

# FARM AND DAIRY

## RURAL HOME



DEVOTED  
 TO  
 BETTER FARMING  
 AND CANADIAN  
 COUNTRY



Toronto, Ont. September

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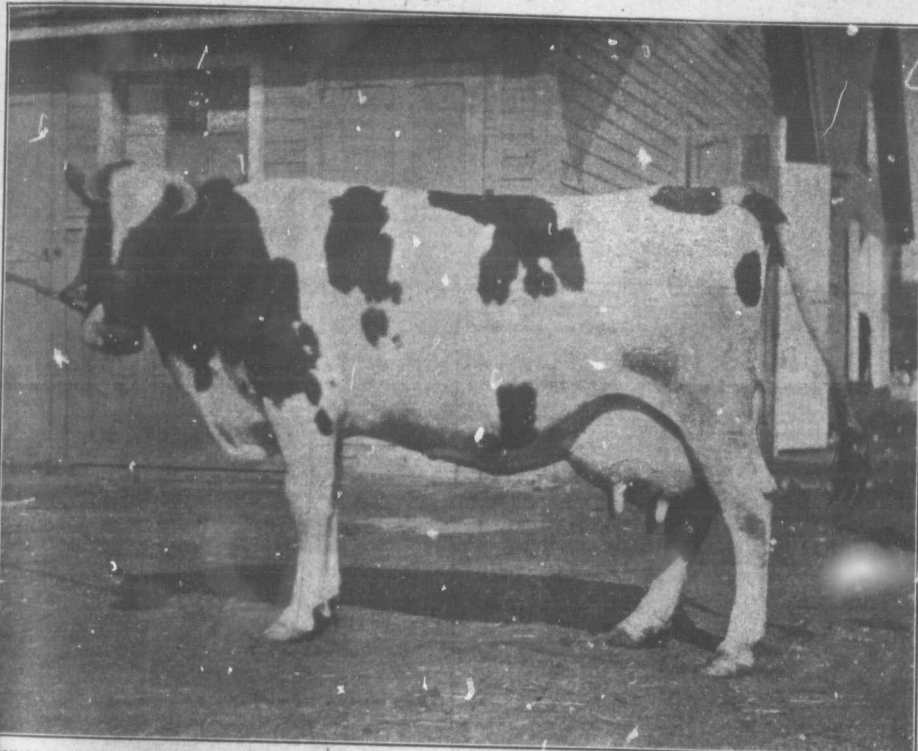


PHOTO OF ELMWOOD, FIRST PRIZE DRY COW AT TORONTO, AND A CLOSE COMPETITOR OF CHAMPIONSHIP HONORS. OWNED BY R. J. KELLY, CULLODEN, ONT.

—Photo by an Editor of Farm and Dairy.

### The Fair at London

The Western Fair a Great Success.

### The Value of Records to the Farmer

Not a Road to Riches, but a Business Guide.

### At the Central Canada Exhibition

Dairy Cattle Were Particularly Good.

### Prevent Winter Killing of Alfalfa

Don't Cut or Pasture It in the Fall.

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ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

## Dairy Cattle at the Western Fair

Three Breeds Well Represented by Cattle From the Canadian National With a Few Additions

It may be mentioned in passing that the Underwood has been awarded the highest honors by 17 International Juries; that it has won all the typewriter speed contests of recent years; that the most expert typists use it.

And there is nothing in the claim that these experts could do as well on another machine. Some who have tried it have used other makes for years, and now operate the Underwood as the only means of doing their full skill justice.

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The great majority of the dairy cattle at the Canadian National Fair; hence, London drew the larger share of the Toronto exhibits. This was particularly true of the Holsteins in which there was a very strong showing. In Ayrshires, however, the withdrawal of the Nees herd made the showing decidedly weaker as there were no further additions at London. In Jersey, the Bull and Little herds alone came to London, but, there, T. O'Brien and Mrs. Lawrence added three quota and a good, full showing resulted.

The judging was all pushed through in one day and attracted little attention from fair visitors. This was due in large measure to factors referred to elsewhere in this issue—an overcrowded judging ring and no accommodation for spectators. Holsteins were judged by G. A. Brethorn, Norwood; Ayrshires by Jno. McKee, Norwich, and Jerseys by W. W. Ballantyn, Stratford.

## The Holsteins

WESTERN Ontario has many fine Holstein herds and the best were competing at London. In no class did Mr. Brethorn find his task as easy one. In several cases Toronto decisions were reversed. One case was notable where a Toronto winner went down to sixth place. In another case a championship animal was second in its class. In all cases, however, the judge was satisfying himself and was able to explain his placings on the basis of the type he considered ideal.

The matre milk class was won by Hilliker Bros., of Burgessville, on a big useful dairy animal with a great mid-quarters. Mr. Brethorn found something nearer his ideal in Rettle's white heifer, Francy Maid 2nd, illustrated in Farm and Dairy this week. This heifer was one of the attractions at Toronto. She has an almost perfectudder, good length, straight lines, and with a little more age and development should make a great cow. This animal was senior and grand champion. The junior champion was Lady Veeman Abbecker 3rd, shown by Hulet, which the judge preferred to Haley's Toronto champion in the same class. Bonerges Hartog, Haley's aged bull, was a comparatively easy senior or grand champion in the male classes. Hulet was strong in two-year-olds getting both first and second place. In cattle in winning in a couple of close classes, but the junior championship, as at Toronto, went to Snyder's excellent Sir Francy Netherland Abbecker, a very promising calf.

Toronto exhibitors at London were as follows: M. H. Haley, Springfield; W. C. Prouse, Tillsonburg; Fred Rowe, King; J. D. Holby, Norwich; Jas. Rettle, Norwich; E. E. Hamner, Norwich; and E. Snyder, Burgessville. New exhibitors were: Hilliker Bros., Burgessville, and J. D. Holby, H. C. C. County men. Awards in full are as follows:

## Holstein Awards.

Bull, 3 yrs. and over: 1, Bonerges Hartog; Haley; 2, Prince Colantha Abbecker; Prouse; 3, McCarthy and Hogz. Unannounced.

Bull, 5 yrs.: 1 and 2, Annetta's Prince Abbecker and Major Sylvia's Colantha; Hulet; 3, King Dekol Ormsby, Row; 4, Pontiac Atlas Colantha, Rettle; 5, Hillcrest Count Echo, E. Hamner; Haley; 2nd yearling: 1, King Fayne Alcorata, Haley; 2 and 3, Count Paul C. Pouch and Lady Pauline's Sir Sylvia, Hulet; Paul Pontiac Calamity, Chant; 5, Pontiac Francy Paul, Hamner.

Bull, Jr. calf: 1 and 2, Pontiac Korn-dyke Sylvia and Sir Valdesa Banks, Haley; 3, Colantha Fayne Pieterka, Jno. McKee, Chaworth; 4, Pontiac Colantha Francy Rettle; 5, Lowlands Count Korn-dyke, Hilliker.

Heifer, Jr. calf: 1, Sir Francy Netherland

Abbecker, Snyder; 2, Captain Snow Mechthilde, Haley; 3, Valdesa Butler Boy, Haley; 4 and 5, Ladoga's Prince Colantha, Haley; 6, Veeman Count Echo, Ben Holby.

Senior and grand champion: Bonerges Hartog, Haley.

Junior champion: Sir Francy Netherland Abbecker, Snyder.

## Female Awards.

Cow, 4 yrs. and over, in milk: 1, Lizza Fafos, Dekol; 2, Leola; 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

Cow, 4 yrs. and over, in calf, not milking: 1, Duchess of Norfolk, Hulet; 2, Marquerite, Dekol; Prouse; 3, Lily Marceana Kent, Snyder; 4, Colantha Abbecker Rette, Haley; 5, Daisy Fairmount Pouch, Row.

Heifer, 3 yrs. in milk: 1, Francy Maid 2nd, Haley; 2, Princess Colantha, Cross; 3, Roxie Valdesa Pouch, Prouse; 4, Shadelwin Mercedes Queen, Haley.

Heifer, 3 yrs. dry: 1, Maple Grove Bloss, Snyder; Princess Echo Dekol; 3 and 4, Ianthe Bell Pouch and Daisy Vale Pouch, Hulet; 5, Esther Pieterka, Haley; 6, Hilliker.

Heifer, Jr. yearling: 1, Belle Abbecker 2nd, Hamner and B. Daisy Marceana Canary and Countess Marceana Chant, Row; 4, Colantha Payne, Ormsby; 5, Bonerges Abbecker, Hulet; 6, Ianthe Korn-dyke Jewel, Rettle.

Heifer, Jr. yearling: 1, Lucie Butter Baronsse, Haley; 2, Ladoga Idalina Marceana 2nd, Hulet; 3, Pauline Marceana Colantha, Rettle; 4 and 5, Abbecker Korn-dyke Marceana and Maud Colantha Abbecker, Snyder; 6, Maitland Fayne Segs, J. D. Holby.

Heifer, Jr. calf: 1 and 2, Pauline Colantha 2nd and Leola and Sir Francy Abbecker, Hulet; 3, Maple Grove Queen Leola 4th, Snyder; 4, Miss Veeman, Row; 5, Valdesa Queen, Prouse; 6, Lady Valdesa Ormsby Payne, Haley.

Heifer, Jr. calf: 1 and 2, Valdesa Pouch Dewdrop and Rose Pinderne Ormsby, Haley; 3, Maud Holby Ormsby 4th; 4, Rettle; 5, Ben Holby; 6, Nellie Wares Pontiac, Haley.

Senior and grand champion: Francy Maid 2nd, Rettle.

Junior champion: Lady Veeman Abbecker, Hulet.

## Group Awards.

Graded herd: 1 and 6, Hulet; 2, Haley; 3, Rettle; 4, Row; 5, Prouse.

Three milks, set of sire: 1 and 4, Hulet; 2, Haley; 4, Snyder; 5, Prouse.

Progeny of sire: 1, Row; 2, Haley; 3 and 4, Hulet; 5, Prouse.

Junior herd: 1, Haley; 2, Hulet; 3, Hilliker; 4, Rettle.

## The Ayrshires

AYRSHIRES were represented by the full Toronto string of A. & S. Turner and Sons and the Canadian and Co. Campbellford. Competition in most sections was between these two herds. A new exhibitor at London introduced himself to the large show circuit in Mr. Armour's Ayrshire. There was some very well bred stuff in this herd and, for a new exhibitor, Mr. Armour did very well at all levels. In aged bulls, Mr. Armour's entry, a Tully bred bull, did not have the finish or type to compare with old Hillside Peter Pan. The grand championship went to Turner's two-year-old, Humsheugh Invincible Peter. This herd got all but one of the firsts in bull classes and had the junior champion in Robinson of Springfield.

Mr. Armour scored a triumph with his mature cow, Maggie of Darroch, a fine big red cow, straight and true in her lines. Her udder was not just perfect in form, but it showed capacity, and she was just fresh and about to beet advantage when we first let her show. Humsheugh and grand champion class over Breevy of Springfield did not have the finish or type to compare with old Hillside Peter Pan. The grand championship went to Turner's two-year-old, Humsheugh Invincible Peter. This herd got all but one of the firsts in bull classes and had the junior champion in Robinson of Springfield.

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# AND RURAL HOME

The Recognized Exponent of Dairying in Canada

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. XXXVII

TORONTO, ONT., SEPTEMBER 19, 1918

No. 38

## How To Sell a Farm for Full Value Things To Do When You Put Your Place on the Market—By E. H. Chandler

I AM acquainted with two small farms, each containing about forty acres, adjoining each other. Number 1 about one and a half miles and Number 2 about one and three-quarter miles from the county seat of 15,000 inhabitants, both abutting the same stone road, with but little difference in the size and condition of the respective barns and outbuildings. If either is more desirable, it is Number 1 because of its location, southern exposure, lay of the land and surrounding conditions. The house on Number 1 is an old tumbledown wreck, parts of it being supported by props to prevent it from falling; there isn't a sound board on the place nor a clean fence row; the front entrance from the road is closed by two strands of barbed wire, nailed to the post at one end and to a piece of scantling at the other, by which it is swung open and shut.

Number 2 has an exposure to the north and west and a few acres of lowland which have been under-drained with tile by the present owner; all the fences are in prime condition; the buildings and surrounding fences are well painted or whitewashed; the short lane leading from the highway to the buildings is surfaced with crushed stone; the house is in excellent order and could be duplicated on Number 1 for \$3,000 to \$3,500. One year ago Number 1 sold for \$2,500; it was in better order than now; two years ago Number 2 sold for \$5,500.

Why is it that many farmers do not practice the same prudent business principles in the care of their real estate that they bestow upon their livestock? They will devote from three to four years to raising their pure-bred heifers and cots from birth to maturity and give them the most thoughtful care, careful feeding and comfortable living quarters in order to get the top prices for them; while they neglect the reputation of being careful and reliable breeders; when they buy a bunch of steers, care for and feed them according to the most approved methods, spend large sums for feed and devoting to their welfare the most intelligent and untiring attention and labor of ten dollars or more; for a prospective buyer of ten dollars or a head; but many of these very men will not spend a day in a year to clean out their fence rows, which from one end to the other are grown up with briars, wild cherry and other noxious plants and all kinds of noxious weeds, presenting most desirable quarters for caterpillars and other insect pests; breeding places for mice, rats and rabbits, all of which annually eat and destroy many dollars' worth of the best products of the farm and do so at a very small cost. They will whitewash and disinfect their stables and pens several times a year, but will not buy a bushel of lime and a brush to whitewash the exterior of the same stables and pens that shelter those them; nor invest ten dollars in paint and ten days in the labor of painting their buildings that need it so badly that the owners should be ashamed to look at them.

### Paint Increases Values.

A prominent and successful real-estate agent recently told me that an expenditure of \$100 for painting and whitewashing would make a difference of at least \$1,000 in the selling values of nine out of every ten farms that are on the market. Why is it that farmers who will devote years to raising heifers and cots for sale, and months to feeding hogs to get them in fine condition, will not exercise the same business sense in caring for and keeping their farms in the best possible condition? I have heard farmers excuse their neglect and carelessness by some such statement as this: "Why should I spend my time and money to do something not absolutely necessary, when there is so much

work on a farm that is constantly demanding my time? I do not want to sell my farm. The answer to this argument is: You have no surplus on life; every farmer, whether he anticipates selling or not, should keep his property in prime condition. Ordinary business prudence dictates this. Death or disaster may come at any time and create the necessity for a speedy sale, so that it is most important that every farmer realize its full market value. This is a duty and consideration he owes to his family—just as vital as insurance on his buildings or on his life.

### Carelessness Cost \$1,740.

Three months ago the owner of a 160-acre farm died. His family was physically unable to run the slovenly concerning the appearance of the premises buildings and the surrounding of the house and barn. After harvest he sold \$1,800 worth of grain, the excess raised over the farm requirements. The farm was sold for forty-six dollars an acre. The purchase immediately began to clean up the premises, useless-iron-ore outbuildings, removed several dead trees and rebalanced the roof and whitewashed the porch exterior of the house. He took me to see the place \$500, and I was surprised when he was offered and refused sixty dollars an acre for his farm—an advance of \$2,240 within sixty days for an expenditure

of \$500. The original owner, by neglect, robbed his heirs of \$1,740 through carelessness and disregard of fundamental business prudence and because he didn't want to sell.

Whether you want to sell your farm or not, if it is not in good-order and condition in every particular, ductivity and physical appearance. If it is not in this condition, do not offer it for sale until it is.

Unless he wants a very apparent bargain, no prospective buyer will purchase a run-down farm. A practical and successful farmer wants a farm that shows improvement; that presents all the best possible signs of prosperity, and one on which every possible minor improvement is manifested by careful attention to these requirements: that presents all the best possible outward minor appearance, but they all count in repair and the roof tight; if the fences are all in place, even if not new; if the fence rows are all in and free from briars, noxious weeds, brush and saplings; if the gates are all in order, the frames unbroken, on their hinges, and not sagging or dragging on the ground; the hatches and hinges greased and operating freely; if the barnyard fence or wall is in good order; the various buildings; if the stable fixtures are in repair; if the stables and partitions in place and without an accumulation of manure in place and if the manure is hauled out as made, or otherwise protected by a sheet or stored in a pit; if the farm implements are clean and stored in a shed; if the farm the weather; if the walks, drives and housed from and leading to the premises show that they receive regular attention and are in good physical condition; and are not overgrown with masses of suckers and with scabs; if, at the appropriate season, the barn is well filled with well-cured hay, straw and fodder of which speak for themselves; if the apples and pears from scab, scale, knots, worms and blight; if there is a lawn, evidencing thought, care and a well-cropped the livestock, horses, cows, hogs and poultry are in healthy condition and bear evidence of liberal feeding and comfortable living conditions; if, in the fall housed in a dry shed; if the spruces, outputs of firewood clear of mud, leaves and filth, the stables open and the water running freely; if the low spots and swampy places are drained by suitable ditches.

### Pride in Workmanship.

Have I mentioned a single item that a farmer who has a proper pride in his work and his property should not be anxious to have repaired, and if realized would not be a factor in bringing about a sale? But the busy farmer asks: "How am I going to attend to all these things and my other work also?" The answer is that there is an appropriate time for attending to each of these duties; when that time arrives, do it then. To learn and understand the best farming methods and be in touch with them, you must keep abreast of the times, subscribe for news and study one or more farm journals; in no other way can you get process. It is just as vital to the success of a farmer as that of a merchant that he be up to date in all branches of his business to insure to him the best price for his crops and his lands.

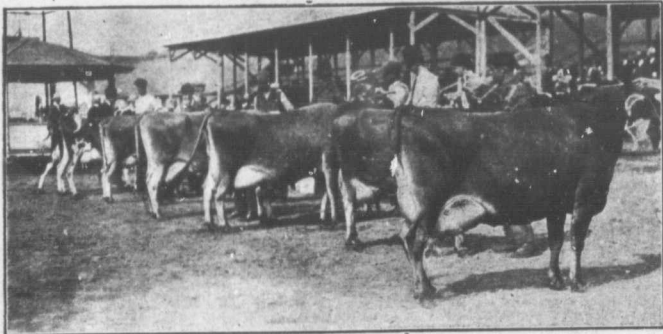
(Continued on page 7.)



### Is Your Farm for Sale?

If it is, a local man who knows it well will probably pay you what it is worth—if there happens to be a local man who wants your particular kind of a farm. If you have to sell to strangers, then appearances count for much and a few improvements that represent little outlay may add hundreds of dollars to the selling price. In any case it may be profitable to appeal to the wider market. What commends itself to this market is the Country Gentleman and his article is reproduced on this page of Farm and Dairy for the benefit of prospective farm sellers, in which class, as Mr. Chandler contends, we all, consciously or unconsciously, belong.

The illustrations of this article are not overdrawn; we know of one Canadian farmer who sold a coat of paint for \$1,000—by selling the farm along with it. We know of numerous cases where slovenly surroundings have spoiled the sale of otherwise good farms. At present there are as many farms offering as there are buyers looking for farms; so it behooves us to "put our best foot foremost" when our property is offered for sale.



The Jersey Milk Cow Class was Truthfully Descried as "The Best Yet."

In the foreground are Cowall's Duchess of St. Peter and Penther's Patricia, exhibited by H. Bull & Son, Brampton; third in line, Brampton Bright Prince Abenora, A. H. Little, London, and fourth, Mouise, R. J. Fleming, Toronto. The photo does not do justice to these splendid cows.

## The Value of Records to the Farmer

They Won't Make Him Rich But They Are a Business Guide—By J. S. Ball

THE subject of farm accounts is one about which there are many misconceptions. We have been too prone to lay stress upon the mere formality; to make it appear that farmers are expected to be here that if they only had certain special kinds of books and forms the accounting would be easy and fruitful in results. Practically all farmers keep records of one kind or another, and the average farmer is not easily impressed with the notion that there is here that if they only had certain special kinds of books and forms the accounting would be easy and fruitful in results. Practically all farmers keep records of one kind or another, and the average farmer is not easily impressed with the notion that there is here that if they only had certain special kinds of books and forms the accounting would be easy and fruitful in results.

No one knows better than the practical farmer that there is nothing of the cure-all in the keeping of accounts on the farm. The practice will not of itself turn a poor farm into a rich one, a poor farmer into a good one, or losses into profits. Farm records, if accurately kept and intelligently utilized, are an aid to a better understanding and insight into one's business affairs, and are worth while in exact proportion to the accuracy and completeness of their recording and the pertinence of the use that is made of them. These are facts well known to thousands of farmers who keep accurate accounts and make good use of them.

### What the Records Are For.

In beginning record keeping it is of vital importance to have a clear understanding as to just what facts about the farm business should be shown by the records day by day and at the end of the year. It is as useless to start record keeping without having thought over and decided on what you intend to have the records show, as to begin digging a foundation and hauling lumber for a building without first deciding on the kind and size of structure to be erected. No farmer would be so foolish as to start his teams to a field to work without first making up his mind what crop he intended to grow thereon. It would be just as foolish to begin record keeping without a definite idea of what facts about the farm business the accounts are designed to bring out.

When this is thought over and decided upon the next step is to secure this information with the least amount of work and in the simplest way. The kind of books and forms used does not matter in the least, providing the records are complete and accurately kept, but a method is desirable that will promote facility in summarizing the records at the end of the year. The continued keeping of the accounts will often develop the most convenient form. Usefulness is the test of value. The use that is made of farm accounts is the measure of their value to the farmer, and the simpler the accounts kept by the beginner the greater the chance for them to prove of use.

