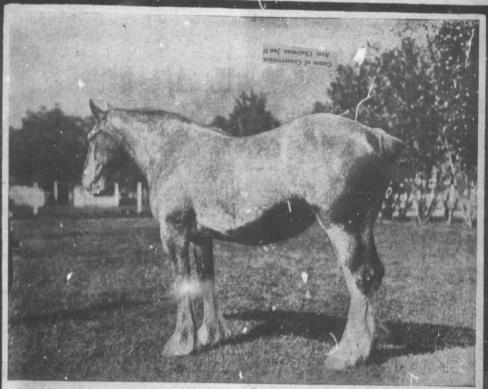
FARMAND DAIRY

The National Dairy Magazine



MELITA, A FINE TYPE OF BROOD MARE

Owned by Experimental Farm, Agassiz, B.C.

Do Canada's Soldiers Want to Farm?

Land Settlement Scheme Submitted at Ottawa. (Page 3.)

The Food Value of Milk
Consumers Are in Need of Education. (Page 4.)

The Value of a Good Sire
What Came of a \$2,000 Investment. (Page 4.)

The Pitting of Roots
Suggestions on Covering and Ventilation. (Page 5.)

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ONTARIO PROVINCIAL WINTER

Dec. 6---GUELPH---Dec. 12

Come to the ORIGINAL, OLDEST and BIGGEST

WINTER FAIR IN CANADA

Although VICTORY has been achieved and PEACE is in sight, the need for the greatest possible production is still urgent as it will take more than a year for production to become normal in the world. You will see at Guelph what many of the best farmers and stockmen are doing to help feed the world.

Watch next week's issue for programme of judging.

J. I. FLATT, President

R. W. WADE, Secretary, Parliament Buildings, TORONTO

The Live Stock Conference at Ottawa Faith Expressed in the Continued Prosperity of the Canadian Live

Stock Industry

TUESDAY and Wednesday of last week were live stock days at tion of the Minister of Agriculture. representative live stock breeders, packers and officials of the Dominion and Provincial Departments of Agri-culture, met in joint session at Ot-tawa, to discuss the live stock industry in all its aspects, but more parti-cularly the influence of present international developments on the future of the industry in Canada. The gen-eral conclusions arrived at by the discussions at all sessions were well summarized in the following stateclusion of the conference.

"Having had an opportunity of in "Having had an opportunity of in-vestigating particulars as to the Eu-ropean situation in regard to mar-kets for our live stock products, we are of the opinion that dem.ands for overseas shipment to Europe will be insistent and urgent for a long time to come

The depletion of livestock in Europe since the commencement of the war is enormous, and many years will elapse before they can build up their live stock to the former num-bers. In the meantime, the stock raisers of Canada have an excellent opportunity, not only to fill the opportunity, not only to fill the European demands, but to establish this great industry on a firm and en during foundation in the Dominion of

"J. Ogden Armour of Chicago, and other authorities have expressed the opinion that the prices of live stock opinion that the prices of live stock will not materially decline for a number of years, and taking into consideration the large number of people dependent upon us, the outlook is more satisfactory than at any previous time during the life of the

"Canadian bacon has, by merit, es-"Canadian bacon has, by meric, tablished its name, and we would urge upon all producers to improve the grade and increase the quantity.

"The question of improving the grade of our cattle is also of vital importance, and it is only by a steady and increasing flow of live stock that Canada will be enabled to secure and maintain her overseas market on

a satisfactory basis."

Europe's Depiction 115,000,000 Head.
The great central fact that inspired the great central fact that inspired the optimism that was characteristic of all the conferences was the well proven fact that Europe has lost, during the years of war, 115,000,000 head of live stock. Because of this a great demand is bound to exist for live stock for years to come and it was urged again and again that Cana-dian farmers should lay special stress on this branch of farming in the future. It was stated that Germany grows 10 months of the grain supply grows 10 months of the grain supply needed for her people and that with all the countries the cereal supplies would be those most quickly replac-ed. The restoration of the live stock industry, on the other hand, is a matter of many years. It was further estimated that in the whole world there is a shortage of 3,000,000,000 lbs. of animal fats. Wool stocks

ove 10s. or animal racs. Wood stocks are very low.

J. H. Grisdale, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, presided at the opening session. The principal speakers were flon. T. A. Crerar, Minister of Agriculture, Chairman H. B. Thomson of the Cayada Food Board and H. S. culture, Chairman H. B. Thomson of the Canada Food Board and H. S. Arkell, Live Sevel Commissioner. In addition to developing the facts al-ready mentioned, emphasis was laid throughout upon the important part struck may be made to play in paying the national debt incurred by the war. The annual interest upon this debt Mr. Thomson estimated at \$55,000,000, most of which will have to come "out of the top six inches of the soil." He added:

"It is my firm conviction that the live stock industry's development is the most important part of reconstruction work that can come before the Government. Great Britain will depend upon Canada and the United States for animal fats for some time to come. The abnormal demand for wool during the war, and the shortage of sheep, is shown in the increased price of wool. In 1912 raw grease wool was worth 14 cents a pound, in 1918 it had risen to 85 cents. The farmers of Canada won't be taking any changes by increasing that I live. any chances by increasing their live any chances by increasing their live stock operations in every direction. By increased production of live stock we can pay the interest on our victional Debt, wips it off entirely, and start the era of peace time prosperity Canada is entitled to."

The Packers' Evidence.

Representatives of the packing houses basing their estimates on reports of their agents overseas, stated that the market for live stock products will not become normal for at least four years. At present the export of beer is limited only by the refrigerator capacity of the ships available. Mr. E. C. Fox, of the Wm. Davies Co., declared that the mar-Davies Co., declared that the mar-ket for hogs is greater than Canada could supply. Denmark alone is about 1.800.000 hogs. Irish killings Davies Co., deceater than Canada could supply Donmark alone is abort 1,300,000 hogs. Irish killings have failed by the both of the both of

ing so he assumed a somewhat criti-

cal attitude. For instance:
"There is no excuse if we do not put every acre into use, either to sail grain or to feed animals which will be turned into products for which there will be a great and keen world demand for many years to come."
"If we do what we should there is

"If we do what we should have no reason why Canada should not handle its war debt with the greatest of ease. If the same intelligence is put into our live stock industry at this time of great opportunity as Holland and Denmark put into their's at-ter 1830, we should develop a business which would be valuable not only to the producer and the packer, but to the whole Dominion.

We have everything in our favor. "We have everything in our favor. Canadian bacon is popular. Canada's name is favorably known to all the Allies, and there is the market for all animal products. The farmer should stop complaining about the price of feed and the higher cost of labor. Let him pay these higher costs at once, nim pay these nigher costs at once, and go on developing the business because the percentage of increase in these costs is not nearly so high as the increase in price he has obtained since the war.

