

FARM AND DAIRY & RURAL HOME

DEVOTED TO
BETTER FARMING
AND CANADIAN
COUNTRY LIFE

Peterboro, Ont., October 26, 1916



OFFICIAL
Dairy and Cattle Sec.
Date of Issue, Dec 16



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"Think It Over"

FARM AND DAIRY deals editorially with the problems of the great class of dairy farmers in Canada.

The result is that Farm and Dairy circulation is concentrated in the great dairy districts—in homes and on farms where the expenditure for equipment is 10 to 75 per cent. greater than in mixed farming sections.

Is your campaign planned to concentrate on such homes as these? Think it over.

A.B.C. Member: Any other information gladly sent you.

FARM & DAIRY - Peterboro, Ont.

Xmas and Breeders' Number
December 7

Holsteins for Beef Production

EDITOR, Farm and Dairy: We have seen no data in any of our Canadian publications relative to the ability of Holsteins to produce beef economically. In the United States several states have experimented along this line, and have found that Holsteins will produce beef at less cost than any of the beef breeds. As to the quality of the beef there will always be a difference of opinion, but for myself, after the beef was cooked or roasted, I could never tell the difference between the meat of the beef breeds and that of Holsteins, though in our beef ring we know each week who supplies the Holsteins and who the Shorthorn animals. My opinion, and that of my family, is that if there was any difference in the meat it is in favor of the Holstein.

The Ontario Government has spent a lot of money trying to develop a new dairy breed in this country called the dual purpose Shorthorn. Had they investigated conditions at home they would not only have found animals that could produce 12,000 lbs. of milk, testing 3.5 per cent. butterfat, but they would have found plenty that could produce from 16,000 to 20,000 lbs. of milk with 2.5 per cent. butterfat or more that could produce beef quite as economically as the new fancy bred animals. This is not meant as an undue criticism of our government and colleges. They should investigate for us. But they should investigate fairly; to the benefit of the community they represent.

In 1892 we find a description of four types of Holstein-Friesian cattle, the milk and beef; the milk, the beef and milk, and the beef types. Volume I. of the Herd Book, published in 1892, extols their virtues as a beef breed. Have our colleges been asleep that they have let colleges in the United States teach that we have neglected the greatest breed of dual purpose cattle as well as one of the most economical beef producers. Among the state agricultural colleges that have investigated the merits of the Holsteins of beef producers and found them equal to the best are those of Michigan, New York, Wisconsin and South Dakota. We have not heard a word from our Canadian colleges yet. It is about time that they stir in this matter.—Jacob Leuzler, Oxford Co. Ont.

Plowing Match Counsel

EDITOR, Farm and Dairy.—The following are some of the points to be taken into consideration in plowing at a match with high cut plow, or in acting in the capacity of judge.

The Crown.

When starting on level, the scratches should be very close and from 20 to 22 inches in width, according to how much the plow will cover. If the start is made in an old dead-furrow, they should be a little wider, say from 22 to 24 inches and the scratches should be a little heavier, as the plow will crowd the crown furrows farther if starting an old furrow than if on the level.

The first pair of crown furrows, if on the level, should have a depth of from five to eight and one-half inches and a width of about six inches. In an old furrow, they should be a trifle stronger. The first pair of furrows should be set up to measure seven inches from tip to tip, care being taken not to have them too flat or too steep, as is very often seen. The second heavy round should be plowed a little wider—eight or eight and one-half inches—and deep enough to make them level with first pair. This is perhaps the most difficult round. To give the

right set, the plow should not be checked on this round. It should be held more level so that would be a chance to pack the furrow firmly. On the third round, the plowman should get to right size of furrow, six inches deep and seven inches wide. The second round will not be so coarse when this round packs in. These six heavy furrows constitute a crown and they should measure seven inches from tip to tip.

Finishing Up.

The next three or four rounds should be held well up, being a plow six inches in depth. In judging, one has so many lands slack in the center. Then hold good and straight and true until nearing the finish. The last three rounds are just a trifle lighter. Last two furrows are left 13 inches, six inch slice is split off leaving six inches to turn at the last. The plow is kept well to board so as to turn it in well.

The round or sole furrow should come up from four to five inches from the top of the last furrow and about four inches from the side of the castaway furrow. This suggests holds good in any kind of plowing match work. Of course plain plow is not so good as a high cut plow because when a high cut plow is used, the land will not be turned narrow.

The Provincial Plowing Match

THE Ontario Plowmen's Association will hold their annual provincial plowing match at Meadebrook Farm, the country home of R. J. Fleming, situated between Whitchy and Pickering, on the 1st and 3rd of November. This is expected to be the largest plowing match ever held in Canada, and is expected from all parts of Ontario. Light tractor demonstration will be conducted and already over 250 tractors have been entered. The regular plowing match takes place Nov. 2nd, while the tractor demonstration will continue for the three days of the plowing match. The competitions will include plowing, cultivating and seeding in one operation. Lap prizes for the different events are offered.

Excursion rates of a fare and one-third fare will be secured from all parts of the province east of Port Arthur. Tickets are good going from Oct. 15 to Nov. 3rd, and returning up to 6th inclusive. Special arrangements have been made for serving meals on the grounds during the match days, and a jitney service will be from Whitchy and Pickering to the farm, and also from the King Edward Hotel, Toronto. Arrangements have also been made for G. T. R. and C. P. trains to stop at the farm.

It is estimated by L. O. Thayer that the United States produces about 200,000,000 gallons of ice cream and ice-cream has been consumed this year in the United States. This requires the output of 200,000 tons of sugar. The capital invested in the sugar wholesale-end of the business is \$100,000,000 and the labor bill in connection with the manufacture of the articles of diet is about \$75,000,000 year.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture in 1855 found that it required 10 hours and 34 minutes of human labor to produce a bushel of corn. In 1880 it has been found that five units in the care being taken to produce a bushel of corn now, or only once as long as in 1855. In other words day of human labor now is more than six times as much as in 1855, due to the use of more and better machinery, better varieties of seed and better soil management.



We Welcome

Trade increases

VOL. XXXV

The F

IN these days of cheese, meat, to levels that many and the public to investigate the fronted with another—a steady, even population. Some were even then the best of feed, the best in a noteworthy fact that had shown a decline the previous decade the population of increased. Thus the total yields of shortage, he pointed out and even increasing the migration derived.

Ten years have passed by the hundreds of been at work in Have they succeeded the situation is a population of our interval, with many try people have cost thousands. This fixed to Ontario, both in Ontario a number of people number living on Coincident with the tively to the war there is a shortage of sheep, hogs and not to be wondered bearing louder and high cost of living, shortage cannot

This condition put at the very basis of recognize its importance which I have been afternoon. The truth that I cannot begin fully explain the people. The most I hope to attention in order more careful consideration

Farming 5
The first point farming should be recognized as the

*This article is reprinted from the "The Canadian Club" in Cowan address. The subject of agriculture

FARM AND DAIRY



& RURAL HOME

The Recognized Exponent of Dairying in Canada

We Welcome Practical Progressives

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

VOL. XXXV

PETERBORO, ONT., OCTOBER 26, 1916

No. 42

The Problems of Agriculture--As Seen by the Farmers

IN these days when the cost of butter, eggs, cheese, meat, potatoes and fruit is advancing to levels that are already beyond the reach of many and the public is crying out for commissions to investigate the high cost of living, we are confronted with another equally striking phenomenon—a steady, even rapid, decline in our rural population. Some ten years ago, when protests were even then being raised against the increased cost of feed, the late Dr. C. C. James pointed out in a noteworthy speech, that it was due mainly to the fact that the farming population of Ontario had shown a decline of tens of thousands during the previous decade. During the same interval the population of our towns and cities had greatly increased. Thus there was a marked shortage in the total yields of almost all farm products. This shortage, he pointed out, was bound to continue and even increase unless some method of stemming the migration from farm to city could be devised.

After Ten Years.

Ten years have elapsed. Government officials by the hundreds and many other agencies have been at work in an effort to solve the problem. Have they succeeded? Decidedly not. Instead the situation is worse to-day than ever. The population of our urban centres has grown in the interval, with increasing rapidity, while our country people have continued to leave their farms by thousands. This movement has not been confined to Ontario. It is continental wide. Today, both in Ontario and all over the continent, the number of people living in the cities and the number living on the farms is now about even. Coincident with this condition—and not due entirely to the war by any means—we find that there is a shortage all over the continent of cattle, sheep, hogs and other farm products. It is not to be wondered at, therefore, that we are hearing louder and louder complaints about the high cost of living. The worst of it is that the shortage cannot easily nor soon be made good.

This condition presents a problem that strikes at the very basis of our national welfare. Not to recognize its importance is to court the disaster that will inevitably follow. It is this subject, then, on which I have been asked to address you this afternoon. The time allotted to me is so brief that I cannot begin to do the subject justice to fully explain the points I desire to lay before you. The most I hope to do is to call them to your attention in order that later you may give them more careful consideration.

Farming Should be Profitable.

The first point I desire to emphasize is that farming should be a profitable industry. It is recognized as the basic industry, on which the

*This article is an amplification of an address delivered in London, Ont., Oct. 11, before the members of the Liberal Club Federation of Ontario whom Mr. Cowan addressed by special request of the officers on the subject of agriculture.

H. BRONSON COWAN, Editor-in-Chief, Farm and Dairy.

prosperity of all other industries depends. Rival political parties have contended with one another for generations as to which could do the most to increase the prosperity of the farmer. To that end money has been poured out without stint. It would seem as if about everything that could be had has been done to make farming more profitable. We have agricultural colleges, with staffs

of trained experts and large annual appropriations, that vie with one another in almost every province in Canada and every state in the American union to solve the problems of the farmer. We have provincial and Dominion experimental farms with additional retinues of experts scattered throughout our provinces striving towards the same end. We have not only the Dominion but Provincial Departments of Agriculture with further staffs of experts that are expending millions of dollars every year for the same purpose. We have our cattle breeders' and dairymen's associations, our agricultural societies and farmers' institutes, our dairy instructors and foul pest inspectors, and lately a new type of official has been added to the list in the form of numerous county or district representatives. Last year we spent in Canada upwards of \$8,000,000 to promote agriculture. Our Dominion Government set aside a special appropriation of \$1,000,000 for that purpose. In the States in one year the Department of Agriculture at Washington issued 35,000,000 copies of bulletins, or about 6 for every farmer in the United States, to say nothing of the bulletins issued by the various States. This class of work has been going on, on an ever increasing scale for many years. Surely it has been thoroughly tested and has had a full opportunity to demonstrate its worth.



Natures Safest Food

NEVER in the history of the world has the dairy industry been on so high a plane for sanitation and cleanliness, never has the product been so wholesome, never has it rendered so perfect a service as human food, a wholesome food that has in all the cycles of history nourished man from earliest babyhood to ripest old age—nature's safest and sanest food!

Science and modern machinery have never been able to combine a commercial product that attains to the satisfactory food value and healthfulness of milk and milk production. Butter is nature's condiment and food—its imitations or substitutes too often march in the retail markets and at the table under the false flag of misrepresentation.

Although certain great interests may conjoin to discredit the dairy industry for selfish purposes, butter and milk stand to-day among the foremost of food products—more popular than ever, more cleanly, more wholesome, more worthy of confidence in every home, having made as rapid, if not greater, progress in sanitation and healthfulness as any other food industry, working under the same industrial and economic conditions—Jewell Mayes.

In addition to all this, still other influences have been at work. Banks, large railway corporations and industrial concerns have expended immense sums to promote increased production on our farms. It has been estimated that the farmers of the United States have saved over \$650,000,000 a year through the use of improved labor-saving machinery alone. These many agencies have all been productive of much good. They have helped to enormously increase the production of our farms. Have we not every right to expect, therefore, that our farmers to-day should be a most prosperous, happy, contented class of people, and that people would be competing with one another for opportunities to take up farming? Yet such is not the case.

Farming is Not Profitable.

My second point is that all these agencies have utterly failed in their efforts to make agriculture as an industry as prosperous as it should be. More than this, I say, without hesitation, that all their efforts are bound to continue to fail as long as existing conditions continue as they are. The proof of this statement is easily to be found.

