standing out in the aisle to see what was going on in theirs.

Suddenly their door was opened by one of their officers, who came in to invite us into the concert. Gladly we all trooped in and filled all the vacant seats near the door. To make this room for us the soldiers had crowded together as much as possible. They were sitting on the seats, the backs of them, on the little tables and many were perched up on their upper berths, which had been let down for the occasion. They were all sitting facing us, one line above the other, one row behind the other. As I looked into their bright, pure, manly faces, I thought what an awful, awful thing war is!

That concert was a very gay and lively one. The orchestra instruments consisted of violins, mouth organs, jews' harps and combs, with one used for a drum the head of the soldier who happened to be nearest. Before leaving we were invited into another concert to be held next morning. Several times I wondered of what nature that one would be as the next day was Sunday. I need not have wondered as that concert was a sacred one, from beginning to end. Many hymn books were produced from their pockets. Never had our grand old hymns sounded grander than when sung by those strong, young voices. There was scarcely a dry eye in the audience when they sang with much feeling.

"I knew not what awaits me,  
God kindly veils mine eyes."  
—I. H. N.

### HOME CLUB

#### A Remedy for "In Perplexity" Problem

I WAS really grieved to think that one of our Home Club members should be in such agony of soul as to write as did our new member "In Perplexity" in the issue of Oct. 5th. I would suggest to our sister to first study herself very closely, and ask herself the question, "Am I doing all that lies in my power to make home the one and only place on earth of real, true enjoyment to my husband?"

You know it always takes two to make quarrels, and a quarrel always starts from a difference of opinion. Usually a difference of opinion between husband and wife can best be settled beside their own fireside. Perhaps if "In Perplexity" would put her ears around John's neck, and with a good wifely kiss and hug, kindly explain to him why these labor savers are necessary, and talk it all over together, it might help considerably.



## ROYAL YEAST

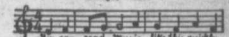
Has been Canada's favorite yeast for over a quarter of a century. Bread baked with Royal Yeast will keep fresh and moist longer than that made with any other, so that a full week's supply can easily be made at one baking, and the loaf will be just as good as the first.

MADE IN CANADA

**E.W.GILLETT COMPANY LIMITED**  
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By the Oldest and Most Reliable School of Music in America—Established 1895. Piano, Organ, Violin, Mandolin, Guitars, Banjo, Etc.



You can read music like this quickly. Beginners or advanced players. One lesson weekly. Illustrations make everything plain. Only expense about 2c per day to cover cost of postage and music used. Write for Free booklet, which explains everything in full. American School of Music, 76 Lakeside Bldg., Chicago

## Thomas A. Edison's Wonderful New Phonograph



# Only \$1.00

### —and After Trial!

Yes, we will send you the New Edison, the product of the world's greatest inventor's genius, the phonograph with the wonderful diamond stylus reproducer and your choice of the latest Diamond Amberol Records on free trial without penny down. On this offer, you can now have the genuine Edison, the instrument which gives you real, life-like music, the finest and best of all phonographs at a small fraction of the price asked for imitations of Mr. Edison's great instrument. Seize this opportunity! Send the coupon now for free catalog.

### Rock-Bottom Offer Direct!

If, after the free trial, you decide to keep Mr. Edison's superb new instrument, send us only \$1.00. Pay the balance on the easiest kind of monthly payments. Think of it—a \$1.00 payment, and a few dollars a month to get this wonderful new style outfit—Mr. Edison's great phonograph with the Diamond Stylus reproducer, all the musical results of the highest price outfit—the same Diamond Amberol Records—yes, the greatest value for \$1.00 down, balance on easiest monthly terms. Conditions yourself—free trial first! No money down, no C.O.D., not one cent to pay unless you choose to keep the instrument. Send coupon now.

### Edison's Favorite Invention

For years, the world's greatest inventor worked night and day to make the music of the phonograph true to life. At last he has been crowned with success. Just as he was able first to invent the phonograph, so is he the only one who has made phonograph music life-like. Don't miss our offer. Get the New Edison in your home on free trial. Entertain your family and friends with the latest song hits, with your favorite old-time melodies—with everything from grand opera to comic vaudeville. Four with laughter at the side-splitting illustrated shows. Then, after the trial, send it back if you choose.

## New Edison Catalog FREE

Your name and address on a postal or a letter (or just the coupon) is enough. No obligation in asking for the catalog: Find out about Mr. Edison's great new phonograph. Get the details of this offer—while this offer lasts. Write now.

**F. K. BABSON, Edison Phonograph Distributors**  
355 Park Ave., Dept. 917, Winnipeg, Man. U. S. Office: Edison Bldg., Chicago, Illinois

To F. K. BABSON  
Dept. 517  
355 Park Ave., Winnipeg, Man.  
Gentlemen: Please send me your New Edison Catalog and full particulars of your free trial offer on the new model Edison Phonograph.

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Address \_\_\_\_\_

October 19, 1914.

## FARM AND DAIRY

1030

(16)



Age only improves a  
**FIVE ROSES cake** . . .  
Lasting freshness of flavour  
comes  
with  
**FIVE  
ROSES  
FLOUR**

KEEP UP THE FIVE ROSES BRAND BY CHOOSING BAKERS

## When You Write--Mention Farm and Dairy

They might go together then to buy these labor savers, and "In Perplexity" could demonstrate to John in the same sweet way how they really did save the girl that once upon a time he would have done anything for, and she would find him the same dear old boy that he was in former days. I have no doubt but that if our new member will only do her part in the "sweet spirit of helpfulness," she will never have occasion to write such a letter again.

I was glad to read that "In Perplexity" is a young married woman, for in her case there is a better chance of mending matters than if it had been of longer standing. I do not believe there are many men who, if they are treated with the love and respect that a true woman and a good and loving wife should treat her husband, would ever refuse that dear girl anything that they could possibly afford. I am a firm believer in being absolutely honest with each other, and fully understand what you can afford to pay for, and cheerfully do without the things that you cannot afford. You

know, sometimes anticipation is almost as good as realization, and sometimes after we wait a while we will change our minds somewhat as to the kind or quality of the articles that we once thought we really must have at once.