Cabinet Promises Consideration.

The first evening of the conference The first evening of the contenues the delegation met with representatives of the cabinet including Sir Thomas White, Acting Premier; Hea. N. W. Fowell, and Hen. H. A. Mao Lean. Various resolutions were pre-sented calling for Government help to the live stock industry, cold storage at terminals, financing of exports and shipping to carry their products. The Ministers replied that the Govern-Ministers replied that the dove-ment is already at work on some of these problems, particularly on ar-ranging to finance exports and the securing of ships to take care of Can-ada's trade. Careful consideration of other demands was promised

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The Recognized Exponent of Dairving in Canad

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

VOL. XXXVII.

TORONTO, ONT., NOVEMBER 28, 1918.

Do Canada's Soldiers Wish to Farm?

Of Some 230,000 Men Interviewed, 105,000 Expressed a Desire to Go on the Land - Land Settlement Scheme Submitted at Ottawa

THE settling of returned soldiers on the land may devaled into the biggest problem of the reconstruction period. Of the men who have carried, returned men who have the properties of the settlement of settlement

intentions. The Provinces in which they wish to settle are agicfollows: Outario, \$2,400; Alberta, 23,072; British Colum-bia, 15,185; Bankatchewan, 15,108; Nova Scotia, 5, 532; Queboc, 2,326; New Brunswick, 2,831; Prince Edward Island, 816; Manitoba, 11,708; Province not

stated, 4.518

Previous Agricultural Experience.

Previous Agricultural Experience.

Of these 165,000, the cards disclose that 75,000, or 74 per cent, have he cards disclose that 75,000, or 74 per cent, have he previous agricultural experience. The number of mon who have had three years experience or mon who have had twenty years apperience is over 15,000, or almost 11 per cent. That this declaration properties a substantial prospective increases in the agricultural population is revealed by the fact that the serioultural population wish to go on the land, fewer than \$5,000 were activaly engaged in agricultural pursuits at the time of cellstowers.

The men were asked to state whether they desire

of enlistment.

The men were asked to state whether they destined to take advantage of any scheme of assisted agricultural settlement, and almost 96,000, or 83 per cent, stated that they wished to avail themselves of such assistance. The number who declined to accept Government assistance was over 6,000, or about seven per cent. The remainder gave inde-

Site answers.

A further surprising fact was revealed that practically 50,000 of the 105,000 announced their will-inguses to work for wages to gain experience. The number who declined to work for was over 45,000, but this is easily accounted for by the fact already mentioned that 51,000 have had three years' experience or more. In reference to the distribution of these men it is noted that 72 see cent wish to take up land in the Province from per cent wish to take up land in the Province from which they enlisted.

Their Financial Condition.

Their Financial Condition.

Another question the men were asked to answer is how much money they expected to have at their disposal on their return fo Caunda. Only 38,000 men answered this question with a sum of money, more than 68,000 either stating that they also move the following the question. Neverthelms, it was revealed that these 38,000 men would have an aggregate of more than \$13,000,600 at their

disposal after the war. This would make an average for the \$3,000 of approximately \$350, or an average for the 105,000 of \$130. These amounts are almost entirely exclusive of defarred to the voting of the entirely exclusive of defarred to the voting of three months' pay to every man on his discharge, another \$100 per man can be added, making a total of more than \$24,000,000.

Plan For Land Settlement

Plan For Land Settlement.
Concurrent with the publication of the fact that
105,000 soldiers have expressed a dealer to farm,
comes a further announcement on the Government regarding the land settlement the foreign of the convenient. At time of writing the provincial
premiers are in session at Ottawa, and land settlement to the convenient of the con premiers are in session at Ottawa, and land settle-ment is one of the quastions up for consideration. Although not directly dealing with solder settle-ness of the memorandum submitted to this confer-ence has the returning men in mind. It is first urged that a census should be taken of lands availurged that a consus should be taken of lands avail-able for settlement, including privately owned wild lands, abandoned farms, leased farms, and Crown lands, and later the different Provinces should be divided into land settlement districts, comprising within their limits areas that are similar in character as regards soil, climate, agricultural products.

erc. From the returns received from land owners, lists of lands available for settlement in each district would be compiled, and pamphlets and maps dealing with each district prepared.

Selling Price Fixed.

The selling price of land would be fixed for a term of years by each Province, although a lower price



A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS it seems to Us fitting that a day should be set apart as a day of where the solution of set apart as a day or solemn thanksgiving to Almighty God for the victories that have been went by the Allied Armies and for the Armistice that has been signed by the contending

nations.—
Now Know Ye that We by and with the advice of Our Privy Council for Canada have thought fit to appoint and the state of the s

And We do invite all Our loving subjects throughout Canada to set apart the said day for this purpose.

day for this purpose.

Of all which Our loving subjects and all
others whom these presents may concern,
are hereby required to take notice, and govern themselves accordingly.

could be accepted. To prevent owners from fixing an unreasonable or inflated selling price for their lands each Province should provide for a special Provincial tax on wil. lands, abandoned and leased Provincial tax on wil. lands, abandoned and leased farms, based on the selling price fixed by the owner. Uniform legislation by each Province is suggested. Por the purpose of making all will lands and aban-doned farms available for settlement each Province should take power to expropriate them when so reanired

should take power to expropriate them when so required
Settlers from other parts of Canada would be
dealt with by Provincial agencies, but the Pederal
Government would maintain, the agencies required
to get suitable settlers from outside Canada, and
to get suitable settlers from outside Canada, and
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Terms of Purchase.

Terms of Purchase.

It is suggested that the purchase price of the land shall not exceed \$4.500, varying a little with the Provinces; that the settler of the quired to pay 10 per cent of purchase price at inequired and add improvements equal to 10 per cent along the provement equal to 10 per cent along the province in first year, five per cent second year, 10 per price in first year, and five per cent each in foruth and fifth years. The settler will not be required to pay any portion of purchase price until the thrift December following his occupation of the farm, and no interest until December of the second year, the rest of the amount due to be amortized and paid in 20 equal payments.

amount due to be amortized and paud in av equal-payments.

In connectivn with this policy, the Federal work would be entrusted to five distinct branches, the im-spection, quarantine, foreign agencies, publicity and exhibition branches of the Department of Immigra-tion and Colonization. The Provinces would pre-pare the required inventories of lands, approve the settlers to be assisted, purchase and receil lands, inspect lands sold, collect money due, and insur-ance of buildings, etc., receive and care for settlers until placed on land, assist settlers with informa-tion in any homes and supervise them. The Fed-eral Land Stitlement Board suggested would con-real Land Stitlement Board suggested would con-sentative and advisory, not administrative, meeting once a year.

once a year.