It is shown in the first place by the increasing depopulation of our rural districts. Our last census figures showed that, in spite of a great inflow of agricultural immigration during the previous ten years approximately 100,000 people had left the farms of old Ontario. If money was being made freely on the farms of Ontario people would be rushing into agriculture and not out of it. Why, then have so many farmers given up farming and

their places not been taken by others?

While we have many prosperous farmers the fact that farming as a whole is not as prosperous as it should be is shown by the results of many careful investigations that have been made in different parts of the continent. Unfortunately investigations of this character have not been conducted in Ontario. Conditions in many parts of the United States, however, are sufficiently similar to give us much valuable information.

In 1913 the United States Department of Agriculture at Washington estimated that the average labor income of the farmers of the United States, after allowing for interest on their investment, but not including rent of milk and cream consumed on the farm nor many household expenses was \$318.32. Of course, some made more than this, and others less.

A careful investigation conducted jointly by the United States Department of Agriculture and the New Hampshire Agricultural College into the condition of 428 typical dairy farms in New Hampshire, showed that the average labor income per year of the farmer (after allowing for interest) was \$266. The significant point here was that the one hundred best farmers had an average labor income of \$850, and the 100 poorer farmers an actual loss on their year's operations of \$241 each. Is it to be wondered at if many among them decided to give up farming? In fact, the investigation showed that there were those who had done so.

A similar investigation of 615 farms in the State of New York showed that the average labor income was \$423, not counting rent or such products as the farm yielded, nor, on the other hand, were personal or household expenses included. This investigation was conducted during years of good crops and good prices. The report states that "there is no question but that farmers in the past have received less than their share of the prosperity of the country. Only one-third of the owners of farms made more than the wages of hired men, while one-third made less.

In still another report the United States Department of Agriculture states: "If cash income per farm and per capita alone is considered, it would appear that in many sections farmers and their families do not make wages comparable with wages received in other occupations requiring an equal degree of experience, intelligence and skill."

Tenant Farms.

Still stronger proof that something is fundamentally wrong with the agricultural industry is furnished by the steady increase in the number of tenant farmers in the United States. I hope that you will grasp the significance of these figures:

In 1880 the mortgaged farms were 25.6 per cent. of the total; in 1890 they were 28.4 per cent.; in 1900, they were 35.3 per cent.; and in 1910, they were 37.0 per cent. of the total.

Mortgaged Farms.

The foregoing figures, however, disclose only a part of the situation. In 1900 the number of farms mortgaged equalled 38.2 per cent. of the total. In 1910 it had increased to 33.6 per cent. In 1910 no less than 1,006,511 farms were mortgaged to the extent of \$1,726,172,851.00, or an average of \$1,715.00. This was equal to 35.5 per cent. of their total value. With labor income such as I have quoted, how long will it take many of these farmers to pay off their mortgage.

The foregoing figures show that steadily and surely the farmers of the United States are losing their economic independence. It is safe to say, including the mortgaged farms, that already over half the farmers of the United States are tenants. The Commission on Industrial Relations, which has recently presented its report, has stated that the welfare of the nation is being imperilled by the development of conditions such as these.

(Continued on page 8.)

The Care of Cream on the Farm

Cleanliness, Cooling and Storage in a Pure Atmosphere are Essential

By "DAIRYMAN," Rentfrew Co., Ont.

It can hardly be expected that the dairy farmer will take much interest in the care of cream if its quality is not taken into consideration by the man who buys it from him. When his product is put into a cream gathering tank into which good, bad and indifferent cream is dumped promiscuously; when quality is ignored and old, sour, rotten and abused cream brings just as much a pound of butter fat as sweet, wholesome, well-cared for cream, there is little encouragement to spend much time in caring for it. It is reassuring, however, to know that over large areas of Canada some system of cream grading is now being followed, and the prices received bears some relation to the quality of the product. In such places the care of cream on the farm is a matter of great interest, for when quality is paid for, quality will be provided.

The production of cream of the best quality is not an easy matter. In its journey from the udder of the cow to the churn, it has to run a gauntlet of filth, bacteria, careless handling and vile odors, such as perhaps no other human food has to do. The conditions of its production are such that it is more difficult to prevent it from being contaminated with filth than most other foods. Because it is a complete food, and is at an optimum temperature, it is a choice home for the bacteria which may have gained access to it, or which lurk in every crevice of ill cared for utensils to develop. It is a wonderful absorbent of odors. Nothing, therefore, but the greatest care and the most scrupulous cleanliness can prevent it from being contaminated.

The care of cream on the farm includes three main considerations. First, the milk should be produced under cleanly conditions. Second, the cream should be cooled as soon as possible, and then kept cool so that few bacteria will develop. Third, it should be kept in a clean atmosphere, so that it will not absorb undesirable odors.

The care of cream begins the moment milk is drawn from the udder of a cow or even before

that. The cows should be kept clean and healthy; they should receive wholesome feed and kind, gentle treatment. Everyone who has to do with the handling of the milk or cream should appreciate cleanliness and thoroughly cleanse the stable at least twice a day, some time before each milking. All dairy utensils should be thoroughly cleaned each time after being used. The supper dishes are not left standing over night by the good housewife and then used again for breakfast without being washed. Yet the smallest amount of food particles left on the supper dishes is far less repulsive and objectionable than the filthy, often bloody, pus matter that collects in the separator bowl, or the greasy material that soon accumulates in the creases of the tinware if care is not taken.

The tinware and the separator bowl should be washed as follows: First, they should be rinsed in lukewarm water to remove all milk and dirt particles; then washed in warm water to which a good washing powder has been added; next, they should be scalded with boiling water; after this they should be inverted and allowed to dry. Tinware when not in use should be placed in pure air and in sunlight when possible, as these assist in the destruction of undesirable germs. In the separation of milk, it should be kept in mind that rich cream will keep much better than thin cream, just as thin cream will keep sweet longer than milk. It should test from 30 to 45 per cent. of butter fat.

Cooling the Cream.

The importance of cooling cream to as low a temperature as is convenient immediately after separating cannot be over-emphasized. In some experiments that were conducted along this line, two samples of milk were kept at 50 and 70 degrees, respectively, and after a period of 24 hours there was in the milk held at 50 degrees five bacteria for every one at the beginning, while in the milk held at 70 degrees there were 750 bacteria for every one at the beginning. It has been found that bacterial development is very slow

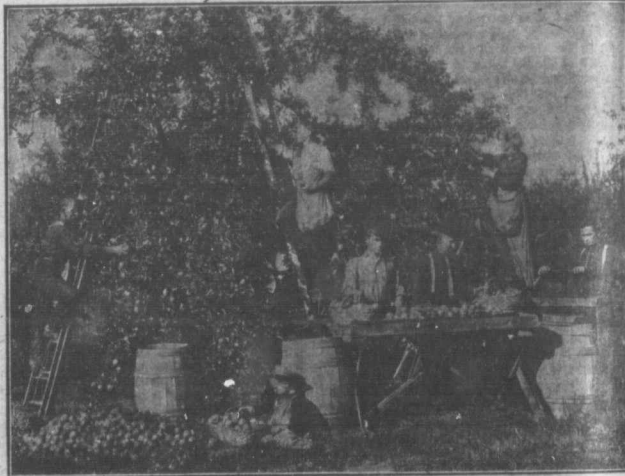
below 60 degrees temperature of water, hence the pure cream churns for dust and well where they are taken to it, and the stable, dairy, and the milk found in wells.

For cooling cold water, when the cooler lowered rapidly a supply of ice water for the to the difficult to be resorted to galvanized iron and through a flow, the cream minimum of ice box well insulated to be resorted to fully utilized for contents of the

There is little time of the year making plans for summer.

Bad How

DURING the less during the spring, of flavor after the pasture, but the cows are turned in field, but the connection while they begin to eat eating weeds that they have more abundant, produced will be of this recently was driving through when he was this kind. Upon In the best of her condition. Having care his advice and feed her of feed. If the evidence that it woods after the nois was corrected owner of the co It is not an tricts to let cow roots have been



A Well Pruned, Thoroughly Sprayed and Carefully Cultivated Orchard is a Profitable Source of Income. An apple picking, grading and packing scene in the orchard of Mr. Galbraith, Huron Co., Ont.

below 60 degrees F. In most districts the temperature of well water is below 60 degrees, and hence the practice on some farms of keeping cream cans hung in wells or cisterns. The chance for dust and foreign materials to get into the well where this practice is followed, is one objection to it, and another is that the cream absorbs the stale, dank odors of the air which is usually found in wells or cisterns.

For cooling cream there is nothing so good as cold water. It is a good conductor of heat, and when the can is placed in it the temperature is lowered rapidly. When it is practicable to put up a supply of ice there is nothing to equal ice-cooled water for the purpose. In many localities, owing to the difficulty of securing ice, other means have to be resorted to. By providing a box lined with galvanized iron in which the cans can be placed and through which the water for the stock may flow, the cream can be cooled sufficiently with a minimum of effort. It is necessary to have the box well insulated, so that the heat is not absorbed too rapidly from the surrounding atmosphere. The cooling effect of the water is then fully utilized for lowering the temperature of the contents of the can.

There is little difficulty in cooling cream at this time of the year. It is a good time, however, for making plans for a cooling system for use next summer.

Bad Flavors in Milk

How They May Be Avoided

DURING the summer months, there is usually less trouble with bad flavors in milk than during the fall and winter. For a while in the spring, of course, there may be a slight grass flavor after the cows have been first turned to pasture, but this soon passes off. Unless the cows are turned into rape, or break into the turnip field, but little trouble is experienced in this connection while the pastures remain good. When they begin to fall, however, cows are apt to begin eating weeds and other highly flavored plants that they have left strictly alone when feed was more abundant. The result may be that the milk produced will be distinctly off flavor. An instance of this recently came to the writer's attention. He was driving through the country with a veterinarian when he was called in to diagnose a case of this kind. Upon examination the cow proved to be in the best of health. She was continually chewing her cud and her udder seemed to be in perfect condition. Having had experience of similar cases his advice was to keep the cow in for a day and feed her on nothing but clean, wholesome feed. If the flavor passed away, it would be evidence that it was caused by the cows eating weeds after the pasture began to fail. His diagnosis was correct, much to the satisfaction of the owner of the cow, who valued her highly.

It is not an uncommon practice in some districts to let cows run on turnip tops after the roots have been harvested. This usually results



A Bumper Crop of Ripening Weeds Along a Neglected Fence Row.

When many of our fields were laid out their size was suited to the implements then in use. They are much too small for modern, wide gauge machinery, and the fences between them are now of little use and are falling into disrepair. Neglected fence corners furnish an admirable place for producing an annual crop of weed seeds. Clean fields are rarely found near weed-infested fence rows. Motto—Dispense with unnecessary fences.

in the production of milk and butter having the vilest flavors and being practically unfit for consumption. There is, of course, a good deal of feeding value in root tops which should not be allowed to go to waste. Cows in milk, however, should not have access to them. They should be given only to young cattle or to those not milking. Besides the disagreeable flavor imparted to the milk there is also a danger of the milk being contaminated at time of milking. The loosening effect of root tops makes the production of sanitary milk almost an impossibility while they are being fed, and this especially so because at this time of year the cows are usually being milked in the stable. A great deal of inferior milk and butter can be attributed to this cause.

The feeding of turnips during winter usually has the effect of producing the well-known turnip flavor. Some say that after cows are fed on turnips for a while this flavor disappears, or, rather, that the ability of the consumer to detect it disappears. The careful dairyman, however, has enough to do without taking upon himself the education of the consumer to the eating of turnip flavored butter. Many are not in a position to do without this popular cattle food. If they have to be fed it should be only in limited quantities, and that immediately after milking, so that the cow has a chance to throw off the volatile oils which are the cause of the flavor before the next milking. The odor of the roots which permeates the atmosphere while feeding, has also had a chance to disappear, and there is no danger of this being absorbed and a bad flavor created.