### Examples of Simple Records.

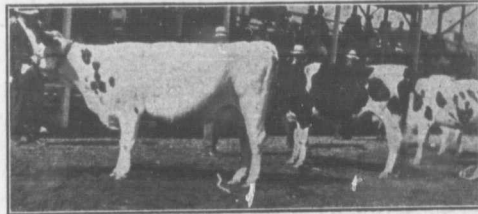
Among the oldest examples of farm records may be mentioned the practice of shepherds in ancient times, who counted their flocks by dropping pebbles in a bag. A primitive method, but an example in many instances well worth the time it took, for by its means definite facts were gained and losses avoided.

In sections of the country where corn is husked from the shock in the field, it is a common practice when hauling it in to keep tally of the number of

bushels or barrels by marks on the side of the wagon box. This is another instance of a primitive record from which full benefit is realized, since the tally is used in divisions between landlord and tenant and is also the record by which the huskers are paid.

Farm records may be roughly divided into two heads: 1. Records of happenings. 2. Records of money transactions.

Simple accounts of everyday happenings are often of great use. Every farmer makes a note when a calf is born or a sow farrows. Many do so mentally written down in a way that makes reference to them easy, they become of much use in supplying needed information when memory fails. Notes re-



A Strong Top for the Dry Two-Year-Old Class.

Judge Moersch of Minnesota warmly commended the white heifer, Francy Maid 2nd, exhibited by Rettle Bros., Norwich, Ont. A straight heifer with a particularly fine udder.

ording other everyday happenings often prove useful. Among these may be mentioned the dates when animals are bred, men hired or discharged, accidents occur, pasture season begins and ends, first and last frosts occur, incubators are set, spring work begins and fall work ends, seed time and harvest occur, etc. Such notes as these when systematically recorded and constantly referred to are of much value. They enable one to take proper precautions as to feed and care of animals prior to the birth of young, thereby often saving both mother and offspring. Disputes with hired men as to wages are avoided by recording when they are hired, a wage agreement, and all amounts subsequently paid them. Accident records are of value when seeking redress for damages, pasture data when figuring on feed supply, and frost and other weather data in planning the year's work.

### The Cash Book Record.

A record of the cash received and paid out is made by many farmers, but all the benefits to be derived from such records are seldom realized. The most important use made of them in many cases is as a means of checking up bills when sent in, to see whether all payments have been duly credited. The realization of even this small part of their full value sometimes makes such records well worth while. There is no reason why every farmer should not have such a check on his business dealings, and losses can

often be avoided by proving credits that have been overlooked by the storekeeper.

The cash account may be kept in any convenient form, but perhaps the simplest and most interesting way for a beginner is to use a diary. If this is done, part of the page may be used to record the daily happenings and the cash record made on another part of it, thus giving a complete record of the day, and in addition to the foregoing daily notes of personal affairs, ideas and events may be jotted down, thus giving such records a personal touch, making them of more than mere business significance, and giving them color that will make them of interest in years to come. Any information wanted at the end of the year may be assembled from a diary account book in a few hours.

## Prevent Winter Killing of Alfalfa

Don't Cut or Pasture in the Fall

By Tom Alfalfa.

IN our neighborhood there are dozens of fields of alfalfa that were badly thinned last winter. Of course, the winter was unusually severe, but there are other fields that came through with little loss. Why the difference? I believe that the use of seed varieties that are not hardy has more to do with winter killing than any other one factor. The factor of next importance is cutting or pasturing too late in the fall. In connection with both of these factors, Mr. F. Graber, of Wisconsin, has some interesting things to say in Hoard's Dairyman, which I would like to see reproduced in Farm and Dairy. A few paragraphs from his article are as follows:—

"In the fall of 1917, the upper half of our five-year experimental plots on the Wisconsin Experiment Station Farm, was cut on September 25, a fall growth of 12 to 35 inches was left on the lower halves of these same plots. This spring and all summer long you could see to the very line the difference in the stand and growth of the alfalfa where it was and was not cut late the previous fall. The upper half of each of these plots was decidedly thinner—shorter in growth, redder, and yellowish in color. It had been weakened and partially winter-killed by late cutting and had not recovered from the shock. This season's yields will warrant your most careful consideration.

"Late fall cut half of the plots of common alfalfa (first cutting) averaged 150 lbs. of wet fresh forage, alfalfa hay an acre compared with 3,900 lbs. for that which was not cut after September-fifth the previous fall, a reduction in yield of over 50 per cent. With the second crop late fall cutting reduced the yield 35 per cent.

"With the harder Grimm and Baltic alfalfa this wise practice did not cause such a serious loss but even these sturdy varieties suffered considerable reduction in vigor of growth and yields. The late fall cut portion of the Grimm and Baltic plots, (first cutting) averaged 3,750 lbs. of wet fresh cured alfalfa hay an acre, compared with 4,650 lbs. for that which was not late fall cut—a very pronounced difference, when measured in the dollars and cents of present hay prices. With the second crop late fall cutting reduced the yield 11 per cent.

The experience of Mr. Graber is right in line with our own. We have cut a third crop when the result was a weakened stand. In late years, however, we have more often left a delayed third cutting to hold the snow and the results were always very apparent and very costly. Our Grimm alfalfa last fall had a top of eight or ten inches and as far as we could see, there was no winter killing.

Anyone who is expecting to raise a number of hogs during the coming season, should try to get some seed of an early maturing corn, such as Quebec Yellow, for use in the finishing period next fall. It will probably be matured during the summer. The early maturing corn will come in for use after the hogs come off the pasture, and might probably be "hogged down" as they do in the corn belt of the United States. It would help to grow more along the row of corn at the last cultivation. In this way a large number of hogs might be finished on a small acreage without much labor.—G. B. Rothwell, C.E.E., Ottawa.

THE dust industrial feet the represent comes Eastern don is the section of important soil is rich the fair a as a class to the growth. of agriculture.

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# The London Fair a Farmer's Fair

## Agricultural Exhibits of a High Order—Close Competition in Live Stock—Some Improvements Suggested

THE tendency of the larger fairs of America is to place greater and greater emphasis on industrial exhibits. This is as it should be, for industrial production is expanding and to truly represent the life of the people urban industries must be shown. Of all our great fairs, however, London comes as near to being a farmers' fair as any in Eastern Canada. This, too, is as it should be. London is right in the heart of the richest agricultural section of Canada. It is near the centre of a very important live stock area. In every direction the soil is rich and the great number of farmers' cars at the fair bore testimony to the fact that farmers, as a class, are prosperous. The London fair caters to the greatest industry of Western Ontario—agriculture. And it draws a truly wonderful showing of agricultural and live stock products.

There is room for improvement, however, especially in the live stock sections. In some respects exhibitors have been treating the fair better than the fair has been treating them. The live stock buildings are antiquated and almost unsanitary. This is an improvement, however, that can very well wait until after the war in the matter of judging accommodation and arrangement there is room for immediate improvement.

The ring provided for live stock is altogether inadequate. The present ring provides room for properly judging and displaying one breed, or two breeds at the outside. This year, as in previous years, there were six breeds crowded in at once. When the group classes came in the ring was so crowded that the animals could hardly be moved around. The judges did not have a proper chance to see their classes, and ring-siders had no chance whatever of following placings. This, combined with lack of seating accommodation, probably explains the absence of the automobile stand at this farmers' fair for a good ring and a covered stand for spectators. Now that automobiles are not parked on the grounds the room is available.

Another improvement would be an extension of the judging over several days. This year a few light horses were judged on Monday and then all the dairy and beef cattle and heavy horses were "jammed" through on Tuesday. This imposes a severe load on the exhibitors. Probably more interest would attach itself to the judging, too, if only a couple of breeds were taken in a day and the horse judging might very well be spread over several days.

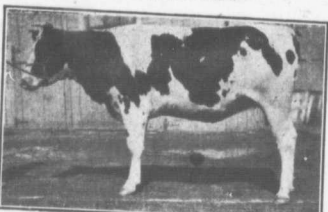
### The Horse Exhibit.

What will be the place of the light horse in the days to come? A couple of years ago prophets were relegating them to the scrap heap. But prophecy is always a dangerous business and it has proven so in this case. The automobile is not taking the place of the high-class driving or carriage horse. Horse lovers are excellent to that. At Toronto this year there was an excellent showing of light horses, and London had one of the best showings in several years. This applied to carriage, roadster and thorough-bred classes.

Heavy horses were an excellent showing, though in some classes there were hardly sufficient entries to make most numerous. The Canadian-bred classes were decidedly first strong competition. Clydesdales were particularly good, and here, if anything, was the stiffer competition. The sweepstakes stallion

in the open class was shown by Andrew B. Erskine, Parkhill. The sweepstakes female, open class, was Bowers', champion at Guelph last winter, was again champion Canadian-bred stallion, exhibited by T. McMichael, Seaforth. G. W. Knott, also of Seaforth, wanted, Carrie Bros., Denfield, had stallion and three of his got, while pair of Clydes in harness went to W. W. Hogg, Thamesford.

An encouraging feature of the Percheron classes at the fair this year, is the larger proportion of females in the total entries. It is only a few years since the Percheron exhibit meant stallions. The female classes now proclaim that the breed has been taken root in Canadian soil. At London, Percherons were not numerous, but the sexes were well divided. First going to T. J. Perry, Hensall. This horse was also grand champion in stallions of the breed. H. C. Solden, Hensall, had the first four-year-old brood mare, and Harold & Ratz, Tavistock, won the championship on their three-year-old mare.



The First Prize Yearling.

Forest Ridge Payne Foxy, exhibited by L. H. Lepist, Stratfordville, Ont., won out in one of the strongest as well as largest classes of the breed at Toronto.

### Beef Cattle.

Beef cattle were both numerous and good, and the classes at Toronto; at least, the best of the Toronto judging of these classes was the almost total reversal were apparently showing the same bloom at both ends for the breeds in question or is it the failure of Toronto placings in some breeds. The animals shown. Does this indicate a lack of definite standards to properly interpret breed standards? Certainly fair loss in educational value when placings

In Short-horns, the largest strings were shown by J. J. Elliott, Guelph; J. E. Barron, Carberry, Man. and Kyle Bros., Brumby. Jno. Guardhouse & Sons, Tom Robinson, London, and Harry Smith, Hay, showed in addition to the stock coming from Toronto. The grand champion male was a senior calf, shown by Guardhouse's Reserve was Robinson's Belmont Beau, a two-year-old bull. The grand champion female was Rosa Hope end, the two-year-old heifer

of Elliott's; reserve, Barron. Elliott won the graded Barron's, 3, Robinson.

The Aberdeen-Angus line-up was much the same as at Toronto, the Chateau herd being missed, but with Col. McEwan, of London, as a new exhibitor. Toronto decisions were reversed. Jas. Bowman, Guelph, LeRoy. The female championship went to Larkin Farms, Queenston, on their aged cow. On the whole the money was pretty well distributed among these and the other exhibitors.—Jno. Lowe, Elora; McEwan and H. Fraleigh, of Forest. "It was the best exhibit of Angus I have seen on the show circuit," said Mr. Lowe.

In Herefords, all the Toronto herds were on hand with the exception of Mr. Readhead of Milton. Mr. Reynolds, of Elora, was an addition with some very well-titled cattle. O'Neil Bros., Denfield, had more entries than at Toronto, so that competition was grand champion male on his three-year-old, a son of last year's champion. The female championship went to the same herd on mature cow.

### Sheep and Swine.

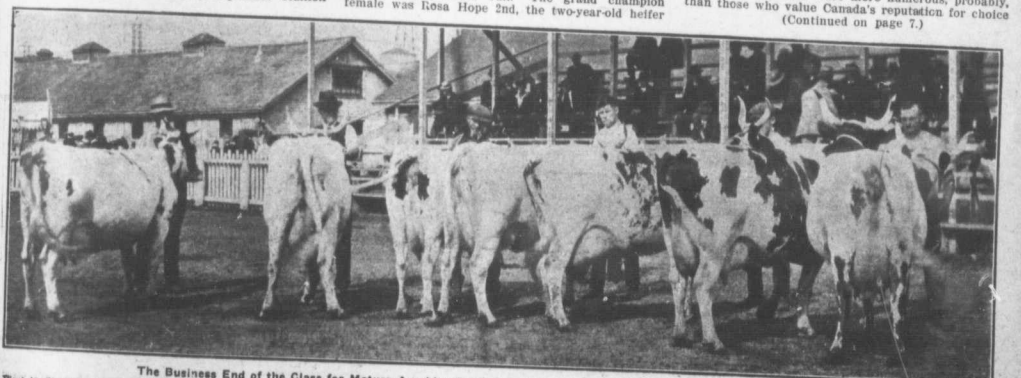
The sheep pens were well filled with the pick of the Toronto stock, and such of the money went to the best Toronto winners. Wiltshire competition was limited to W. H. Beatty, V'ilton Grove, and Jno. R. Kelsey, Woodville, Kelsey getting somewhat champion ram was shown by C. Stobbs, Leamington, who also had the best ewe. Other exhibitors were W. E. Wright & Son, Guelph; J. F. Robertson, Hornby, and M. B. Stafford & Son, Shedden. Three Stallions; Telfer Bros., Paris, and Peter Arkell & few Suffolks. Arkell had the most of the Oxford. McEwan, London, had the best of the argument with Balfour Robinson, Wheatley, in Southdowns.

The Cotswold championships both went to N. Park, Norwich, with Chas. J. Shore, Guelph, the only competitor. Leicester competition was confined champion ram; A. & W. Whitehead, Guelph, was alone with Lincolns.

The swine pens were fairly well filled with quality entries, but London has seen larger shows. In Berkshire, Adam Thompson, Stratford, got practically all the money in competition with F. Stevenson and exceedingly limited. Jno. Duck, of Port Credit, getting almost all the money in competition with a few head exhibited by Henry Capes, Wyoming. In Tamworths, D. Douglas & Sons, Mitchell, were always ahead, with J. W. Tedd, Corinth, also showing and—Mr. Tedd had some good ones.

Chester Whites were among the most numerous in point of entries. W. E. Wright & Son, Guelph, was the best of the argument from Henry Capes and W. Collins, St. Thomas, Byron Robinson, Wheatley, in ways ahead, with J. W. Tedd, Corinth, also showing out. Poland Chinas were more numerous, probably, than those who value Canada's reputation for choice

(Continued on page 7.)



The Business End of the Class for Mature Ayrshire Cows at Toronto. Who would not be Satisfied with this Bunch? First to the right is Harryholm White Rosie 2nd; 2nd, Chapman Henry, last year's grand champion; 3rd, Carleton Baronesa, all owned by R. R. Nees, Howick, Que.; 4th, First of Springbank 3rd, A. S. Turner & Sons, Ryckman's Corners, Ont.; 5th, Hunsley's Kate, Alex. Burns & Co., Campbellford, Ont. So strong was the class that the cow in seventh place, owned by J. L. Stansell, might have won first in good company.—All photos by editors of Farm and Dairy.

champion was Humeshaugh Kate 3rd, the senior calf.

At London, as at Toronto, the herd of Wm. Stewart, of Menie was missing. This is the first year in over 50 that the Stewart herd has not appeared on the show circuit. At Chicago, Mr. Stewart did much at the time of the World's Fair there, to put Canadian Ayreshires on the map. Since then he has worked consistently for the good of his breed and he leaves the show circuit with the good wishes—and the regrets—of a host of friends. Many of them were asking for him at London.

Awards in full follow:

#### Ayshire Awards, Male.

Bull, mature: 1, Hillside Peter Pan, Hume; 2, Beaver Meadow Guaranteed 2nd, Armour.

Bull, 2 yrs. old: Humeshaugh Invincible Peter, Turner.

Bull, senior yearling: Burnside Rising Star Master, Hume.

Bull, senior calf: 1, Sir Hugh of Springbank, Turner; 2, Ideal Scottish Thistle, Armour; 3, Humeshaugh Special Steve, Hume.

Bull, junior calf: 1 and 2, Robinhood of Springbank and Springbank Lochinvar,

Turner; 3, Humeshaugh Peter the Great, Hume.

Bull, senior and grand champion: Humeshaugh Invincible Peter, Turner. Bull, junior champion: Robinhood of Springbank, Turner.

#### Ayshire Females.

Mature cow, in milk: 1, Maggie of Darroch, Armour; 2, Briery of Springbank, 3rd, Turner; 3, Humeshaugh Kate, Hume; 4, White Lady of Springbank, Turner.

Cow, 3 yrs. and over, in calf, not milking: 1, Springbank Daisy Star, Turner; 2 and 3, Humeshaugh Catty and Humeshaugh Nan, Hume; 4, Anna of Darroch, Armour.

Heifer, 3 yrs., in milk: 1 and 3, Humeshaugh Floesie and Humeshaugh Helen 3rd, Hume; 2, Milkmaid 4th, Armour.

Heifer, sr. yearling: 1, 2 and 4, Dainty Lass of Springbank, Miss Ploss of Springbank, and Scotland Princess of Springbank, Turner; 3, Burnside Nellie Burns 2nd, Hume.

Heifer, jr. yearling: 1, Springbank Betty Brown, Turner; 2 and 3, Humeshaugh Helen 4th and Humeshaugh Nan 3rd, Hume; 4, Craigenbrae Lady White, Armour.

Heifer, 2 yrs. old, dry: 1, Springbank Lady Jean, Turner; 2, Humeshaugh Catty 2nd, Hume.

Heifer, sr. calf: 1, Humeshaugh Kate 3rd, Hume; 2, 3 and 4, Annie Laurie of

Springbank, Springbank Lady Jane 4th, and Bonnie Doon of Springbank, Turner.

Heifer, jr. calf: 1, Marguerite of Springbank, Turner; 2 and 3, Humeshaugh Helen 4th, and Humeshaugh Helen 6th, Hume; 4, Armour.

Senior and grand champion: Maggie of Darroch, Armour.

Junior champion: Humeshaugh Kate 3rd, Hume.

#### Group Awards.

Graded herd: 1, Turner; 2, Hume; 3, Armour.

Three animals, ret. of one sire: 1 and 3, Turner; 2, Hume.

Two animals, progeny of cow: 1, Turner (Lady Jane); 2, Armour; 3, Hume.

Junior herd: 1 and 3, Turner; 2, Hume.

#### The Jersey Sections

A. T. LITTLE, of London, had out of all of his Toronto stock with a few additions. B. H. Bull and Son, Brampton, had divided their herd, sending part to Ottawa, but, in deference to the competition of the Little herd, the strongest half by a considerable margin was at London and much the same animals faced each other in the various classes. Mr. Tom O'Brien,

London, had out some very nice animals and secured a fair share of the young. Mrs. Lawrence had out a few young.

There was no competition in aged bulls. Bonnie's Perfection from the Brampton herd being the only entry and also grand champion. The same bull had first two-year-old. In junior yearlings Mr. O'Brien got first on a bull of his own breeding. Mr. Little had an entry here that looked good for first, except that it was badly off in its hind feet and went down to third. Mr. O'Brien also secured the junior yearling red ribbon with a growthy, well constituted calf of his breeding. The champion in Hazelton Aviator, a fine quality, stylish youngster.

Mature cows lined up very much at Toronto and were similarly placed, first going to Bull's Cowslip's Duchess of St. Peter. In the three-year-old class, the Toronto grand champion, Brampton Inna Oxford, was the only off entry and went to second place in her class. The class for two-year-olds in milk brought out a beautiful heifer with a perfect udder in Brampton Sonata, and this heifer won the senior yearling over Br. Gipsy Maid, the senior yearling exhibited by Little. Beauty Maid was again first in the dry cow class. The herd of Mrs. Jones, usually a feature of the Jersey section at London, was much missed this year. With Pringle out at London to take the place of the Fleming herd at Toronto, London would have had a phenomenal showing of this breed. Awards in full follow:

#### Jersey Awards, Male.

Bull, 3 yrs. and over: Bonnie's Perfection, Bull.

Bull, 2 yrs.: 1, Brampton Beauty Her, Bull; 2 and 4, Br. Raleigh Prince and Woodside Bright Prince, Little; 3, Maple Lea Hero, O'Brien.

Bull, sr. yearling: 1, Br. Donald, O'Brien; 2, Br. Bright Prince, Little; 3, Hazelton Noble Eminent, Little.

Bull, jr. yearling: 1, Maple Lea Lady Noble, O'Brien; 2, Br. Bright Solar, Bull; 3, Br. Volunteer, Bull.

Bull, sr. calf: 1, Hazelton Aviator, Little; 2 and 4, Bull; 3, O'Brien.

Bull, jr. calf: 1, Bull; 2 and 3, O'Brien; 4, Red, Rae, London.

Bull, senior and grand champion: Bonnie's Perfection, Bull.

Junior champion: Hazelton Aviator, Little.

#### Jersey Awards, Female.

Cow, 4 yrs. and over, in milk: 1, Cowslip's Duchess of St. Peter; 2 and 3, Br. P. Alconora and Br. Bright Anna, Little; 4, Brampton Maiden Over, Bull.

Cow, 3 yrs. and over, in calf, not milking: 1 and 4, Beauty Maid and Br. Matilda R.; Bull; 2 and 3, Brampton Autotano and Br. Bright Duchess, Little.

Heifer, 2 yrs., in milk: 1 and 2, Br. Sonata and Br. Bright Rose, Bull; 3 and 4, Maple Lea May and Maple Lea Lass, O'Brien.

Heifer, sr. calf: 1, Golden Lea Little; 2, Maple Lea Edith, O'Brien; 3 and 4, Stockwell Pat and Merry Con, Bull.

Heifer, senior yearling: 1 and 3, Br. Gipsy Maid and Hazelton Miss Cordis, Little; 2, Br. Ferret Dot, Bull; 4, Miss Buttercup, O'Brien.

Heifer, jr. yearling: 1, Br. Princess Arabella, Bull; 2 and 4, Maple Lea Glad and Maple Lea Sus, O'Brien; 3, Boss's Thelma, Mrs. Lawrence.