Fuller information Needed.

The suggestions advanced are merely tentative.
They are subject to change on further debate; they
would need to be approved by all the provinces and, would need to be approved by all the provinces and, before extensive expeditures are made on behalf of any individual, it is generally fest that some means should be approved of testing his probable ability to make good. There is also a chase before the analyst to make good. There is also a chase the many of that 105,000 men, when actually back at many of the control of the cont

The Food Value of Milk Not Realized

HERE is a great need for education among city milk consumers as to the real food value of milk," said J. D. MacGregor, Manitoba. before the Food Controller's Milk Committee, during its deliberations at Ottawa early in the war. "The increase in the price of milk has not kept pace with the Increase in prices of other food products, and yet we find wide-spread disastifaction among for milk, and a curtailment of consumption. The trouble is that the consumers have not been educated to the real food value of milk as compared with the value of milk as compared with the real food value of milk as compared with the value. real food value of milk as compared with the values of other food products."

Prof. R. Harcourt, chemist at the Ontario Agricul-

Prof. R. Harcourt, chemist at the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, after carefully comparing milk with a number of other foodstuffs on the market, finds that it has a higher comparative value than prices being clarged the consumers would indicate. "Milk even the present high prices," states Prof. Harcourt, "is a much cheaper source of protein and fat than meantive tool value of milk is easily seen from a perusal of the following table, in which the real value of a number of foods is shown. The prices used were the retail prices quoted August 27, 1917. Bach of the foods quoted in the quantity shown has the energy value of one quart of milk. Prices have changed since then, but comparative values have changed since then, but comparative values have

Amount 1 qt. 3 8 lb. 2 5 lb. 2 5 lb. 1 5 lb. 1 1 1 3 lb. 1 1 1 3 lb. 3 1 5 lb. 3 1 5 lb. 3 1 5 lb. 1 1 1 3 lb. 3 1 5 lb. 6 2 3 lb. 1 1 1 3 lb. 6 1 1 1 3 lb. 6 1 1 1 3 lb.	Food Milk Rolled Oats Corn meal Bread Beans (dry) Butter Cottage cheese Apples Cabbage Beef (round) Sirioin Steak Eggs (8) Tomatoes	Price 9 cents qt. 7 cents db. 7 cents lb. 12 cents lb. 12 cents lb. 90 cents lb. 90 cents lb. 16 cents lb. 16 cents lb. 27 cents lb. 28 cents lb. 29 cents lb. 20 cents lb. 21 cents lb. 22 cents lb. 23 cents lb. 21 cents lb. 21 cents lb. 21 cents lb. 22 cents lb. 23 cents lb. 26 cents lb. 27 cents lb. 28 cents lb. 29 cents lb.	Cost 9 cents 2½ cents 3 cents 7 cents 9 cents 9 cents 10 cents 12 cents 12 cents 22 cents 25 cents 26 cents 27 cents 65 cents

The Consumer's Interest in Milk.

Milk stands at the head of the list of human foods. It contains natrition for infants, invalids, and strong

men; its different constituents supply the body with material to produce heat, muscle, bone and energy. There are practically no waste products in milk; ninety-four per cent of the energy it contains is absorbed by the human body. This is a high figure when compared with other foods, and if this fact were more widely known and appreciated, the annual consump-tion of milk per capita would be much higher than 290 pounds which is the estimated figure at the present time, or about three-fourths of a pint per person per day.

In comparing different foods, specialists usually

consider om under the following headings:
The amount of energy.
The kind of proteins.
The mineral constitu-

The presence or absence of the two unknown sub-stances, called "vitamens." The presence or absence

The presence or absence of certain poisonous or toxic substances. The energy in food is measured by the heat units or the energy in food is measured by the heat units or the calories of energy purches when a given quantity is burned. The provides have been found to differ in their excludes as food, while the minimal control of the con became stunted and even paralyzed by their diet, although it contained everything the animal needed

although it contained everything the animal needer except these important substances. The toxic or poisonous substances which some foods contain make it impossible to use them except in very small quantities on account of the accumulation of these poisons in the system. The selection of foods, therefore, is a matter of great importance and much study has been given to this question. It has been found that neither meat nor any of the single grain foods contain all

the above mentioned requirements in exactly the right amounts, and it is not safe to use any one of them exclusively as a food, but trials of the same of the same

How Much is a Sire Worth?

The Outcome of a \$2,000 Bull Investment

By C. G. McKillican.

By C. G. McKillean.

Description of the limit when securing a new stre? This question can best be answered by quoting the quoting the case of arbogast Bros., of Sebringville C., with their senior herd sire, King Segis subject we will start "away back at the beginning" of the story.

the storyct war anning" of the story.

For 30 years Mr. Arbogast, Senior, had a herd of grade Holsteins. They were good ones. He used the best sires available and was a careful feeder and the best sires available and was a careful feeder and

the best sires available and was a careful feeler and breeder. These points are borne out by the hat he won the Western Ontar or championship in the won the Western Ontar or championship in the wonders of the work of the w



"A Chip off the Old Block."

Avondale Segis, illustrated herewith, was grand champion Holstein bull at Ottana this fail. Just a two-year-old, he is a big fellow with lots of quality and character, the comes rightly by all of the desired the comes rightly by all of the segmentation of the 12,700 world's record two-year-old, head of the Raymondale and sire of the 12,700 world's record two-year-old. Avondale Segis was exhibited by Cummings and Gossin, Cummings Bridge, the Avondale Segis was exhibited by Cummings and Gossin, Cummings Bridge, the control of the segion was exhibited by Cummings and Gossin, Cummings Bridge, the control of the contro

stock. As their grade herd was one of the best in the country, and they were very loath to dispose of them, their first idea was to secure two or three purebred females and gradually work into their offpurcored remaies and gradually work into their off-spring as best as they were capable of displacing, the grades on a productive basis. They would se-cure the very best buil available and use him on pure-breds and grades alike. This brings us to our starting point, namely, the problem of securing a bull.

The Arbogast boys had their minds made up as

The Arbogast boys had their minds made up as to just what sort of a bull they wanted. He must have backing "thus and so" and it was "some backing." too. He must be such and such a color, although that was of lesser importance. They also decided on the price that they would pay, which was to be somewhere about \$600. The next thing was to locate the animal having all these qualities. They went across the line and after visiting several of the best herds and examing animals and inquiring prices they made the discovery that there was a hitch in their combination somewhere. They had to either cut down on the standard of excellence to which their bull must measure up or else they must come away up in price.