It was formerly held by many that silage imparted an odor or flavor which made the milk from the cows fed on it inferior in quality. This is one of the superstitions that has not been able to stand the test of practical experience. Dean Henry refers to an experiment in which milk

from one lot of cows receiving 40 lbs. of silage each day, and milk from another lot fed on clover, hay and grain, was given to 372 persons, who were without a knowledge of the feeds used. Sixty per cent of them expressed a preference for the silage-made milk. Experts claim that they can detect the flavor of silage on butter, but it requires an expert to do this. There is a danger, however, of a silage flavor reaching the milk through the atmosphere and especially if care is not exercised in feeding. Silage quickly spoils when exposed to the atmosphere and with careless feeding, by which some of it may be left in the corners of the mangers or become mixed with the bedding, odors arise which permeate the atmosphere and are absorbed by the milk at milking time. Careful feeding methods soon overcome this objection to silage.

Most of the bad flavors in milk are the result of odors that have gained access to it after it has been drawn from the cow. Milk and cream absorb odors as a sponge absorbs water. For this reason the strong flavored feeds, like those mentioned above, should never be given just before or at milking time, and milk and cream should never be kept in musty cellars or near strong smelling vegetables, or even in contact with the cooking odors of the kitchen. Old boots, overalls, or harness, or any such strong smelling material, should never be kept in the milkhouse or near the milk.

A farm management survey made in a Nebraska county in 1913, when crop conditions were unfavorable, showed that fair profit was secured by the best farmers. Even in that unfavorable year, the 10 best farmers not only made interest on their investment, paid all expenses and secured what the farm furnished toward their living, but also averaged \$775 each additional. The farmer prospered although the corn failed, because labor and feed were used efficiently.



Hillcrest Holsteins at Home. Part of the Well Known Herd of G. A. Brethen, Peterboro Co., Ont.

In the foreground is "Countess Rauward DeKok," winner of the second prize for milk over all America for the year 1915-16.

—Photo by an Editor of Farm and Dairy.

Wayside Cleanings

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

Apples Not Scabby

EVERYWHERE one travels this autumn complaints are heard of scabby apples, and a walk into an orchard tells how well founded is the complaint. I was in an orchard in Prince Edward County recently where more than two-thirds of the entire crop was spoiled because of the scab. How delightful then to walk into an orchard in Ontario county where, from appearances, less than one-third would be culled out because of the scab. I asked the owner if he could account for it, but he replied in the negative, adding that this particular orchard was upon dry soil that was not affected by the wet weather last spring, and the trees being old, the ground was well shaded when the dry weather came. Whether this is the reason or not is for the experts to solve, but the apples were good and the owner well pleased.

Alfalfa-and-Corn Silage.

A Holstein breeder in the Belleville district, is trying an experiment this year to improve his silage. His corn was immature, as many others found theirs, and he had quite a good crop of alfalfa hay. His plan was to mix the alfalfa hay, which was freshly cured, with the corn, as it was brown in the silo. If there is no loss from the silage not keeping, the alfalfa should improve the feeding value of the silage to quite an extent.

A Labor and Time Saver.

Many farmers could avoid much

labor and save much time by a little thought and the expenditure of a little money. Mr. A. T. Walker, Oxford Co., Ont., keeps a good herd of pure bred Holsteins, and sends the milk to a cheese factory. He also feeds quite a large number of pigs. These pigs are kept for the most part in large pens under the straw barn. To get the whey into this pen by the ordinary method of carrying, would mean considerable hard work, and the loss of much valuable time. To avoid this, Mr. Walker has built a cement tank in his hog pen, large enough to hold the day's supply of whey. Leading into this tank from the outside wall is an ordinary saw trough, and on the outside of the wall is a large funnel, into which the whey is dumped, and from which it runs by gravity into the tank. The whole apparatus is simple, yet effective.

The Farm Water Trough.

On many farms, one of the big chores for the son or hired man is keeping the water trough filled. Where a large herd of cows is kept it becomes a thing to be dreaded by most men. It also consumes much time and energy that might be more profitably directed. Mr. J. W. Richardson, as most of our readers are aware, keeps a large herd of cows and a good number of horses. To pump water daily for 30 head of Holstein cows would be some chore, to say nothing of the work horses. To save this, he has had constructed a large cement trough directly in the fence line. Hence half is on each side of the fence. This trough would be fully 12 feet long and six feet wide by about three feet in depth. The water is pumped by a windmill into this trough, which holds enough to satisfy the thirst of a herd the size of Mr.

Richardson's. It also prevents crowding and fighting, in that many animals can drink at once. A trough of these dimensions, connected with a good power supply of water is a big time saver, and helps much in keeping the things around the farm running smoothly.

A Feed Bank.

It is the opinion of the Morrison Bros., Ayrshire breeders in Oxford Co., Ont., that it pays to grow soiling crops. While I was chatting with them a short time ago they stated that they missed the crops they usually had this year, as the wet spring and the rush of work had made it impossible to get any sown. When asked what they considered the best crops to grow for this purpose they were very emphatic and that it was most satisfactory when made into ensilage. Their experience has fully convinced them that a silo for summer feeding would pay a high interest on the investment, and that interest on a few extra acres of this big producing crop should become part of every dairy farmer's plans.

A Productive Farm.

In these days when hired help is scarce and prices for farm products are reaching nearly the highest point ever known in history, the man who can show the biggest returns per acre of his entire holdings, should be the one to be making the most money. Mr. Elias Snyder, Oxford Co., Ont., has about 70 acres of land and he keeps a good sized herd of Holstein cows, which are fed upon feeds grown largely on his farm. Besides the grain, corn and root crop this year, he harvested over 100 loads of first class hay, a big yield from so small an acreage. Should the standard of production on Ontario farms be per acre or for the entire farm?

Fall Wheat.

No figures have yet been compiled to show the acreage sown to fall wheat this year, but from observations made while travelling from place to place, it is likely to equal that of other years. One of the main reasons for this is that much land not sown last spring was summer fallowed and sown to wheat this fall. Where the summer working was thorough, early sown wheat is very promising, but many fields are to be seen where the young wheat shoots are only a little above the ground. Such fields may suffer rather severely because of lack of top before next spring.

A good plowman must also be intelligent and observant. He must have strength. He must have patience with his team, and he must be a good horse as these qualities are valuable as they relate to other lines of farm work. One year I had two men in my employ, one an Englishman, the other an energetic, capable chap who hated to be beaten at anything. I soon noticed that the team that was under the charge of the Englishman was improving in condition almost day by day, while the team of the other man was becoming thin in condition and nervous. The first man took his work coolly and handled his team with care. The other man in his anxiety to do a big day's work was prone to become excited and impatient with his team, with the result that the animals also became nervous, sweat freely and went behind in other ways.—Joshua Smithson, Peterboro Co., Ont.

It is expensive to feed hog lice, and a man can't sell them for pork either.

Sydney Basic Slag

The Season of 1916 Was an Unfavorable One for Ontario Farmers

But that is no reason why, with the idea of saving money, they should reduce their consumption of fertilizers. Rather should they try for increased production next season in order to recoup their losses. With this end in view, listen to the recommendation of the British Government to the farmers in the Old Country:

"BASIC SLAG SHOULD BE USED MUCH MORE LARGELY FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF GRASS LAND. MORE ANIMALS CAN BE CARRIED ON THE SAME ACREAGE AFTER AN APPLICATION OF BASIC SLAG, AND THE QUALITY OF THE STOCK IS GREATLY IMPROVED."

This applies with equal force in Ontario. It is worth your while to investigate. Drop us a line and let our representative call and give you more particulars.

The Cross Fertilizer Co. Limited

SYDNEY, NOVA SCOTIA

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In Union There is Strength

A Fight for the United Farmers

A Chance Has Come for the Members of the Local Farmers' Clubs to Show Their Loyalty to the Movement—Opposition to the Central

OPPOSITION has sprung up to the United Farmers' Cooperative Company, Limited, which may test the strength of the organized farmers' movement in Ontario, and which again may not. It all depends upon how loyally the members of the local farmers' clubs and unions stand by the central organization. Such opposition has been expected for some time. That time may have come now. If the farmers of Ontario are as loyal to their central organization as the farmers of the West were to theirs under similar circumstances, a victory for the farmers has already been won.

Here is the situation. A firm with which the United Farmers' Company has been doing a large volume of business during the past few years, has announced that it is going to enter into active opposition to the United Farmers' Company. Where possible it will undersell the central company and try and wean away the support of the locals from the central. If it once succeeds in doing this, the success of the farmers' movement in Ontario, which has proved so successful to date, may be seriously undermined. The firm in question has been supplying many different lines of goods, such as groceries, flour and feed, coal oil, gas engines and other lines. From now on, clubs may expect to get circulars and letters from this firm and even to see advertisements in the public press, some of which may appear to undersell the central company. Locals are urged by the central management to note that this is direct opposition and that if they are loyal to the movement they will stand by the central at this time. One of the methods used to wean the locals away from the central is the following:

A circular quoting low prices on goods is sent out to the locals. These prices are lower than the central farmers' company can give. Naturally the locals wonder why the central farmers' company cannot compete. Several locals have already written to the central company cancelling orders in the belief that they could deal to better advantage elsewhere. Here is where the nigger may be found in the fence. The circulars giving these quotations state that they are "today's prices." It is somewhat significant that the locals do not receive these circulars until two or three days later, but the circulars are always dated ahead. The low prices given on them are used as a bait to induce the locals to deal with this firm. When, however, they write or telephone to this firm, they are advised that the prices have come up in the meantime. The final prices they get are no better, if as good, as the central farmers' company quotes. Pretty cute, isn't it?

Another method used by some firms is to quote a lower price on mill feeds than is done in the case of mill feeds in which the protein content varies. An analysis of these mill feeds shows that they are quoting on a lower grade of mill feeds than is being sold by the central farmers' company. Many farmers have no means of testing these mill feeds and therefore are unable to detect this deception. Members of the central are urged to remember that the central farmers' company is manned entirely by farmers, and that any profits of their business go to promote the farmers' movement. If the locals will stand by the central, they can depend upon getting loyal service. Where would come out on the farm; live and the locals receive circulars or letters quot-

ing better prices than the central farmers' company quotes, they are requested to send these circulars to the secretary of the United Farmers' Company, 110 Church St., Toronto. This will give the farmers' company a chance to equal the prices quoted if it can be done. In this way the central company will know exactly what their competitors are doing and will be able to meet their competition to better advantage. When the central farmers' company cannot meet the prices of other firms, quality considered, it will say so and there will be no objection to locals dealing with this other firm. If necessary, call up the central company before sending your order away to an opposition firm. Since this company has announced its intention of appealing direct to the farmers' clubs for their business, the United Farmers' Company has completed arrangements with other firms through which it expects to obtain even better satisfaction and be able to give the local clubs more efficient service than it has in the past.

President Pritchard in Durham County

PRESIDENT JOHN PRITCHARD, of the United Farmers' Cooperative Company, recently visited Durham, his native county, which he left 40 years ago to settle in Wellington. The Fairmount Farmers' Club, hearing that Mr. Pritchard was in the neighborhood, arranged a meeting for Oct. 17 at which he and Mr. H. B. Cowan, of Farm and Dairy, gave addresses. Besides the addresses, considerable business was done at the meeting. Orders were taken to complete a carload of corn, as well as for several barrels of coal oil, all through the central company.

Mr. Pritchard on the Farmers' Problems.

In referring to the questions which are confronting the farmers of Ontario, Mr. Pritchard contrasted present local conditions with those of 40 years ago when he left the county. He had noticed, he said, that it was the same there as everywhere. More land was in pasture, farm buildings were going into disrepair, more weeds were to be seen in the fields and in the fence corners, and crop production, though probably equal to that of any other county in the province, was much below what it should be. He had been unable to find a man who would state that his farm was producing anything like what it would if properly cultivated. What was the cause of this? Farmers were getting more money than ever for their produce and had every encouragement in that way to increase production, but they could not increase production because they could not get help enough. Help could not be gotten for either inside or outside work. This summer many farmers had to rely on women, boys and old men to assist in the fields, with the result that they were being forced to let their fields go into grass. The chief cause of the scarcity of help was that the boys had left the farm. They had not done so because of natural conditions. Land and climate were good enough. If farming was profitable, why did the boys not stay on the farm? He had a standing offer to any city business man, that if he would come out on the farm; live and does in the city; furnish his house



ANNOUNCEMENT to CLUB SECRETARIES AND OTHER PATRONS OF THE

United Farmers' Co-Operative Company, Limited TORONTO

First—

All Prices Advancing—particularly Flour, Feeds and Sugars.