Heifer, sr. calf: 1, 2 and 4, Hazelton Auto Maid, Hazelton Girl, and Hazelton Alconora E., Little; 3, Br. Prince, Bull.

Heifer, jr. calf: 1 and 3, Br. Ellen E. and Br. Lady Putney, Bull.

Maple Lea Lady and Maple Lea Lass, O'Brien.

Senior and grand champion: Brampton Sonata, Bull.

Junior champion: Br. Gipsy Maid, Little.

#### Group Awards.

Graded herd: 1 and 3, Bull; 2, Little. Get of sire, three animals: 1 and 4, Little; 2, O'Brien; 3, Bull.

Cow and two of her progeny: 1, Little (Br. Alconora); 2, Little (Br. Autotano); 3, O'Brien (Maple Lea).

Four calves under one year: 1, Little; 2, Bull; 3, O'Brien.

Junior herd: 1, Little; 2, Bull; 3, O'Brien.

Scouts in calves are usually attributable to dirty pails or cold, wet milk.

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## The Holiday for You

—away from worry and care, out where Nature's freedom is calling. Pack up the kit, shoulder your gun and hit the trail for the place where game is plentiful.

Join the great outdoor crowd—and, above all, pack

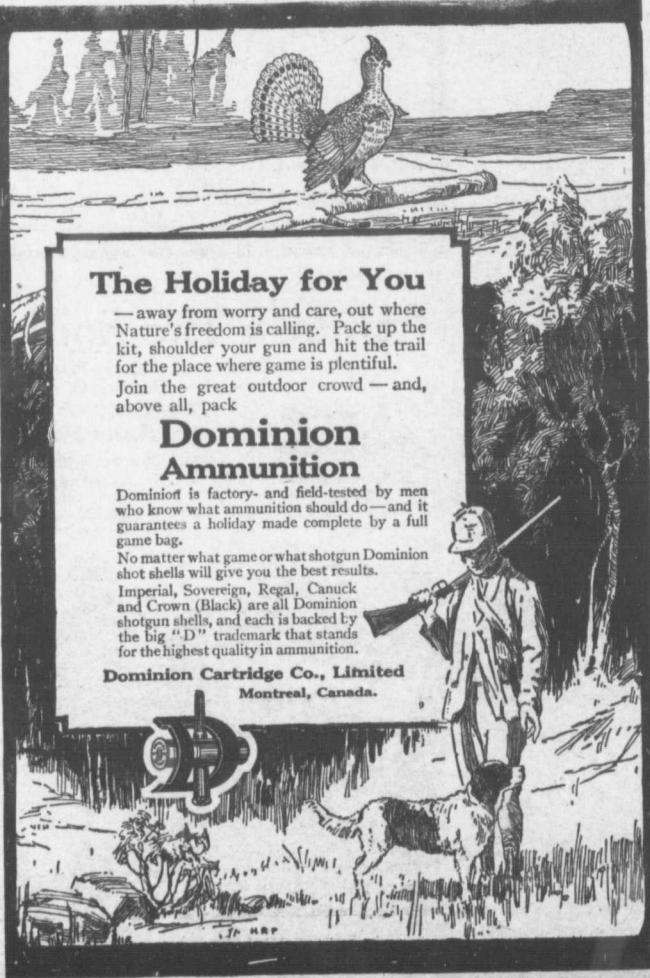
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Dominion is factory- and field-tested by men who know what ammunition should do—and it guarantees a holiday made complete by a full game bag.

No matter what game or what shotgun Dominion shot shells will give you the best results.

Imperial, Sovereign, Regal, Canuck and Crown (Black) are all Dominion shotgun shells, and each is backed by the big "D" trademark that stands for the highest quality in ammunition.

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Montreal, Canada.



**Junior Farmers' Judging Competition**

The following is a list of the highest winners in the Junior Farmers' Judging Competition at the Canadian National Exhibition. The possible score in each class with the exception of grain and roots, and fruit and vegetables, was 200. In the latter two classes the possible score was 300 and 400, respectively.

**Heavy Horses**—Clark Young, Hagerman, Ont., standing, 190; H. M. Hill, Aurora, 182; Fred Gardhouse, Weston, 181; Chas. Farnell, Pustinch, 173; H. Pascoe, Jarvis, 171; O. Cox, Todmorden, 168.

**Dairy Cattle**—H. I. Seymour, Peterboro', R. R. No. 5, 190; J. B. Hamner, Norwich, 183; F. A. Sullivan, Todmorden, 182; H. C. Coddard, Unionville, 178; Harry Jones, Newcastle, 168; C. H. Lane, St. Ann's, 165.

**Beef Cattle**—L. Gardhouse, Weston, 195; F. M. Snyder, Waterloo, 181; Herbert Kame, Gormley, 173; A. B. Baldwin, Markham, 171; D. J. Lerch, Preston, 170; W. E. Snowden, Bowmanville, 165.

**Swine**—C. B. Boynton, Dollar, 185; R. Tempier, Burford, 166; Wm. Buchanan, Comber, 152; Jas. Beaton, Pustinch, 128; S. Merrill, Delaware, 126; C. H. Lowe, Weston, 123.

**Sheep**—R. C. Armstrong, Tecumseh, 173; J. Lloyd-Jones, Burford, 171; D. E. McEwen, London, 153; Henry Packham, Caledon Centre, 148; B. A. Wilson, Woodville, 147; T. Lloyd-Jones, Burford, 145.

**Poultry**—Russell A. Trowsdale, Pustinch, 173; H. B. Daboll, Ridgville, 159; G. B. Hood, Guelph, 141; Ernest Bosmer, Ridgville, 140; A. C. Crowther, Port Hope, 136; A. McBride, Port Dover, 118.

**Grain and Roots**—Clark Young, Hagerman, 264; Geo. B. Hood, Guelph, 253; H. I. Seymour, Peterboro', 247; W. T. Reed, Orillia, 239; F. E. D. J. Lerch, Preston, 235; Frank Barrett, Port Dover, 234.

**Fruit and Vegetables**—H. B. Daboll, Ridgville, 665; E. Bosmer, Ridgville, 653; F. A. Lockwood, Mt. Brydges, 636; L. Chaland, Simcoe, 588; Harold Young, Cargill, 573; T. B. Barrett, Port Dover, 566.

and for the money invested and labor of planting and maintenance. You May Want to Sell Some Time.

Making the improvements, attending to the duties and keeping up the physical appearances as here outlined will go a long way toward acquiring satisfactory and intelligent knowledge of how to sell a farm to the greatest advantage.

It is a wrong viewpoint to content oneself with the idea that one does not want to sell, and it is, therefore, unnecessary to go to all of the trouble and indicated expense to be prepared to sell; unforeseen circumstances may arise making a sale necessary, and sound judgment, foresight and prudence require everyone to be ready to realize the best possible price on every class of his property and to gain the best possible advantage.

The farm is the farmer's greatest asset; in it he has his largest capital investment and upon it depends the success or failure of all his other investments; and when the time comes that he wishes to cash in on his property he stands to make or lose more on the sale of his farm than upon all of his other investments combined; he cannot afford to neglect it nor any portion of it.

Put in the fewest possible words and the most concrete form, it is necessary, in order to sell a farm, to:

1. Act all the time on the theory that you may wish or be obliged to sell at any time.

2. Begin now to get ready to sell and never relax your efforts to attain this end.

3. Get your soil, buildings, stock, improvements and equipment in their best physical condition, producing high returns; then:

4. You will find there is always someone who wants what you want, and you are in a position to sell and know how to sell for all your farm is worth; maybe more; such things have happened.—Country Gentleman.

**The London Fair**

(Continued from page 5.)  
Wiltshire sides would wish. There were two competitors, C. Stobbs, Leamington, and G. G. Gould, Essex, who divided the money. Duroc-Jerseys were exhibited by Cuthbert Malott, Wincobury, and C. Stobbs.

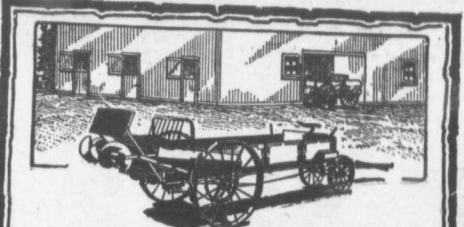
**Notes on Other Exhibits.**  
Agricultural Hall is always well filled at London. Coming later in the season than Toronto, fruits and vegetables are more mature and field roots are always superior.

The Dominion Live Stock Branch had a wool exhibit showing in different compartments of a large show case the proportions of wool sold cooperatively since 1914. In that year 206,128 lbs. of wool were sold through co-operative associations; in 1915, 427,153 lbs.; in 1916, 1,721,598 lbs.; in 1917, 3,097,369 lbs.; in 1918, 4,500,000 lbs.; in 1919—well, what will it be?

The Canada Food Board staged an interesting exhibit of war-time cooking, distributed literature on the same subject, and, best of all, gave cooking demonstrations four times daily. The exhibit was in charge of Mrs. J. Muldrew.

**Item of Interest**

At a meeting of milk producers living in the vicinity of the city of Peterboro, held in Peterboro, September 10, it was decided to form an association. Mr. R. B. Rogers, of Peterboro, was appointed president pro tem, and T. N. Kelly, secretary pro tem. As soon as other arrangements can be made another meeting will be held for the purpose of completing the organization. It was decided to set the membership fee at \$2.00. Mr. E. H. Stonehouse, President of the Toronto Milk Producers' Association and of the Ontario Milk Producers, gave an excellent address.



**Fertilize the Whole Field**

ONE great feature of the McCormick spreader is that it fertilizes every particle of soil, spreading an even coat of manure, light or heavy as desired, up hill or down.

This evenness of spreading is due to McCormick design. The reversing apron is driven by a worm feed which maintains the same relative speed of apron to beater at all times. The manure is thus fed steadily to the beater, which tears it into small pieces and delivers it to a spiral beater. The spiral gives the manure a second beating, makes the pieces still smaller and spreads evenly beyond the wheel tracks. Each particle of the soil is thus properly fertilized, and no manure is wasted. A McCormick spreader makes twenty loads do the work of forty spread with a fork.

McCormick spreaders are made in three sizes. No. 8 is a 49-bushel machine; No. 5, 55 bushels; and No. 6, 63 bushels, under front wheels, and strong steel frames.

See the McCormick local dealer, or write the nearest branch house for catalogue and full information.

**International Harvester Company of Canada, Limited**

BRANCH HOUSES  
WEST—Brandon, Man., Calgary, Alta., Edmonton, Alta., Estevan, Sask., Lethbridge, Alta., N. Battleford, Sask., Regina, Sask., Saskatoon, Sask., Winnipeg, Man., Yorkton, Sask.  
EAST—Hamilton, Ont., London, Ont., Montreal, Que., Ottawa, Ont., Quebec, Que., St. John, N. B.

**Unlock The Soil!**

Get big yields. Go down deep to the root of things and unharvest the energy that shallow cultivation fails to reach.

**Clark DOUBLE ACTION DISK HARROWS**

increase the acreage yield

The rigid frame gives double cultivation, mellow and levels the land. This is important to you—saves teams, time, labor. Learn about it!

**WRITE FOR YOUR COPY OF OUR BOOK**

It is full of valuable information about proper soil cultivation. Accompanied by our complete Implement Catalogue and your nearest dealers' names.



The Cutaway Harrow Co. 208 Main Street Higganum, Ct.

Maker of the original CLARK Disk Harrows and Plows

**How to Sell a Farm**

(Continued from page 3.)

You cannot change the physical location of your farm, but, to a large extent, you can control its physical appearance; hence, if the physical location is not objectionable, the opportunity to effect an advantageous sale rests largely with you.

If necessary it is important that you interest yourself and urge your neighbors to have the roads in your community maintained and in good repair.

If you do not have a running-water supply in your house and barn, and if you have a stream or strong spring on your farm, with sufficient water and fall for the purpose, install a hydraulic ram. If you can do it with a quarter of a mile of your buildings, the first cost is comparatively insignificant and the operating expense is nothing. If you can get the water by gravity, so much the better.

Another important essential in determining the salability of a farm is the fruit supply. No other single improvement adds so much to the selling value of a farm as a good orchard and plantation of small fruits; a half acre devoted to berries every variety that will grow successfully in your climate—grapes, asparagus and rhubarb will provide abundant supply for a large family with a surplus in most seasons; and acres planted to apples and peaches, with a few pears, cherries, plums and quinces, will start to bring returns within three years from planting and be a source of pleasure and profit thereafter for a lifetime.

As money outlay for all can be kept well within \$100 and nothing raised the farm will pay so large a dividend.

## The Central Canada Exhibition

Best Exhibit on Record of Dairy Cattle, But Other Lines of Stock Considerably Below Former Years—Good Exhibit of Machinery and Other Side Attractions

THE Central Canada Exhibition is passed into history once more; while in many respects it was a better fair than former years, yet in other respects it has been hardly up to the former mark. It is quite apparent that the scarcity of labor has had its effect upon both the conditions and upon the numbers of the live stock exhibits as well as others.

### Of General Interest.

Among the various exhibits scattered about the grounds, there were few which drew more attention than that of the farm machinery. The display in this building was particularly interesting and showed the various labor-saving implements designed to economize labor upon the part of the farmer. Each year sees several new devices in this respect. Possibly the

one which attracted the greatest attention this year was an extension steering wheel to be used with a Ford car. This wheel projected several feet behind the car and enabled the operator to ride the attached implement when using his Ford in place of a light tractor. The genuine farm tractors also were much in evidence, several different makes being on exhibition on the grounds.

In the Manufacturers' Building the display of pianos and talking machines of various descriptions were the principal features. Another interesting feature was the exhibit of artificial limbs, a fact which could not be denied, one that the war is still on, and that artificial limbs are becoming more and more an article of everyday use.

In the horticultural building there was an interesting exhibit by the Ontario Vegetable Growers' Association. This showed samples of the prize winning grain in field crop competitions in various parts of the Province. There was also an exhibit by the Dominion Experimental Farms showing various means of preserving fruits and vegetables for winter use. In this building also the Health of Animals Branch had a most interesting display. It consisted of specimens of diseased organs of various animals, showing the appearance of the different diseases as well as the same organs in a healthy condition.

Another exhibit which attracted considerable attention was a cabinet filled with the trophies which will be given in connection with the Provincial Plowing match to be held in Ottawa in October.

The general horticultural exhibit was fair. There were a large number of entries and apparently keen competition in all classes.

The Industrial Building also contained several attractions worthy of

note. One of these was a splendid exhibit of the E. B. Eddy Company, in which the various branches of their work were shown. Also a part of the building was occupied by the Association for the Blind, who had several blind men were making brooms and also wicker chairs. It was wonderful to see how adept they were in doing this work.

### Live Stock.

With the exception of poultry and dairy cattle the live stock entries were away below former years. The exhibit of poultry was good, there being more entries than last year. The swine exhibit was less than half of last year, there being practically no competition in most of the breeds. However, those that were there were good specimens of the various breeds. Mr. W. W. Brownridge, of Georgetown, was the only exhibitor of Berkshire; J. K. Featherstone, of Stittsville, Ont., the only exhibitor of Yorks. Besides these there were a few entries of other breeds.

The sheep exhibit also was small, the only exhibitors being J. J. Bowmanville, with Dorsets, Leicesters, South Downs and Cheviots; also Barbour, of Hillsburg, Ont., with Oxford. The exhibit of horses was smaller than usual but strong in quality. For their particulars regarding the awards will be given later.

### Dairy Cattle.

The dairy cattle put up the strong exhibit of the fair and the strongest exhibit of the various dairy breeds that has been seen at the Central Canada Exhibition for many years. All classes of the three outstanding dairy breeds, with the exception of a few of the Jersey classes were well filled.

### The Holsteins.

This breed put up the best exhibit of the whole fair. There were nearly 200 entries, and so crowded were the buildings allotted, that many of the entries had to find accommodation in the sheep and hog pens. Besides several of the local exhibitors there were herds from various parts of Quebec, and as far west as Western Ontario. The following were the exhibitors: F. S. Caldwell, Carp; The Kempriss Agricultural School, Kempsville; Gordon S. Gooderham, Clarkson; W. E. McKillop, Maxwell; J. J. Alexander, St. Louis de Grand; J. Quin, Cummings and Gosselin, Cummer; Bridge; W. C. Stevens, Phillipsville; Thos. P. Charleton, Ottawa; P. W. Taber, East Verdon; L. H. Lyall, Stratfordville; R. J. Kelly, Oshawa.

Mr. Archibald, Acting Superintendent of the Experimental Farm, acted as judge, and though sometimes faced by knotty problems, he stuck to his type through all classes.

### The Male Classes.

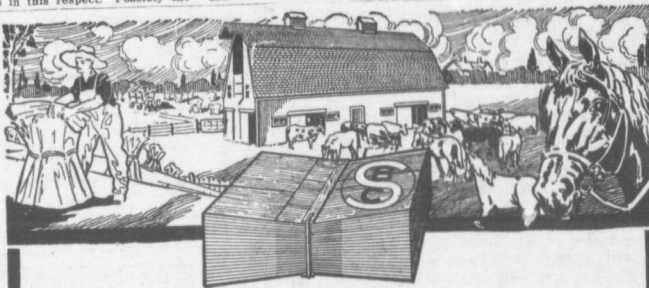
Aged bulls brought out six entries, and right at the outset Mr. Archibald was confronted with the problem of size and a degree of coarseness versus the smaller, smoother, lower set type of Holstein.

In Bouteje Lad, exhibited by the Kempsville Agricultural School, he had an immense bull weighing about 120 lbs., of good dairy type but somewhat rangy and with a slight tendency to coarseness.

Being an outstanding animal in his class he must either go to the top or to the bottom. Mr. Archibald passed him first and could hardly be blamed for doing so. Having taken that up as his ideal he kept it religiously in mind all through the following classes.

Second place went to Taber's two-year-old, Gano Faforit Brave Boy, who won the championship at Ottawa in June, a bull of somewhat similar type but of less size and of smoother outline. Third went to Gooderham's King Koradye Sadie Keyes, who was fifth place at Toronto. Fourth was Walker, a bull of fair type, though little light in the quarters. Fifth went to Prince Pontiac Artie Walden.

(Continued on page 10)



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W.A.D.

A meeting of the Dairy Exhibition Tuesday, at the City Annual Exhibition and dates 26th next commencing. List for the holding in their. The mailing place for the date since in the held in London. The price is being attractive large list class has creamery from \$10 to the ninth the best 1 lb butter.

The following: Cheeser, R. Johnson, Stratford, Thomas, and J. B. M. The exhibit will be A. and Geo. J. The exhibit of Frank Boy, T. Ballantyne, son, Alwoodham.

Mr. H. B. Dairy, invited point two with a com United Farm committee. Dairy men's to the possible number of possibly some basis similar Cooperative tied. Messrs. Frank Hornum on the communit

A strong testing against margarine that in the Dairy National Exhibition the point character she type without sent of the distribution.

W. Miss Marjorie men's Farm Ontario Govern Toronto, addressed that the girls who are farms this year, 172 to 2 mixed farms. Farmers who have found their in their work boys. She as to be a demand on dairy farms willing to spend their regular housework, in their work. The director that they did be much demanded terms during though there They believed would be just have a few girls of instruction. Urgal College them for work theories and These present. Mrs. Donaldson



W.A.D.O. Convention at London

A meeting of the directors of the Dairywomen's Association of Western Ontario was held on the Exhibition Grounds, C. N. E., Toronto, Tuesday, 20th, 3rd. The invitation of the City of London to hold the 52nd Annual Convention and Winter Dairy Exhibition in that City was accepted and dates arranged for Jan. 15th and 16th next. The program and other committees were appointed, the prize lists for the dairy exhibition completed, and the dairymen look forward to holding one of the best conventions in their history.

The Masonic Hall will be the meeting place and the basement utilized for the dairy show. It is eleven years since the Dairywomen's Convention was held in London. The prize list has been printed and is being distributed. It is unusually attractive this year and contains a large list of special prizes. A new class has been added this year for creamery butter. Nine prizes grading from \$10 for the first prize to \$2 for the ninth prize, are being offered for the best 14-lb. box of June creamery butter.

The following judges were appointed: Cheese, W. W. Gray, Stratford; R. Johnson, Woodstock; Jas. Biffin, Stratford. Butter, Jas. Bratford, St. Thomas; I. W. Steinhilber, Stratford; and J. B. Muir, Ingersoll. The superintendent and assistant of exhibits will be A. E. Gracey of Woodstock; and Geo. M. McKenzie of Ingersoll. The exhibition committee will be Frank Boyes, chairman, Dorchester, T. Ballantyne, Stratford, Jas. Donaldson, Atwood and W. G. Meed of Woodham.

Mr. H. B. Cowan, of Farm and Dairy, invited the directors to appoint two representatives to confer with a committee appointed by the United Farmers of Ontario and a like committee from the Eastern Ontario Dairywomen's Association, in reference to the possibility of organizing a company in Ontario to take over a large number of the cheese factories on a policy similar to the Saskatchewan Cooperative Creamery Company, Limited. Messrs. Jas. Donaldson and Frank Ferns were appointed to act on the committee.

A strong resolution was passed protesting against the exhibits of oleomargarine that were made this year in the Dairy Building at the Canadian National Exhibition and emphasizing the point that innovations of this character should not be made in future without first receiving the consent of the dairy committee of the exhibition.

Women Labor.

Miss Martin representing the Women's Farm Labor Department of the Ontario Government, 43 King St. W., Toronto, addressed the board. She stated that the Department has some farms this winter. During the summer, 172 to 200 girls were placed on mixed farms. She claimed that those farmers who have engaged these girls have found them more conscientious in their work than the high school boys. She asked if there was likely to be a demand this winter for girls on dairy farms. The girls will be required to spend two hours a day in housework which would come out of their regular hours of labor.