A consultation was held. Should they borrow the A consultation was held. Should they borrow the cash to pay \$2,000 for King Segis Alcarrac Calamity, who, by the way, w' the bull they decided was the one to buy, or shouls they buy "within their means" and take a bull of less valuable breeding. The final decision was that they should borrow the money to pay the price, and thus secury the type of bull which they decided they should have.

Did it Pay?

Did it Pay?

The second problem which the boys came up against was whether, with a \$2,000 bull on their hands, it was whether, with a \$2,000 bull on their hands, it was only the mother of the control o grades. On this question it was decided that in spite of the fact that they had one of the best grade herds in Canada, the process of gradually changing from grades to pure-breds was gridge to be too slow; that it would be years before the process of gradually changing from the \$3,000 and the process of gradually changing from the \$3,000 and the process of the off-opping from the \$3,000 between the process of the off-opping from the \$3,000 between the off-opping from the opping from t

whose milk.

Now let us once again ask the question: Did it pay the Arbogast boys to go the limit when they bought their herd sire? In view of the information at hand we must admit that it did. Such examples as this could be multiplied many times. But too often the case is the yeary operation. as this could be multiplied many times. But too often the case is the very oppositie. The breeder who sets out to buy a sire has his price fixed, and rather than pay the price to get what he wants, he lowers his standard to the level of what he feels his paying. It is a poor policy. There is no harm taking a superior animal at a low price if you can get him, but don't take him just because he is cheased by the price in the chapter of the chapter of the control of the

A Live Stock Venture

A City Man and a Farmer Both Profited

J. A. S., Ottawa, Ont.

HE question is asked by the Ontario Organization of Resources Committee, "is it possible for
groups of people in our cities, towns, or even
villages to undertake some form of community farming?" According to an editorial in Farm and Dairy,
the editor seems to favor the idea, provided land aiready under cultivation, and labor already engaged in

productive work are not employed.

Permit me to ask another question bearing on this same idea. In the possible for individuals in our cities, and one villages to undertake some of terming? This question, while in the basic pranciple involved the same as the question raised in your celitorial, differs in two places. First, being an individualistic enterprise there is little or no danger of utilizing either land or labor that is alredy producing to its full canactive; and in the second blace. productive work are not employed. individualistic enterprise there is little or no danger of utilizing either land or labor that is alredy producing to its full capacity; and in the second place it is a question which concerns a wider range of people, namely that great class of citizens in towns and villages and great class of citizens in towns and villages and correctly considered the product of living, except where the most rigid economy and thrift are produced. There is a vast host of our urban population whose bank accounts would scarcely enable them to consider the question of community farming. Can these as individuals undertake an illustration an experiment of my own which is built of the product of the farming profitably? Let me give as an illustration an experiment of my own which is built to put two cows on his farm on shares. The two cows on the farm on shares. The two cows cost me one hundred and fifty delians. This fall the calves sold for twenty-five dollars on an investment of one hundred and fifty delians.

apiece, of which half is mine, or an interest of twentyfive dollars on an investment of one hundred and
fitty. During the year the cowe have, if anything,
increased in value, the cowe have, if anything,
increased in value, or as the they should bring more
than the purposition of the same tells me that if
they were offered for safe they should bring more
than the purposition of the safe that with a twotilities are the safe that the same in teself pretty
attractive; but more attractive is the prospect that
with a small investment added each year, which almost any salaried man or weman could make if it a
chose, a considerable herd of cattle could soon be

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Tractor Capacity that Will be Popular. This Cauadian made tractor will pull three plows at regular work or two plows when conditions are very unfavorable. This is the tractor power that is now most popular in the United States for farms of moderate size and is steadily gaining in popularity in Canada.

By keeping the heifer calves the herd

could be increased much more quickly.

There are several good features about the invest could be increased much more quickly.

There are several good features about the investment. It is thoroughly straightforward, and in accord with the need for greater production. It is a help to the farmer himself, especially if he is not in a position to buy all the stock that he would like to have on his farm. It is an investment that bids fair to be profutable for years to come, for with the devastation of Europe, and the depletion of live stock in so many countries, it is bound to be a long time before the world is normally supplied. Moreover it is the kind of investment as much as he is able. It is the kind of investment where a man will not draw on his capital except in case of extreme need, yet in an emergency his money is where he can always get at it for he can dispose of all or a part of his stock at any time.

There are still many farmers, a few reliable men within reach of almost every town or village, wishing they had more stock on their farms but unable to purchase it. Let the salaried man get into touch with one of these and lay this proposition before him.

Keeping Roots in Pits

Proper Covering and the Ventilation Necessary

If roots are to keep satisfactorily in pits outside, it is of primary importance that, when steady cold weather sets in, they are in such a condition that they can stand being covered heavily and tight by and yet not heat. In other words, the roots should be given every chance to sweat thoroughly before

be given every cannoe to sweat thoroughly before the pits are covered over permanents divisable to for the pit are covered over the pits and the pits over the pit completely immediately after the roots have been piled up. A layer of course and perfectly dry straw to a thickness of from tour to six inches dry straw to a thickness of from four to six linches may be put all over the pit, but the following layer of earth, amounting to about six inches, should at first not be put over the top of the pit isself. In fact, it is essential that the top of the pit be left open as long as this can possibly be done without exposing long as this can possibly be done without exposing the possible of the proof freezing, so that as much as possible of the proof freezing, so that as much as possible of the proof freezing, so that as much as possible of the proof freezing the possible of the proof freezing the pr the roots be let out before it is necessary to cover up

the roots be let out before it is necessary to cover up the pit permanently. In case of wet weather, the open top of the pit-yshould be protected so as to prevent rain from soak-lag down through the roots. This can be done, for instance, by placing along the top two boards nalicd together in the form of a "V."

together in the form of a "V."

When the wather begins to get so cold that there
is dauger of the roots freezing, the top of the pit
should be covered like the rest of it. Later on, when
steady cold weather sets in, it may be necessary
to put on another cover of straw and on top of that
a second layer of earth. The thickness of these two
a second layer of earth. The thickness of these two
the straw of the second layer of t

In order to enable adequate regulation of the temperature during the winter when the pit is all closed in, some sort of ventilation system should be itsetabled when the pit is being built. Perhaps one of the best systems is one using vertical shafts, reaching from the bottom to the top of the last cover of the pit, and placed at intervals of anywhere from six to ten for the pit of the last cover of the pit, and placed at intervals of anywhere from six to ten for the pit of the pi

The Productivity of Soil Chemical Analysis Not a Sufficient Indication

Frank T. Shutt, Dominion Chemist.