I am very anxious for our new member to try so hard to carry out this plan, and then in six months' time write another letter to the Home Club telling how to manage a husband. I am perfectly sure that all will be well in that letter.

Just before I go I would like to tell "Cousin Mae" that I have read the book which she mentions in her recent letter, "Adventures in Contentment," and I like it very much. The author made me think a little of Peter McArthur and more of Mark Twain. He surely could see the beauties of nature. In regard to "Cousin Mae's" request for suggested books to read aloud, I would say that we thoroughly enjoy reading "Letters from a Self-Made Man to his Son," by Gorgeon Graham. I am sure if you have not already read it, you will laugh many a time at the sound advice given in such an amusing style. There is a second book, and I have almost forgotten the name, but think it is just "Gorgeon Graham," which is a continuation of good advice.—"The Doctor's Wife."

## Neighborliness

Herbert C. Long.

THE people of country places, much more than city folks, are dependent upon one another. The city man may, and very often does find, his business and social associates in a part of the city remote from his place of residence; but the man who lives in the rural locality is almost wholly dependent in both business and social matters upon those who might properly be called his neighbors. It would seem, therefore, that such people ought to be on the best of terms. As a matter of fact, they are not always. They know each other too well.

In a small community everybody knows everybody else, and a large topic of conversation is the faults and failings of the absent neighbors. In reality they do not know each other as well as they think they do; their acquaintance is superficial because it is the result of association and not friendliness. Some people make themselves and others miserable because they insist on putting the worst possible interpretation upon the words and acts of their neighbors, when as a matter of fact the chief fault lies in themselves.

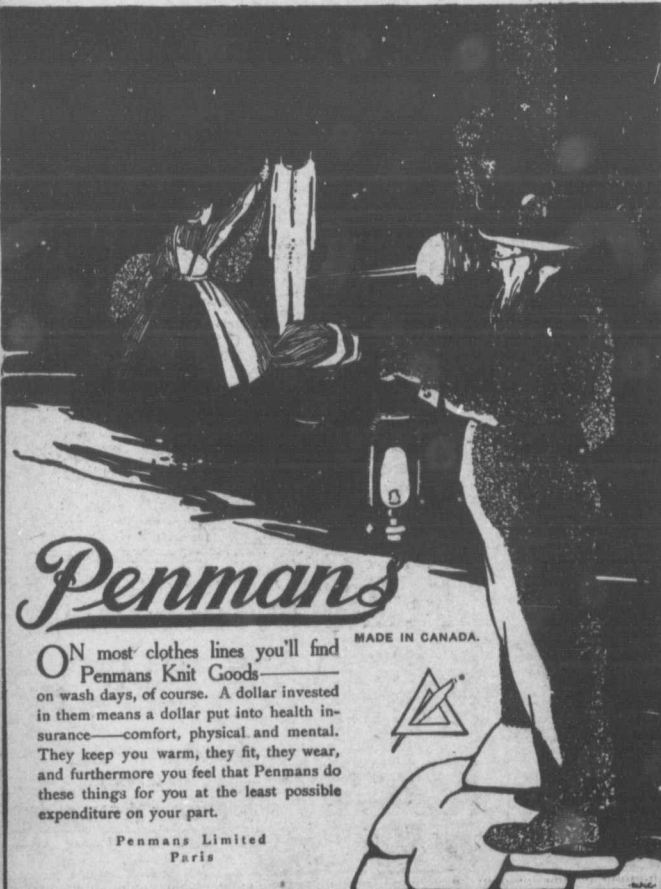
People should try to interpret the conduct of those about them sympathetically, and when possible attribute good motives to them. People in rural communities would find life much more enjoyable if they cultivated a spirit of friendly helpfulness. There are such communities, and it is a pleasure to live in them. What are you doing to cultivate such a spirit in your neighborhood? Folks can't be hateful and happy too.—Colorado Agr. College.

Allow from four to six eggs to each quart of milk in making a custard to be turned from the mould.

A teaspoonful of vinegar put into candy keeps it from being stickily sweet.

As soon as a vegetable crop is all gathered, clear the ground and plant to clover. It keeps down weeds and can be turned under in the spring, enriching the soil.

There is nothing much more trying than working at a table which is so low one has to stoop. A splendid way to raise a work table is to screw a door stop into each leg. The stops are rubber tipped and will raise the table three or four inches.



**Penmans**

MADE IN CANADA.

ON most clothes lines you'll find Penmans Knit Goods—on wash days, of course. A dollar invested in them means a dollar put into health insurance—comfort, physical and mental. They keep you warm, they fit, they wear, and furthermore you feel that Penmans do these things for you at the least possible expenditure on your part.

Penmans Limited  
Paris

LOOK at equipment days, so vigorous most indies also in the too greatly farmer's labor.

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Why I Mrs. J. C WHICH equip mobil choice I wou bathroom, a ficial. We sses a long r in hot, dusty fields make bath, after w refreshing worked hard too much en

GEOR



## Opinions of Three of Our Women Folks

Favors the Bath Room

Miss Edna C. Bailey, Frontenac Co., Ont.

(Premium Article)

**L**OOK at the advantages of a fully equipped bathroom! In these days, when economy is preached so vigorously, a bathroom is an almost indispensable feature. Its value also in times of sickness cannot be too greatly praised. It saves the farmer's wife many steps and much labor.

A bathroom adds to cleanliness, both in regard to the occupants of the home and the home itself. It does away with the familiar tin wash basin which formerly stood near the kitchen door on a tiny bench. It really was strange to note how many times that tin basin would tip over, even on the merest excuse. Such tipplings made a great deal of extra work for the busy housewife, and this spilling of water was very unsanitary, as it drew room. Now when the children are getting ready for school or for meals, they go to the bathroom and tidy themselves. Everything is handy there, and we no longer hear Tommy crying out, "Mother, where's the basin?" No longer is it necessary to tell him that he has to wait or hunt up some thing else, as his father has the basin in the barn or in the chicken coop filled with whitewash.