The directors advised Miss Martin that they did not expect there would be much demand for girls on dairy farms during the winter months, although there would be in the spring. They believed, however, that she would be justified in arranging to have a few girls take a special course of instruction at the Guelph Agricultural College this winter to prepare them for work as assistants in cheese factories and creameries next season. Those present at the meeting were: Jas. Donaldson, Atwood, President;

Frank Boyes, Dorchester, 1st Vice-President; W. G. Meed, Woodham, 2nd Vice-President; J. Scott, Woodstock, 3rd Vice-President; and Directors J. A. Paget, Canboro, T. Ballantyne, Stratford, R. Myrick, Spring-

ford, R. W. Stratton, Guelph, Sec. Treas. F. Ferns, London, and Director of Dairy Instruction Geo. A. Putnam.

One is apt to distrust the cleanliness of the working parts of the cream

separator if the outside of the machine is covered with grease, dust and sour milk. Sometimes the butter attacks to the worker and the printer. This indicates improper salting. Rub with salt and salt again.



NOTICE

TO UNITED STATES CITIZENS IN CANADA.

By the United States Military Service Convention Regulations, approved by the Governor-in-Council on 20th August, 1918, MALE CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES IN CANADA, WITHIN THE AGES for the time being SPECIFIED BY THE LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES prescribing compulsory military service, except those who have diplomatic exemption, ARE MADE SUBJECT AND LIABLE TO MILITARY SERVICE IN CANADA, AND BECOME ENTITLED TO EXEMPTION OR DISCHARGE THEREFROM, UNDER THE CANADIAN LAWS AND REGULATIONS. The regulations governing this liability are published in the Canada Gazette (Extra) of 21st August, 1918; copy whereof may be obtained upon application through the post to the Director of the Military Service Branch of the Department of Justice at Ottawa.

UNITED STATES CITIZENS of the description aforesaid who were IN CANADA ON 30th JULY, 1918, HAVE SIXTY DAYS FROM THAT DATE within which TO EXERCISE AN OPTION TO ENLIST or enroll IN THE FORCES OF THE UNITED

STATES, or TO RETURN to the United States; and THOSE WHO for any reason SUBSEQUENTLY BECOME LIABLE TO MILITARY SERVICE IN CANADA HAVE THIRTY DAYS FROM THE DATE of the accruing OF SUCH LIABILITY within which to exercise the like option. It is stipulated by the Convention also that certificates of diplomatic exemption may be granted within the optional periods aforesaid. EVERY CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES TO WHOM THE REGULATIONS APPLY is required to REPORT TO THE REGISTRAR under the Military Service Act, 1917, FOR THE province or DISTRICT WITHIN WHICH he is, in the manner by the regulations prescribed, WITHIN TEN DAYS AFTER THE EXPIRY OF HIS OPTIONAL PERIOD and will be SUBJECT TO PENALTIES IF without reasonable excuse HE FAIL SO TO REPORT. For the information of those whom it may concern Sections 3 and 4 defining the requirements of registration, with which it will be necessary strictly to comply, are set out substantially as follows:—

REGULATIONS

3. EVERY MALE CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES WITHIN THE AGES for the time being SPECIFIED IN THE LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES prescribing compulsory military service, not including those who have diplomatic exemption, WITHIN TEN DAYS AFTER THE EXPIRY OF THE TIME LIMITED BY THE CONVENTION within which the Government of the United States may issue him a certificate of diplomatic exemption, SHALL TRULY REPORT TO THE REGISTRAR BY REGISTERED POST, and in writing which is plainly legible, his name in full, his occupation and the date of his birth; stating also whether he is single, married or a widower; and if married, whether he has a child living; also if married, the date of his marriage; and moreover his place of residence and usual post office address in Canada; and, if he reside within a city or place where the streets and dwellings are named and numbered, the name and number of his street and dwelling; or if he reside in another place, the lot and concession number, section, township, range, and meridian; or other definite description whereby his place of residence may be located, having regard to the customs of the locality in which he lives; and IF WITHOUT REASONABLE EXCUSE HE NEGLECT OR FAIL TO

REPORT IN THE MANNER and with the particulars aforesaid within the time limited as aforesaid, HE SHALL BE GUILTY OF AN OFFENCE, AND SHALL BE LIABLE UPON SUMMARY CONVICTION to a penalty not EXCEEDING FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS, AND TO IMPRISONMENT for any term not exceeding six months, and moreover he shall incur A PENALTY OF \$10.00 FOR EACH DAY after the time when or within which he should have registered during which he shall continue to be unregistered.

4. EVERY UNITED STATES CITIZEN WHO HAS DIPLOMATIC EXEMPTION, although not otherwise subject to these regulations SHALL WITHIN TEN DAYS after the granting of the same truly REPORT TO THE REGISTRAR, in like manner and with the same particulars as required by the last preceding section; and in addition he shall embody in his report a true and complete statement of the particulars of his certificate of diplomatic exemption. NEGLECT OR FAILURE without reasonable excuse to comply with the requirements of this section SHALL CONSTITUTE AN OFFENCE PUNISHABLE IN THE MANNER AND BY THE PENALTIES provided in the last preceding section.

ISSUED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, MILITARY SERVICE BRANCH.

## The Central Canada Exhibition

(Continued from page 8.)

medium sized animal of smooth type but not in show condition, exhibited by McKillochan.

The two-year-olds brought out only two entries, but one of them was Avondale Segis Pontiac Korndyke, owned by Cummings and Gosselin, who later won the grand championship.

In yearling bulls Gooderham won again with the same bull who won at Toronto. Stevens' bull, Sir Riverdale May Echo, who won the junior championship at Ormatown fair in June, has not kept his former appearance and went down to fifth place.

In senior bull calf, Lipsett won at Toronto. Stevens Echo, who also won at Toronto.

### Female Classes.

The female classes were better filled than the male classes and if anything the quality was superior.

The herds of Lipsett and Gooderham fresh from their Toronto winnings made things interesting for the local breeders and those from farther east. In the mature class 18 cows fled into the ring. After considerable deliberation Mr. Archibald thinned them down to seven, any one of which would have made things interesting in the Toronto ring. Cummings and Gosselin's Korndyke Ophelia was an easy winner. She has immense size, is of almost perfect type and carries one of the finest udders that one could wish

to see. Second place went to Kelly's Dot of Elmwood, who won first in the dry class at Toronto. Third place went to Charleston's Het Loo Fancy, a cow that has type to burn and a wonderful system of veining. Fourth went to Gooderham's Princess Segis Walker, a good big cow of nice straight type, and fifth went to McKillochan's St. Elmo Johanna Rue, who showed somewhat at a disadvantage, having been milking considerably more than a year and giving 30,000 lbs. of milk since freshening.

In three-year-olds, Taber's Korndyke Princess 2nd, won over Lipsett's Woodcrest Ormsby, the winner at Toronto.

The dry cow class brought out some of the best individuals of the whole of the show. First place went to Cum-

ings and Gosselin's Jessie Grace Keres, a very large cow of good type and carrying considerable flesh. This cow also won out in the championship class over the first prize cow and from the same herd.

### Holstein Awards, Male.

Senior bull, 6 entries: 1, Boutele Lad, Kempville Agricultural School; 2, Duke, King's Dairy, Taber; 3, King Korndyke, Sadie Keres, Gooderham; 4, King Sir Ruk, Gooderham; 5, Princess Pontiac, Artia Waldorf, McKillochan; 6, King, two years old, Gooderham. Junior bull, 5 entries: 1, Korndyke, Cummings and Gosselin; 2, Loyndfield Sir Poach, Stevens; 3, Prince, Gooderham; 4, Prince, Gooderham; 5, Major Segis Poach, Gooderham; 6, Faford King Walker, Alexander; 7, Count Echo Woodcrest, Furo, Charlison; 8, Sir Riverdale May Echo Lyons, Stevens.

Senior bull, 6 entries: 1, F. R. Payne Dalgett, Lipsett; 2, Payne Segis Echo, Lipsett; 3, Faford King Walker, Alexander; 4, Sir May Echo Hempstead, Stevens; 5, K. A. S. Pontiac, Kempville Agricultural School.

Junior bull calf, 13 entries: 1, F. R. Payne DeKok, Lipsett; 2, Count Ransard Pontiac, Kempville School; 3, Puro Marcella Pontiac, Charlison; 4, Moly's Prince, Lipsett; 5, Count Echo Woodcrest, Furo, Charlison; 6, Avondale Segis Pontiac Korndyke, Cummings and Gosselin.

Holstein Females.

Mature cow, 18 entries: 1, Korndyke Ophelia, Cummings and Gosselin; 2, Dot of Elmwood, Kelly; 3, Het Loo Fancy, Charlison; 4, Princess Segis Walker, Gooderham; 5, St. Elmo Johanna Rue, McKillochan.

Three-year-old, 10 entries: 1, Rhoda Queen, Princess, Taber; 2, Woodcrest Ormsby, Lipsett; 3, Cloverdale Topo Poach, Cummings and Gosselin; 4, Marion Marlin, Stevens; 5, Grand Merton, Ingham, Caldwell.

Two-year-olds, in milk, 18 entries: 1, P. R. Segis Calamity, Lipsett; 2, Major K. S. DeKok, Gooderham; 3, Marcella Netherland Pride, Kempville School; 4, Moly Pontiac Fido, Kempville School.

Senior yearling, 12 entries: 1, Major K. S. Lady, Gooderham; 2, Rose Marcella Payne, Lipsett; 3, Daisy Marcella Pontiac, Kempville School; 4, Gooderham; 5, Jessie Keres Sadie Vale, Cummings and Gosselin.

Junior yearling, 11 entries: 1, F. R. Payne Polly, Lipsett; 2, Manor Segis Lady, Gooderham; 3, Lipsett; 4, Cloverdale Colantha Rhoda, Cummings and Gosselin; 5, Daisy Askum Queen, Stevens.

Senior calf, 11 entries: 1, Lipsett; 2, Gooderham; 3, Pontiac Calamity, Kempville School; 4, Taber; 5, Gooderham.

Junior calf, 14 entries: 1, Count Nancy, Lipsett; 2, Manor Sadie Keres Jewell, Gooderham; 3, Taber; 4, Moly Princess DeKok, Kempville School; 5, Gold Dollar Echo Ormsby, Cummings and Gosselin.

Dry cow, mature, 14 entries: 1, Jessie Grace Keres, Cummings and Gosselin; 2, Manor K. S. Pieters, Gooderham; 3, Moly May DeKok, Lipsett; 4, Gooderham; 5, Taber.

Two-year-olds, 1, F. R. Payne Nancy, Lipsett; 2, Princess Echo Woodcrest, Taber; 3, Milk Moly, Gooderham; 4, Blossa Anthusia Rattler, McKillochan; 5, Jessie Keres Sadie Vale, Cummings and Gosselin.

Three-year-olds, four animals: 1, Gooderham; 2, King Segis Pontiac Lipsett; 3, Gooderham; 4, Gooderham; 5, Gooderham; 6, McKillochan.

Two-year-olds, two animals: 1, Lipsett; 2, Gooderham; 3, McKillochan.

Graded herd: 1, Gooderham; 2, Kempville School; 3, Taber.

Junior herd: 1, Gooderham; 2, Lipsett; 3, Taber.

Get of one sire, four animals: 1, Gooderham.

Special, bull and four females: 1, Cummings and Gosselin.

Champion female: Jessie Grace Keres also 1st prize dry cow.

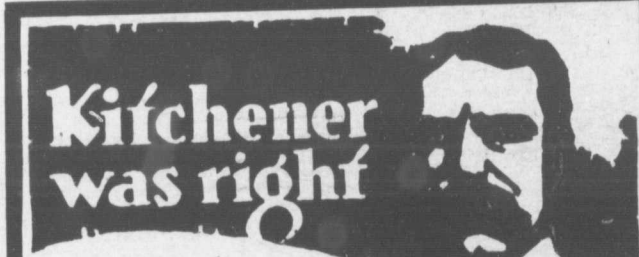
### The Ayrshires.

This breed also showed one of the finest exhibits in the history of the fair. There were some who said that the exhibit was equal to the exhibit at Toronto, but it is doubtful if such was the case. Two of the best shown at Toronto were on hand as well as the best of the eastern herd. Among the exhibitors were: Gilles Bros., Spencerville, Ont.; Gilbert W. Millan, Huntingdon, Que.; D. T. Nest, Howick, Que.; J. H. Black, Lachine, Que.; Geo. H. Montgomery, Plamberg, Que.; R. N. Nease, Howick, Ont.; and Chesley Pillar, Russell, Ont.

Wm. Hunter of Grimsby, placed six ribbons, and in almost every class his competition was exceptionally keen.

### The Male Classes.

There were only four mature bulls came out, but they were all good ones. The competition was keen between Gilbert McMillan's Leansneck and



# Kitchener was right

when he said—

*"Either the civilian population must go short of many things to which it is accustomed in times of peace or our armies must go short of munitions and other things indispensable to them."*

NOW, the only way we can possibly live up to that obligation is by going without in order that our soldiers may have. For the money we waste is not money at all—it is equipment, clothing, shot and shell that are urgently needed in France.

By denying ourselves, therefore, we enable Canada to procure to the fullest extent the materials and labor which she and our Allies need for the successful prosecution of the war.

What happens when we fail to save?

A pull on labor by the Government in one direction and a pull on labor

by the people in the opposite direction. Hundreds of millions of dollars are of no use to the country if goods and services can be secured only to the extent of eighty millions of dollars. So we must do everything in our power to release both goods and labor for the purposes for which Canada needs them.

**WHETHER** it be food, coal, wool, steel, leather, labor or transportation, the result in all cases is the same. Whoever competes with the nation by freely satisfying his own desires, selfishly appropriates to his own use that which is so urgently required for our fighting men in France.

*For the sake of your country and the boys "over there," spend cautiously. Think of what Lord Kitchener has said, and ask yourself first, "Is this something I really need or can I do without it?"*

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Minister of Finance of Canada

en Love and Ness' Glenhurst Torrs Major, the winner at the recent fair at Toronto and the spring show at Toronto, where he won over the former bull McMillan's bull, however, has improved considerably since June and Mr. Hunter was quite justified in placing them as he did.

In the two-year-old class Black won over Ness with Netherhall Countermark, a bull with good type and straight lines. Ness' bull is a more blocky type but a good individual.

Ayrshire Females.

The females, as in the case of the Holsteins, made even a stronger showing than the males. In mature cows there were 10 entries and there wasn't a poor one in the lot. Those who have followed the Ayrshire ring said that it was the strongest class in many years at the Central Canada Exhibition. R. R. Ness won first and second on Harley Holm White Rose 3rd, and Champant Henry. The latter cow was last year's champion. Mr. Hunter remarked that there was little variance between the two cows upon which to base his decision. Black won third on a good strong cow, Blackfyrus Kinet, McMillan 4th on Lockfyrus Boquet, and R. R. Ness fifth. In three-year-olds, last year's decision was again reversed, Black winning the top placing on Willowhaugh Spicy Jean and R. R. Ness second on Burnside Barbara. In dry cows McMillan's Maple Leaf Jean was an easy winner, but she fell to defeat in the championship class before Ness' Harley Holm White Rose, who also won the championship at Toronto. Awards are as follows:

Ayrshire Awards, Males.

Mature bull: 1, Lanescook Golden Love, McMillan; 2, Glenhurst Torrs Major, R. R. Ness; 3, Barcheakie Torrs, D. T. Ness; 4, Burnbrae Lochinvar, Gillespie Bros. Bull 2 yrs: 1, Netherhall Countermark, Black; 2, Holmhouse Hopeful, R. R. Ness; 3, Auchincras Sir Andrew, Montgomery; 4, Baron Haywood Print, D. T. Ness. Bull 1 yr: Burnside Burnside Master, D. T. Ness; 2, Burnside Denty Piece, R. R. Ness. Senior calf, seven entries: 1, Springburn Ring Master, McMillan; 2, Burnside Prince Burnside, R. R. Ness; 3, Lakeside Mischief Maker, Montgomery; 4, Glenfyrus Milkmaid's Duke, Gillespie Bros. Junior calf, 1, Masterpiece of Westwood, Jas. West, Hoerck; 2, Woodburn Golden Love, McMillan; 3, Lakeside Defiance, Montgomery; 4, Hillside Peter Pan 3rd, Pillar; 5, Glenfyrus Prince, Gillespie Bros. Champion bull, any age: Lanescook Golden Love, Gilbert McMillan.

Female Awards.

Mature, 10 entries: 1, Harleyholm White Rose Ind. R. R. Ness; 2, Champant Henry, R. R. Ness; 3, Blackfyrus Kinet, R. R. Ness; 4, Lockfyrus Boquet, McMillan; 5, Carlton Baroness, R. R. Ness. Three-year-olds: 1, Willowhaugh Spicy Jean, Black; 2, Burnside Barbara, R. R. Ness; 3, Lady Hopeful, Kemptville Agricultural School; 4, Willowhaugh Dolly Gray, Black. Two-year-old, in milk, seven entries: 1, Auchincras Victoria 8th, Black; 2, Auchincras Jean, R. R. Ness; 3, Queen R. R. Ness; 4, Netherhall Nancy, R. R. Ness; 5, Lady of Hiversdale, Montgomery. Yearlings, 10 entries: 1, Burnside Nancy Ind. R. R. Ness; 2, Lakeside Perfect Maid, Montgomery; 3, Springburn 3rd, R. R. Ness; 4, Lakeside Pearl 3rd, Black; 5, Edgewood Mam Violet, Black. Junior calf, 4 entries: Burnside Emma Holmson, R. R. Ness; 2, Beauty of Burnside, Pillar; 3, Burnside Pearl 3rd, R. R. Ness; 4, Springburn Gerie Ind. R. R. Dry cow, 7 entries: 1, Maple Leaf Jean, McMillan; 2, Townfont Sunbeam, R. R. Ness; 3, Lockfyrus Katherine, D. T. Ness; 4, Burnside Maestri, Pinyatong RD. Dry two-year-old: 1, Burnside Lady Lacy, R. R. Ness; 2, Spotty of the Pines, R. R. Ness; 3, Edgewood Peach, D. T. Ness; 4, Lakeside Lady Rose, Montgomery. Champion female: Harleyholm White Rose Ind. R. R. Ness. Herd, one bull, four females: 1, R. R. Ness; 2, McMillan; 3, D. T. Ness; 4, R. R. Ness. Jersey herd: 1, R. R. Ness; 2, D. T. Ness; 3, Montgomery; 4, R. R. Ness. Get of sire: 1, R. R. Ness (get of Holmhouse White Heather); 2, D. T. Ness; 3, R. R. Ness; 4, Montgomery. Dry cow, 2 cows, 2 animals: 1, R. R. Ness; 2, D. T. Ness; 3, Montgomery; 4, R. R. Ness.

Best Canadian bred bull: Glenhurst Torrs Major, Ness.

The Jerseys.

Though fewer in numbers than the other two breeds, it is many years since there has been such a showing of Jerseys at the Ottawa Fair. In most of the classes there were no prizes left unassigned. The following were the exhibitors: B. H. Bull and Son, Brampton; F. A. White, Calumet, Que.; and Henry Lowery, Sawyerville, Que.; and W. S. Davidson, North Hatley, Que.

Jersey Awards—Males.

Bull, mature: 1, Brampton Raditor, Bull; 2, Kit of Edendale, White. Bull, 2 yrs. old: 1, Brampton King Onyx, Davidson; 2, Ball's Bonnie Lad, Levey; 3, Brampton Plaiser Chief, Bull. Yearling bull: 1, Brampton White Lord, Bull; 2, Fox's You'll Do, Davidson; 3, Brampton Prince Tarskey, Bull; 4, Teddy of Calumet, White. Senior calf: 1, Lass Fountain's Perfection, Davidson; 2, Brampton Bright Lord, Junior calf: 1, Buttercup's Sybil (dam), Davidson; 2, Brampton Lord Glendale, Bull; 3, Bonnie Fairview, Lowery; 4, Champion bull: Brampton Bright Lord, the first prize.

Female Awards.

Mature cow: 3, Penthiropsa's Patricia, Bull; 4, Brampton Princess May, Bull; 5, Gentle View, Davidson; 6, Lass of Meadow View, Davidson. Cow, 2 years: 1, Brampton B. P. E. Bull; 2, Fountain's Lass, Davidson; 3, Brampton Lady Boslina, Bull; 4, Davidson. Heifer, two years: 1, Oxford's Morning Dew, Davidson; 2, Brampton Sonata, Bull; 3, Peab's Blue Bell, Davidson; 4, White. Yearlings: 1, Brampton Bright Rosebud, Bull; 2, Maplehurst Patricia, Davidson; 3, Grace of Calumet, White. Senior calf: 1, Brampton Elnice, Bull; 2, Rosewater Bluebell, Davidson; 3, Brampton Princess Lucy, Bull; 4, R. R. Ness; 5, Brunette's Mopsy, Davidson; 6, Topsey of Calumet, White. Champion female: Penthiropsa's Patricia, Bull. Herd bull and four females: 1, W. S. Davidson. Get of sire: 1, Bull, G. S. Duncan, of the Don Stock Farm, acted as judge. Besides the three breeds there was also a herd of French-Canadians exhibited by Sylvester.

The Dairyman's Pledge

My country needs food and fat. The dairy cow furnishes both in great abundance. She is a natural food-making machine, capable of producing human food equivalent to that produced by seventeen steers, capable of producing 2,100 lbs. of fat as compared to the steer's 280 lbs. of fat.

I will not permit a scrub bull in my herd. I will resolve to breed up, not down, to the end of the generation so of my herd shall be a vast improvement on the preceding generation.

I believe in intelligent feeding. I will that it will increase my production. I will faithfully to follow the most practical instructions available on this subject.