Frank T. Shutt, Dominion Chemist.

The division of chemistry is in receipt of a constantly increasing number of samples of cuttivated soils for examination and report; in the majority of instances the request is made for a complete chemical analysis, the expectation being, indicate specifically recurredly and absolutely the desirable fertilizer recurredly and absolutely the desirable fertilizer incurredly and absolutely the desirable fertilizer incurred and to the particular soil. Several hundreds of such only amples were received from farmers last year.

Altogether apart from the fact that it would be quite impossible to undertake an analytical task of such magnitude—for soil analysis involves an immense amount of careful work and is an exceedingly elections process—it must be pointed out that, as a rule, the analysis of an isolated sample of a soil that has been variously cropped and manured for a numbar been variously cropped accurate and infallible guide towards supplying ru-tionally and with an expectation of profit the soil'as manufal requirements. Trials on the field itsercated alone furnish this information; the soil must be appealed to directly for final and conclusive evidence as to the forms and qualities of plant food that will give a profitable response. With respect to virgin (uncropped and unmanured) soils, representative of more or less large and un-

destrous of assisting the farmer. The history of the soil is essential to a saliefactory interpretation of the results of the examination, and it is for this reason that, accompanying the printed instructions issued by the Division for the correct collection of the soil sample, are a number of questions relating to the district, etc., it is particulate conditions of the district, etc., it is particulate conditions of the should be carefully and thoroughly and the should be carefully and thoroughly and the order of the value of soil such considering this matter of the value of soil such considering this matter of the value of soil such considering this matter of the value of soil such considering this matter of the value of soil such considering this matter of the value of soil such considering this matter of the value of soil such considering this matter of the value of soil such considerations.

should be carefully and thoroughly answered.
In considering this matter of the value of soil analysis, it is well to bear in mind that the productiveness
or fertility of a soil is by no means entirely determined by the percentages of plant food constituents
present, nor even by the proportions of these which
may be actually available for immediate crop use.
The soil, for thrity and profitable growth, must not
only contain a sufficiency of the chemical elements
in readily assimilable forms, to superly the foodonly contain a sufficiency of the chemical elements in readily assimilate forms to supply the food requirements of the crop, but it must be of such a mechanical condition or texture as to offer a "fine" seed bed for germination and permit of a ready extension of the root system as growth advances. While allowing free water to pass through and drain away it must have an absorptive capacity to hold over the must have an absorptive capacity to hold over the condition of the supply of the crop during the condition of the supply of the crop during the condition of the supply of the crop during the condition of the supply of the crop during the condition of the condi it must not be too close and compact to exclude air and, at the same time, it must be firm enough and fine enough to give the plant support and retain moisture. Such land is said to be in "good heart," or, otherwise stated, mellow, friable and of favorable fith. This condition is consequent upon its proportion of said to clay and particularly upon its proportion and sand to clay and particularly upon its proportion and said to clay and particularly upon its proportion and said to clay and particularly upon its personal control of the said to the supplying nitrogen residues. Humus, in addition to supplying nitrogen residues. Humus, in addition to supplying nitrogen residues. Humus, in addition to supplying nitrogen and the presence of lime are further important factors. In a word, a soil in good tilth is mellow, warm, moist and well serated. The first aim of the farmer should be to improve tilth and the chief means towards that end are thorough soil preparation, including sub-drainage if necessary, periodical applications of farm manures (to supply organic matter and plant food, thus improving the soil, physically and chemically), a proper rotation of crops, which will include one or other definition of corps, which will include one or other definition of the properties of time or ground limestone, to correct opportunition of solible infirates upon which the crop ground limestone, to correct supplication of lime or ground limestone, to correct one or the soil and the properties of the soil and the properties of the soil and the properties of the properties of the soil and the properties of the properties of the soil and the

The chemical and physical examinations made for farmers permit us to report on the soil's general character and quality, on its tith and how the latter may be improved. The desirability or necessity for organic manures, drainage and liming is ascertained and discussed. Suitable rops and rotations are indicated and finally, if desired suggestions are

sired, suggestions are made as to fertilizers which would in all prob-ability increase the soil's productiveness



N considering the part played by the plant foods—nitrogen, potash and phosphoric acid—in the growth of the plant, it must be kept in mind that all the elements working together are essential to maximum crop production and that even when these are present the re-sults obtained by their use are often very materially affected by cultural and climatic conditions. It is generally conceded, however, that:

Nitrogen exerts its great-

a Tractor.

The horses on a two furrow the horses on a two furrow the horses on a two furrow the horses of the hor



Mr. E. K. McConsell, Norfolk Co., Ont., plowed with three horses on a two furrow plow until last spring. Then he purchased a tractor for his 150 acre farm and is well scatisfied. When tractor will be a profitable investment or not on farms of this size all hinges one fraction in humber of horses made possible by the addition of a tractor to the farm community of the size of the form of the first of the farm is still the first of the farm of the first of the farm is still the first of the farm of the first of the first of the farm of the first of the first

form areas, the case is altogether different; here the complete analysis of properly collected samples may yield results of vide and fundamental value. It is possible, however, to help a farmer with practical suggestions and advice as to treatmentmanning and cropping from an examination and partial analysis of a cultivated soil, provided the sample is theroughly representative, has been properly collected and the information respecting cropping, manuring, dramage, etc., etc. furnished. The Division is, in this matter, as in the past, willing and

attacks of tungous diseases.

Phosphoric acid in available form favors rapid development of the young plant, hastens maturity, increases the proportion of grain to straw, assists in developing the grain and is necessary to the development of protoplasm without which there could be no plant growth.—Purdue Experiment Station.

PEACE HATH HER VICTORIES

And responsibilities. The duty of every man now is to provide a living for himself and his family, and help in the reconstruction of the world. The great call is still for Food Other Industries may collapse, but agriculture must go on.

C.P.R. FARMS-20 Years to Pay Open the way to prosperity and inde-pendence. Frairie land \$11 to \$30 an ecre; irrigated land up to \$50. Get started. Land is being rapidly taken up. Write for free booklet and full informa-

G. W. MUDDIMAN, Land Agent, C.P.R., Montreal, P.Q.

GUILD'S SUMMER SALE!

\$000 enoice yearling hens and 300 yearling Bred - to - lay Wyandottes, Reds and Leghorns. 1918 Mating List gives full particulars of this stock. Write u your wants to-day!



CHEESE FACTORY FOR SALE—Make about 40 tons—whoy butter plant in connection. A good paying factory, in Durham County. For particulars, write Box 40, Farm and Dairy, Peterboro'.