Perhaps you are expecting company. What a treat to take them to the bathroom and tell them to refresh themselves at their leisure. There is no carrying of water or hunting for toilet articles. Perhaps there is a family of little ones in the home. Isn't it grand to take them to the bathroom, turn on the water in the tub and bath them easily. The youngsters enjoy it, too, as their limbs are not cramped in the tub, and the task is also made easier for mother. Bathing becomes a pleasure, not a dreaded task. I pity the women who haven't such advantages, and the worst dread of Saturday night for such women must be the bringing in of water and carrying it out again.

Indeed, a bathroom is a blessing to the household. The wife has more time for recreation, and is everlastingly grateful to "John" for having installed such a convenience. In closing, I would again emphasize the fact that I would rather have a bathroom than an automobile, for the benefits of the former are untold.

### Why I Prefer a Bathroom

Mrs. J. Clark, Victoria Co., Ont.  
**W**HICH would I prefer, a well-equipped bathroom or an automobile? If I could have my choice I would by all means accept the bathroom, as I think it is more beneficial. We all know that cleanliness goes a long way towards good health. In hot, dusty weather the work in the fields makes the men enjoy a good bath, after which sleep is much more refreshing. Also, after a woman has worked hard all day, and is almost too much exhausted to rest, let her

take a bath and she can lie down and rest and sleep very much better than she otherwise could do.

Of course the auto in the country is a convenience and a pleasure too. Any of us can enjoy a good spin in an auto over a good road, but at the same time I would rather have the well-equipped and well-heated bathroom, which can be enjoyed every day the year round. The automobile can be used when the roads are good in the summer.

### An Automobile Most Desired

Miss Jennie M. Borland, Stanstead Co., Quebec

**W**E haven't either a bathroom or an automobile, although we are planning to have a bathroom sometime. I would rather have an automobile, for we can manage as we do now to take a bath in a wash tub, but we do not drive much. We have only two horses to do all our farm work and driving. There are six of us, and when Sunday comes, I often look over on the hill at a little church where I used to attend when a child, and wish that I could do now, if we had an automobile, I think I could get to that church or some other on Sunday afternoons, and could take along my niece and nephews and my brother. As it is, they go their way while I do up the work and stay at home.

There are many times that I could go to the village for a short drive if we had an automobile, but it takes so long to go with the team that I am not able to get back in time to prepare meals. There are many other pleasure drives which might be taken through the country if we had an automobile. If we had an auto, I would want a good one.

### Raisin Pie

One cupful seeded raisins cut in halves, one cupful water, one-half cup sugar. Cook until tender, then add one tablespoon butter and one tablespoon flour. Leave on stove until flour is well cooked. Add the juice and grated rind of one lemon. Put mixture into crust, which has a ready been baked. Make a meringue of the whites of two eggs beaten stiff and two tablespoons sugar. Brown in oven.

### Why They Cost More

"**F**ARM products cost more than they used to."  
"Yes," replied the farmer. "When a farmer is supposed to know the botanical name of what he's raising, and the zoological name of the insect that eats it, and the chemical name of what will kill it, somebody's got to pay."

## Daffodils and Tulips

**EVERY** home will want to look cheerful next spring. It will be the sign of an Allied Victory. Golden Daffodils in April, followed by the glorious Darwin and Cottage Tulips in May, will make your garden look its gayest during these spring months. We offer, at bargain prices, the choicest of Bulbs:

- Darwins, 100 bulbs, mixed colors, prepaid ... \$1.50
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Ask for our catalogue—it is free and gives you instructions of how to plant, etc.  
124 KING STREET, TORONTO

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"1900" Power Washers are famous for the convenience they give—in the country as well as in the city. My new "1900" power washer is quite the most wonderful machine on the market. Attached to your gasoline engine, it will do your washing for a week—working away steadily by itself while you are busy with other tasks. It will wash everything, from the heaviest blankets to the finest laces without damage to the goods—and wash them clean. Built of the best Virginia White Cedar, and bound together with heavy galvanized steel wire hoops—the tub is sturdy and durable.

We have an assortment of  
**H. K. MORRIS**  
357 YONGE STREET, TORONTO

suitable hangers and pulleys—something hard to find on the market when only a light counter shaft or jack shaft is required.

Try this machine for thirty days, do as many washings on it as you like. I will send it to you freight prepaid, and if you don't want it I will pay the freight on it back again.

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I have built a remarkable Electric power Machine entirely of sheet copper. Constructed on a brand new principle, this "1900" Electric Washer can be connected instantly with any electric socket. With its highly effective electric motor you can also do your churning. I would like to send you particulars of this machine which also send on free trial for 30 days.

State whether you prefer a washer to operate by sheet copper power, Water or Electric Motor. I make a full line of washers.

Better address me personally.  
**The "1900" Washer Company**  
357 YONGE STREET, TORONTO

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There's One For You—Free  
If You Act Quick



## Only a Few Sets Left

The War has interfered with the trade in semi-porcelain and our supply of these 40-piece tea sets is nearly exhausted. This beautiful set we are giving for new subscriptions to Farm and Dairy at \$1.00 each. Call up four of your neighbors and get them to subscribe, send us their names with the newspaper and a set will be shipped to you immediately. Act now before they are gone.

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The actual number of hairs on any given skin can actually be determined by mathematical and an abundance of patience.

We have cut a piece out of a black bear skin, one inch square, in hair—have sealed and deposited it with the bank and are giving

**\$300.00 IN PRIZES**

to the 64 persons who are nearest correct in their estimate of the actual number of hairs on that one square inch of black bear skin.

This contest is entirely free to every one who complies with the conditions, and we might frankly state that the sole object of this contest is to familiarize as many people in Canada as possible with the wonderful beauties they can secure in strictly guaranteed Furs and Fur garments, through Italian's system of dressing direct "From Trapper to Wearer"

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Traps—Animal Bait, Fish Nets, Tackle, and complete line of sportmen's supplies, at very low prices. 33 Pages catalog free.

on the back cover of which are full particulars of this Zoological contest. This 1916-17 edition is a handsomely printed 32 page book—fully illustrates the latest styles and models of Fur Coats and Sets and will show you how you can save many dollars on furs. It will pay you to read it. Don't fail to send for it to-day and have a free chance of sharing this \$300.00.