I shall plan intelligently to grow my own feed, and thereby lower the cost of production and increase my profit. I demand efficiency and low cost from the man who furnishes me my food, my clothing, my houses, my household furniture, my barns, equipment and machinery and all my needs.

He has a right to demand in return, and I promise to give, equal efficiency, equal low cost production on what I furnish to him.

I believe in soil conservation and shall do all in my power to maintain the fertility of the soil in my care, and so shall I hold my lands in trust for this and coming generations.

My country depends upon me to safeguard the continuous fertility of my soil and I therefore shall surely not, in her hour of need, —Pacific National Dairy Show Association of Oregon.

Dairying is always found at its best where it is one of the principal branches of the farming business and not merely a side issue. Attention to the cow's comfort is one of the characteristics of successful dairying.

Is Your Household Solvent?



AN institution is solvent if the value of the assets equals or exceeds the value of the liabilities.

Good honest book-keeping demands that every liability should be entered without reserve.

Among the liabilities of a household are current debts, mortgages, etc.

Among the assets are the house, lot, furniture, cash on hand, etc.

There is one liability, however, which is seldom entered, that is, provision for the maintenance of the wife in the event of the husband's death.

If householders were to enter up this item many homes would be declared insolvent.

The smallest sum the revenue from which would maintain a wife would be \$10,000, and an effort should be made to increase the balance of assets so as to provide \$10,000 in the event of death.

This can often be done by means of insurance. If a man has real estate, etc., free, to the amount of \$5,000, he should carry at least \$5,000 insurance. If his property that is free amounts to \$3,000, at least \$7,000 should be carried. Write for particulars of Mutual policies.

The Mutual Life Assurance Company of Canada Waterloo, Ontario

PEERLESS POULTRY FENCE. Strongly made and fitted. Best material. A complete and modern range of goods. Includes all kinds of poultry. For the best quality of goods, write to the manufacturer. The Mutual Life Assurance Company of Canada, Waterloo, Ontario.

The Best Book on Dairy Farming

Perhaps You Have it in Your Library If so its title will be "DAIRY FARMING," Eckles & Warren

After a close study of the great number of dairy publications that are available, our Book Department feels justified in recommending this book as the most comprehensive of its kind ever written. The book is only recently published and covers practically every phase of dairy work—the balancing of rations, feeding cows for heavy production, the best feeds to use when prices are double the price later, order one book that you wouldn't sell for double the price later, order one and study it.

The book sells for \$1.50 and can be secured direct from our BOOK DEPARTMENT FARM AND DAIRY Peterboro, Ont

# Farm and Dairy

AND  
Rural Home

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The Rural Publishing Company, Ltd.  
PETERBORO AND TORONTO

**Another War Loan**

SOONER or later the Dominion Government will have to offer for public subscription another Victory Loan. This loan probably will be for an even larger amount than the last one. While Canada has great resources, any failure of our people to economize in every way possible in order that this loan shall succeed, might make it difficult to raise the large sum required so soon after the last loan. People who invested their savings then and who live largely or entirely on their incomes, cannot re-invest to any extent in this new loan. There are, of course, many who did not invest their savings at that time who can do so now. In any event, it is going to be necessary for everyone who can assist by saving and investing, to do so.

## An Unequal Balance of Trade

ANY people do not clearly understand all that is involved in the issuing of Victory Loans. It is important that how vital they are to the best interests of every person in Canada, aside altogether from their influence on the winning of the war, all would be willing to save in order to ensure the support necessary for the success of the loan.

In ordinary times Canada exports wheat, dairy and other products of the farm and factory to Great Britain. Great Britain pays for these exports by sending us in return cotton textiles, woollens, and such other articles as our high tariff walls permit to enter Canada. She may not pay for all our exports directly in this way. In the long run, however, we are paid in the main for the goods we export by the goods we import. The small differences in the balance of trade between one country and another are so adjusted by the great international clearing houses that in the last analysis only a small amount of money is required to adjust any difference in value between any one country's exports and her imports.

The war has completely upset this system of international trade. Great Britain is unable to send us any exports worth mentioning with which to pay us for our exports to her. For a while she adjusted this balance of trade by sending us gold. Finally, however, it became apparent that the effect of a further importation of gold would only serve to inflate our currency, with the result that the banking houses on this side of the ocean, in both the United States and Canada, through our governments, told Great Britain in effect that she could keep her gold and instead we would loan her the goods she needed until she could pay for them with goods after the war. This is what we have been doing ever during the past couple of years. We have been sending Great Britain the goods she needed and accepting her I. O. U.'s in payment therefor.

## The Need for Government Loans

BECAUSE Great Britain is unable to pay in cash or by return exports for the agricultural and other products she requires from Canada, the Dominion Government has in effect assumed the position of a banker and middleman and offered to adjust matters between the citizens of Canada who have goods to export and the Motherland.

Great Britain gives the Dominion Government her I. O. U.'s for the goods she buys. As we would not be willing to take I. O. U.'s for our goods our government pays us in cash for these and sees that the goods are shipped overseas. In order, however, that our government may obtain the necessary money to enable her to purchase these goods from us, she has to borrow most of it. The government first estimates how much money will be required to pay for our exports of agricultural and manufactured products and for other war purposes, and then arranges to raise the money required in the form of Victory Loans. Were we to fall to respond to the request of the government for funds, we would not only cut off the needed supplies from our Allies overseas, but we would also make it impossible for the government to find a market for our farm and other products. Immediately our products would cease to move to market and in a short time panic conditions would reign. It is not too much to say that thousands of business firms and tens of thousands of individuals under such conditions would be certain to suffer very serious consequences.

This, then, is why it is incumbent upon every Canadian citizen to invest not only save every cent possible, but to endeavor to have this money in such a form that it will be possible to invest as much of it as may be necessary to ensure the success of the government's next loan. While conditions in Canada may appear prosperous, our so-called prosperity would vanish like a bubble were the financial machinery of the country to fall, even for a short time, to obtain the monies necessary to keep the wheels of industry moving freely. It is necessary, therefore, in our own and the country's best interests to save everything possible in order that we may be in a position to assist in ensuring the success of the next Victory Loan whenever it may be made.

## Oleomargarine Consumption

OLEOMARGARINE is not meeting with the popularity its advocates expected. Mr. J. A. Ruddick, Dominion Dairy Commissioner, reports that since the removal of the embargo on oleomargarine, a little over 4,000,000 pounds of that product has been imported here. The actual consumption of oleomargarine will be even less than the figures given, because of the large quantities now held by importers, who cannot dispose of them. "These quantities," says Mr. Ruddick, "are not large compared with 140,000,000 lbs. of butter which we consumed during the same period."

When oleomargarine was first introduced, the curiosity of the public had been kept on edge by the great amount of free publicity given to butter imitations by the city press. Everyone was anxious to try oleomargarine and the opening demand was keen. Since then, interest has waned. People have found that there is no really acceptable substitute for butter, and as long as consumers can secure the real

article they will have it. Incidentally we might remark that the "poor folks" in whose interests oleo was supposed to be introduced, are buying it practically not at all. Here, as in the United States, the big market for oleomargarine will be the hotels, restaurants and boarding houses, where it is served to people who have to take what is given to them. Our experience with oleomargarine up to date has furnished no good reason why its importation into Canada or its continued manufacture in the country should be permitted after the war.

## Winter Killing of Alfalfa and Clover

THE winter of 1911-15 played havoc with alfalfa and clover stands from one end of Canada to the other. The past summer, therefore, has afforded the editors of Farm and Dairy an excellent opportunity to investigate the causes which lead to winter killing. In all cases we find that strain counts for a great deal, particularly in the case of alfalfa. It was a common sight, for instance, to see two fields of alfalfa on adjoining farms, and perhaps side by side, one almost completely winter killed and the other apparently uninjured. Not infrequently the only difference in conditions was a difference in the strain, one field being seeded with Ontario Variegated or Grimm, and the other with common alfalfa. Aside from strain, however, a very important factor in ensuring a stand, seemed to be the winter protection afforded.

In numerous instances this summer good stands of red clover have been attributed to leaving a long stubble when cutting the grain crop, and to no fall pasturing. Last winter proved beyond question the value of pasturing the spring seeding. With a moderately early winter, spring seeding that has been pastured fairly closely may come through the winter without injury. We have no guarantee, however, that the severe weather of last winter may not be repeated again this year, and the small gain from fall pasturing is not worth the risk. The same is true of alfalfa. Many stands badly thinned would have come through without injury at all had it not been that a third crop was taken late in the season, or that the last crop was too closely pastured. There are some farmers who pasture their third crop judiciously as a regular practice, the cattle are never allowed on late in the fall, and these men always plan for a growth of eight or more inches when the ground freezes. Many other good growers, among whom we might mention Mr. Henry Glendinning, never pasture alfalfa at all unless they are planning to plow the following spring. This is the best practice. The fall covering left in clover and alfalfa will preserve the stand out of all proportion to the protection afforded.

## A Graft in Coal

A MEMBER of the West End Farmers' Club is WENDEL CO. ONT., complains of the enormous sums of money that coal dealers have in their hands which has been paid in full order for coal without the coal having been delivered. His club, for instance, in April paid \$2,750 with their order for coal, and have since been paying seven per cent interest on this money at the bank. The coal has not yet been delivered, and the club has no cause for assurance that it will be, but the dealer has had the use of the money for five months. The same club member informs us that a relative of his in the coal business has paid out \$3,000 in the same way, and he knows of another man who has paid out \$5,000.

This plan is followed very generally by coal dealers throughout Canada. They assure their customers that cash with order insures first consideration in deliveries. Altogether the coal merchants of the country must have millions of dollars deposited with them for this purpose, and clubs and small dealers are paying interest on these great sums of money if they get their coal. In any case, if they have no assurance even of this, in any case, it looks like a good sized graft on the part of coal jobbers who are not justified in taking cash for articles on which they cannot guarantee a fairly good delivery.

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## In Union There is Strength

### Should the Government Set the Price of Grains?

Western Farmers Favor Such Action—Their Reason for So Doing—Ontario Farmers Have Not Accepted Their Views

THE Dominion Government, acting upon recommendations made to the Dominion Board of Grain Supervisors by the farmers' organizations of Western Canada, that are affiliated with the Canadian Council of Agriculture, has set the price of wheat for the 1918 crop at \$2.24 1/2 a bushel FOB. Port William. As yet it has not set the price for oats and barley. The Western farmers' organizations favor the setting of a price of \$1.25 a bushel for oats and \$1.25 for barley FOB. Port William. The price in Ontario would be increased by the amount of the carrying charges from Port William east. As yet the United Farmers of Ontario have not approved of such action by the Government. The whole situation is one which requires most careful consideration on the part of farmers both east and west.

A meeting of the Canadian Council of Agriculture was held in Winnipeg on August 19, and for some succeeding days, to consider largely the setting of grain prices. Only the Western farmers' organizations were represented at the meeting. On general principles the setting of prices for farm products is dangerous and is apt to lead to disastrous results because once the principle is adopted it encourages the city interests to clamour to have prices set at figures which will yield the farmer a profitable return on his crops. The matter is all the more dangerous because of the tendency of the prices of the articles farmers buy to advance without the farmers being able to have those prices controlled also. When, therefore, Mr. J. J. Morrison, the secretary of the United Farmers of Ontario, heard that the western farmers' organizations seemed likely to favor the setting of a flat price for grain crops he sent the following telegram to Mr. N. P. Lambert, the secretary of the Canadian Council of Agriculture; "United Farmers of Ontario not favorable to price fixing on rural products only. It is an indignity to Agriculture. Creates industrial strife and interferes with production." At the time the telegram was sent Mr. Morrison had not been advised of the reasons which were impelling the western farmers' organizations to take the stand they had. However, they respected this telegram and in submitting their views to the Board of Grain Supervisors, Hon. George Langley made it clear that they were speaking only for the farmers' organizations of Western Canada and not for the United Farmers of Ontario.

#### Reasons for West's Action.

While the Canadian Council of Agriculture was in session an interview was obtained with Dr. Magill, the chairman of the Board of Grain Supervisors and one of the greatest authorities in grain matters on the continent, if not in the world. Dr. Magill laid before the Council confidential information on the grain situation in the Allied Countries. The accuracy of this information was attested by information in the possession of the two great farmers' grain companies of Western Canada, the United Grain Growers, Limited, and the Saskatchewan Cooperative Elevator Company, Limited. These companies control hundreds of grain elevators scattered throughout the prairie provinces as well as great terminal grain elevators at Fort William and Port Arthur. They, also, through a great export company they control at New York, handle millions of bushels of United

States grain each year. This connection keeps them in close touch with the United States grain situation. After full consideration of the situation as disclosed by Dr. Magill and borne out by their own information, the western farmers deemed it to be so critical they decided immediate action was advisable. They appointed Messrs. R. C. Henders, M.P., President of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association; John Mahan, M.P., President of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association and of the Saskatchewan Cooperative Elevator Company; J. F. Reid, M.P., a director of the United Grain Growers' Limited, and N. P. Lambert, the Secretary of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, a delegation to visit Ottawa and urge prompt action on the part of the Government.

#### Reason Action is Urged.

On Wednesday of last week a meeting of the directors of the United Farmers of Ontario was held in Toronto. Just as the meeting adjourned arrived on their way to Ottawa. They explained to the directors of the U.F.O., who were present, why the west had taken the stand that it had. In brief they stated that although the food situation of the allied countries was very serious last spring, the crop production in the allied countries has exceeded all expectations. England and France have produced enough food to meet their requirements for that there will not be nearly as great a demand for the grain crop of this or more that would otherwise be the case. On top of this while the grain crop of western Canada will not be a large one the United States crop is exceptionally large. The result is that there will be some 250 million bushels of wheat ready to export this fall without the keen demand for it that was expected from Europe. Unless, therefore, the Government set the price for wheat and appointed a commission and provided it with funds to enable it to go into the market and purchase wheat whenever it fell below this price there was a serious danger that the price of wheat would decline to an unprofitable basis this fall. This would enable the speculators to obtain control of the crops and by the time the European Allies are ready to receive the exports from this country, our farmers would be left with little grain to sell. Already the price of barley has declined greatly and the prices of other grains are weaker. It was for these reasons that the Western Farmers' organizations favored the setting of prices on barley and oats as well as on wheat.

The Western delegates made it clear that they would like to have the support of the Ontario organization in approaching the Government on this matter. They also are opposed as a principle to the fixing of prices on farm products, but felt that it is a different matter when farmers ask to have a price set that will protect their interests and at the same time make it easier for the Government in the future to continue crop increased production, which it cannot well do if the price of grain is allowed to drop to an unprofitable basis this fall and result in heavy losses to the farmers, who have responded so faithfully to the Government's appeals for assistance. The western men said that

(Continued on page 20.)

## The Road to Independence

Trouble comes to all of us at one time or another.

The man with a snug bank account, is fortified against the "slings and arrows of outrageous fortune".

It is the duty of every man to lay aside something for the inevitable rainy day.

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with its 181 Branches in Ontario, 31 Branches in Quebec, 19 Branches in Manitoba, 21 Branches in Saskatchewan, 53 Branches in Alberta, and 8 Branches in British Columbia serves Rural Canada most effectively.  
WRITE OR CALL AT NEAREST BRANCH.

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When Writing Mention Farm and Dairy

## OLD FARM HOMES



NEVER mind what people say about you, but always remember what you say about them.

### The Trouble Maker

By Hilda Richmond

"IT is such a comfort to have you visit us, Laura," said Mrs. Dillon to her unmarried cousin who had been for a number of years the stenographer for a successful business man in the nearest large city. "I suppose I should be ashamed to say it, but really some city people are real trouble makers when they come out here. I don't mean that they do anything consciously to make trouble, but everything they do and say worries me. Our girls are getting to the age when they are beginning to be restless and dissatisfied with country life, and we don't want them encouraged in going to town. John is younger, but he sees and hears more than people think. Oh, dear! I don't know which way to turn sometimes when Julia and her girls come out here."

"Do they coax Mary and Evelyn to come to town to work?" asked Laura Nelson. "Both the girls have fair positions, but they are much older than your girls."

"That's just it! My girls look up to them in everything and it worries me. No, I can't say that they ever coax the girls to come to town, though they always invite us to visit them, but their clothes and their manners, and everything—oh, I can't explain—but somehow Mary and Evelyn are always discontented and silent after Julia and the girls have gone home. We want our children to stay in the country all their lives and enjoy the advantages of life in the open, but I suppose they'll all go and leave us as all the other young people in the neighborhood do when they are old enough. I feel sure Julia and Tom never lay by a penny, and Tom's health is failing, but young folks never think of those things. I don't know whether there are more chances to make money in town than in the country, but money isn't everything."

"Maybe you are borrowing trouble," suggested Miss Nelson.

"No, I'm perfectly certain I'm not," said Mrs. Dillon positively. "I'll leave it to you to judge. Julia and the girls are coming for lunch, and I'm sure to-morrow and will stay with us. We always call him Uncle Nate, though he is really no relative of ours, and they will be with us to dinner for he is related to them. I'm sure to watch closely and see if you think I have borrowed trouble."

Further conversation on the subject was impossible for just then the four Dillon children came from school, and active preparations were begun at once for the evening meal. Country school children always come home ravenously hungry, and the evening meal is usually of some substantial nature, so everyone was busy at once.

"Mamma, may we get out the best dishes because Cousin Laura is here?" said Mary in a loud whisper.

"No, dear, the everyday ones are all right." Cousin Laura is used to so much style in her fashionable boarding house that she will be glad of a change. In town where "everybody has help it is easy to bring out the

best things, but in the country we have too much to do for that."

"I hate those old ones," pouted the young girl. "They don't match and they make the table look so 'jakey.' At least you will let me put some white paper around the begonias pot—the begonias that is in blossom—and have it for a centrepiece. Cousin Eleanor had such a pretty one the last time we were there."

Mrs. Dillon gave her cousin a significant look before she answered: "Why, yes, I guess you can put on the plant, but it will make everything else look rather shabby. You know Eleanor has a beautiful piece of linen to



Monsters of the Deep, Cast Ashore at River John, N. S.

In our issue of Aug. 29th, "Just Me" told Home Club readers about the school of whales which had landed on the flats at River John, in Pictou Co., N. S. This week "Just Me" sent along a snapshot, from which this illustration was taken, showing a few of the 200 whales as they lay on the shore.

but under the pot of flowers on their table, and their dining room is nicer than ours."

"We could make our dining room as pretty as theirs, Mamma," said Evelyn quickly. "All we need to do is to take down those old shades and put up some thin curtains. Cousin Julia said her curtains cost only 15 cents a yard, but they do make the room look so cheerful and bright."

"Those old shades are plenty good enough for the country, Evelyn. They are on the side where nobody can see them, and we don't need any thin curtains. Town people have nothing to do but fuss with pretty things. If Cousin Julia had to stop around looking after young chickens and taking care of a garden she couldn't have such an attractive room, either. When I see her all nicely dressed every afternoon I think of the time she used to live on the farm and wear a gingham apron from early till late as I do now."

"You have some pretty aprons, Mamma," said Mary quickly. "May I get you one now?" Then Cousin Laura can see how pretty you look in your company apron. And, Mamma, if you'll come into your room a few minutes I'll fix your hair just like Cousin Julia wears hers. It is so pretty and so easy to do."

"No, thank you, dearie! I like the old way best. I have no time to fuss with my hair and my clothes. I'm on my feet from morning till night, and a plain apron is best for my chores. If my hair is combed back straight and plain, it is all I expect to accomplish all day. I hardly get the dinner dishes washed these short days before it is time to begin getting supper."

"Oh Mamma!" broke in John Dillon, coming in with an armload of kindlings, "our school is going to have an entertainment next Friday night and I'm in two of the pieces. I'm going to be Uncle Sam and I'll have to have a suit. Do you think you could make me one out of that old red, white and blue busting?"

"I suppose I could," said his mother rather absently, "but you'd better wait and see what the weather will be. If we lived in town on paved streets you could go ahead and make plans, but out here things are different."

"We'll put it off if the weather is bad," said John cheerfully. "It's going to be a dandy program. Joe Smith got it from his cousin in the city and Joe said they cleared \$15 for the Red Cross when they gave it."

"But you must remember that that was in town, John," warned his mother. "Money isn't so plentiful in the country and besides, you boys have your chores to do every night and morning, and won't have much time to practice."

"We're going to serve refreshments after the program, Mamma," put in Mary. "We're going to decorate the tables and have cake and ice cream."

"I certainly do," said the hostess, "and I know you will say that I stated the case exactly."

"You certainly stated the case exactly when you said there was a trouble maker," said Laura Nelson slowly, "but you are the trouble maker yourself, Jessie."

"I!" said the hostess dropping her work. "How can you say such a thing?"

"Wait a minute," said Miss Nelson, drawing a little notebook from her pocket. "I've taken a few notes this morning in shorthand, and I think you have spoken disparagingly of the country and your home exactly 15 times this morning in the presence of your daughters. Mrs. Dillon gave a gasp and opened her mouth to speak, but her cousin said, "Wait a bit! Five times you have deplored the fact that the roads are bad, and that if you were in town you could get about much easier; 10 times you have reminded everyone that country people have no chance to buy fresh fruits and vegetables, and 15 times you have praised the town city stores' dresses, and if you were near good stores you could get bargains, also, seven times you—"

"Spare me!" cried Mrs. Dillon, faintly. "Do you mean to tell me that that is the way it strikes you?"

"Of course I do, Jessie! You ran down the country and say anything's good enough for the country people a hundred times a day. I've no doubt your girls would be delighted to see you dress up and rearrange your hair and wear the town city stores' talk when they ask you. There you sit knitting, with the same apron put on early this morning, and your hair as plain as the path of duty. Remember, you asked me to tell you this."