We have a splendid source of supply for all millfeeds—western oats are advancing.

Second—

We beg to give notice of having severed our business connection with The Canada Grocery Company of Toronto.

We have completed arrangements for a direct supply of all commodities previously handled through them.

For prompt deliveries and lowest prices enquiries and orders should be addressed to your own organization.

The United Farmers' Co-Operative Co.

LIMITED

110 Church Street Toronto, Ont.

White Star Agricultural Lime For Your Land at Lowest Rates

Lime is the Great Soil Tonic

Our Agricultural colleges tell us that the bulk of our soils over Ontario are deficient in lime—that the production would be greatly increased by "sweetening" the soil.

The increase from manures on limed land is greater by far than from the use of chemical fertilizers.

Now is the Time to Lime

This fall is the time to top-dress your pastures, fall wheat and spring crop ground, sweetening the soil and putting it in first class condition for next spring. If you have never used lime, try some this fall. A few tons applied on one of your fields will convince; you will get more value from your manure and greatly increase your yields.

Prices in ton and car lots on application. Write for samples, and copy of our pamphlet on "Lime and how to use it."

Bolender Bros. Haliburton

White Star Lime Makers Ontario

as well; work the same hours and make three per cent. on his investment, he would make him a present of his farm.

"Our members of Parliament," said Mr. Pritchard, "do not care a rap for us. We do not seem to care a rap for ourselves. The object of the present movement is to provide the means by which we can educate ourselves to look after our own interests. Its primary purpose was not to make money, but to get us together where we can discuss the conditions under which we live. The business begins by giving us a definite object for meeting together. We must sometimes relax from physical labor, and the Farmers' Club gives us an opportunity for getting together and discussing matters relating to our welfare. It also gives our boys an opportunity to educate themselves in these matters. We should let the boys take a part in transacting the business of

our clubs. It will lead them to know how to do things and we will be amply repaid, even if we do have to neglect a little bit of our manual toil."

In concluding, Mr. Pritchard sounded a note of warning regarding the conditions that are likely to prevail after the war is over. There was evidence, he said, of an organized effort to force a system of Prussian militarism on Canada for which the farmers would have to meet most of the cost. Farmers should organize so that they would have one voice in defeating this and similar movements.

Mr. Cowan on the Land Question.

Mr. Cowan, in a brief speech, showed how the settlement of the farmer's problems, as well as those of the city working man, were involved in the settlement of the land question. City and country people were being throttled alike and by the same interests. There was really no

division between them. Taking a restaurant in one of our cities as an illustration, he showed how the high value of the land on which it was situated, demanding an enormous rental, made it necessary for the keeper of the restaurant to charge high prices for the service he rendered city consumers, and to pay as little as possible for the farmer's produce, in order that he might have enough at the end of the year to pay the rent for the land on which he did business. The rent went to a man who, in return, rendered no service whatever to his fellowmen. The same principle applied to all lines of business. The disparity between what city consumers had to pay and what farmers received for their produce was largely accounted for by the amounts which those who did business had to pay to the owners of land for the privilege of conducting business on their property.

Might be Worth Trying

ACCORDING to an eminent French scientist, flies show a marked aversion to things that are blue. This fact was first discovered by a French farmer, who kept a number of cows distributed in several sheds. The interior of one of these sheds had, purely by accident, been colored blue. The other stables had white interiors. The farmer's soon noticed that, while the cows in the sheds with white walls were driven to the point of frenzy by flies, the cattle housed in the shed with the blue interior were not bothered. The insects hovered outside this shed; only a stray one, whose sense of color was perhaps not strongly developed, every now and again would be tempted to enter.

The farmer told of his observation, and soon other farmers took to painting their sheds blue, with gratifying results. Now it is a general custom among the cattle-owners of France to tint the interiors of their sheds with a solution made by mixing ten pounds of slacked lime with twenty gallons of water, and then adding one pound of ultramarine. The cows are tinted with this solution twice during the summer months, with the result that the cattle are pretty generally free from annoyance.

It might be a good plan for owners of horses and cattle in this country to experiment with the use of blue about their stables and out-buildings. Nothing should be neglected which might add to the comfort of dumb beasts during the hot summer months.

—Our Dumb Animals.

Coming Events

Ontario Plowing Match and Tractor Farming Demonstration, to be held on the farm of R. J. Fleming, Walky, Ont., Nov. 13.

Fourth Annual Conference on Marketing and Farm Credits, Chicago, Ill., Dec. 4-9.

Ontario Provincial Winter Fair, Guelph, Ont., Dec. 1-8.

Toronto Fair Stock Show, Dec. 5-9. Annual Convention and Winter Dairy Exhibition of Eastern Ontario Dairyman's Association, Napanee, Ont., Jan. 4, 1919.

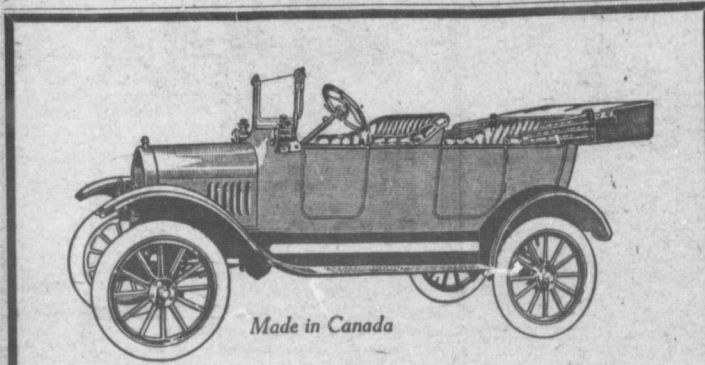
Annual Convention and Winter Dairy Exhibition of Western Ontario Dairyman's Association, Woodstock, Ont., Jan. 10-11, 1919.

The Problem of Agriculture

(Continued from page 4.)

Do not mistake us. We have in Ontario thousands of prosperous farmers, men who are doing well for themselves and for their families. Many such live in this district. They are a credit to our land. For the most part, however, these men are men of unusual ability or are situated on particularly good farms or have other natural advantages. The fact is that we have many thousands of farmers who are not making headway, many of whom are steadily going behind. It is this class who for the most part are giving up farming in despair. The situation has developed so far that even such men as President Reynolds, of the Manitoba Agricultural College and Professor Doan, of Guelph, have publicly advised college graduates not to go in for farming because of the poor returns it yields. The question is, "What are we going to do about it." (To be concluded in a succeeding issue of Farm and Dairy.)

A flustered woman was seen running wildly about in the corridors of a large railway station. "What are you looking for, madam?" questioned an officer. "I am looking for the entrance to the outside!" responded the woman nervously.



Made in Canada

The 1917 Ford Touring Car

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

Chassis	-	\$450	Coupelet	-	\$695
Runabout	-	475	Town Car	-	780
Touring Car	-	495	Sedan	-	890

f.o.b. Ford, Ontario

Ford Motor Company of Canada,
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Ford, Ontario

Assembly and Service Branches at St. John, N.B.; Montreal, Que.; Toronto, Ont.; Hamilton, Ont.; London, Ont.; Winnipeg, Man.; Saskatoon, Sask.; Calgary, Alta.; Vancouver, B.C.

Save
Dollars
A Month

You want strong
brake colts. No
break a halter or
and get the habit
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Griffith's
Giant
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\$1.00 (11)
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Use one to-day.

Get Complete List of
The cool stoves have
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E. L. GRIFFITH &
Stratford

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TORONTO

Save A Dollar A Halter

You want strong halters for those husky colts. No use letting them break a halter or pull out of one—and get the habit. Here's the very thing—at half price!



Griffith's Giant Halter

\$1.00 All Charges Paid (1125 West of Fort William) Including Shank
The harder a colt pulls the tighter it holds. The 3/4-inch hard rope shank has no weak spots or wearing points, it is really a part of the halter itself. The doubled harness leather or Russel's Belting leather is the strongest we know. Greater strength and a sure hold than a 2 1/2 inch halter. Sold in most stores, but we will send you a Giant halter, all charges prepaid, for \$1.00 (1125 West of Fort William). Order and be ready when the horses come off the grass. Every halter guaranteed.

GRIFFITH'S HANDY TIE
Strong as two knots, but you can undo Griffith's Handy Tie with your mittens. Handy around camp and ring but won't break. Cheaper than any homemade tie. As most good stumps, or if not, sent for 25 cents, post paid. 10 cents extra of Fort William. Get one to-day.

Get Complete List of Supplies
The good stores have many heavy Griffith operations for various. Write for our FREE book "Hold Your Horses." It will save you many dollars.

L. L. GRIFFITH & SON Dept. 78
Stratford, Ontario.

POULTRY

The Canned Poultry Industry*

SINCE the bringing into operation of the Meat and Canned Foods Act eight years ago, it has been my privilege on one or two occasions to address poultry breeders and fanciers, more particularly on the effect which the Act and Regulations have on the poultry industry as a whole. It was pointed out that the Act had eliminated veal as a constituent of the product labelled and sold as "Chicken" and "Turkey," and had been the means whereby honest packers could compete on an equal footing.

It may not be out of place for me to again state that at the time the Act came into force there was not one single plant in Canada engaged exclusively in the canning of chickens. Several had tried and were losing ventures, due solely to the fact that they could not place on the market an honest product at the price for which so-called "canned poultry" could be purchased, and of this counterfeit there were thousands of cases.

It may be asked how the Meat and Canned Foods Act produced such a wonderful change. First, by prohibiting the movement of canned poultry from one province to another, or out of the Dominion, unless it had been inspected and marked. Secondly, by requiring a true and correct description on the label. Third, the requirements can only be met by the examination of the raw material and its supervision from the time that it enters the plant until it is shipped out to the trade.

The official markings are the words "Canada Approved" the Crown and the establishment number. This mark on a tin or package indicates that the article within was at the time of marking sound, healthy and fit for food, and that, in the case of products, the process of manufacture was conducted under proper sanitary conditions. It therefore, behooves purchasers of canned poultry to buy only such as bear this mark, otherwise, they have no assurance as to the soundness of the product.

It was some little time after these restrictions became operative before there was a sufficient demand to warrant manufacturers in again canning poultry. This demand did not come until the immense quantities of the spurious article were used up. Even then it was with considerable fear that a start was again made, and in the season 1909-10 only 15,000 pounds were packed. This has steadily increased and in the season of 1914-15 it reached a total of 250,000 pounds, and from present indications the season of 1915-16 will greatly increase this amount.

I do not think that I am assuming too much when I say that the present healthy condition of the industry is due to the operation of the Meat and Canned Foods Act, which assures in establishments under its control a careful examination of the raw material by an experienced and duly qualified veterinarian who passes only what is fit for food, who condemns and destroys all that is unfit, who controls the sanitary conditions, and who supervises the labelling and marking.

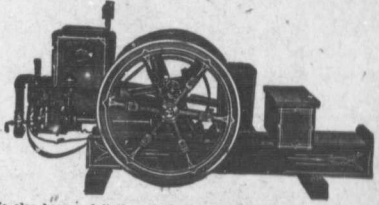
To quote from a statement made by "The National Canners' Association," the canning of foods dates back more than one hundred years and was first

*From a paper read at a meeting of the Ontario Poultry by Dr. Robert Barnes, Chief of the Meat and Canned Foods Division, Ottawa.

Renfrew Standard

Guaranteed Quality

The Renfrew Standard gasoline engine is fully guaranteed by us. You run no chance in buying anything that we stand behind. We know that the quality of every piece of material in this engine is the very best, and you will find that the engine is built to meet Canadian conditions. It has dual ignition, steam engine type governor, very economical carburetor and other high grade features. Get our engine catalog.



We also have a full line of Ensilage Cutters, Grain Grinders, Saw Frames, etc.