FARM WANTED,-Wanted to rent a farm near Toronto, for two or three years, with a view to purchasing. Send full particulars as to rent and price wanted, location, character of soil and buildings to box 316, Farm and Dairy Peterboro, Ont.

FOR SALE—at a bargain, new 2-unit Himman Miker, used only 4 months, cost \$175: price \$126. Only 1 horse-power re-quired. Herd dispersed on account of ill-health. O. L. Jordan, R. R. No. 5, quired.

= SEED CORN ===

Wisconsin and White Cap. Very choice, \$3.00 per bushel of 70 lbs. on cob; bags free. Cash with order. WALLACE ANSON

- Seed Corn -

No. 1 Quality. Wisconsin No. 7, W.C. Y.D. ready for shipment \$4.50 for 72 lbs. W. A. BARNETT Harrow, Ont.



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FEEDERS CORNER

Silage for Sheep By a Kent Co. Farmer.

ILAGE is admirably adapted for S sheep feeding. Sheep, like cattle, are ruminants, and make better f bulky feeds than horses and They are not able to make as good use of coarse, dry fodders as are eattle and horses. Silage is relished by sheep and is a cheap and efficient ughness for wintering ewes

Experiments conducted at The Okla homa Experiment Station with a pen of breeding ewes fed five pounds or s lage each per day and one-half pound of cottonseed meal were carried through a considerable part of the winter at a cost of 1.27 cents per (ay: gained nearly one-half pound per day at a cost of 3.1 cents per pound gain at a cost of 31 cents per pound gain. They dropped as large and healthy lambs as a pen fed three pounds of alfalfa hay and one pound of corn chops each. The cost of feed per day with the alfalfa for was 3.06 cents, and while the rate of grain was slightly higher, the cost per nound of gain ly higher, the cost per pound of gain was 4.8 cents. Cost of feeds are a little lower in the United States than here, but comparatively the gains should be the same only at a slightly

higher cost per pound gain. Silage, with a little alfalfa or clover hay and cottonseed meal, makes a good cheap ration for ewes that are suck ling lambs. The average of two years silage feeding at the Indiana Station showed that ewes fed sliage gained more during the winter and produced slightly heavier fleeces than those fed corn stover. The birth weights of the lambs from the slight join were slightly greater than from the corn stover lot. As corn stover is fed in very limited lots in Canada, the above comparisons will heavily apply here. Cleans of the contractions will heavily apply here. more during the winter and produc parisons will hardly apply here. er hay and pea straw is extensively fed in this country and is a much bet-ter feed. Nevertheless silage is being fed by many sheep breeders with good success. Mouldy sliage must be carefully garded against.

Barley vs. Corn for Hogs

PETERS, University of Minnesota, says that 500 pounds of barley meal are about equal to 400 pounds of shelled corn for feeding hogs. With barley selling at \$1 per bushel, 100 pounds is worth \$2.08. If to this figure is added 10 cents per hundredweight for grind ing or soaking, the price of barley meal would be \$2.18 per hundred-weight, and 500 pounds would be worth \$10.90. Four hundred pounds Four hundred pounds worth \$10.90, of corn is seven and one-seventh els, and upon the foregoing basis corn is worth \$1.54 per bushel for feeding hogs under the conditions stated. feeding barley, as with corn, the best gains will be made only when some protein supplement is used, such as skimmilk, tankage or bright, leafy alfalfa hay in a rack.

Plants That Poison Stock

is impossible to say with exactitude how much damage results from cattle, and live stock generally, eating poisonous plants. It is, how-ever, certain that the waste thus caused amounts to serious proportions caused amounts to serious proportions annually. Cattle, sheep, and swine are taken ill. and frequently die from trouble attributable to the consumption of poisonous plants when other things are supposed to have been the cause. If it were the austria, in all cause. If it were the custom in all cases of this kind to call in a veterinary surgeon to investigate it would 415 Water St., Peterborough
E. A. Peck F. D. Kerr V. J. McEiderry

Mention Farm and Dairy When Writing

Ary surgeon to investigate it would be discovered in many instances that the consumption of poisonous plants was at the foundation. Some of these plants are common to every province in the Dominino, others are only to be found in sections of the country. The Agricultural Gazette of Canada in the

September and October numbers de with this matter in a very lucid way and supplies accounts of the most troublesome of these weeds in seven out of the nine provinces. In Ontario it would seem that there

in Ontario it would seem that there only two poisonous weeds that cause farmers serious trouble. These are Spotted Cowbane or Water Hammon Horsetail. Both these plants are found in the spinal sare found in low places, or in sandy land which has a poorly drained subsoil, the Cowbane being especially poison-ous to cattle and the Horsetall to ous to cattle and the Horsetan to horses. There are other poisonous plants found in the province such as Sneeze Weed, Sheep Sorrel, or Lamb Kill. Stinking Willie, and Purple or Corn Cockle. The last named is hurtful, particularly to young chickens

Fish Meal for Live Stock

N these days anything that will increase the available quantities of cattle food without decreasing the quality is of immense value. Experiquality is of immense value. Experi-cents have proven that this is pos-sible with fish meal, a food stuff that any set with fish meal, a food stuff that any set which is used extensively in partone. Fish meal should not be con-founded with "fish scrap," "guano," or "pomace" or other forms of fish by products used as fertilizers. The fish meal used is more carefully treated products used as fertilizers. The usa-meal used is more carefully treated and includes, or should include, only fresh, sound fish, or fish offal. The value of fish meal as a cattle food is explicitly set forth in four-page pam-ple No. 17 isaued by the Department. phlet No. 17, issued by the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, and which can be had free on application to the Publications Branch

Results of experiments made at the Central Experimental Farm show that fish meal, where available, is a suit nsn meat, weere available, in a suite able concentrate for cattle, sheep and for hogs; that fish meat contains 55 per cent to 60 per cent of protein, and over 15 per cent phosphate of lime; that if of good quality and properly feat with other meals and, with roughfed with other meals and with rough-ages, it is paletable, wholesome, and a good feed for young growing stock and also for milk production; and that if given a fair trial and used in proper proportions it should become one of the most popular and profitable protein supplements for swine feeding.