"And I want to hear the women," said the poor woman. "I'll not say that it doesn't hurt me, but if I'm wrong I want to know it."

Long and earnestly the two ladies talked that afternoon while the fire in the stove died out, and no knitting was done, but it was a profitable one and it revolutionized at least one life. Just as it was concluded the children came home from the schoolhouse, and Mrs. Dillon pulled herself together with a great effort.

"Mary, if it isn't too much trouble for you to lengthen the table and put on a clean cloth we'll ask Ruth and her boys to stay here for supper, as all I don't want to make you a lot of extra work, but—"

"Oh, Mamma! We don't mind," cried three voices at once while John scudded to the door to whistle a few of their chums to wait a minute.

"But Evelyn will have to beat up little cake—if they accept," said her mother. "There isn't a bit of one in the house."

"I love to do it," said Evelyn, dancing about. "I'll make it by the new potato flour recipe I've been watching. It was a profitable one, too, may we have the begonias on the table? It is so pretty now."

"If you say so I'll pick out some meat for that newangled salad Cousin John likes so much," said John. "It sounded awful good to me!"

"And I'll make creamed potatoes after a new recipe," said Miss Nelson. "What's going on?" asked Mrs. Dillon cautiously from the back of her chair. "Is it a party?"

"Yes, a party to celebrate the fact that your wife has come to her senses," said Mrs. Dillon, coming into the room with a dainty apron as her hair dressed becomingly. "Put up, Papa, and get your chores done. You will hear all the particulars later."

"Well, the particulars are as simple as the things I smell cooking. I'm anxious to know them," said the rest of the house. "I like celebrating, though I didn't know anybody was celebrating. I'll get my own set of mine, too, and that will finish another party."

"Look in and see what the children are doing," said Mrs. Dillon.

(Continued on page 14.)

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# The Upward Look

## Daily Fellowship With God

By Rev. Andrew Murray.

**T**HIS first and chief need of our Christian life is—fellowship with God. The Divine life within us comes from God, and is entirely dependent upon Him. As I need every moment afresh the air to breathe, as the sun every moment afresh sends down its light, so it is only in direct living communication with God that my soul can be strong. The manna of one day was corrupt when the next day came. I must every day have fresh grace from heaven; and I obtain it only in direct waiting upon God Himself. Begin each day by tarrying before God, and letting Him touch you. Take time to meet God.

To this end let the first act in your devotions be a setting yourself still before God, in prayer, or worship, everything depends upon God taking

the chief place. Take time, till you know that God is very near.

When you have given God His place of honor, glory, and power, take your place of deepest lowliness and seek to be filled with the spirit of humility. Sink down before Him in humility, meekness, patience, and surrender to His goodness and mercy. He will exalt you.

Oh, take time, to get very low before God.

Then accept and value your place in Christ Jesus. God delights in nothing but His beloved Son, and can be satisfied with nothing less in those who draw nigh to Him. Enter deep into God's holy presence in the boldness which the blood gives, and in the assurance that in Christ you are most well-pleasing.

This Christ is a Living Person. He loves you with a personal love, and He looks every day for the personal response of your love. Let His love really face with trust, till His love really shines into your heart. Make His heart glad by telling Him that you do love Him. He offers Himself to you as

a personal Saviour and Keeper from kept from sinning. "I keep close to Him? but ask, Can I be kept from sinning, if He always keeps close to me? and you see at once how safe it is to trust Him.

We have not only Christ's life in us as a power, and His presence with us as a person; but we have His likeness to be wrought into us. He is to be formed in us, so that His form or figure, His image, can be seen in us. Bow before God until you get some sense of the greatness and blessedness of the work to be carried on by God in you this day.

The likeness to Christ consists chiefly in two things—the likeness of His death and resurrection (Rom. vi. 5). The death of Christ was the consummation of His humility and obedience, the entire giving up of His life to God. In Him we are dead to sin. As we sink down in humility, and dependence, and entire surrender to God, the power of His death works in us, and we are made conformable to His death. And so we know Him

in the power of His resurrection, in the victory over sin, and all the joy and power of the risen life. Therefore, every morning, "Present yourself unto God as those that are alive from the dead." He will maintain the life He gave, and bestow the grace to live as risen ones.

All this can only be in the power of the Holy Spirit, who dwells in you. Count upon Him to glorify Christ in you. Count upon Christ to increase in you the inflowing of His Spirit. As you wait before God to realize His presence, remember that the Spirit is in you to reveal the things of God. Seek in God's presence to have the anointing of the Spirit of Christ so truly that your whole life may every moment be spiritual.

As you meditate on this wondrous salvation, and seek full fellowship with the great and holy God, and wait on Him to reveal Christ in you, you will feel how needful is the giving up of all to receive Him. Seek grace to know what it means to live as wholly for God Jesus did. Let every approach to God, and every request for

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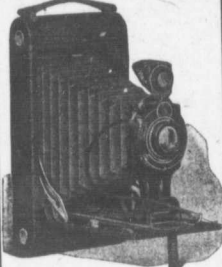
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fellowship with Him, be accompanied by a very definite, and entire surrender to Him to work in you.

"By faith"—Here, as through all Scripture and all one's spiritual life, this must be the keynote. As you tarry here, God, let it be in a deep, quiet faith in Him, the Invisible One, who is so near, so holy, so mighty, so loving. In a deep, restful faith, too, that all the blessings and powers of the heavenly life are around you, and in you. Just yield yourself in the faith of a perfect trust to the ever blessed Holy Trinity, to work out all God's purpose. Begin each day thus in fellowship with God, and God will be all in all to you.

**HOME CLUB**

**Why Keep the Girls on the Farm?**

In looking through the Home Club page I happened to read "Beth's" letter and must say I agreed with her regarding the farm girl problem, but I would love to make my little complaint in regard to the farm girl's position.

You know it really seems to stick in the minds of some people that because a girl has been born and raised on the farm she should always remain there, and that because she was a farm girl she simply was not fitted for any other walk in life, but that the farm life with all its slave work must be hers as it was her mother's.

**The Bright Side.**

Now I must say most heartily that if there is any one place in the world that I would rather live in is on the farm, providing the conditions were as favorable as they are in some other walks of life.

On the farm there is all the bird and animal life, and any person who loves nature cannot help but enjoy the quiet of the farm with its little bits of fresh, wholesome foods in their season, fresh food, eggs, cream, etc., and all the God-given, pure, fresh air and noiseless, peaceful nights, which one who is not overburdened with work cannot fail to enjoy.

**The Other Side.**

Now for a moment let us look on the other side of farm life. We have had a peep at the rosy side, now about the labor. We are awakened at five o'clock or sometimes as late as six o'clock and immediately dress hurriedly in order to have breakfast ready for the men. Then dislies are to wash, school dinners to prepare, children to waken and hurry off to school, chickens to feed, milking and calf feeding, (also pigs to be fed since farm women must grow pork to feed the boys at the front), then washing, baking bread, scrubbing, getting dinner, making beds, sweeping, ironing, etc. And this summer, on top of all I have mentioned, as well as making and mending the family clothing and knitting or intermission we are forced to go out and help with harvest. Then at about 9:30 o'clock we think we must retire in order to be up early next morning.

I stole away one evening not long ago to attend a U.F.O. meeting and in doing so I had the chance of motoring around the town for a half hour. "As the meeting was late on account of farmers being busy on the farm as long as they could see." On every veranda sat our town sisters "all doped up" in nice clean, cool gowns, reading or going fancy work, and I just said to my husband, "Why should there be such a difference in our work?" His reply was "Because the farm does not pay the profits that manufacturing does."

In the first place the farm women produce nearly all the poultry and eggs that are produced on the Canadian farms as well as most of the milk, cream and butter. And remember,

this is all extra to the work of home making. We do all the hard work in producing these things and in many, many cases do not have nearly as much remuneration for our work as our town or city sisters who do nothing outside of home making and their share of Red Cross, etc.

**A Maid an Impossibility.**

We find it impossible to get a maid to help us with farm work, while the city woman with really not nearly so much necessary work, has always been able to pay high wages for servants and can always have them if they are to be had at all.

Is it not high time we farm women were awake to the fact that there is nothing fair or just about these conditions, and let us all work for and be loyal to our own organization, The United Farm Women of Ontario. We can, and let us one and all say we will, fight for justice in the cause of work, etc., as farm women, not as a Women's Institute. And perhaps it would surprise some of the leaders of even the W. I. to know how much work and money we do give to patriotic work by the already over-worked women of the farm.

In the face of all this, can we advise our daughters to remain on the farms to labor as we have always done? My advice to the farm girls is, "Marry for love only, but never turn down the good man who can give you an easy life for a farmer." After a few years at the present rate of rural depopulation, the government will be forced to help the farming industry in order to feed the people of old Ontario, and until life on the farm has a brighter prospect. Girls, think how a brighter prospect. Girls, think how the best part of your life as a farm slave. —"Justice."

**The Trouble Maker**

(Continued from page 14)

are doing," whispered Miss Nelson. The father and mother eloped cautiously to the door, and there were three working briskly and happily about the rejuvenated table with its beautiful white cloth, its blossoming plant, matched dishes, and little dainties. "I'm sorry the girls had given it," "I'm sorry I don't think of it all myself," said Mrs. Dillon wiping away a few tears, "but never mind, I'll never be guilty of making trouble in my own home again, and it may not be too late to interest the children in country life so they will not run away and leave us just when we want them most. Anyhow, it's worth trying, and I'm going to do it."—New England Homestead.

**COOK'S CORNER**

**Medley Fruit Conserve**

**T**WO pounds peaches; two pounds quinces; one and one-half pounds pears; one-half pound apples; three lemons, four and one-half pounds sugar. Wash and prepare fruit. Pass through a food chopper and weigh. To each pound of fruit allow three-quarters pound sugar; put fruit and sugar in alternate layers in a bowl and let stand over night. Next morning place in preserving kettle with the pulp of one lemon and one-half of the rind sliced. Boil until mixture becomes very thick. One cupful of scalded chopped nuts may be added if desired, five minutes before removing from fire. Seal in sterilized jars.

**Green Tomato Mince Meat.**

One peck green tomatoes; one peck apples; six pounds brown sugar; two pounds currants; two pounds raisins; two teaspoons cinnamon; two teaspoons cloves; two teaspoons allspice. Cook three hours and seal.

**Spiced Grapes.**

Four quarts grapes, one-half pint

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vinegar; one and a half pounds sugar; one-half teaspoon cloves and cinnamon, each. Remove skins of grapes. Roll the pulp five minutes and strain to remove the seeds. Then put the skins and pulp together add the sugar, vinegar, spices and cook until thick as marmalade.

**Pickled Apples.**

One peck sweet apples, three pounds sugar; two quarts vinegar; one-half ounce cinnamon; one-half ounce cloves. Pare apples, leaving them whole. Boil them in part of vinegar and sugar until a fork can be put through them. Take out, heat the remainder of the vinegar and sugar and pour over them. Add cinnamon and cloves when done.

**Rhubarb Pickle.**

Four pounds sliced rhubarb, two pounds sugar; one and one-quarter cups vinegar; one teaspoon cinnamon; one teaspoon ground cloves; one teaspoon allspice; salt and pepper. Stew all together.

**The King of Fruits**

APPLES are becoming more and more of a luxury in the city, and we who have even a small orchard on the farm should appreciate it more than we did a few years ago. Time was when about all the apple was called upon to do was to furnish material for pies, apple sauce, and to eat raw from the hand. Now, however, in the concoction of many palatable and nutritive dishes the apple holds first place. We can help out the fruit supply considerably by canning apples and we can also make good use of apples in many forms on our table and thus do without foods which are scarce and needed for shipping overseas. Herewith are several appetizing ways of serving them:

**Apple Fritters.**

One cup sweet milk, one egg, one

teaspoon baking powder, one-quarter teaspoon salt, one-half cup chopped apples. Flour to make a batter stiff enough to drop heavily from the spoon. Fry in deep fat.

**Apple Tarts.**

Line pastry pans with nice crust, put in each chopped apples and a little sugar, bake in a moderate oven and let cool. Just before serving, cover each tart with whipped cream, and place a drop of currant jelly on the top of each.

**Apples Stuffed With Figs.**

Pare and core large apples; fill centres with chopped figs, cover with sugar; place in a deep baking dish and add a little water; bake, basting well frequently. Serve cold with cream.

**Apple and Nut Salad.**

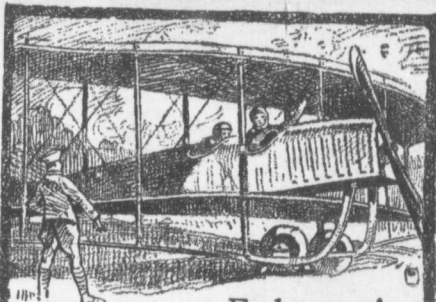
Mix one pint celery and one pint apples cut into small pieces with one-half pint of walnut meats. Dress with boiled salad dressing and serve on lettuce leaves.

**Apple and Cheese Salad.**

Mix chopped pecans with twice their bulk of cream cheese, adding a little thick cream to blend the mixture. Season with pepper and salt and make into tiny balls. Pare mellow, tart apples, core and slice across the centre into rings about one-half inch thick. Arrange rings on lettuce leaves and place several cheese balls in the centre. Serve with cream salad dressing.

**Apple Peanut Salad.**

Pare, core and chop slightly acid apples and mix them with half as much chopped celery. Mix a dressing of peanut butter, using five tablespoons of lemon juice to one tablespoon of peanut butter. Mix dressing through the apples and celery and season with salt and cayenne pepper. Chill the salad and serve on lettuce, garnishing with peanuts.



**Endurance!**

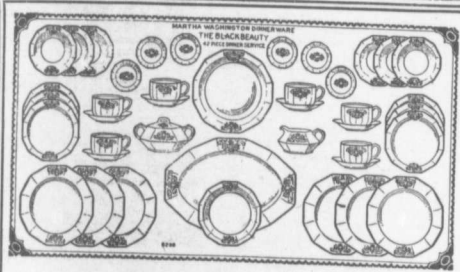
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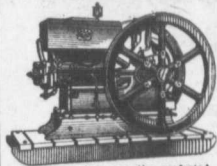
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## The Makers' Corner

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

### Dairy Produce at London

It was the same old story over again. A splendid showing of Ontario cheese and the western provinces ahead as usual in the creamery butter classes. Ontario makers, however, did better than at Toronto—they captured a fourth and a fifth. Most of the other awards went West, Quebec makers not showing up as well as they do well at Toronto, were not showing at London.

In a sense, the continued success of Western Canada may give a worse impression of Ontario butter than it deserves. In the last analysis it is a competition between whole milk creameries and gathered cream creameries. The different provinces would, perhaps, meet on a fairer basis if the creamery classes were arranged to provide separate sections for butter made from factory separated and gathered cream. Under these circumstances Ontario makers believe they could hold the class.

Cheese were of excellent quality and the classes well filled. Awards were placed by Jas. Bristow, Wm. Grey and E. N. Hart. Butter was judged by J. B. Muir, Stratford. Awards are as follows:

#### Butter Awards.

Creamery, 1-lb. box: 1, P. Pallesen, Calgary; 2, Matthew Weir, Winnipeg; 3, Edmonton City Dairy, Edmonton; 4, Eckville Central Creamery, Calgary; 5, Jas. H. Ross, Exeter, Ont.

Creamery, 1-lb. prints: 1, P. Pallesen, Calgary; 2, P. Pallesen, Edmonton; 3, Matthew Weir, Winnipeg; 4, Hugh McClean, Belmont, Ont.; 5, Edmonton City Dairy.

Farm dairy, 20-lb. package: L. B. Gregory, Iderton; 2, Mrs. Wm. Armstrong, Brantford; 3, Mrs. Wm. Armstrong, Iderton.

Farm dairy, 10-lb. prints, open to farmers' wives and daughters only: 1, Mary C. Scott, Iderton; 2, L. B. Gregory; 3, Mrs. C. W. Horgan; 4, Lambeth; 5, Mrs. Wm. Armstrong.

Inspector's prize: 1, Thos. F. Boyes, Lambeth; 2, D. McMillan, Stratford.

#### Cheese Awards.

Factory colored, June: 1, Clarence J. Donnelly, Lambeth; 2, W. T. Oliver, Atwood; 3, H. P. Hoeses, West Moulton; 4, Percy Lawless, Petrolia; 5 and 6, E. L. Abbott, Dorchester, and H. J. Neeb, Tavistock; 7, D. R. Francis, Bright.

Factory white, June: 1, B. P. Hoeses; 2, W. T. Oliver; 3, Martin Calder, Stratford; 4, Clarence J. Donnelly, Dorchester; 5, R. G. Gale, Millbank; 6, H. J. Neeb; 7, L. Wallace, Mapleton.

Factory colored, July: 1, B. P. Hoeses; 2, Arthur Gray, Atwood; 3, H. J. Neeb; 4, W. T. Oliver; 5, Fred Eastman, Atwood; 6, C. J. Donnelly, Martin Calder.

Factory white, July: 1, B. P. Hoeses; 2, W. T. Oliver; 3, Fred Eastman, Atwood; 4, H. J. Neeb; 5, Robt. R. Gale; 6, Frank Ebert, Stratford; 7, Martin Calder.

Inspector's prize, August: 1, W. T. Oliver; 2, H. P. Hoeses; 3, H. J. Neeb; 4, Fred C. Eastman; 5, Martin Calder; 6, J. Donnelly; 7, John F. Koch, Palmerston.

Two Canadian fairs: 1, W. T. Oliver; 2, A. R. Gray, Atwood; 3, Dorchester; 4, L. Wallace; 5, H. J. Neeb.

Three Canadian Stations: 1, W. T. Oliver; 2, C. J. Donnelly; 3, E. L. Abbott; 4, Conolly Bros., Tharrstonford.

Instructor's prize for greatest number of awards won by makers in his territory: 1, E. A. Thomson, Atwood; 2, Thos. F. Boyes, Lambeth; 3, G. M. MacKenzie, Ingersoll.

Some of the cheese factories are manufacturing the year round. The question naturally arises, "Why not have some of the cheese factory instructors on the road in the winter time?"—Frank Boyes, Middlesex Co., Ont.

## Dairy Matters in Eastern Ontario

MATTERS relating to the dairy interests in Eastern Ontario, were discussed at a meeting of the executive committee of the Eastern Ontario Dairymen's Association held in Toronto, September 4. A lot held in Toronto, September 4. A lot held in Toronto, September 4. A lot held in Toronto, September 4.

The price list for the next convention of the association, which will be held in Belleville, Jan. 9-10, was submitted and approved and is now ready for distribution. It comprises a most extensive price list with many special prices. There are good cold storage facilities at Belleville, where exhibits may be stored until the time of the convention. A letter was read inviting the association to contribute to a fund being raised to recognize the great services in the interests of dairying on this continent, performed by ex-governor W. D. Hoard, Wisconsin, the founder of Hoard's Dairyman. Governor Hoard was a frequent speaker at conventions of the association some 20 years or more ago. A grant of \$100 was made for this purpose.

Mr. Jas. Donaldson, the president of the W. O. D. A., who is also a member of the cheese commission, gave a short address in reference to the work of the commission. He stated that the work of the commission had been conducted harmoniously, although owing to conditions over which it was apparently impossible to exercise any control, it had not been possible for him on behalf of the producers to obtain quite as high a price for cheese this year from the British authorities as he had striven to secure. However, he had succeeded in inducing the British government to increase the price they first proposed to pay. He had heard considerable complaint about Montreal weights and had made some effort to investigate the situation. He had been in Montreal when cheese from his own factory was being weighed and found that it did not hold up. The only cheese he saw hold up while he was watching were a lot of 120 cheese from Prince Edward county. He had also watched the grading of the cheese and had been forced to the conclusion that when cheese are graded low today it was for a good reason. The demand for fancy grades of cheese that existed before the war has been practically abolished as the cheese is now being mostly used to feed the hungry soldiers.

Speaking further about the price of cheese, Mr. Donaldson stated that he had striven to obtain a price of 24 cents. The representative of the British government wanted to set the price at 22 cents, and pointed out that the Americans were anxious to sell at that price. Mr. Donaldson stated that he had told the commission that Canadian cheese was better than American cheese. He had urged the case as strongly as he was able, with the result that cablegrams were sent to the British government with the consequence of which the price was finally set at 23 cents, this being one cent higher than the American price.

On being asked why American cheese is quoted on 80% of the cheese boards at 25 cents a lb., he replied that he understood that that price related only to small lots of cheese made up in brick and other small sizes for a special trade. His (Continued on page 29.)



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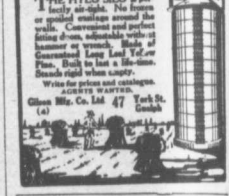
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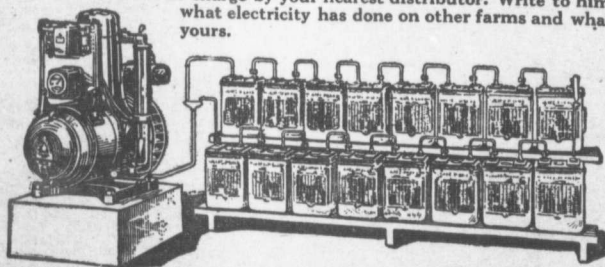
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**Mention Farm and Dairy**

**Should Government Set Price**

(Continued from page 13.)

many western farmers have practically sold their crops already to the banks and are in such need of money that it will be impossible to keep large quantities of the grain from being sold even at a sacrifice this fall. Therefore they thought that the prices of grain should be set.

**No Action Taken.**

No action was taken by the directors of the U.F.O., partly because their meeting had adjourned, partly because some of them doubted the accuracy of the grain situation as it was viewed by the western organizations and partly because, as one or two suggested, they thought the Government should be asked also to set the prices of articles bought by the farmers as well as those the farmers sell.