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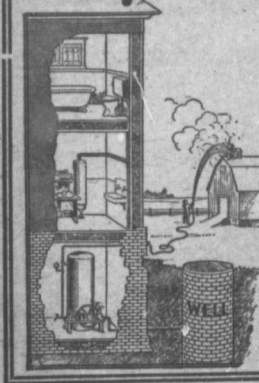
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can be adapted to your particular requirements. Wouldn't you like to have hot and cold water always ready in the kitchen? Wouldn't you like running water in the barn and outbuildings, water a good pressure for fire protection, water to lighten farm work? It is easier and cheaper to get than you think. The Empire Quilt sent complete ready to get up. Do away with the disease breeding outdoor cesspools and the hard, water-lifting methods. Write for our Free book, "The Empire Quilt," and let us give you a free estimate.

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### A Satisfactory Fair at Cookville

ONE of the most progressive fall fairs of which we have learned this year, was held a few days ago at Cookville, in Peel Co., Ont. A commendable feature in connection with this fair, was the large part played by the women of that community in making it a success. There were four lady directors in charge of the women's department of the fair, these being Mrs. T. Bryans, Mrs. G. McClelland, Miss R. Baldock and Mrs. M. Allison.

The home-made good things on exhibition were very tempting. Everything imaginable was on exhibition, including flax bread and buns, cakes, candy, butter, pickles, and even soups. Miss F. Harrison, of Brampton, was one of the most successful exhibitors in home-made cookery her good things capturing ten first prizes and five second prizes. In the needlework exhibition as is usual at the majority of fairs, in embroidery work, Irish crochet and flax. Socks were shown which were knit so well that they were almost as fine as cashmere. Another successful feature, and one which created a good deal of interest, was the baby show.

The Bridesale Women's Institute evidently believed in taking advantage of their opportunities, as they had a booth at the fair, the proceeds of their sales to go towards providing comforts for the soldiers. The Women's Patriotic League of the district of Cooksville, also had a booth at which they sold home-made good things, and the Ladies' Aid of the Presbyterian Church in Cookville, served lunch on the grounds.

### Bonehead Bill

BILL Jones is such a stupid guy he doesn't understand when all us clever joshers knock him to beat the band. He lets us pan him up and down and he's even sore when any brilliant joke like we would up and spill some gore. The hardest slams go right past Bill—misses them a mile, and all the poor old simp can do is smile and smile!

Bill Jones is such a stupid guy he doesn't seem to know when he's attempting something that is bound to be no go. When any clever lad like me would stand aside or walk, old Bonehead Bill keeps boring in—the poor, bunched ake! Before he'd see that he was beat his head would have to split, and even then it's ten to one he'd lack the brains to quit!

Bill Jones is such a stupid guy he might as well be dead—I don't believe he ever had a notion in his head. He never pulls a funny yarn or springs a pat reply, and when us clever talkers do Bill lets it get right by. He hardly ever says a thing, and when he does, forsooth, he lacks imagination so he has to tell the truth!

Bill Jones is such a stupid guy he stays at home at night, instead of sporting round with us down town where things are right. I never saw Bill take a drink. He doesn't care for shows and the "open-evenings" savings-bank's the only place he goes, for Bill's so all-fired stupid he just can't see the fun of blowing him the envelope before the week's begun. And Bill could stand it pretty well, because—well, don't you see, he's so confounded stupid he draws twice as much as me—Ford Times.

(To make soups most appetizing they must be served hot, with crisp crackers or with toasted bread, and be sure it is well seasoned, and to many soups can be added celery, salt, parsley or onions to improve their flavor.)



### Pears

For clear, white delicately flavored preserved pears use

## Lantic Sugar

The ideal sugar for all preserving. Pure Cane. "FINE" granulation.

2 and 5-lb cartons  
10 and 20-lb bags

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### FARN 10-A WEEK AT HOME

The History trade is booming. Help to meet the huge demand for FARN 10-A. This is a new, all-year-round employment on a commission basis. No experience necessary. Progressive and honest opportunity. Write for particulars, rates of pay, etc. Send 3 cents in stamps.

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As a small cost you can get almost as much as a real motorcycle. The Empire Motor Cycle Kit is a complete kit for converting your bicycle into a motor cycle. It includes everything you need to get you started. The kit is made in Canada and is guaranteed to give you a complete and reliable motor cycle. Write for particulars, rates of pay, etc. Send 3 cents in stamps.

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Why strain your eyes and nerves trying to thread a needle when you can get the newest and best thread on the market just paid for only 15c. Send for one to-day and get our catalogue of household necessities at wholesale prices. Agents wanted. People's Wholesale Supply Co., Dept. 15, Barrie, Ont.

### IF YOU DON'T FIND IT, WRITE US

Occasionally readers of Farm and Dairy wish to secure the ad or household equipment. We are not able to locate it in our pages. At any time our Advertising Dept. will be pleased to give you any information of this nature. Write dress of manufacturers of farm us freely.

ADVERTISING DEPT.  
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### The M

Butter is a department matter required to sustain.

### Dairy Ex

AT THE P... of Nova Scot... W. A. McK... operated a... the Nova S... hood, an ill... published in... and Dairy... to date but... whole plant... of butter wa... ed of in one... counter, the... paraffine can... and refriger... consumer ho... handled in the... termilk was... stirred and c... counter by... rumer an id... should be ha... the sale of b... a long way... pernos of op... In the offi... booth many... dairy work... walls were s... some of the... records, also... handling of... comes from... at the cre... of Nova Scot... Dairying a S... main booth... of creamerie... in 1906 an... ten years of...