The Standard cream separator is built right here in Canada at our big, modern factory in Renfrew, Ontario. If you should happen to need a new part at any time you can get one quickly. No customs' hold ups or other delays to keep you waiting.

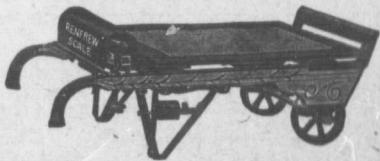


This "Made in Canada" machine is unsurpassed for close skimming. See the Government Dairy School reports. That's all we ask.

It is also self-oiling, easily turned, rapidly cleaned, and built to last. Get our separator catalog and read all about it.

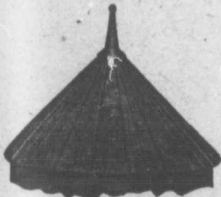
The Renfrew Truck Scale

should be on every farm to weigh anything from one pound to two thousand. Government inspected for accuracy. Self adjusted—you can weigh on uneven ground. Wheels around like a truck. Strongly built. Guaranteed. Write for scale booklet.



The RENFREW MACHINERY CO. Limited

HEAD OFFICE & WORKS, RENFREW, ONT.
Agencies almost everywhere in Canada.



"NEW EMPIRE" SILO ROOF

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

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

Investigate this roof, it is a good one

THE Metallic Roofing Co. LIMITED

Manufacturers of "Eskimo" "Shingles" "Empire" Corrugated Iron
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DOG DISEASES
and how to feed
H. Clay Glover, V.S.
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Get Frost & Wood Catalogue
Handsome New Catalogue just off the press. Full description of what did, complete line of Frost & Wood and Cockburn farm implements. Write for a copy to-day.
The FROST & WOOD CO., Limited
Smith's Falls, Ont. (Annual, 16 pages)

FARM AND DAIRY

AND RURAL HOME
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY



SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, \$1.08 a year. Great Britain, \$1.20 a year. For all countries, except Canada and Great Britain, add 20c for postage.

ADVERTISING RATES: 12 cents a line per inch in an inch insertion. One page 63 cents, one column 12 cents. Copy received up to Saturday preceding the following week is free.

UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVE

STOCKWELL'S SPECIAL AGENCY

Chicago Office—People's Gas Building.
New York Office—Times Building.

CIRCULATION STATEMENT.

The paid subscriptions to Farm and Dairy exceed 11,000. The actual circulation of each issue, including copies of the paper sent subscribers who are but slightly in arrears, and sample copies, varies from 21,000 to 22,000 copies. No subscriptions are accepted at less than the full subscription rates.

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

OUR GUARANTEE

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

Request us not to place their trade at the expense of our subscribers, who are our friends through the medium of this column; but we shall not attempt to avoid trifling disputes between subscribers and honorable business men who advertise, nor pay the debts of honest bankrupts.

The Rural Publishing Company, Ltd

PETERBORO TORONTO

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

Don't Be Stampeded

THERE is reason to believe, as has been pointed out by the officers of the United Farmers' Company in Toronto, that many Ontario farmers are possibly being stampeded by the high price of feeds into sacrificing their live stock to an extent entirely unnecessary. The representative of the United Farmers' Company at the stock yards in Toronto, reports that farmers throughout the province are marketing large quantities of stock in a miserably unfinished condition. The shortage of feed is given as the reason. The manager, E. C. Gurney, of the United Farmers' Co., points out that while it is true that feed is short and high in price, this condition is rather more than offset by the price commanded to-day by dairy products and well finished stock. Comparing the price at which western oats and United States corn can be purchased, with prices for feed that have ruled in the past, and comparing former prices of dairy products and live stock with the prices ruling to-day, it will be seen that even the present high price of coarse feeds does not make feeding unprofitable. For a few months are likely to show that the same has been those who have maintained their good stock and herds, even at present prices of feed.

Forest Fires and Paper Prices

CANADIAN publishers are facing a critical situation in the rapidly increasing prices demanded for white paper. If the rise in price to three cents a pound of news stock, on which the ordinary newspaper is printed, goes into effect, it will mean an added expense to the dailies and weeklies of Canada of over \$2,000,000 a year. Many of them have already increased their subscription rates to cover increased paper costs, and it is quite within the range of possibility that the one cent daily will become a three

of the past. Farm papers are being equally hard hit by these increases, and what will happen, unless the situation is relieved, is hard to predict. One of the causes given by paper manufacturers for raising the price of their product is the increasing inaccessibility of pulp limits from the paper mills. In this connection the Canadian Forestry Association has a timely word to say regarding fire waste. It claims that forest fires have had far more to do with the destruction of near-at-hand bodies of pulp wood than the actual cut of logs. The fire which recently devastated some 1,200 square miles of territory in New Ontario destroyed large quantities of standing pulp timber. An instance is also cited of the loss by one company of 400,000 cords of pulp wood already piled in the mill yard. Such losses are almost wholly preventable by modern fire protection. Public opinion is coming rapidly to the point where it will demand that the fullest precautions be taken by governments, as the trustees of our timber resources, to prevent the needless loss of pulp timber from forest fires.

Margarine Misrepresentations

MISREPRESENTATION appears to be one of the chief characteristics of the margarine trade south of the line. But although a measure of prohibition has proved effectual in preventing the trade from spreading to Canada, it seems to have placed no strictures on the misrepresentations. Writers in the daily press are making all kinds of extravagant and unfounded claims for this butter substitute, exhibiting therein either a complete lack of correct information on the subject, or a cheerful disregard for the facts of the case. It is claimed that previous to the war Germany practically monopolized the use of margarine; that with the changed conditions since the commencement of hostilities, its use has spread through all Europe; that since margarine sells for 12 cents a pound, it has resulted in keeping down the price of butter, and that very little butter is now being consumed in England. In their zeal, they even go so far as to state that Canada is not now producing enough butter to satisfy the home demand.

The prohibition of margarine was not altogether a sop to the dairy industry. It was prohibited because of the difficulty which has occurred everywhere in the sale of margarine. The trouble is that the consumer usually thinks he is getting butter and pays butter prices. The statements regarding the use of butter in Europe are incorrect. Margarine has been sold in large quantities in Britain for many years and Germany has never monopolized its use. Nor is it true that the use of margarine will keep down the price of butter. It has been used in the United States for many years, but with the exception of very short periods, butter has always been higher in that country than in Canada. The retail price of butter in Canada and New Zealand, where margarine is prohibited, is now lower than it is in some of those countries where margarine is largely used. The price of the best quality margarine, instead of being 12 cents a pound, is about twice that amount. To the statement that very little butter is now being consumed in the old country, the answer is that the annual importation of butter is about 200,000 tons, and there is probably about another 100,000 tons manufactured yearly in Great Britain and Ireland for home consumption. In Canada, it cannot longer be said that we are not producing enough butter for home consumption. This year we are exporting a considerable amount of butter and importing very little. We could always have enough butter to supply our needs by making that much less cheese. Those most familiar with the facts of the case believe that the consumer would benefit very little from the importance of margarine.

The Tractor Demonstration

OVER thirty tractors, it is announced, will participate in the three-day demonstration to be held again this year in connection with the Provincial Plowing Match. The demonstration is readily accessible to a large number of farmers, who will have an opportunity of judging for themselves just what place the tractor promises to take in the future of Ontario agriculture and of comparing the merits of the different tractors on exhibition.

Evolution in tractor manufacture seems to be in the direction of the smaller machine. Not so long ago about the only tractor seen was the large and powerful one pulling from six to twelve bottoms. Now the two, four or six plow sizes are more common. These were much in evidence at the great demonstrations held in various states of the American Union during the past season. They are more in line with the demands of Ontario agriculture. Manufacturers are straining every nerve to produce tractors suitable to the requirements of the ordinary 100 or 200-acre farm. The demonstration will give an opportunity for seeing some of these at work. It should not be forgotten that they will be shown under skilled management and to the best advantage that soil conditions will permit. The service that can be secured from a brand new machine in the hands of a skilled mechanic may not be a reliable index of what that same machine will do in the hands of a farmer over a period of years. The demonstration, however, will provide an opportunity for thousands to learn what manufacturers have accomplished in developing a machine to take the place of old Dobbin as a practical source of farm power in the fields.

Why They Hesitate

IN a recent issue of a local paper published near Toronto notice is given of a public meeting in the interests of the good roads movement. The editor comments: "There has been much opposition to the movement in this township, and we believe that much of this is due to the failure to understand the matter thoroughly."

Such opposition will continue until the ratepayers have a more thorough understanding of what it is proposed that their money shall be spent. It has been customary to rely on the estimates of officials and contractors as to the cost of building and maintaining good roads. Experience has shown that such estimates are frequently misfiguring. Before the man who feels the bill can be expected to grow enthusiastic over the proposals of the good roads propagandist the doubt that exists in his mind regarding the reliability of the estimates that are presented for his consideration must be cleared away. This can only be done by making estimated and actual costs conform more closely than has been done in many instances. Once bitten, twice shy. It is equally necessary that the roads be laid out so as to be of greater service to him in getting his produce to market. Feeders for the railways, not automobile speedways, are what are required. In these days, when taxes are soaring ever higher, people in rural districts are considering more fully than ever how their money is being spent in public works. They want good roads and are willing to pay for them, but as with other things they are demanding reliable estimates of proposed outlays and the greatest possible returns for the money expended.

The foundation stone of democracy is that the people be self-governing. That the rule of the people be free from outside influence; that no power lurking among them dictate how they of the representatives they elect shall vote.—Robert Bellar.

The Cannons

(Continued from page 1047) successfully to support a Proving Range as of coming.

This Frenchman to succeed hearing them laid the foundation stone, which has developed into a situation. The pace will be civilized progress, it is an insuperable prosperity. The industry and of ment would be The art and of foods has approved in world; it now in Canada; United States all hundred million more, this industry represent somewhat investment of dollars for per- paration of can- a public service, served and self- investment. Public obligation would canner and con-

Fatalities from diarrhoea of a week's number and so on. It seems to die. I know what. Since Oct. 1st.

The symptoms in which nothing contagious. The pose of the thoroughly disinfect thoroughly disinfect introduced. The wise to have a held by some con- trouble, as our d- correct.

HORTICULTURE

Orchard and Sweet russet small, are Parsnips, early crops are easily soil is thrown away. They can then be Very good com- a dry year by This saves the mo- soil cool.

The raspberry cleaned up. Old pruned out and contain insects or help to cure these. Giandoli are easi- in the vegetable first frost cut the from the ground, convenient place get wet. When dr- table cellar. Celery may be on boards to cause Follow up the p- sale of county fair- cious advertising. sales.

If you don't want asparagus plants your patch, remove before the seed has been and shrut- autumn, but as wait till spring. I ball of frozen carrot may be moved to ad- strum.

Now is a good time for the horticultural papers for use this

The Canned Poultry Industry

(Continued from Page 6.) successfully carried out by Nicholas Appert, a Frenchman, who won undying fame as the founder of the art of canning.

This Frenchman, who was the first man to succeed in preserving foods by heating them in sealed containers, laid the foundation for a colossal industry, which as the years have passed has developed into a universal institution. The canning of foods keeps the pace with and fosters the very civilized progress. Today this industry is at an insuperable element of our prosperity. Destroy the art and the industry and our national development would be arrested.

The art and practice of canning foods has spread through the civilized world; it now represents an investment in canning establishments in the United States alone of more than two hundred million dollars. Furthermore, this industry did and does now represent something more than mere investment of two hundred million dollars for personal gain. The preparation of canned foods has become a public service. The public must be served and protected as well as the investment. Failure to recognize this obligation would spell disaster—for canner and consumer alike.

Fatality in Hens

MY best hen came in one leg, suffering from diarrhoea and in the course of a week died. I have lost quite a number and several more are affected now. I am sure what to do for them.—J. L. Simcoe Co., Ont.

The symptoms indicate tuberculosis if nothing can be done. It is contagious. The better plan is to dispose of the whole flock and to thoroughly disinfect the premises before introducing fresh stock. It will be held by some one who understands the trouble, as our diagnosis may not be correct.