Since the meeting in Toronto the western delegation has been in Ottawa. The day before they got there the Government announced that it had decided to set the price of wheat on the basis that had been recommended by the Board of Grain Supervisors. While this action will tend to strengthen the price of other grains nothing had been done at the time of going to press to set the price of oats and barley. Ontario farmers should give the matter careful consideration in order that prompt action may be taken to support the West in this matter, should it be found that such action is desirable. Now that the directors of the U.F.O. have the situation before them they are in a better position to act experimentally than they were before hearing the views of the western farmers.

**The United Farmers of Quebec**

**EDITOR, Farm and Dairy.**—At a recent meeting of farmers, to be held together with the Buckingham Cooperative Agricultural Association, held in St. Hyacinthe, Que., we launched the United Farmers of Quebec and adopted the constitution of the United Farmers of Ontario. The following officers were elected: Honorary president, T. D. Bouchard, M. L. A. for the county and mayor of St. Hyacinthe; president, A. Aros, of Rouville County; first vice-president, V. F. Doherty, president of the Buckingham Cooperative Agricultural Association; second vice-president, M. H. Morin; secretary-treasurer, Rene Morin. Directors: Messrs. M. Lepid, J. E. Loran, J. Addette, C. Duquette, F. Chiboyne and C. Tussler. Mr. T. D. Bouchard was appointed chief organizer for the province and he began his work of organization without delay. He held his first meeting in the village of La Presentation, where forty farmers became members and officers were elected. The headquarters of the United Farmers of Quebec will be in St. Hyacinthe.

We do not intend to let any grass grow under our feet. Mr. Bouchard is a hard worker, and if possible we are going to call a convention this fall and adopt the Canadian Council. We have put our foot down good and hard on the race cry and religious cry. Never again will the capitalist press stampede the farmers with that cry. We are in the fight with Ontario and the other provinces, and what affects the farmers of one province does likewise to the farmers of other provinces. We have to stick together, regardless of race or religion. If the capitalists want a religious fight or a racial fight, I hope they will have to start it in their own ranks. But that has never happened yet. They use "I as a steam donkey to hoist themselves into power. I hope when the next election comes, that it will be a real issue and that the farmers of Canada will stand together as men for the good of their

own industry and not be stampeded like sheep for the benefit of the manufacturer and capitalist, who does not care a fig for them after they get their party in power at Ottawa. The farmers of Canada have learned a rude lesson and an expensive one, but let them reform, for there is more coming.—V. T. Doherty, Labelle Co., Que.

**East Peterboro Farmers Organizing**

A well attended meeting of representatives of farmers' clubs in East Peterboro, held in the town of Farm and Dairy, September 10, a resolution was passed favoring the organization of a riding association for East Peterboro. A meeting for organization purposes will be held at an early date in the river. The Clubs in East Peterboro are active, and it is felt that a riding association could be made a means of strength to all. Another resolution was passed favoring the formation of a county association to unite the forces of the farmers' clubs in both East and West Peterboro.

**Dairy Matters in Eastern Ontario**

(Continued from page 18.)

believe was that the bulk of the cheese in the United States was still selling for 22 cts. a lb. This view was supported by Mr. Geo. Leggett, of New York. Mr. Donaldson pointed out that the arrangement with the British government is more satisfactory than most dairymen may realize, because of the action of the government in looking after the shipping, transporting and other arrangements connected with the handling of the cheese.

**The Condensaries.**

Attention was called by Mr. Donaldson to the fact that last year great complaint was made by the cheese men over the prices paid for milk by the condensed milk factories which at that time were fairly running wild in the prices they paid. Mr. Donaldson stated that this has been adjusted this year as a price had been set on the factories to pay more for milk than the cheese factories are able to pay. The condensed milk manufacturers protested against this situation and gave a great list of their expenses to show why they should be able to pay more. Mr. Donaldson pointed out to the commission that practically all their arguments applied with equal force to the cheese factories. The result was that where prices has been \$3.90 a case was paid for condensed milk last year, this year the price has been \$5.35. The result has been that the condensaries have not been reaching out for milk as they formerly did and thereby putting cheese factories out of business. Recently, owing to increases in the cost of sugar, the commission has allowed a slight increase in the price for condensed milk.

Mr. Donaldson has been representing the dairy farmers on the commission this year without receiving anything in the way of salary for his time, although he has had to make frequent trips to Ottawa, and sometimes being away from home for days at a time. As he has been short of help at home, it has meant a considerable sacrifice to him.

Messrs. Geo. Leggett, the president, and G. G. Pablow, were appointed on request of Mr. H. Addie, chairman of Farm and Dairy, to act on a joint committee of representatives of the Western Ontario Dairymen's Association and the United Farmers of Ontario to investigate the possibilities of organizing a provincial association of dairymen in Ontario to buy out cheese factories and creameries along lines that are

being followed in Saskatchewan by the Saskatchewan Cooperative Creamery Company, Limited.

A strong resolution of protest was passed against the action of the government of the Canadian National Exhibition in allowing oleomargarine to be exhibited in the dairy building at the Canadian National Exhibition.

Mr. G. G. Pablow reported that there had been 11 prosecutions for adulteration of milk. All the parties had been fined, the fines ranging from \$10 to \$50 each and amounting in all to \$365. Two more cases have since been reported. This is a smaller number of prosecutions than in other years.

In reference to the exhibit of cheese at the annual convention in Belle ville, Mr. Pablow pointed out that as a rule the bulk of the exhibit came from the same sections each year. This year an effort is being made to interest other sections in the competition. Arrangements have been made with the Standard Bank at Belleville to advance money on the cheese and butter exhibited. Mr. Pablow thought that it might be possible to have a number of two sections in cheese factories and stated that some of the help now being employed is not satisfactory.

It was decided to hold the usual district convention in November. The strict convention of the fall will be tried. A special invitation will be given to women to attend the meetings.

The directors present were: Messrs. Geo. Leggett, Mayor; T. A. Thompson, Ontario; Henry Glendinning, Manitoba; Alex. Hume, Menie; Jos. McGrath, Mt. Cheyne; Jas. M. Anderson, Mountain View and G. Pablow, Mr. G. A. Pittman, director of dairy instruction, was also in attendance.

**Items of Interest**

**M. R. MORLEY FETTTT,** who has been the head of the agricultural department at the Ontario Agricultural College for some years, has resigned to go into business for himself, and will be taken by Prof. Yates, who comes from the Agricultural College at Amber, Mass.

Canadian horse breeders want a furnish all the horses used by the Canadian army. A delegation of the called and said so to the Minister of Agriculture recently. William Smith, M.P., of South Ontario, and G. F. Hoadley, M.L.A., of Alberta, headed the delegation. The Government has done all the buying and the Canada army supply was secured through it. The purchases, however, were made largely outside the country. The Minister of Agriculture promised to take up the question with the Cabinet and see what can be done. A question of finance is involved.

**A Milking Time Pointer**

**CHILDREN** or weak handed persons should never milk a cow. They have not the strength in their hands to press the teats hard enough to excite the nerves sufficiently to get the milk out, and besides, they are often the cause of the men not filling the pail as they should. If you ever think why the calf beats its mother while getting its milk? The milk was not coming fast enough to get the milk out, and besides, it was taught that by giving a burst to the nerves were excited and milk came quicker.

Some milkers may take a lesson from the calf, and add to the milk in the pail let them press upward instead of palling downward so that the udder is less likely to become injured or unseamy. If either the calf or the milker has no udder, it is a development of milk that first in the udder is stimulating the nerves and so coming to some extent the disease. The Dairy.

**City**

**Milk De**

**THE** attention of the board of health was called to the fact that the production of milk in Toronto is being affected by the war. The Toronto Milk Producers' Association has been holding a series of meetings since the outbreak of the war. The Toronto Milk Producers' Association has been holding a series of meetings since the outbreak of the war. The Toronto Milk Producers' Association has been holding a series of meetings since the outbreak of the war.

**Difficulties**

**SOME** of the difficulties of the dairy industry were discussed at a meeting of the Ontario Dairy Producers' Association, held in Toronto, Sept. 10th, by a number of speakers who spoke of the difficulties of the dairy industry. The Ontario Dairy Producers' Association has been holding a series of meetings since the outbreak of the war. The Ontario Dairy Producers' Association has been holding a series of meetings since the outbreak of the war.



# City Milk Supply

## Milk Dealers Will Fight Price

The attitude likely to be assumed by milk dealers in Toronto to mark the price increase asked by the Producers' Association is indicated by the following press notice in a Toronto daily. The Globe:

"War has been declared by the Toronto Milk Dealers' Association upon the Toronto Milk Producers' Association. The former body held a meeting recently and decided that its members would not pay the increased price decided upon by the producers last Saturday. The dairymen supplying Toronto with milk fixed the price from October 1 until the end of this year at \$2.50 an eight-gallon can, an increase of 30 cents over existing prices. The dealers do not believe that the increase by that price is justified. They feel that it is the producers living near Toronto that are boosting the price. Milk is being offered, they say, by farmers living farther from Toronto at the prevailing price, and these dairymen are anxious to get a market for it. The Toronto price is higher than these farmers can secure in their own neighborhood.

"The dealers' meeting adopted a resolution deciding not to enter into any contracts with producers for milk at \$2.50 a can. They will only renew contracts for the seven months between October 1 and May 1 at the present price of \$2.50 a can delivered."

## Difficulties of Milk Producers' Associations

SOME of the inherent weaknesses of milk producers' organizations were dealt with by Mr. E. H. Stonehouse, the president of the Toronto and Ontario Producers' Associations, in an address given at a meeting, held in Peterboro', on Sept. 10th, by a number of the dairy farmers who sell their milk in the city of Peterboro'. One of the greatest difficulties is the maintenance of interest in the work of the organizer throughout the year. When prices are good interest lags and the membership falls off. When prices are unfavorable, interest increases. These ups and downs in the membership make it difficult for the officers to conduct the affairs of the association so satisfactorily as they otherwise could. Then also there are always a considerable number of farmers who refuse to join and who give as their excuse that they can sell their milk as favorably as the price of the members of the association, but who overlook the fact that they, as well as members of the association, would have to receive lower prices were it not for the work of the organizer.

Mr. Stonehouse pointed out that there is always a limit beyond which prices cannot be advanced by any local association. When an effort is made to exceed this limit it simply results in milk being shipped in from outside points, until prices are forced down to a basis more on a level with the price of milk elsewhere throughout the province.

In the early days of the Toronto association, members joined readily, but when sacrifice became necessary, the membership fell, and finally the association went to pieces. For several years the producers were without an organization. Finally, conditions became so unsatisfactory, the producers once more were led to organize during the interval they learned a lesson which has made it possible to revive the association at work comparable from that time. The officers have found that as they interest themselves in broader questions, such as production, interest is better maintained when only matters of price are discussed.

### Cost System Needed.

Great emphasis was laid by Mr. Stonehouse on the need for farmers producing milk to keep accurate records. Whenever business men representing various organizations want to submit proposals to the government, they are able to do so because they have figures and statements showing their receipts and expenditures, and why they need what form of government assistance they may be requiring. Farmers do not keep such records. For farmers are at a great disadvantage when questions relating to the cost of producing milk are under consideration by the Government. A year ago when Mr. Stonehouse was asked by the Food Controller to act on a committee that was appointed to consider the cost of producing and distributing milk, he had to go to Ottawa without any information bearing on the cost of production. In the year that has elapsed he has been able to obtain but little further information on this subject. Such figures as he did receive show a great variation, and therefore were very conflicting. One farmer, using improved methods and taking advantage of his opportunities, was producing a cost of production, might show he was producing profitably, where another farmer near by and not so progressive was producing at a loss at the same price. The difficulty in obtaining information was found in the fact that on many farms milk is only a by-product.

### Toronto Prices.

Mr. Stonehouse stated that the reason Toronto milk producers were obtaining better prices for their milk than farmers elsewhere, was because they were organized. While some farmers felt that the price they received for milk was sufficiently high, the members of the Toronto Milk Producers' Association, at their recent meeting, decided unanimously to ask for an increased price. One reason for this was that gluten feed, which a year ago cost \$45, is now costing \$65 at Port William, and only small amounts are almost impossible to secure. This uncertainty over the feed situation was what led the members to ask for an increased price.

Mr. Stonehouse drew attention to the great diversity in prices paid for milk in different parts of the province. He stated that this diversity keeps consumers unsettled and is most unsatisfactory to producers generally. Their experience in Toronto has shown that when the price is advanced, consumption decreases. At the time of the last advance in Toronto, the consumption fell off about 10 per cent, and it was some months before it got back to normal.

The Toronto association has found it necessary to organize some 20 branch associations. These look after the organization of the producers in their respective localities. There is a considerable rivalry between some of the branch associations, some of which have been able to report that they have secured a considerable number of their organizations.

No matter what efforts are put forth, the main responsibility for keeping an association active and progressive, seems inevitably to fall upon the shoulders of a few men. These men have to be constantly on the job to keep things going. These few do the work of the rest, hang on to the tail end of the kite. Such a condition is not as it should be.

Owing to the fact that these are not normal times, Mr. Stonehouse claimed that the whole question of milk production should be handled with the utmost care. Before any radical changes are proposed, the producers should be prepared to prove that any step they take is justified. Mr. Stonehouse stated that he had no objection to the opposition was likely to be put forward to prevent the Toronto producers obtaining the increased price for milk that they had been asking. Evidence of the need of farmers to know their cost of production was furnished at

the close of the meeting, when some of the producers present claimed that they were able to make money at the prices paid for milk near Peterboro', although Peterboro' prices were only about \$2 for a 100-lb. can, where Toronto producers had been receiving \$2.50 for an eight-gallon can of 80 lbs. One producer claimed that they were unable to make a profit at the same prices.

## FIELD NOTES

By "Mac."

### Gleaning West and East

JUDGING by appearances, while passing through the coal producing regions of Alberta, it is evident that Western Canada is making a supreme effort to supply their own fuel for the coming winter. One of the regions particularly noted during my recent trip through the West was that of the Drumheller district. Drumheller is on the Red Deer river, and for several miles on either side among the river bluffs there is apparently an almost unlimited supply of soft coal. Some of this has been worked in times past, but this year every few rods along the railroad track, which follows the river for several miles, there are fresh cuts being made into the bank and new trestles being built to run the coal out to where it can be loaded on to the cars. After leaving the Red Deer river the C. N. R. gains the prairie level by means of following the canyon of Rosebud Creek. Along this creek are also extensive coal beds, some of which are being opened up and some of which are not.

It is possible that not for many years has such a large quantity of prairie hay been cut in the western provinces as has been cut this year. There will be many parts of the West where none will be cut, owing to the fact that there is none to cut, the range cattle having stripped everything that was fit to eat. In other districts, however, where hay has been ordinarily left year after year without cutting, the range cattle eating what they require and leaving the rest, large quantities have been saved this year. This is due to the action on the part of the governments of the Western Province in cooperation with the ranchers and farmers in the dry districts, where the hay feed be saved. This fact, coupled with the fact that large trainloads of cattle were transported farther north to districts where pasture was plentiful and where the trees had not been broken with trees, etc. to profitably for cutting hay, will go a long way to prevent a repetition of the great losses in range cattle which have taken place once or twice in the past history of the West.

This extensive cutting of hay, together with the large amount of green feed which has grown up since the rains of the past few weeks, but which will not be ripe in time to thresh, will give the Western rancher a large supply of winter feed. This will go a long way to take the place of the depleted pastures which usually turn practically enough feed during the winter months. It will entail considerable more work on the part of the owners of the stock, but considering the prices of beef at the present time, it will be time well spent.

While the early frosts, which destroyed a large part of the wheat crop in the northern part of the three provinces, were looked upon as a dire calamity at the time, it is a question if, after all, they have not been a blessing in disguise. These frosts covered a large percentage of the area of the West on which there was a crop of wheat, yet while it has

robbed the wheat supply it has added to the supply of winter feed for the cattle. It also emphasizes to an even stronger degree than ever before the necessity of depending not entirely upon wheat as a farm income, even in the wheat producing provinces of the West. The farmer who has no stock to which they can feed their green feed are losers outright. The farmers who have stock of their own, or who sell with each of farmers who have stock who wish to buy feed, are not such heavy losers. They will receive an income which will pay them for their expense of seeding and harvesting and a little to the good besides.

While going about various parts of Ontario during the harvest season this year I could not help noticing the large fields of grain which were not stocked. The farmers who owned these crops had long chances. This was due to two chief causes. In the first place was lack of help to have the grain stocked as it fell. On many of the farms the one man operator, the farmer, and stocked his grain either at night, when his horses were resting, or stocked the whole crop after the cutting was all done. In other cases the crop was so heavy that one man could not possibly follow the binder. And there were very few farms that could boast of more than one man available for this work. The other reason is the great uncertainty of weather which we had during harvest. Many farmers with whom I have spoken stated that it was impossible to make the sheaves stand up and that it was a waste of time to try to stock them on windy days. Consequently the binder was kept running on windy days and the grain was stockied when the weather was calm.

It is doubtful if for many years there has been as uniformly a good crop of grain in Ontario as this is this year. One of the remarkable features of the Ontario crop is the rapidity with which it grew, once real warm weather came. At the time that I left for the West, on July 8th, there had been no warm weather in Ontario. Crops of all kinds were at a standstill and just beginning to appear. At that time, there might have been a crop failure. Apparently from that date until the date of my return, on Aug. 5th, there must have been a period of unusually fine growing weather, and great was my surprise upon returning to Ontario to find the farmers in the midst of the harvest of one of the biggest crops they have yet had to deal with. Not only is this so in local sections, but apparently it extends over the whole of Old Ontario. I have seen the Western part myself, and in word received from one of our readers in the most eastern extremity of the province, that the oats on his farm averaged from five to six feet in height and well headed out.

While the fall wheat in Ontario this year will be next thing to a total failure, the spring wheat has been the very opposite. Even in fields where it was merely drilled in along with the remains of the fall wheat, without any extra working of the soil, it is producing a bumper crop. This is quite encouraging to Ontario farmers, many of whom have begun to consider wheat as an unprofitable crop in Ontario.

If labor is too scarce to handle the fallen fruit in the West, why not turn the hogs in for a few hours each day.

The Western farmer remarks that it is strange how it improves livestock that they feed with a little of a locomotive. The carcasses scrub often become a valuable beast after being killed.

AYRSHIRES

If you want Ayrshires of the right kind, write us. Possibly we have what you want. PALMER BROTHERS NORWICH, ONTARIO

PLEASANT VIEW AYRSHIRES

Young calves, either sex; several from R. O. P. cows. It will pay to come and see or write for prices if wanting anything in choice Ayrshires. A. HENDERSON R. R. No. 4 ATHENS, ONTARIO

ELMCREST AYRSHIRES.

Herd Sire—Glenhurst Torrs Master, sired by Lesnesnecock. Almost. Some good Stock for sale, all ages, at reasonable prices, 75 head to pick from. Young bulls. Call or write for prices. SANDILAND BROTHERS WILLIAMSTOWN, ONTARIO.

SPRUCEHURST AYRSHIRES AND YORKSHIRES

We have 5 grand bull calves from high-testing dams. They are 4 and 6 months old—at \$50.00 each. Three (3) Yorkshires pigs 3 months old at \$20.00 each—1 bear and 2 sows. D. LEITCH & SON, CORNWALL, ONT.

AYRSHIRE FARM, WATERLOO, QUE.

Breds Ayrshires up to fashion and for production. Auchebraun Time-keeper (Imp.)—6684—(1683) (30067) is now our herd header and getting us a lot of choice calves. A few young bulls and heifers for sale. Write for prices or come and inspect the herd. JAMES GAG, Manager. FARM ON C.P.R. and C.W. Rys. JAMES DAVIDSON, Proprietor. Box 706, MONTREAL.

YORKSHIRE HOGS OF BEST WINNING STRAINS.

Choice stock for sale, all ages. Sows bred and ready to breed, younger stock, both sexes from suckers up. Good growthy fellows of good type and breeding. Nearly all varieties Turkeys, Geese, Ducks, Chickens, 100 yearling S. C. White Leghorn hens. Write for prices. T. A. KING MILTON, ONTARIO.

THE EDGELEY CHAMPION HERD OF JERSEYS.

Write us about your next herd sire. We now have sons of our present herd sire, Edgeley's Bright Prince, who is a son of Canada's champion butter cow, Sunbeam of Edgeley. Pay us a visit. Sunbeam of Edgeley is not the only high record cow we have. We are pleased to show our herd at all times. JAMES BAIRD & SONS (Woodbridge, C.P.R., Concord, Q.T.R.), EDGELEY, ONT.

35—PRIVATE CHRISTMAS GREETING CARD Sample Book Free. Men and women already making \$15 up daily in spare time. Bradley Garrison, Bradford, Ont.

FARMERS WANTED—Chiefly for dairy work on large farms; no outdoor work; some knowledge of dairy machinery desirable—small quantity butter each week. Apply Ayrshire, c/o Farm and Dairy.

The Surest Way

To sell your surplus stock is through the live stock columns of Farm and Dairy. The cost is little and the results certain. Send in your ad.

ONTARIO WIND ENGINE & PUMP CO.



TORONTO Litter Carrier

It will save you time, money and that heartrending, dangerous labor of pushing a wheelbarrow around a mucky farmyard and up a slippery plank on to the pile.

Don't hesitate! A TORONTO Carrier will do as much work as six men with six wheelbarrows—think what it saves.

Don't forget! We also manufacture TORONTO Universal Stalls and Stanchions which enables you to equip your stables in the most modern way, making them sanitary, comfortable, easy to clean—and pay for themselves by services rendered.