ITH the increased cost of feeds, Canadian dairymen have been on the outlook to cheapen their ration in any way possible. J. C. Cort of the University of Minnesota, commenting on dairy feeds, states that dairymen could feed other concentrates to better advantage than bran, and prepared a table which follows to be a sea out of the concentration of the conc lows, to bear out his contention. The considerably higher than the prices given in the table. The figures given given in the table. The figures given in the first table as the cost per 190 lbs. of digestible protein will be approximately \$1.00 more on account of our higher prices on feeds. The table gives a good comparative view of the relative value of feeds. relative value of feeds.

per l cent ein. Cost Per \$ 7.54 37 Cottonseed Meal. . \$54.00 Oil Meal 60.00 30.2 Bran 34.50 12.5 Gluten Feed . . . 59.00 21.6 8.34 10.91 14.36 40.00

ton

100 pro

This table gives the cost per 100 pounds of digestible protein after proper allowance has been made for the carbohydrate equivalents. Note the carbohydrate equivalents. Note that there are two feeds giving a cheaper source of protein than bran. It is necessary to take into account the quality of the cottonseed meal that is usually sole and also the fact that cottonseed meal does not have. that cottonseed meal does not have



SEEDS BOUGHT

Highest Prices Paid for Fancy Red Clover-Als Alfalfa-Timothy, and Pure Seed Grain. Send Samples, State Quantity and Price

WM. RENNIE CO., Limite 130 Adelaide St. East - Terente, Out.



Novo Gasoline Kero: ene Engines

Not necessary to drain of the survival guarantee against damage.

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These engines are the perfected product of years of study and extensisation was also as the perfect of the perf

GOOLB, SHAPLEY & MUIR CO., LTD. Brantford, Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary.

He is a good farmer—he reads Farm and Dairy regularly.

Barley .. Oats .. Bran Corn..

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When oats and and oats present p rather the used in m It is po

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In order ent kinds adapted for for w are a ing, harrow vesting and a thresher. corn shrede trees, movin and roadwa chinery, rai There work requir is hardly a

Such a list tivating cor cultivation. do that is a and do it be to this the comes ent gin Tractor

farm tractor

Avery Co.

1. Plowing upon the far shellers and belt power to ing binders, drills and ot power; 4. Ha duct of the f

DREPARIN clearing, levelling, etc. Preparin ing harvestin keting crops, farm operatio wood, pumping mo, running ning churns, ers, etc., grad drilling wells, drainage work Tractor Co.

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ina, Calgary. he reads

desirable effect upon the digestive tract. Oil meal is perhaps the most satisfactory protein concentrate to use in balancing up the ration.

Price per ton carbohydrate feeds.	Per cent carbohydrate equivalent.	Relative cost 100 pounds carbohydrate equivalent.
Pri	Percar	Rels 100 carb equi
\$40.00	.70	\$2.80
40.00	.60	3.30
34.50	.48	3.60
55.00	.77	2.70

When bran is compared with corn, oats and barley, we find that barley and oats have the advantage. At present prices barley is the best carbohydrate feed. It should be rolled rather than ground for feeding. Not more than one-third barley should be used in making up a grain mi-ture. It is possible to substitute for a considerable part of the bran, used in feeding the dairy berd. Without sacet.

feeding the dairy herd, without sacri-ficing production. It should be remembered, however, that ration must be light and bulky, palat-able and properly balanced in order to give most satisfactory results.

Tractor Questions

As asked by the Department of Agriculture of the United States and answered by Manufacturers of Farm Tractors.

Work Tractor Can Do

in order of importance, what different kinds of farm work are tractors adapted for in practical uses?

HE different kinds of farm work for which tractors are practical are as followed by the control of the control of

for which tractors are practical are as follows:—Plowing, discing, harrowing, seeding, pulling, har ing, harrowing, seeding, pulling, har-vesting and haying machinery, running a thresher, silo filler, corn shedler, corn shredder, pulling hedge, pulling trees, moving buildings, grading roads and roadways, pulling dit. hing ma-chinery, raising buildings, wood saw-ing, feed grinding, general hauling, sto. There are many other kinds of work reduring leas power and there work reduring leas power and there have the corn cannot be utilised for-Avery Co.

Such a list is impossible as it em-braces all farm activities except cul-tivating corn, and aside from corn cultivation, we know of no farm work cultivation, we know of no farm work that the proper type tractor will not do that is usually done with horses and do it better and faster, then add to this the belt work and the horse becomes entirely overshadowed.—Elgin Tractor Corporation.

1. Plowing, discing and seeding; 2. Operation of belt driven machinery upon the farm, such as threshers, en-slage cutters, feed grinders, corn sheliers and other machines requiring belt power to operate them; 3. Haufing binders, mowers, hay loaders, drills and other farm tools requiring power; 4. Hauling to market the product of the farm.—Emerson-Branting-ham Co.

P REPARING the land for crops, i.e., clearing, stumping, brushing, levelling, rolling, plowing, discing, harrowing, manure spreading, etc. Preparing crops for market, hay ing harvesting, threshing, etc. Mar-keting crops, hauling. Miscellaneous farm operations, filling silos, sawing wood, pumping water, running a dyna-mo, running farm repair shop, runmo, running farm repair shop, run-ning churns, cream separators, wash-ers, etc., grading and dragging roads, drilling wells, ditching and other drainage work, etc.—The four Frive Tractor Co.

The work for which tractors are adapted should be divided into two parts before any attempt is made to

place the different kinds of work in order of importance. These divisions whould be drawbar work and belt work belt to the fact that belt work should be the property of the p nting, nusking and shredding, shelling corn, baling hay, grinding feed, pumping, clover hulling, sawing wood, crushing stone. The other kinds of work for which a tractor can be used are:—Grading roads, levelling roads, hauling, clearing land, pulling stumps, grubbing, nulling stumps. nauring, ciearing land, pulling stumps, grubbing, pulling stones, house mov-ing, elevating corn, loading logs, stretching woven wire, digging ditch-es, spraying, spreading manure.—In-ternational Harvester Co.

THE most important work the tractor is used for is plowing. The next most important work, taking the next most important work, taking the country as a whole, is cultivated in country as a whole, is cultivated in the country as a whole, is cultivated in the country as a whole, is cultivated in the country as the country

Tractors are adapted for plowing, discing, harrowing, drilling, rolling, seeding, having, unning hay loader, side delivery ra consequence, side delivery ra consequence, wheat, harley or rice, grading an wheat, harley or rice, grading and helt grades, doing all kinds of helt grades, doing all kinds of helt grades, and, as threshing, filling silos, including the operation of electric lighting plants, and, if especially constructed for that work, cultivating and the tending of corn.

Weed Seed in Clover

Weed Seed in Clover

While there are only a few kinds
of weed seeds which are commonly found in red clove's seed
in quantities sufficient to cause it to
be prohibited from sale under "The
Beed Control Act." it is yet very
necessary that the seed for sowing be
as pure as possible. It is not easy to
say how much damage to soil, and injury to live stock, may be caused by
the Dominion Seed Analyst, and
just just be presented by the Seed Branch of
the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, just an only a seed of the conmonths of the seed of the seed of the contame seed of the seed of the seed of the
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seeds per out at kinds of very seeds per ounce. The pamphlet referred to, which can be had free on application to the Publications Branch, Ottawa, tells of the maximum number of weed seeds per ounce that are permitted in the different crops of timothy, red clover, affailfa, and alsike, and describes with a seed of the control of the c





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8, 1918.