Butter  
Best tub, Jas... 49 lbs.—, 2... Forks, N. S... Malignant Cov... Centre, N.S... Lead, Sterling... Best tub, bon... made in Can... Methuen River... 1 lb. tub, 20...  
Print butter... J. B. Sewdney... born Creamery... S. A. Yarmouth...  
Butter in gre... N. E. Arthur... C. M. Johnson... J. Yarmouth... Print butter... 1 Mrs. Arthur... Kingston, N.S... slow 28, N.S... N.S.  
Best tub, crock... dairy—1, Mrs... Point, N.S... Colored butter... J. A. Loo Ho... James B. McD...

### No Trouble

\* This is the... in which the e... ter men in p... beds will be...  
T HE WARS... P eterbor... paying... years, without... troubles that... be experience... the adoption... quality thro... W. O. Douglas... this factory... (Conti

**The Makers' Corner**

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

**Dairy Exhibits at Halifax Exhibition**

At the Provincial Exhibition, Halifax, this year the dairy division of the Department of Agriculture of Nova Scotia, under the direction of W. A. McKay, Dairy Superintendent, operated a creamery booth, known as the Nova Scotia Creameries. This booth, an illustration of which will be published in an early issue of Farm and Dairy, was fully equipped with up to date butter making machinery. The whole plant was in operation daily and treated much interest. About 125 lbs. of butter was made daily and dispensed of in one pound prints over the counter, the prints being put up in paraffine cartons and kept in an enamel refrigerator, thus showing the consumer how butter ought to be handled in the retail stores. The buttermilk was also properly handled, stirred and cared for and sold over the counter by the glass, giving the consumer an idea of how buttermilk should be handled. The revenue from the sale of butter and buttermilk went a long way toward meeting the expenses of operating the plant.

In the office adjoining the main booth many valuable bulletins on dairy work were passed out and the walls were decorated with photos of some of the best cows, showing their records, also equipment used in the handling of milk from the time it comes from the cow until it is received at the creamery, all under the heading of the Essentials to Making Dairying a Success. A chart in the main booth showed the development of creameries since 1907, which showed in 1908 an increase for the previous ten years of 1066 per cent.

**Butter and Cheese Awards.**

Best tub, box or firkin not less than 50 lbs.—J. J. J. Macdonald, St. Hyacinthe, Que.; 2, J. R. Sweeney, Marquette Forks, N. S.; 3, Milburn Creamery Co., Malignant Cove, N. S.; 4, C. M. Johnson, Central Bedouque, P. E. I.; 5, D. C. McLeod, Sterling Brook, N. B.  
Best tub, box or firkin, not less than 25 lbs. made in creamery—L. C. LeBlanc, Meteghan River, N. S.; 1, J. R. Sweeney; 2, Milburn Creamery Co.; 4, C. M. Johnson.

Print butter made in any creamery—1, J. R. Sweeney; 2, C. M. Johnson; 3, Scotsburn Creamery Co., Ltd., Scotsburn, N. S.; 4, Yarmouth Creamery, Ltd., Dayton, N. S.

Butter in granular form in glass jars—1, Mrs. Arthur Tuttle, Fargueville, N.E.; 2, G. M. Johnson; 3, Scotsburn Creamery Co.; 4, Yarmouth Creamery, Ltd.  
Best butter made in any farm dairy—1, Mrs. Arthur Tuttle; 2, F. W. Foster, Kingston, N.S.; 3, Mrs. J. H. Hooper, Kingston Stn., N.S.; 4, H. L. Nelly, Kingston, N.S.

Best crock or tub made in any farm dairy—1, Mrs. Arthur Tuttle; 2, F. W. Foster; 3, McParlane Bros., Fox Harbour Point, N.S.

Cheddar cheese made in any cheese factory—1, J. A. Macdonald, Carleton Place, P. E. I.; 2, Leo Hueston, Emerald, P.E.I.; 3, James E. McDonald, Arlington, P.E.I.

**No Trouble in Making the Test**  
This is the first of a series of articles, in which the experience of practical farmers in paying for milk on a quality made will be given.

The Warsaw cheese factory in Peterboro Co., Ont., has been paying for milk by test for years, without experiencing any of the troubles that it is feared by some will be experienced by many factories by the adoption of payment according to quality throughout the Province. Mr. W. D. Douglas, who is connected with this factory, recently visited the of-

(Continued on page 21.)

**\$90. to \$150.**  
**Will Make Your Home Comfortable**



**THE** coldest house can be made cosy and warm at very low cost. The finest heating—warm, mellow, healthful air—does not call for an expensive heating plant.

The Hecla Mellow Air Furnace has guaranteed protection against leaks of gas and dust. Fused joints, used only in the Hecla, can never separate and allow impurities to escape into the house. The air is mellowed by an enormous circular water pan. Hecla heating is the most healthful—and yet the cost is within easy reach.

And after cost is certainly the lowest. Hecla Furnaces have become famous fuel-savers because they alone have the triple-heating Steel-Ribbed Firepot. This firepot saves fully one ton of coal in seven. It is guaranteed not to burn out for five years. Once the Hecla is installed it does perfect work at low fuel cost, and, as thousands will affirm, without cost for repairs.

**HECLA Mellow Air Furnace**

If you write sending a rough plan of your house, you will receive full information descriptive booklet "Comfort and Health" and estimates for converting your home into a cosy, healthful place for your family to spend the winter  
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Clear your land the KIRSTIN way—the quick, easy, sensible, economical way—the way that has proven practical under all conditions. One man handles and operates the KIRSTIN—NO HORSES REQUIRED. And yet it is easier for a man to use the KIRSTIN—it is LESS and EASIER work than with any other Puller or LEVER WORK than with any other Puller or by any other method. The improved double leverage KIRSTIN, the new short lever model, stands the extreme tests of the very hardest stump pulling. The KIRSTIN's wonderful compound leverage principle makes any man master of the toughest stump anywhere. In addition to its practically unlimited power, the KIRSTIN—

The Quick-Detachible connections also make a big saving of time. Furthermore, with the KIRSTIN you can clear Over An Acre From One Anchor

No time lost in having to re-set machine for every stump—no unwinding cables from a heavy drum—no driving round and round—no wasted time or effort at all. Just a steady, easy, back-and-forth movement of the KIRSTIN lever brings stumps out quick and easy. Small trees, hedges, brush, etc., can be pulled to bushes. The KIRSTIN gives you unlimited power. It has the right speed for every need. If you have any stumps on your farm.