Where's your pen—just scribble a note for our booklet explaining how our modern stable equipments save you money.

THE ONTARIO WIND ENGINE & PUMP CO., LIMITED Atlantic Ave., TORONTO 12 St. Antoine St., MONTREAL

MARKET REVIEW AND FORECAST

TORONTO, Sept. 16.—The frequent heavy rains have put the land in such a condition for fall plowing, that this work has been more or less delayed. Pastures and late crops have benefited from the rain. For the most part the grain crops have been harvested, and on the whole excellent yields have been reported. Spring wheat has also been good. Reports from the West indicate that in the province show that potatoes will not be up to the yield expected early in the season. Potatoes, especially the bests and turnips, are reviving very materially; but corn has been hit hard by heavy recent rain and wind storms. Some anxiety is being expressed over the corn crop, as it is a doubtful if considerable. It may have reached sufficient maturity before frost comes. The bean crop is being harvested and promises a fair yield. Threatening is proceeding vigorously, and in many cases field estimates are being exceeded.

WHEAT.

The estimated spring wheat production in the United States has been increased to 31,000,000 bushels, making a total wheat crop this year of 89,000,000 bushels. A few days ago the Dominion Government, through the Board of Grain Supervisors, took control of the purchase of wheat and its shipment overseas. In making the change in control, new machinery has had to be created, and it is stated that in the execution of this duty it is being encountered. It is reported that a number of Western grain men are coming to Ottawa to interview the Government in regard to the situation. There is some question as to the availability of supplies of Ontario wheat, and it is stated that representatives of mill men are going through the country endeavoring to buy all they can. Quotations on our market are: No. 1 northern, \$2.84; No. 2, \$2.71; No. 3, \$2.74; No. 4, \$2.67. Ontario wheat—No. 2, winter, \$2.31; No. 3, \$2.27; No. 2, spring, \$2.30; No. 3, spring, \$2.22.

COARSE GRAINS.

A proposal that the price of coarse grains be fixed is reported to have been brought before the Government. It is pointed out that oat, barley, and rye flours have been designated as wheat substitutes and mentioned as such ever wheat flour is. With the price of rye flour should rise the price of coarse grains, and possibly also the percentage of profit permissible on the milling. A little better movement of Ontario oats has been noted this week, but shipments are not at all heavy. Little barley is being offered, the dealers being of the opinion that prices are not sufficiently high to attract the farmers. While it is yet too early for rye to be available in any quantities, attention is being given to bidding for Ontario rye, price offered being around \$1.75 per bushel. Quotations on our market declined during the week. Quotations are: Manitoba oats, in store, Port William, No. 2, C.W., \$1.85; Ontario oats, new crop, No. 2, white, 76c to 78c; No. 3, 76c to 77c; corn, No. 2, yellow, \$1.84; No. 3, \$1.80; No. 1, \$1.75; sample corn, \$1.66; barley, new crop, malting, \$1.61 to \$1.66. At Montreal, oats, C.W. No. 2, \$1.91 to \$1.92; extra No. 1, feed, 97c to 98c.

MIL FEEDS.

Owing to the small supplies of mill feeds available, the business done has not been large, but demand is good. Bran is quoted \$35.40, and middlings \$40 on this market; while in Montreal bran is quoted \$37; shorts, 45c, and middling, 36c to 37c.

HAY AND STRAW.

Quotations are: No. 1 hay, \$18 to \$19; mixed, \$16 to \$17; straw, \$10 to \$11; Montreal quotes No. 2 hay at \$16.

POTATOES AND BEANS.

The trade on spot potatoes in a wholesale jobbing way has been active during the week, with supplies ample. All requirements and sales were made at \$1.75 per bag of 80 lbs. ex-store. Ontario potatoes are quoted at \$2.36 to \$2.56. Two cars of Cobblers arrived at Montreal from New Brunswick during the week costing \$1.50 per bag of 80 lbs. on truck. As domestic lots were selling for less money there was some difficulty in disposing of these. Canadian prime beans, \$5.50 to \$7.50 per bushel; foreign, hand-picked, \$7.50 to \$8.

EGGS AND POULTRY.

The tone of the egg market has greatly strengthened during the week, receipts are falling off rapidly, and it is not long before the bulk of the trade will have to depend upon storage stock. The Western situation has remained so firmly during the week. There is a shortage of current receipts, and in nearly all large market centres storage eggs are making their appearance. The present feed situation and the prospects for winter feed are not at all conducive to large flocking. Country points the fall and winter. At country points current receipts of eggs, cases return-

able, are quoted at 48c to 49c. A report from Chicago states that the British Ministry of Food, through the All-England Commission at New York, have stated to buy 700,000 United States eggs on a basis of the delivered at ship's side, New York. Country eggs come along much more freely in Eastern Canada during the past week. Light weight, Dressed, Hens, 4 lbs. .... 25c to 26c 27c to 28c 4 to 2 25c 26c 27c to 28c Spring chickens ... 30c to 32c 32c to 34c Housers ... 25c to 26c 27c to 28c 29c to 30c Ducks ... 15c to 20c 20c to 25c Turkeys ... 10c to 15c 15c to 20c

DAIRY PRODUCE.

The receipts of butter for the week ending September 7 were 15,160 packages, which shows an increase of 299 packages as compared with the previous week, and an increase of 4,635 packages as compared with the corresponding week a year ago. The total receipts since May show an increase of 65,776 packages as compared with the same period last year. There is a big demand for butter for future requirements. Dealers are buying from 45c to 48c for creamery, and 45c to 46c for dairy. In the creamery trade are: Creamery solids, 45c to 46c; fresh-made, 47c to 48c; choice dairy butter, 45c to 46c; middling, 44c to 45c; No. 2 to 4c; butters, 36c to 38c. During the week a number of Western buyers for the offerings of cheese in certain sections of the country, prices as compared with the same period last year. The receipts of cheese for the week ending September 7 were 37,000 packages, as compared with the previous week, and a decline of 1,000 packages as compared with a year ago. Due to greater production and conservation of supplies at home, some cases were bought 37,000,000 more cases of cheese in 1917 than in 1914. The figures for 1918 are not yet available, but it is anticipated they will be over last year's. The Dairy Produce Commission is of the following prices: No. 1, 22c; No. 2, 22c; No. 3, 20c.

CHEESE BOARD SALES.

St. Paschal, Que., Sept. 10—40 packages butter sold at 45c. Cheese were boxed. All sold at 21c. Kingston, Sept. 12—100 boxes of white offered. All sold at 21c. Campbellford, Sept. 12—440 boxes of white offered. All sold at 22c. Stirling, Sept. 12—400 boxes of white offered. All sold at 22 to 23c. Brockville, Que., Sept. 12—2,345 lbs. of white and 600 boxes of colored. The sold at 23c. Toronto, Sept. 12—320 boxes boxed. Price was 20c. Alexandria, Sept. 13—560 boxes were offered. All sold at 23c. Montreal, Que., Sept. 13—100 boxes of white and 45 boxes of colored. All sold at 23c. Victoriaville, Que., Sept. 13—130 boxes cheese sold at 23c.

LIVE STOCK.

The week's offering of live stock was the largest for sometime. While the offerings of cattle were largely of those grades, there was a surprisingly big demand, which is an evidence that packers are in need of supplies. The trade was good throughout the week in animal products. The market for last week in the hog market, prices holding firm on the basis of \$15.50 fat and watered, quoted as follows: Heavy steers, choice ... \$12.00 to \$18.00 Do good ... 11.00 to 15.00 Butcher's ... 10.00 to 14.00 Heifers, choice ... 11.25 to 15.00 Do good ... 10.00 to 14.00 Do medium ... 9.00 to 13.00 Do common ... 8.00 to 12.00 Butchers' cows, choice ... 10.00 to 14.00 Do good ... 9.00 to 13.00 Do medium ... 8.00 to 12.00 Do common ... 7.00 to 11.00 Do canners ... 10.00 to 14.00 Do good ... 9.00 to 13.00 Do medium ... 8.00 to 12.00 Do common ... 7.00 to 11.00 Feeders, best ... 9.00 to 13.00 Stockers, best ... 8.00 to 12.00 Milk cows and springers, choice ... 10.00 to 14.00 Do com. to medium ... 8.00 to 12.00 Calves, choice ... 12.00 to 16.00 Do good ... 10.00 to 14.00 Do common ... 8.00 to 12.00 Do grass ... 7.00 to 11.00 Lambs, choice spring ... 12.00 to 16.00 Do good ... 10.00 to 14.00 Do common ... 8.00 to 12.00 Do heavy and fat bucks ... 10.00 to 14.00 Heavy fat ... 12.00 to 16.00 Hogs, choice ... 11.00 to 15.00 Do good ... 10.00 to 14.00 Do off cars ... 9.00 to 13.00 Do fat ... 8.00 to 12.00 Less \$1 to \$2 on light to this bag; 3c to \$1.50 on heavy; less 1c on bag; 5c to 1c on bone.

More 20 C

AT LAST! Instantly to save the time and trouble of going to the bank to get 20c.

Most banks do not have the 20c note.

Write for the 20c note.

Government and National Bank of Montreal.

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### More Light Than 20 Oil Lanterns

AT LAST—the light of light! These lanterns throw light with common matches just like the old style oil lanterns, but modern and burns its own gas from common gasoline, giving a brilliant, steady, white light of 80 candle power.

### Most Brilliant Light Made

Brighter than the brightest electric bulb. More light than 20 oil lanterns. Cheapest and best light made. Costs less than one-third of a cent per hour. Safer than most of the modern lanterns.



**Coleman Quick-Lite**

No wicks to trim—No glass to wash. No fire of gas, no stove or flue. Absolutely safe. Fuel can't get out. Burns 1 1/2 lbs. of gas per hour. Guaranteed five years. If your dealer doesn't supply, write for catalogue No. 11

Reichler Lamp Co. 129 Canada St., Toronto

### SEEDS

**Fall Wheat**  
Dawson's Golden Chaff ..... \$3.00 per bus.  
Fall Rye ..... 4.00 per bus.

**TIMOTHY.**  
Government Stand. and No. 1 ..... \$7.00 per bus.  
Government Stand. and No. 2 Extra 1/4 for pur. .... 6.50 per bus.  
No. 2 (No. 1 purity) ..... 6.25 per bus.  
Bags free, weight and rye, 50c extra for timothy.

**BARGAINS.**  
Second-hand cotton bags (patched), \$3.50, \$4.00, \$4.50 per doz.

### GEORGE KEITH & SONS

124 KING ST. E. TORONTO

**The SHAW Motorcycles**  
Speedy, high power motorcycles of all sizes. Absolutely guaranteed. Write for catalogue and see about the latest American-made year old motorcycle. SHAW BROS. Co. Inc., 145 GLEASON, KANSAS, U.S.A.

### FISTULA & PILES

To cure use Fleming's Pile and Pouch Cream. Easy and simple. Cures the worst cases. Money refunded if it ever fails. Write for copy of Fleming's Vest Pouch Advertiser. Sent FREE on request. FLEMING BROS., CHEMISTS 83 Church St., Toronto, Ont.



### REGISTERED HOLSTEINS

**\$100 Choice Bull Calf FOR FALL SERVICE**

Write to-day for extended pedigree

**LYNN RIVER STOCK FARM**  
Mrs. Wallace Teeswater, Ont.

### THE R. C. P. SPECIALS.

AT the Canadian National, special prizes were given to two sections for Ayrshire cows that had qualified in Record of Performance. Prizes to be awarded on a score based on both conformation and production. The results as supplied by W. F. Stephen, secretary of the Ayrshire Breeders' Association, are as follows:

Section 26.	Comfort. Pro-Tomation duration tall
Springbank Daisy Star.....	\$4 54.4 108.4
Mountain Lass.....	\$5.5 12.7 101.2
Seelwood.....	\$2.4 5.9 97.
Section 27.	White Lady of Spruce.....
bank.....	\$8 16.4 104.4
Humboldt Lucky Darling 99.....	12.8 102.8
Humboldt Perfect.....	\$10 9.9 99.9
Lady.....	\$4 8.4 102.4
Humboldt Perfect.....	\$10 9.9 99.9
Burnside Maggie Finlayston 5th.....	\$3 5.6 98.6

### JERSEY NOTES.

Mr. Alfred Bagg, of the firm of Jaa. Bagg & Son, Edgely, while in connection with representative of Farm and Dairy during the fair at Toronto, told of a young bull whose dam has a record of 175 lbs. of milk in 7 days. The buyer is J. G. Barrette, of Balfour.

### A CORRECTION.

In the advertisement of the Old Homestead Dispensary, Waterloo, Que., in Farm and Dairy of Aug. 29th, the mistake was made in the record of Betsey Brown, which was given as 5,173 lbs. of milk and 646 lbs. of fat. The advertisement has read 173 lbs. of milk and 646 lbs. of fat. Readers of Farm and Dairy will please note the change.

### RECIPROCITY IN REGISTRATIONS.

COMMENTING on the recent meeting between officials of the U. S. and Canadian Holstein Associations to negotiate reciprocity in registrations, the Holstein-Friesian World says editorially: "This action by the two greatest breed associations exemplifies the spirit of cooperation and closer bonds of friendship existing among the breeders of these two events have demonstrated unmistakably that we, on this side, need Canada's Holstein and are willing to pay top prices for her top quality. In the Milwaukee sale it will be remembered, the sensational 1706-pound bull calf was a Canadian product combined with a little American breeding. The dam and generations was Canadian bred, while several generations on the sire's side had been developed in Canada, although originating on this side of the line. Likewise, the remarkable 30-point writer's champion year-old, the outstanding individual of the sale in the same line was bred and developed in Canada, although her sire came from northern New York. In short, Canada is breeding Holsteins that are as good as have ever been produced. We need and are willing to pay for her best. The same is true of the Canadian breeders with respect to American stock and a free and unrestricted interchange can mean only greater progress for the breeders of both associations. The World gives its unqualified endorsement to the action of our board and the Canadian delegating to the complete ratification of the plan at the annual meeting in Philadelphia next June."

### The Man Who Knows the Jersey

YOU may talk about your Guernsey And your Holsteins, "black-and-white." You may brag about their virtues Just as long as you're polite; But the man who knows the Jersey, Who has milked her spring and fall, And has kept her records fairly, Knows the Jersey beats them all.

When it comes to milk production, Judged as milk and only that, She may fall behind a little, But she leads in butter and fat. When the Jerseyman wants water, You'll not find him such a chump As to milk a cow to get it. It's far cheaper at the pump.

And the Jerseyman's not guessing, You may all rely on that, He can prove it by his records, He's not talking through his hat; He's a man that's open-minded, And he's studied every fact. In selecting cows of merit, For he simply wants the best.

When he hears you praise your Guernseys And your Holsteins, he must smile— Your abnormal, ancient fat tests Often ensue the mark a mile; And he goes on breeding Jerseys, Record-breakers that will pay, Working for his own dairy's welfare In a patriotic way. —loyd V. Flowers in Jersey Bulletin.

### The "O'Reilly Stock Farm" Holsteins

headed by "King Segis Pontiac Pouch" son of the \$50,000 bull. We have one beautiful young bull fit for service and some younger that we are offering at very reasonable prices. Write us before you decide on anything in the Holstein line. It will pay you.

**JOSEPH O'REILLY R.R. No. 1 PETERBORO, ONT.**

### LAKE VIEW HOLSTEINS

Every male or female offered by us are either sons or daughters of these wonderful cows. No other herd in Canada has such a record.

11 cows average 160 lbs. milk daily and 23.25 lbs. butter in 7 days; 16 cows average 30.86 lbs. butter in 7 days; 9 average 34.83; 3 average 35.51; 2 average 40.55, and one made 42.06.

We offer for sale a show bull 3 years old, mostly white, sired by Dutchland Colanthis Sir Mons and from Lakeview Lestrange, 7419 lbs. milk, 38.06 lbs. butter. He is a brother to Lakeview D. Arto, Canada's only 48-cow, and to Lakeview D. Calamity Rose, the world's highest producing 2-year-old with first calf.

This bull can be bought right, on terms to suit purchasers. Remember he is the only bull in Canada whose 7 R.O.M. sisters hold 9 Canadian and 3 world's records for butter. Photo and extended pedigree on application.

**MAJOR E. F. OSLER, Prop. T. A. DAWSON, Manager Lakeview Farm, Bronte, Ont.**

### Bull Calf of Royal Breeding

Born Dec. 27, 1917. He is a beauty, a show animal. His sire's seven nearest dams average over 30 lbs. butter in 7 days, his 11 nearest over 25, and his 22 nearest over 27 lbs. butter in 7 days. His dam, a Korozyk heifer, is a grand producer. Price, \$175. Write or come and see him.

**JOHN M. MONTLE, Prop. Sunnyside Stock Farm STANSTEAD, QUE.**

### A Necessity at a Bargain

A three-year-old Bull, guaranteed sure and quiet, from a 31-lb. cow, that milked 637 lbs. in 7 days and 93 lbs. in one day. We bought him back after his dam raised her record. He is sired by a grandson of King Walker. Write us about him.

**Arbogast Bros. Sebringville, Ont.**

### Highland Lake Farms

For Sale—Two extra good (30 lb.) thirty pound bulls ready for heavy service. Price to sell. Also younger ones by a son of May Echo Sylvia.

**R. W. E. BURNABY Jefferson, Ontario Farm at Stop 55, Yonge St. Radial**

### His 2 Nearest Dams Average 38.82

His dam, sire's dam, grand sire's dam and great grand sire's dam, average 35.69 lbs. butter in seven days, and over 113 lbs milk in one day, which is not equaled by any other bull in Canada.

His name is **OSBURY JAMES BULLOCK**. His services may be hired by **YOL. Cows and heifers in calf to him for sale. if you need a HOLSTEIN BULL** write us.

**R. M. HOLTVY, R. R. No. 4, PORT PERRY, ONT.**

### CLOVER BAR STOCK FARM OFFERS

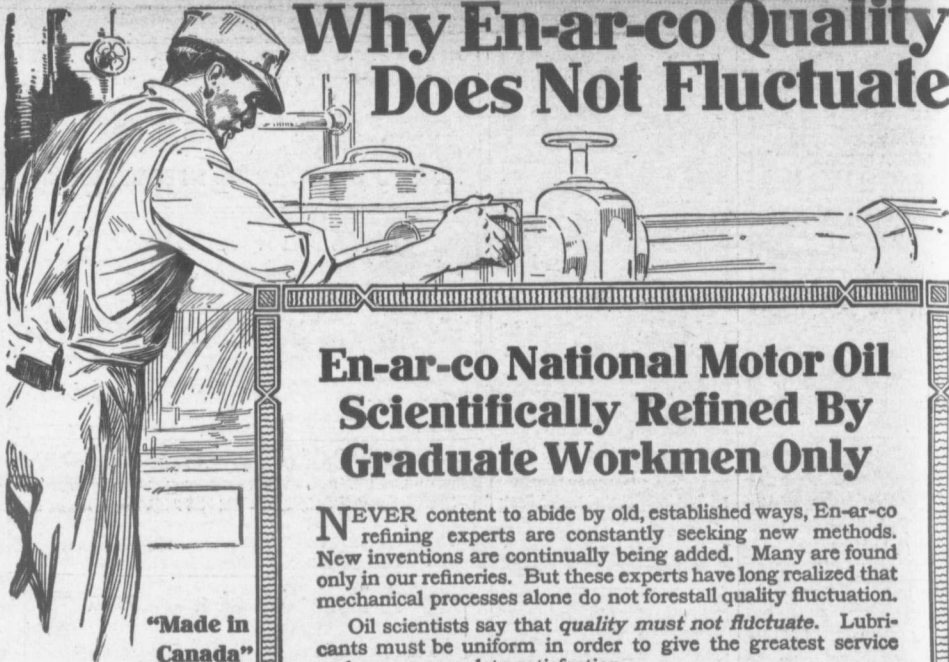
A few choice young bulls for sale, from heavy producing dams, sired by a son of Francy 2nd. Write now for description, photo and price.

**F. SMITH R. R. NO. 3. STRATFORD, ONT.**

### THE OLD SUMMER HILL FARM

The home of the highest priced Canadian bred Oxford ram ever sold in Canada, sold to a Missouri man for \$300. We have for sale 250 Oxford ewes from 1 to 5 years old, 50 selected yr. to 2 yr. rams for show or breeding purposes, 100 rams and 100 ewe lambs of superior quality and a limited supply of ewes fitted for show purposes. Just sold a show flock to H. S. Currie, of Castor, Alta., which won 1st on aged ewe, 1st on yr. ewe, 1st on ewe lamb, Champion ewe and Reserve, 1st on stock competing against two flocks from Ontario. They were bred and raised by this firm. Also we have for sale 46 Shrop. ewes and a stud ram, 1, 2, 3 yr. old, and 40 Shrop. lambs all recorded, Duroc Jersey swine of the best breeding, and recorded, young boars and sows ready to wean at moderate prices.

Address all Correspondence to **Peter Arkell, Bus. Mg., Box 454, Teeswater, Ont.**



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Thus it is to your advantage to use En-ar-co National Motor Oil and other En-ar-co products. All En-ar-co brands are made by graduate workmen only—men who have passed through the several grades of En-ar-co scientific training. Each man must qualify for his master degree before he is assigned to responsible duties.

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*Tractors, Automobiles, Aeroplanes, Trucks, Gas Engines and Motor Boats give better service and last longer when lubricated with En-ar-co National Motor Oil.* And there's equal satisfaction in White Rose Gasoline and other En-ar-co products. The best is none too good for your motor.

Here, then, is your assurance of maximum service and satisfaction. Try En-ar-co National Motor Oil now—made by men who know!

**Longwear Barn, Bridge and Roof Paint**  
Put Up in 5 Colors—Barrels and Half-Barrels

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