HORTICULTURE

Orchard and Garden Notes

SWEET russet crab apples make good sweet pickles, and, although small, are also good baked. Parsnips, carrots and other root crops are easily dug if a furrow of soil is thrown away from the plants. They can then be pulled sideways.

Very good celery may be raised in a dry year by mounding the plants. This saves the moisture and keeps the soil cool.

The raspberry patch should be cleaned up. Old canes should be pruned out and burned. Perhaps they contain insects or disease. Fire will help to cure these troubles.

Gladioli are easily kept over winter in the vegetable cellar. After the first frost cut them off a few inches from the ground, dig and place in a convenient place where they will not get wet. When dry, store in the vegetable cellar.

Celery may be banked with earth or boards to cause it to bleach well. Follow up the premium won at the state or county fair with a little judicious advertising. It will help make sale.

If you don't want a lot of seedling asparagus plants coming up wild in your patch, remove the fruiting canes before the seed shells.

Trees and shrubs may be set in autumn, but as a rule it is better to wait till spring. Large trees with a ball of frozen earth about the roots may be moved to advantage late in the autumn.

Now is a good time to get together the horticultural books, bulletins and papers to use this winter.

Some vegetable growers have found that it pays to put produce in packages that are easily sealable. This saves recounting and handling. Thus, one-third bushel baskets are used for perishable crops like tomatoes; corn is put in sacks holding six dozen.

Be sure the shrubs and trees go into winter with plenty of water at the roots. Remember considerable moisture is lost from the tree from the time the ground freezes until it thaws in the spring. Don't water the top of the ground only, but the soil clear to the roots. This means many heavy rains or watering by hand. Mulching will help to save water, but it must be in the ground to be saved.

Storing Fruit and Vegetables

THE season has arrived for the gathering in of fruits and vegetables, and again we are facing the problem of storing in many places the different crops are not going to be as large as usual, as the spring and summer season was not very favorable for the growth of some vegetables. If there is a scarcity of any of them, it becomes much more important that what little there may be is well stored.

The chief object in storing all fruits or vegetables is that the season when these various things are available may be materially increased, and hence we apply apples, potatoes, cabbage, parsnips, etc., almost the year round. These main factors must be taken into account when providing storage facilities, viz., moisture, temperature and fresh air. No general rule will apply to all classes of fruit or vegetable. Some vegetables, as the root crops, must be kept quite moist in order to preserve their plumpness and succulence. On the other hand, excessive moisture should be avoided, because it engenders decay. Certain vegetables, such as onions and potatoes, must be kept dry to prevent decay. A degree or two above freezing is the most favorable temperature for the safe storage of most fruits and vegetables, although there are exceptions. Fresh air is also essential in most cases, and this necessitates some good working system of ventilation.

Many vegetables possess better keeping qualities when placed in storage before they are fully matured. This is particularly true of such crops as cabbage. Losses in storage are often due to diseases which developed in the field. When such infections are known to exist and are a common source of trouble in storage, it is better to discard them than to risk a further loss by storing. Too much care cannot be taken in handling the crops to be stored, for every blight invites decay and mars the appearance.

The cellar of the residence is often used to preserve vegetables. As a rule it provides unsatisfactory conditions, especially if it contains a furnace, because the air is then too warm and dry. The difficulties may be overcome to some extent by separating the furnace room from the storage room by brick, stone or concrete walls. Ample ventilation should also be provided, and, if possible, vegetable tables like the root crop tables covered with a few inches of moist soil or sand to prevent wilting.

Burying or pitting is a very common method for keeping some vegetables like the root crop during the winter. It involves more labor than the cellar method, but, when properly managed, gives excellent results. The same general rules apply to this method as the other, and these may be satisfactory results are obtained, these are traceable to the lack of attention given to these rules, as no ventilation, too much moisture, or not sufficient covering to keep from freezing.

FREE to all owners of cows If you keep cows you ought to write for this book



THIS book was written for the man with only two cows just as much as for the man with twenty. In it has been gathered together a great fund of valuable information on subjects which are of vital interest to every cow owner. And while the various phases of dairying are treated by the best and highest authorities, it is not a technical treatise but is written in plain every-day language so that even the children can understand it.

Here are just a few topics that will give you an idea of the practical nature of its contents:

- "How a Dairymen Made Good"—a real story of a real farmer, who started with almost nothing, built up a fine dairy herd and made a big success.
- "Year-Round Feeding of Dairy Cows"—by an authority whose advice is well worth heeding. The importance of proper feeding deserves more attention from every cow owner.
- "How to Judge a Dairy Cow."—shows by illustrations what points to look for in a dairy producer—explains the essential qualifications of a good dairy cow.
- Then there are splendid articles on "Ventilation of Dairy Barns," "Breeds of Dairy Cattle," "Liquors for the Dairy," "Care of Freshing Cows," "How to Test Cows," etc.
- Numerous dairy ratings, suitable for various sections of the Dominion, are given, and various milk and dairy tables as well as tables of weights and measures, also capacities, etc. that every farmer has occasion, at some time or other, to refer to.

- "Building Up a Dairy Herd"—a practical breeder gives some sound advice on this important subject.
- "The Farm that Won't Wear Out"—shows that the farm where cows are kept, and the facility returned to the soil, improves instead of deteriorates.
- "The Care of Cream on the Farm"—quality is as important as quantity. It costs little and brings big returns.
- "Silos and Silage"—one of the best chapters in the book. Full of signs facts that every farmer ought to know.

Thousands of dollars have been spent in the preparation of this book, and if you keep cows you certainly ought to write for a copy and read it from cover to cover. The book is absolutely free. Just fill out the coupon or send the information requested on a postcard, mentioning this paper.

De Laval Dairy Supply Co., Ltd., Peterboro, Ontario

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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.

When You Write--Mention Farm and Dairy



FACT comes as much from goodness of heart as from fineness of taste.
—Endymion.

God's Country and the Woman

(Continued from last week.)

SLOWLY, with a look of horror in his eyes, Jean drew back from him. Philip, with bowed head, saw nothing of the struggle—in the half-breed's face. When Jean spoke it was in a strange voice and low.

"M'sieur!" Philip looked up. In the fire-glow Jean was reaching out his hand to him. In the faces of the two men was a new light, the birth of a new brotherhood. Their hands clasped. Silently they gazed into each other's eyes, while over them the beginning of storm moaned in the treetops and the clouds raced in snow-gray armies under the moon.

"Breathe no word of what may have come to you tonight," spoke Jean. Then, "You will swear that?"

"And to-morrow we fight! You see now—you understand what that fight means, M'sieur?"

"Yes. It means that Josephine—" "Tch! Even I must not hear what is in your lips, M'sieur! I cannot believe that you have guessed true. I do not want to know. I dare not. And now, M'sieur, will you lie down? I will go to Le M'sieur and tell him I have received word that you and Josephine are to stay at Breull's overnight. He must not know what has happened. He must not be at the big fight to-morrow. When it is all over I will tell him that we did not want to terrify him and Miriam over Josephine. If he should be at the fight and came hand to hand with Lang or—"

There— "He must not go!" exclaimed Philip. "Hurry to him, Jean. I will boll some coffee while you are gone. Bring another rifle. They robbed me of mine, and the pistol."

Jean prepared to leave. "I will return soon," he said. "We should start for the Forks within two hours, M'sieur. In that time you must rest."

He slipped away into the gloom in the direction of the pit. For several minutes Philip stood near the fire, staring into the flames. Then he suddenly awoke into life. He thought that had come to him this night had changed his world for him. And he wondered now if he was right. Jean had said: "I cannot believe that you have guessed true," and yet in the half-breed's face, in his horror-filled eyes, in the tense gathering of his body was revealed the fear that he had! But if he had made a mistake! If he had guessed wrong! The hot blood surged in his face. If he had guessed wrong—his thought would be a crime. He hurried up his mind to drive the guess out of his head, and he went into the tepee to find food and coffee. When Jean returned, an hour later, supper was waiting in the heart of the fire. The half-breed had brought Philip's rifle with his own.

"What did he say?" asked Philip, as

"Why wait another hour, Jean? I am ready."

"Then we will go," replied Jean, springing to his feet. "Throw these things into the tepee, M'sieur, while I put the dogs in the traces."

They moved quickly now. Over them the grey heavens seemed to drop lower. Through the forest swept a far monotone, like the breaking of the surf on a distant shore. With the wind came a thin snow, and the darkness gathered so that beyond the rim of firelight there was a black chaos in which the form of all things was lost. It was not a night for talk. It was filled with the whispings of storm, and to Philip those whispings were an oppressive prelude of the tragedy that lay that night ahead of them.

The dogs were harnessed, five that Jean had chosen from the pack; and straight out into the pit of gloom the half-breed led them. In that darkness Philip could see nothing. But he followed him, occasionally whining at the strangeness and unrest of the night; and close behind them came Philip. For a long time there was no sound but the tread of their feet, the scraping of the toboggan, the patter of the dogs, and the wind that bit down from out of the thick sky into the spruce tops. They had travelled an hour when they came to a place

where an smothering weight of the darkness seemed to rise from about them. It was the edge of a great North; treeless, shrubless, the playground of the foxes and the storm winds. Here Jean fell back beside Philip for a moment.

"You are not firing, M'sieur?" "I am getting stronger every mile," declared Philip. "I feel no effects of the blow now, Jean. How far did you

triumph that thrilled in the half-breed's voice. As they went on, he lost account of time in the flashing pictures that came to him of the other actors in this night's drama; of those half-dozen Paul Reveres of the wilderness speeding like shadows through the mystery of the night, of those thin-waited, brown-faced men, there came a sobbing breath of exultation, of joy. He did not know if he wanted to run on ahead of Jean and the dogs. Yet he saw that no such desire seized upon Jean. Stead-



Caught by the Camera.

The household editor and another representative of Farm and Dairy, Durban Co., tendance at Millbrook Fair, Durban Co., Ont.

ly—with a precision that was almost uncanny—the half-breed led the way. He did not hurry, he did not hesitate. He was like a strange spirit of the night itself, a voiceless and noiseless shadow ahead, an automaton of flesh and blood that had become more than human to Philip. In this man's guidance he lost his fear for Josephine.

At last they came to the foot of a rock ridge. Up this the dogs toiled, with Jean pulling at the lead-ropes. They came to the top. There they stopped. And standing like a bewitched statue, his voice breaking in a panging cry, Jean Jacques Croiset pointed down into the plain below.

Half a mile away a light stood out like a glowing star in the darkness. It was a campfire.

"It is a fire at the Forks," spoke Jean above the wind. "Mon Dieu, M'sieur—is it not something to have friends like that?"

He led the way a short distance along; the face of the ridge, and then they plunged down the valley of deep gloom. The forest was thick and low, and they passed through a swamp. When they came out of it the fire was almost in their faces. The howling of dogs greeted them. As they dashed into the light half a dozen men had risen and were facing them, their rifles in the crooks of their arms.

From out of the six there strode a tall, thin, smooth-shaven man toward them, from Jean's lips there fell words which he tried to smother.

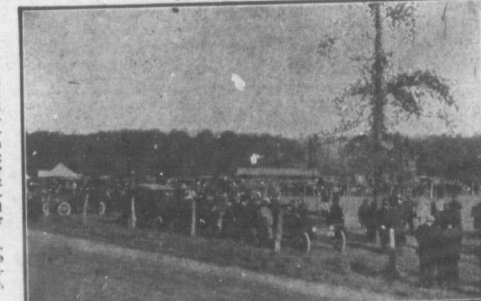
"Mother of Heaven, it is Father George, the Missioner from Balk-"

neck!" he gasped. In another moment the Missioner was wringing the half-breed's mottled hand. He was a man of sixty. His face was of cadaverous thinness, and there was a feverish glow in his eyes.

"It is Jean Croiset!" he cried. "I was a Ladue's when Pierre came with the Lord. Is it true? Has the priest come in all in this world but stolen by those dogs believe it! But if it is so, I have come to fight!"

"It is true, Father," replied Jean. "They have stolen her from the white men, her father's tepee three years ago."

And to-morrow—
(Continued next week.)