**Kirstin ONE-MAN STUMP-PULLER**

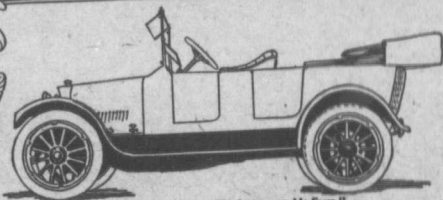
**Changes Speed While Pulling a Stump**  
No other stump puller at any price contains a similar device. With other machines you keep pulling at the same rate of speed even after the stump has broken loose and the hard pull is over. This is a big waste of time that the KIRSTIN Multiple Speed-Changing feature entirely overcomes.

Why the KIRSTIN? Because the KIRSTIN is the simplest, most practical, most efficient land clearing device ever invented. Lowest first cost—lowest in cost of operation. It weighs much less than any other, is great deal stronger, and is covered by

**The KIRSTIN Iron-Clad Guarantee**  
You cannot afford to start to clear your land before you get the KIRSTIN Catalogues. This will be sent you FREE and contains full details about the KIRSTIN Puller, the KIRSTIN Towing Bar, and the KIRSTIN Cable. We also send you KIRSTIN 10000 that the KIRSTIN is and does all we claim. Try KIRSTIN on your best—give us your name. Write today—no bill death.



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**DOUBTLESS YOU'VE WONDERED**—knowing as you do, how absolutely dependable are Reo cars—how free from troubles, and how low in upkeep cost: **YOU'VE WONDERED** wherein lay the secret of that reliability that is Reo.

**WELL, WE'LL TELL YOU.** And then you'll wonder at its ridiculous simplicity.

**YOU READ, IN THE ADS,** how this engineer or that inventor has revolutionized the science of engineering and produced a wonder-working car.

**YOU READ THAT every year—only this year it's another engineer.** That revolutionary stunt of last year has been forgotten.

**IT WAS AS IMPOTENT** as a South American revolution—it didn't!

**SO THE SECRET ISN'T** to be found in any such feat or invention.

**REO PERFORMANCE**—reliability, dependability, uniformity of performance of all Reos, of whatever model or price—is the result of the taking of infinite pains in the designing, the making and the inspection of the Reo product.

**IT'S THE LITTLE THINGS** that count—not the big ones.

**ANYONE—A BOY EVEN**—can make a motor that will be "different." Or an axle, a transmission or a set of springs that might impress the tyro as new and wonderful.

**BUT TO MAKE ANY** of these vital units better—that is the task—that should be the aim. It has always been the Reo aim.

**INFINITE CARE** in the fabrication and then in the inspection, and finally in the testing of the assembled whole—that is the secret of Reo success in making, not the most but the best, automobiles.

**IF THERE ARE 2000 PARTS** in a motor car; and if there's an average of four machining operations on a part—that's 8000 chances for something to go wrong!

**AND ONE DEFECTIVE PART**—one, however small or seemingly insignificant—that does not fit absolutely, and you'd have a car that would be less than a Reo in performance—more than a Reo in cost of upkeep.

**INFINITE PAINS, WE SAID:** Perhaps that's too big a term. But if you could know how great is the task—how unremitting the care—to guard against even one little error creeping into any one of these 8000 places—you'd grant us the word "infinite."

**"THOSE PESKY LITTLE TROUBLES** that are always happening with other cars, are unknown to the Reo owner," says one Reo dealer, "and that's why the demand for Reos is so great."

**WHEN YOU STOP TO THINK** about it, the troubles you've had with other cars were not big troubles. Your motor didn't drop out of your car or your transmission strip or your frame break in two.

**IT WAS THE LITTLE THINGS** that pestered your motoring life—parts shaking loose or getting out of adjustment. Dust in bearings—oil leaks—everywhere. Squeaks and creaks and rattles. Always the dread when starting out that you might not return. Always the fear when in a hurry that some pesky little trouble resulting from some pesky little defect, of which you were cognizant, might delay you. Wasn't there?

**WELL THEREIN LIES** the big difference between Reo and other cars—the big difference is in attention to the little things.

**IT IS NOT UNCOMMON**—in fact—it is the rule—for a new Reo owner to drive his car thousands of miles—a year, two years—without even seeing the inside of a garage or lifting the bonnet to make an adjustment or repair.

**HONOUR AND FAITH** and a Good Intent—these and the attention to little things they dictate—result in Reo Reliability as it is known the world over, "The Gold Standard of Values" in automobiles and motor trucks.

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LANSING, MICHIGAN, U. S. A.



The New 7-passenger Reo Six Touring Car, \$1990, duty paid, f. o. b. Lansing, Michigan

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TO

**No Trouble in Making the Test**

(Continued from page 19.)

fices of Farm and Dairy, and in response to the request of an editor, gave the following information as to how the test is conducted:

The Warsaw factory is not a large one, having an average of about 55 patrons. Each morning a sample of each patron's milk is taken, with the ordinary dipping utensil that is manufactured for the purpose, and is placed in a pint bottle, one of which is kept for each patron, and labelled with the patron's name. The sample is always taken from the weigh tank. Pouring the milk into this from the patron's can stirs the milk and cream thoroughly, and a representative sample is thus obtained.

**Tests Once a Month.**

The testing is done once a month, a 24-bottle Turbine Babcock test being used. It might appear that putting the testing off to a day at the end of each month would make a very crowded day of it, but Mr. Douglas states that by running the testing in with their other work, they have been able to complete it in one day. If done separately, it would require at least three hours, possibly longer. Since the Turbine contains 24 bottles, it is necessary to put the samples through in three separate lots, each lot taking an hour or more. Although the tests are not run off in duplicate, it is recognized that it might be better if this were done. They have had no trouble getting satisfactory and accurate results without duplicating. Care is always taken not to empty any patron's bottle until a satisfactory test has been secured, so that in case of accident another one can be made.

The test of each patron's milk is given to them in their pass books, and is so far as Mr. Douglas knows there has been no dissatisfaction with the result, and this, in spite of the fact that there is a vast difference between the tests, which vary from slightly over three per cent. to four per cent. and over. The difference being due principally to the different breeds of cows owned by the patrons, but also to some extent to the feeding, and especially to the condition in which the cows are at time of freshening. "I do not think,

however," said Mr. Douglas, "that this has had any effect in inducing any of our patrons to change the breed of the cows which they keep."

The method adopted at the Warsaw factory for distributing the money to its patrons, is simplicity itself. From the test an estimate is made of the amount of butter fat in each patron's milk. These amounts are added together and the total number of pounds of butter fat obtained during the period in which cheese for a certain sale is made, is divided into the proceeds of the sale. This gives the price per pound that each patron should receive for butter fat, and by a simple process of arithmetic the amount due each patron is arrived at. "The patrons of our factory," concluded Mr. Douglas, "would not think for a minute of adopting the pooling system." Payment according to test is the only fair way of distributing money of a cheese factory among its patrons. There is nothing difficult or complicated about establishing a system, and our experience has shown that there is but little danger of the trouble which some seem to see ahead when the Dairy Standards Act is enforced."

**Notes, Queries and Answers**

**Assessing Gas Well**

TWO of my neighbors and I contributed equal amounts and drilled a gas well on my farm for our private use. On the municipal council legally assess the casing in our well when we do not derive any revenue from said well. Other cases that we use for our own domestic purposes.—W. R. Baldwin Co., Ont.

Section 5 of the Assessment Act provides that all real property in Ontario shall be liable to taxation, subject to certain exceptions. Real property is defined in the same Act, including among other things all buildings, or any part of any building, and all structures, machinery and fixtures erected or placed upon, in, over, under, or affixed to lands.

The only possible exception under which you might come is that in Sub-section 17 of said Section 5, which excludes all fixed machinery used for manufacturing or farming purposes.

We do not consider that the casing of the gas well, which you have drilled comes within this exception. We consider, therefore, that the Municipal Council may legally assess this property.

**Tuberculosis in Fowl**

"What disease are hens affected with when they get sick, stand around against a wall for a few days and then die? On being opened the liver is light in color, about three times its natural size and covered with yellow spots. Is this contagious and what can be done for them?"—M. W. Matthews Co., Ont.

This is tuberculosis for which nothing can be done. It is contagious and it is generally considered wise to destroy the whole flock. Then thoroughly disinfect the premises before introducing fresh stock.

**Owncarship of Lost Swarms**

A BEEDE A swarm of bees on the highway in front of his farm, and immediately hives it. On the same day B. hives a swarm of bees, and a swarm and claims that this is the swarm that A. captured. Who owns the bees?

Your query is one that is very frequently asked, as many swarms are lost by beekeepers every year. The law is interpreted to mean that unless a swarm is closely followed by the former owner, it is the property of the finder and the owner of the apiary from which it escapes has no claim on it whatever.

ESTABLISHED 1910.

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will prevent these troubles and when developed, will destroy them. It is the only remedy that can be used in any case. Price, 25c per bottle.

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**News:** Bloomington 2nd, 1909; Lily of Rome, 1132.50, John Marshall.  
**T. A. Stewart's Consignment.**  
 Red Rose of Maple Avenue 2nd, 1122.00.  
 D. T. News; Myrtle of Maple Avenue 2nd, 1107.  
**Princess of Glamora, 1127.60, D. T. News; Gloriosa of Maple Avenue, 1100, W. P. Roberts.**

**G. J. McKay's Consignment.**  
 Julia B. of Peach 2nd, 1100. P. E. Miller, Charentoville; White Pines of Maple Hill, 1100. West, Laocole.  
**W. T. Hayer's Consignment.**  
 Jessie Elliott, 1107.80, D. T. News.  
**Archives Cows and Heifers that Have Qualified in N.E.P. Test during September, 1918.**

**Mature Class.**  
 Daisy of Ferndale, 29785; 15384 lbs. milk, 400 lbs. fat, 3.91% fat, 365 dya. W. C. Tully, Atholton, Que.  
 L. Laude of Highlands, 21491; 12762 lbs. milk, 331 lbs. fat, 4.16% fat, 366 dya. W. C. Tully.  
**Patented Princess, 28079; 10635 lbs. milk, 323 lbs. fat, 3.27% fat, 365 dya. Reg. J. A. Smith, Hatchery Stn. Trent, 2154; 1517 lbs. milk, 425 lbs. fat, 4.44% fat, 363 dya. J. W. Waters, Cornwall.**

**Four-Year-Old Class.**  
 Clara of Hulbert, 24641; 12577 lbs. milk, 160 lbs. fat, 4.24% fat, 365 dya. S. D. Troop, South Mountain.  
 Royal Scott's Lena, 20975; 5021 lbs. milk, 271 lbs. fat, 4.13% fat, 365 dya. Reg. J. A. Smith.  
**Evergreen Maid of Beauty, 32856; 5811 lbs. milk, 326 lbs. fat, 4.3% fat, 363 dya. Edwin A. Wells.**

**Three-Year Class.**  
 Burnside Lady Maid, 29027; 9206 lbs. milk, 305 lbs. fat, 4.19% fat, 300 dya. Rowland Neas, De Winton, Alta.  
 Valley Style, 24664; 5048 lbs. milk, 373 lbs. fat, 4.12% fat, 314 dya. John McHelen's Farm of Springbank, 28844; 5140 lbs. milk, 283 lbs. fat, 4.07% fat, 365 dya. J. W. Waters.  
**Queen of Grandwood, 37223; 7694 lbs. milk, 263 lbs. fat, 2.80% fat, 233 dya. Wilson McPherson & Sons, St. Ann's.**