A Portion of the Lineup of Autos at Millbrook.

A large majority of the automobiles lined up on the fair grounds at Millbrook were owned by Durham county farmers, which speaks well for the progressiveness of the farmers in that locality. This illustration shows a very small portion of them, as snapped up by our household editor.

looked through a lighted window. In a great chair before the fire sat Le M'sieur, so that I could see his face and what was gathered up close in his arms. At first I thought it was a sleeping child he was holding. And then I saw the long hair streaming to the floor, and in that moment Le Fleurette—beautiful as the angels I had dreamed of—raised her face and saw me at the window. And during all the years that have passed since then it has been like that, M'sieur. They have been lovers. They will be until they die."

Philip was silent. He knew that Jean was looking at him. He felt that he was reading the thoughts in his heart. A little later he drew out the watch and looked at it. "What time is it, M'sieur?" "Nine o'clock," replied Philip.

say it was to the place where our people are to meet?"

"Eight miles. We have come four. In this darkness we could make it faster without the dogs, but they are carrying a hundred pounds of tepee, guns, and food."

He urged the dogs on in the open space. Another hour and they had come again to the edge of forest. Here they rested.

"There will be some there ahead of us," said Jean. "Renault and the other runners will have had more than four hours. They will have visited a dozen cabins on the traplines, and Pierre reached old Kaakoon and Pierre reached old Kaakoon in two hours. They love Josephine next to their Manitou. The Indians will be there to a man."

Philip did not reply. But his heart beat like a drum at the sureness and

The U

Travel Series
Father

THE spirit of my children. Worth more than a wonderful and adopted child a whole year and more, a little one it was not until that the right of it.

In months of light over nature none equal to it when she found with the boys to be the home that had long months, even left alone. Before the slightest and gladness that for and care of a.

Through the any for that frail came a sense, one of our Heavenly Father's children. We from all harm; so with the first and confidently into ours. How fast we hold it till the time comes, we pulled away and some of loss and has come for the.

There are many it must be, and years go by, or else self-mastery comes into ours. How tenderly, too, kissed? So our plan for us is independence. In essence that our self-control. He is for and solace.

This afternoon, a carrier, there still looking, poorly, a little box. Sudd lifted up the little quickly, not so good as the look of great love stirred her own.

How much greater our Heavenly Father than our earthly love and deep, could we

Amuse

Conducted by M

Hallowe'en

ON Hallowe'en, only by coming aside its care, dropping 10 years back, engages in the of witches, devils, and other impers of earth. Hallowe'en hold val; and that they still entirely to humans go adventures of a chance encounter of spirits of another world. For this reason, a line of times for a feast of a plain here, but unlimited. No and originality. No that it is big enough to be informal for a little. The attic, screened-off end of even the garage of a tight, afford admirably

The Upward Look

Travel Series No. 45—Our Father's Children

THE spirit itself beareth witness with our spirit, that we are the children of God—Romans 8:16. Worth more than the whole of that long, wonderful trip, was the finding and adopting of a little baby girl. For a whole year and all through the journey, a little one was searched for, but it was not until Toronto was reached, that the right one was found.

In months of travel, of all the delight over nature's marvels, there was none equal to that which she felt, when she found heretofore alone in the train, with the baby in her arms. It was to be the joy and comfort of the home that had been so lonely those long months, ever since she had been left alone. Before then she had not had the slightest conception of the joy and gladness that comes from the love for and care of a little child.

Through the anxiety and responsibility for that frail, delicate, little life, came a sense, never realized before, of our Heavenly Father's care for us, His children. We would shield them from all harm; so would He shield us from all harm; so would He shield us.

With the first steps how trustfully and confidently the little hand is put into ours. How fondly and protectively we hold it tight! But too soon the time comes, when the little hand is pulled away and we know, with a sense of loss and yet gain, the time has come for the baby to walk alone. There are many falls and hurts, but it must be, and even more so as the years go by, or else independence and self-mastery could never be realized. How tenderly, too, are the sore places kissed! So our Father in His infinite plan for us has granted us liberty and independence. In the many hard life lessons that come in our endeavor for self-control, He is always sending comfort and solace.

This afternoon, on a crowded street-corner, there stood near me a worn-looking, poorly-dressed woman, with a little boy. Suddenly she stooped, lifted up the little face, and kissed it quickly, not so quick but that I caught the look of great love that fairly transfused her own weary face.

How much greater and wiser must our Heavenly Father's love for us be, than our earthly love, however tender and deep, could ever be!—I. H. N.

Amusements

Conducted by MARION DALLAS

Halloween on Festivities

ON Halloween, care-rides humanity by common consent lays aside its cares temporarily and dropping 10 years or more from its back, engages in childhood pranks. According to the old Scotch legends, witches, devils, fairies, plagues and all other imps of earth and air, on All Hallows' Eve hold their annual carnival; and that they may not have the night entirely to themselves, we humans go adventuring in the hope of a chance encounter with those spirits of another world.

For this reason, Halloween is the time of times for the would-be hostess of a plain home. Limited means, but unlimited high spirits, hospitality and originality. No spot, provided that it is big enough and clean, can be too informal for a real Halloween lark. The attic, cornfield, barn, or screened-off end of a large porch, or even the garage of the poor little rich girl, afford admirable backgrounds for

the evening's fun. As the setting must depend largely on the climate, let us classify our entertainment roughly as Indoor and Outdoor Parties, borrowing features from each to suit our individual needs.

Outdoor Halloween Lark.

Weather permitting, there is no spot quite so favorable for nutcrack night frolics as a field or barn, the crisp night air contributing a thrilling feeling quite in keeping with the spectral hilarity. Two weeks beforehand, the good hostess should lay in a generous supply of Halloween needles—two or three sheets of orange or yellow paper, one or two boxes of Halloween seals and figures (unless she is a scissors artist, when she can fashion her own cats and pumpkin jacks), also a good supply of paper napkins with Halloween designs, and a bountiful number of wooden plates.

Halloween Invitations.

These should preferably be written in rhyme on a card decorated with pumpkin seals or other Halloween emblems. If your card of invitation be decorated with a silhouette of a black witch, the invitation may be written on paper, rolled up and tucked under her arm; or the verse may be written on the back of your visiting card, enclosed in a small envelope, the point of whose flap may be stuck through the mouth of an orange paper Jack, whose teeth are his most prominent features. Some such rhyme as this would convey the necessary information:

On Hallow eve, right after dark,
You're hidden to a witches' lark!
We'll fortunes tell, and waltzes crack
And wind up with a pick-up snack!
Meet at Blasted Tree on Happy Hallow Road.

The gathering place may be a suitable outdoor place—preferably a cornfield or private grove. If you are in the real country, it will not be difficult to find large water butternuts stalks are stacked together, and realistically golden pumpkins are glinting vividly in the moon's light, or lantern light made by the numerous jack o'lanterns. If the night is cool, it is a good plan to have some sports which will keep your guests active, such as pumpkin races. If arranged something like a hurdle race in which two rows of pumpkins are placed at certain distances along a prescribed course, the racers crowned with witches' caps, it is bound to create a good deal of interest.

A Diogenes hunt is also exciting in the worst light. Diogenes, you know, was always looking with a lantern for an honest man. The honest man is selected by the old-fashioned counting out, such as we indulged in in childhood:—

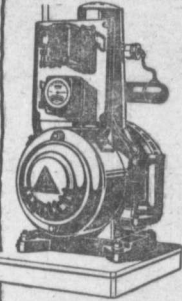
Witchery, witchery, Kubla Khan,
Find, if you can, an honest man.
One, two, three,
Out goes She.

The one counted out hides within certain limits while the others hide their eyes. At a given signal from the Honest Man's partner, they snatch up the jack o'lanterns surrounding the meet, and hunt the hidden one. The successful Diogenes hides next as in ordinary hide and seek.

Bobbing for apples in the old-fashioned way is quite as much fun outdoors as in, and the results much less disastrous, if the tub upsels. It is a good plan to select two very different kinds of apples, the boys bobbing for the bright red ones, and the girls for the bright green or yellow ones. If these are cut with a small number beforehand, and a list kept at hand where each name is placed after its respective guess, it adds greatly to the fun, to find out and call out the names of

(Continued on page 16.)

DELCO-LIGHT



ELECTRIC Light and Power on Every Farm

The last—the greatest—advantage of civilization is within your grasp—electricity has come to the farm. Delco-Light brings you electric light and power in a compact, economical, easily used and easily-cared-for form.

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is called "The All-Purpose Sugar," because the extra "FINE" granulation makes it equally suitable for the table, for cooking and for preserving.

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Also Makes
Hosiery
and
Sweater Cost.

A Successful Fall Fair Visited

By R. M. McKee of Farm and Dairy

THE perfect October weather we have been enjoying has been ideal for fall fairs. The weather was just right on the day of Millbrook fair, held recently, and some friends who were motoring down to the fair invited me to go along, so I gladly accepted the invitation. It is a distance of about 15 miles, and with the exception of some exceedingly poor stretches of road along the way, the drive was a pleasant diversion from office duties.

That Millbrook is in one of widespread popularity, was plainly evidenced by the crowds of people who flocked to the grounds from the surrounding districts. The number of automobiles lined up was surprising, and in chatting with a Peterboro friend whom I met on the grounds, he made the remark that "eight years ago an automobile at Millbrook fair was considered a novelty. Now, a nice horse and rig are almost a rarity."

As the buildings on the grounds were burned two years ago, several large tents had been set up for exhibition purposes. One of the first places to be visited after coming on to the grounds, was to see the exhibits of women's handiwork, which were shown in one of these tents and part of another. A very large display of handsome needlework was shown. While I did not go to the fair with the intention of being critical, it seemed to me that in this department some of the articles might have been more attractively displayed. For instance, some dainty pieces were very much soiled, and when a fair is held but one day, it hardly seems reasonable to expect that exhibits should become mused and soiled in such a short time. The work on all the articles showed much painstaking labor, and it seemed regrettable that in some cases they did not show up to better advantage.

A part of the display which interested me considerably was the home-made cookery. Flaky loaves, buns and wonderfully tempting layer cakes, would surely have been savoring to the appetite of the majority of people. I considered discretion the better part of valor, and made my visit to this exhibit brief. Splendid exhibits of pickles, canned goods and butter were also shown.

Another part of the fair which is a feature of considerable interest is the driving classes for young ladies. There are two classes, one for young ladies who own their own turnouts, and the other for amateurs, this including those who do not own their own horses and buggy. And by the way, the fathers and mothers who are finding it considerable a problem to keep the girls contented on the farm, would do well to take a lesson from the turnouts shown at this fair, and resolve that their daughters shall have a neat buggy and smart driving horse at their disposal. Too often the girls on the farm have to use one of the working horses and the old buggy when they want to go to town, while their brothers have a rubber-tired buggy and attractive driver, which they make use of to take their boys' sisters driving instead of their own. There are few farm girls who are not fond of an attractive and reliable driving horse.

The members of the Millbrook and Cavan branches of the Women's Institute were doing a good work at the fair as they were serving meals on the grounds. They were hoping to add considerably to their funds for Red Cross work from their day's arduous toil, and by the numbers who were around their booth, no doubt their expectations would be realized.

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25¢ Gift - "The History" (Cdn.) Co., Ltd. Dept. 301, 257 College St., Toronto

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1830



NOW that Twan...
no doubt, in...
devote more time to...
the fall wardrobe and...
and confederate air...
trimming. For app...
dresser, suits and...
fashionable for bo...
grown-ups. Both...
brotheries designed...
and a smart, eff...
brides are also st...
and dresses. The...
almost every size a...
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use of South-color...
brimmed with silv...
made a very char...
black silk dress.

1830—Girl's Dress...
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sil for every girl...
sible. The style...
and attractive. Th...
vest set in make...
beuse, and the sh...
Four sizes: 8, 10, 12

1830—Ladies' Co...
combination of co...
skirt, and can be t...
with lace and ins...
to 44 inches bust...
1923—Lady's Apro...