**Two-Year Class.**  
 Maple Leaf Jean, 47343; 5540 lbs. milk, 210 lbs. fat, 3.52% fat, 253 dya. Jaa. T. Little Queen of W.C. 2nd, 44329; 7092 lbs. milk, 288 lbs. fat, 4.7% fat, 353 dya. Edwin A. Wells, Saratol, B.C.  
**Humphreys Daisy, 32856; 5811 lbs. milk, 326 lbs. fat, 4.3% fat, 363 dya. Jerome & Co., Campbellford.**  
**Edenbank White Beauty 3rd, 43866; 6114 lbs. milk, 295 lbs. fat, 4.27% fat, 365 dya. Edwin A. Wells.**  
**Humphreys Speck Kate, 40463; 6851 lbs. milk, 297 lbs. fat, 4.18% fat, 330 dya. Alex. Hume & Co.**

**Eden's Bonanza of Beauty, 32815; 6110 lbs. milk, 297 lbs. fat, 4.24% fat, 330 dya. Edwin A. Wells.**  
**Selle Burns of Eden 2nd, 38216; 6478 lbs. milk, 297 lbs. fat, 4.24% fat, 330 dya. Edwin A. Wells.**  
**11116 Queen of Beauty 2nd, 32215; 6163 lbs. milk, 297 lbs. fat, 4.97% fat, 330 dya. Edwin A. Wells.**  
 W. F. STEPHEN, Secretary.

**HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN NEWS**

Farm and Dairy is the leading exponent of dairying in Canada. The great mass of its members Association are readers of the paper. Members of the Association are invited to send items of interest to Holstein breeders for publication in this column.

**MAY ECHO SYLVIA IN U.S.**  
**B**REEDERS will be interested to learn that Canada's greatest cow, May Echo Sylvia, owned by Mr. A. C. Harty, Brockville, has been taken across the line and bred to the great bull, King Co., Liverpool, N.Y. She will remain in calf. Can anyone prophesy the result of a heifer calf from this cross would break used as a sire?

**THE MORROW SALE.**  
**B**EFORE this issue is in the hands of our readers, Mr. R. G. Morrow's sale of the past May breeders will have added those good young individuals to their herd or on the high market to their stock through the catalogue of this sale is quite convincing. Breeders and breeding of the outstanding animals in the sale to get a good record book with extended pedigree forms and keep such animals can supply these at a very reasonable price. Write for samples.

**NEW 8-R. 4YR-OLD FAT RECORD.**  
 I am pleased to report that the Holstein-Friesian cow, Escorton, the Holstein-Johanna 16146 has broken this four-year class by having a senior record in strictly official test for 327 lbs. fat, with 33 days containing 950.25 run she freshened at the age of 4 years, 10 months, 21 days. Her sire is dam is Beauty Pieteritz Dakota 05787; her sire was bred by Mr. C. A. Treat of Raville, Ill., and she is now owned by Mr. George P. Stevenson of Waverly, N.Y. In the senior four-year class of the Ontario 14473, whose official record is 365.1 lbs. with 33.83% fat milk containing 938.52 lbs. fat. Eleven supervisors have been employed thus far in the conduct of this record, computed on the 89 pounds equivalent to 1,187 lb. lbs.

Supt. of A. R. Delavan, Wis., Oct. 9.

**Postal Card Reports**

Correspondence Invited.

**WELLINGTON CO., ONT.**  
**ARTHUR,** Sept. 12.—We are having very dry weather since July. Crops are very short and poor. There are no potatoes and no root. Potatoes in stores are 60c a peck; tomatoes, 50c a basket; peas, 50c a bushel; 24c a bushel; no plowing done as the ground is too hard. J. D. T.

**WATERLOO CO., ONTARIO.**  
**WATERLOO,** Oct. 4.—At last we have had rain, and after being seven four weeks, wheat is coming up. Plowing also goes fine now. Corn cutting is about over, but most soils are not full. With Mr. Paul Mackenzie's new wood frame barn 19 days after the old barn was burnt. Wheat and mangels are being harvested, but are a poor crop. Is 30c to 35c a pound. The first school fair in this district was held yesterday in Bridgeport. Fine weather, a good crowd and splendid exhibit. Not the fair an unqualified success.—C. H. S.

**MILLARVILLE, ONT.**  
 Offer two young cows of good breeding to freshen late of this month; also and heifer calves later.

**AUCTION SALE OF PURE-BRED STOCK**

Under instructions from the Minister of Agriculture, there will be held at the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Ontario on Thursday, October 26th, 1918 at one o'clock p.m.

**A PUBLIC SALE OF SURPLUS PURE-BRED STOCK**

Belonging to the Ontario Government, and comprising: Shorthorn (Beef and Dairy), Holstein and Ayrshire Cattle; Leicester, Shropshire, Oxford and Southdown Sheep; Yorkshire and Berkshire Swine.  
 For Catalogues apply to G. E. DAY, or A. LEITCH, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Ont.

**HIGH-LAWN HOLSTEINS**

If you want a herd sire for next year, or young females, we can supply you. The bulls we are using are a son of "May Echo" and brother of "May Echo Sylvia" (World's Champion), and a son of "Rauwerd," the 20,000-lb. cow. Write or come.

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

**Lakeview Dutchland Hengerveld 2nd**

**Holstein-Friesian bull at the GRAND CHAMPION Fair heads our herd, his senior three-year-old three-quarter sister is FRODO. This is our motto: "Breed for type and production." Choice young bulls out of high testing R.O.M. dams for sale. Write for extended pedigree and prices.**  
 W. G. BAILEY, Oak Park Stock Farm, R. R. No. 4, PARIS, QNT.

**Highland Lake Farms**

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

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

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**HOLSTEINS**

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Young bulls for sale, all sons of the great King Segis Alcatraz Catalina, whose ten nearest dams average over 30 lbs. butter and nearly 4.00 per cent. fat. All from good record dams, one from a 25,000-lb. granddaughter of Colanitha will sell them. Also cows and heifers bred to King.

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