Making Additions to the Fall Wardrobe

IMPORTANT NOTICE

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



NOW that Thanksgiving is over the majority of Our Women Folk are, no doubt, in a better position to devote more time to sewing and getting the fall wardrobe in good shape. Fur and embroideries are two of the popular trimmings. Fur appears on everything—dresses, suits and separate coats. It is fashionable for both small people and grown-ups. Heavily-colored wool embroideries designed on the dark dresses, lend a smart effect to the costume. Brills are also used effectively on coats and dresses. The large collars, in fact, almost every size and description of collar, is shown this season, and a dress that would otherwise appear severely plain is quite attractive when finished with one of the dainty collars. Georgia crepe collars are much in vogue. If bought ready-made they are quite expensive, but the handy home dress-maker can purchase the necessary material and make a dainty collar. One which came to our notice a few days ago was of flesh-colored Georgia crepe, trimmed with silver beads. This collar made a very charming trimming for a black silk dress.

1830—Girl's Dress. It is just as important that we dress the girls becomingly as ourselves, and it is only natural for every girl to wish for up-to-date clothes. The style here shown is neat and attractive. The collar effect with vest set in makes a simple style for the blouse, and the skirt laid in pleats. Four sizes: 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.

1831—Ladies' Combination. This is a combination of correct cover and under-skirt, and can be trimmed very daintily with lace and insertion. Seven sizes: 32 to 44 inches bust measure.

1838—Lady's Apron. This apron is

dubbed the popular "Twenty-Minute" style, as it is so easily constructed. The straps, up to the shoulders, cross in the back, and thus prevent the apron from slipping off the shoulders.

1831—Middy Suit for Juniors. Many pretty dresses are being made up in serge with the blouse in middie style. The model here shown is exceedingly attractive. The collar, if desired, may be of contrasting material, or brightened up with braid trimming. The skirt also may also be used separately. Three sizes: 12, 14 and 16 years.

1833—Lady's House Dress. Attractive house dresses are just as necessary in great many houses as making them up in wash materials for both winter and summer. This design is attractive, easily constructed, and easily put on and measure.

1840—Boy's Suit. Here is a very smart outfit for the small boy. Notice how the straps and pockets are made in one. The belt makes a neat break in the long lines of the coat, the collar and belt being of contrasting material. Instead of cuffs, the lower portion of the sleeves is tucked. Four sizes: 4, 6, 8 and 10 years.

1839—Lady's Costume. The model here shown is one suitable for almost any occasion. It is very neat, and when made up from nice material should make an especially becoming gown. The long cuffs fit into the sleeves nicely, these cuffs and the vest being made of contrasting material. The high rolling collar is also an attractive feature. Small buttons can be worked in to good advantage as trimming for this dress. Six sizes: 34 to 44 inches bust measure.

"Poor Richard" on Life Insurance



FRANKLIN was an American patriot who by the exercise of his strong common sense raised himself step by step until he became the ambassador of the United States to the Court of France.

Franklin was one of the wisest men of all time, and under the pen-name of "Poor Richard" published for many years an almanac which is an encyclopedia of proverbs.

And Franklin wrote, "It is a strange anomaly that man should be careful to insure their homes, their furniture, their ships, their merchandise, and yet neglect to insure their lives—surely the most important of all to their families, and far more subject to loss."

Life Insurance has wonderfully developed since "Poor Richard's" day and has become accessible to almost all wage-earners. It is sold "at cost" in the form of life, limited life, and endowment policies by

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Waterloo, Ontario

Daffodils and Tulips

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

- Darwins, 100 bulbs, mixed colors, prepaid \$1.50
- Single Tulips, 100 bulbs, mixed colors, prepaid 1.00
- Daffodils, 100 bulbs, single colors, prepaid ... 1.40
- Hyacinths, 1st size, mixed colors, prepaid, doz. 1.10
- Hyacinths, 2nd size, mixed colors, prepaid, doz. .45

Ask for our Catalogue—it is free and gives you instructions of How to Plant, etc.

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21 Years' Best Business

You'll keep the bathtub brilliantly white and sanitary, if you use

Old Dutch



The Makers' Corner

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

Paying by Test

W. A. ANDERSON, a factory owner of Peterboro County, Ont., can speak from long experience on the question of paying for milk for cheese making purposes according to the percentage of fat it contains. For years he has paid by test, and he was required to, but because he firmly believes it to be a good business policy both from the standpoint of the factory man, and that of his patrons. He has come to realize that it is necessary to have a good man to do the testing, but is most emphatically of the opinion that when proper care is exercised in making the test there is but little danger of friction arising between the cheese maker and his patrons concerning it.

Mr. Anderson's method is simple, and resembles that which has been adopted by the Warsaw factory as described in last week's issue. The samples are taken from the weigh can. No trouble is experienced in getting a representative sample, "if the milk has travelled a mile or two on a wagon," he said, when interviewed on the sub-

E.O.D.A. Winter Exhibition.

The Winter Dairy Exhibition of the Dairymen's Association of Eastern Ontario, will be held at Napanee, Ont., Jan. 4 and 5, 1917. All entries must be in the hands of the secretary on or before Dec. 15. A copy of the prize list may be had by applying to the secretary, Mr. T. A. Thompson, Almonte, Ont.

W. O. D. A. Winter Dairy Exhibition.

The 50th convention and Winter Dairy Exhibition of the Dairymen's Association of Western Ontario will be held in Woodstock on Jan. 10-11, 1917. As usual a full list of prizes is offered for dairy produce. The dairy herd competition prizes will also be distributed at the time of the convention. They include, beside the cash prizes, a silver and a bronze medal and a silver cup. The prize lists, which contain full information, may be secured from Mr. Frank Ferns, Chief Dairy Instructor, London, Ont.

Notes, Queries and Answers

Cottonseed Meal for Lambs

Is some cottonseed meal, when mixed with other grain, good feed for growing lambs?—M. M. M.

It may be stated in general terms that when cottonseed or its by-products are fed in reasonable quantity with a

Progress of Creameries in Nova Scotia

Year.	No. of Creameries in Operation.	Pounds of Butter Made.	Value of Butter Made.	Per Cent. Increase Over 1907.
1897	7	184,344	\$ 46,896.00	
1908	7	183,248	40,886.00	
1909	6	183,348	45,812.00	12
1910	10	356,420	76,663.20	63
1911	10	350,763	83,398.38	103
1912	10	470,608	130,076.17	218
1913	14	709,012	180,809.28	276
1914	17	913,373	257,600.00	523
1915	20	1,224,483	366,013.24	797
1916	21	1,612,697	475,814.61	1066

*Decrease.
**Estimated September 1st.

ject by an Editor of Farm and Dairy. "There is no danger but that it will be thoroughly misled. It also gets an additional mixing when being poured into the weigh can. Of course if a can has only come a short distance and the milk has not been thoroughly mixed, it is necessary to exercise care in taking a sample. Makers, however, are familiar enough with the milk of each of their patrons to be able to take the necessary precautions. If a can comes in with several inches of cream on it, the chances are it is too sour for making cheese, and should be returned to the patron. These are matters on which a maker has to exercise his judgment."

The testing is done once a month. Duplication of tests is not resorted to, except in cases where there are indications that something has gone wrong. If a test varies more than two-tenths of a per cent. from the previous one, another test is run through. As a rule there is but little difficulty in this regard.

The Importance of Accuracy.
In Mr. Anderson's opinion, testing is the most important part of the work, and it is necessary to exercise the greatest care in conducting it. The distribution of the money is affected by the test, and a factory man owes it to his patrons to exercise every precaution in order to eliminate errors. It takes a reliable and painstaking man to do this work, and do it properly, but if the maker is careful his patrons will soon find it out, with the result that his work will be satisfactory to them.

proper complement of other feeding stuffs, satisfactory results are secured with all farm animals except calves and swine.

Skin Troubles

SHEEP and lambs in good condition and well fed, lose the wool off the top of the head, just between or back of the ears. In a short time this spot gets raw and sore, and the wool falls out. It is bloody for a few days, then dries up and apparently heals. This is the cause, and remedy or preventive of this?

This is rather peculiar, and we can give no cause for that particular portion of many sheep and lambs becoming affected, and the trouble not extending to other parts. It may be a form of eczema. When in the early stages it can be checked by applying to the skin twice daily a warm 5 per cent. solution of one of the coal tar antiseptics. In any case where there is a rawness dress three times daily with one part carbolic acid and 35 parts sweet oil.

Partial Paralysis—Lame Cow

(1) "I have a valuable mare which I raised, and the last two years she seems to be affected in the hind quarters. If she lies down it is hard for her to get up without assistance. I have blistered her over the kidneys with blister and mustard, and in winter she has a pound of sux vesicaria with gentian and blue to her, but to no avail."
(2) "One of my best cows got hurt when they were turned out last spring and she has been lame all summer. She has rubbed one of her knees and there is a large lump in front of her there. Can I rub it up?"—A. A. Sherbrooke Co., Que.

(1) The mare is partially paralyzed

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SAVES ONE BUSHEL IN FIVE

John T. Andrews, a farmer living near Brechin, Ont., writes that he keeps his horses healthy, strong, sleek and fat on less feed by using

Pratt's ANIMAL REGULATOR

He works them every day and yet he saves one bushel in every five. "Pratt" sharpens the appetite, enabling the horses to get more good out of less feed. Keeps the blood cool, bowels regular, and tones up the system. Booklet FREE.

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and the trouble is of such long standing it is not probable she will recover. You have done about all that can be done. The only thing giving her nux vomica, two drams three times daily. The ginger and saltpetre will do no good.

(2) If this lump is soft and fluctuating it will be necessary to get a Veterinarian to open it; then flush out the cavity three times daily until healed with a five per cent. solution of carbolic acid. If hard and unyielding it indicates that the bones have become united and nothing can be done. If the bones are not involved it can be reduced in time by rubbing a little of the following liniment well in once daily, viz: one made of four drams each of iodine and iodine of potassium and four oz. each of alcohol and glycerine.

Cape Breton Island Exhibition

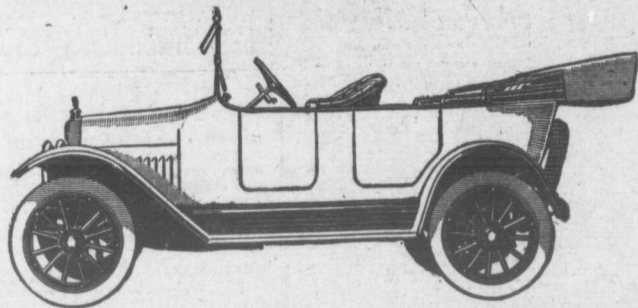
THE Cape Breton Island Exhibition at Sydney, was opened on Tuesday, Oct. 3rd, and continued for four days. It was favored by the

best of weather and the total attendance was over 18,000 and the records of previous years was amply maintained. The exhibits of dairy cattle, and particularly those of the Holstein breed, far exceeded those of any previous exhibition. The D. R. Nicholson herd of Holsteins being one of the best ever seen at any fair in Eastern Canada.

Prof. J. M. Trueman was the judge. Dairy products, placed by J. R. Sutherland, were very creditable. Both judges commented very favorably on the quality of the exhibits. Sheep and swine were placed by Prof. Clemons of the N. S. Agricultural College, whose comment was, "They are equal to, if not superior to any shown in the Maritime provinces this season." An interesting exhibit was that of Sydney Karakule Sheep Company, which consisted of several Cape Breton raised Persian lambs, the progeny of the famous Arabi ram imported by Theodore Roosevelt in 1908, and crossed on Leicester ewes. Experienced fur dealers pronounced their fur to be "grade one."

Maxwell \$850

F. O. B. WINDSOR



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And in workmanship this same remarkable standard of quality still obtains.

There is such marvelous accuracy—such absolute precision, that every part is interchangeable. The cars are assembled on what is called an endless chain—the carefully prepared parts must fit into place and without any strain. The car goes together with a smoothness that is a tribute to the great system of workmanship found in the Maxwell plants.

This quality explains why the car is establishing such unusual records for service in actual operation. From every section of the country there comes a continual stream of enthusiastic comment of what the Maxwell is doing.

This same quality will mean good service for you. We say that you can't buy higher quality—and the car stands ready to back up our claims.

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