Poultry Work at M.A.C.

I pays the public to know what its in litutions are doing; hence this brief review of some of the pracor some review or some of the practical work in poultry-keeping carried on at Manitoba Agricultural College. Those who have thought that the college kept only a few hens for class study and "scientific" observation will be able to correct their views.

During the past year a flock of 1,600 bying hens were kept on the plant, and this coming winter there will be 1,700 of them. Each hen is trap nest-ed and a record kept of her egg production for the year. 1,200 of these are pullets, and the remainder are one and two-year-old hens.

This season there were hatched over 12,000 chicks, and 5,000 of these were sold as baby chicks at 25 to 35 cents

Six thousand eggs for hatching were sent out directly to the farmers and

Seven hundred males and females sold for breeding purposes, and another 400 breeding cockerels are on hand now

During this spring and summer there were a little over 1,000 broilers sold at 40 cents a pound and 700 head of market fowl at 22 to 30 cents a

Four thousand dozen market eggs ere sold during the year at 30 cents to 80 cents a dozen.

The total revenue accruing from oultry will run up to over \$6,000 for

Five large farm poultry houses are in operation on one section of the plant, which is operated on a straight farm basis, and all the work done in has a direct relationship to

on the average farm. In conducting this work there arise all those problems with which the average poultry keeper has to deal, and so the Department, out of its daily mill of experience, is able to obtain the kind of knowledge that will help, not only the students at the college, but the poultry keepers of the pro-

Early Pullets for Winter Eggs

WHEN we take ato consideration that the average of that the average egg production on the Canadian farm is 75 or 80 eggs per hen, and when well man-aged flocks average 120 to 180 eggs and individual hens even go higher than 300 eggs in the 12 months, it toan soo eggs in the 12 months, it looks as though improvement might be made in the class of stock many keep. In the first place, pure-bred stock is best. They should be from a good laying strain. They should be from good healthy parentage, and for winter see a modulation. winter egg production pullets only, and early pullets should be kept. In an experiment conducted at one of the Branch Experimental Farms, where four different ages of birds were in competition for that early pullets produced eggs at an average cost of 16.7 cents; late pullets, 28.2 cents; two-year-old hens, 95.1 cents; three-yearold hens, \$8.76 per dozen. Figures

somewhat similar to these could be procured in larger quantities.

The early pullet is the only bird that should be kept for winter egg production, and it is the winter eggs that pay. A dozen of eggs at Christ-mas is worth two or three dozen in May or June. Early pullets mean early may or June, Early pullets mean early eggs and early chicks in the spring, which, of course, means early pullets in the fall. As a rule, the pullets that lay earliest are the best layers, so that every pullet that lays before Christmas should be marked. They we your best tayers: If you are killing

off year-old hans, do not kill hens that moult late in the fall. They are your best layers, and with your best layers best layers, and with your best layers, should always be mated male birds from good layers. The male is more than haif the flock. A male from a good laying strain, and especially from a good laying mother, will do more to build up the laying quality of his flock than any other one thing. the flock than any other one thing. Don't use then for breeding purposes cockerels whose pedigree you know nothing about. Botter pay a good price and get a good bird.-Experimental Farm, Ottawa

Meat Foods for Eggs

P OR best egg yielde hens need some animal protein supplement in connection with corn. Meat scrap, skim milk, and tankage may be

used for this purpose.

Hens fed 1.6 pounds of meat scrap
in one feeding test conducted at the Ohio Experiment Station produced at use of 92 eggs in 1 year. Another lot given 11.6 pounds of meat scrap produced 141 eggs per hen in the same time. The extra feed costing same time. The extra feed costing 19 cents a hen returned a profit of 74

Tankage was a satisfactory substitute for meat scrap in the ration for laying hens in another test and re-duced the cost of production. While hens fed meat scrap along with corn and bran laid 121 eggs per hen in one year, others fed tankage in place of meat scrap produced 122 eggs per hen at a slightly lower cost. Skim milk, when abundant, is to be preferred to either mess scrap or tankage.

ls It Tuberculosis?

a flock of pure bred Rock hens,
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The indications are that your flock has tuberculosis in which case the only safe way to deal with it is to kill only safe way to deal with it is to killed every old bird you have and disinfect the buildings thoroughly before you allow the pullets in. It is also necessary to purify the runs in which the birds have been. To get rid of the birds have been. To get rid of the trouble means considerable effort. At the same time it is better to face the question at once rather than have the trouble linger on continually. A bulletin on this question is available on application.—W. C. Elford, C.E.F., Ottawa. Ont.

Just Pointers

HE late Professor Gowell, of the Maine Experiment Station, considered water one of the greatest regg foods" that could be given hens. In his classes in the University he utrged a constant examination of the drinking fountains, that they not only are filled but that the water to the are filled, but that the water in them is fresh and clean.

Clover is a most valuable poultry food. It supplies the much needed mineral elements (asn) so necessary to the vigor of the new-hatched chick, and that much-desired mineral element must be in the egg from which the chick is hatched.

It is not advisable to be too enthus iastic in the start. It is apt to breed lastic in the start. It is apt to breed over-confidence. The beginner in such cases is apt to build air castles, and get to that point when he thinks he "knows it all." A little knowledge is a dangerous thing. It is necessary to have some enthusiasm; all enterprises require it. Unless a heartfelt interest is taken in the work assigned one, he is ant to poorly perform his duties. Helter-allelter methods are disastrous. Every muscle should bend in the prop er performance of the work. The man who begins poultry culture with the idea of becoming rich, is very apt to later on sell out at less than cost. The aim must not be too high.



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The Surest Way to sell your surplus stock is Farm and Dairy. The cost is little and the results certain. Send in your ad.

When The Factory Closes

In a few weeks scores of the Cheese and Butter Factories over Ontario a Quebec will be closing for the season. At that time humbreds of the patter of these will closing to form new connections for the shipping of their m or cream. The following list of from are a partition to handle lar quantities. We suggest that you patrentle them.

CREAM WANTED

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EXPRESS CHARGES

We buy cream for butter - making purposes by percentage of Butter Fat, and give a test of each individual shipment.

We supply 8-gallon or 10-gallon cans for shipping and pay express charges within a 300-mile radius of Toronto.

Drop us a card and we shall be pleased to give prices and further information. WRITE

FOR OUR

PRICES

T. EATON CUMITED

CANADA

CREAM WANTED=

Ship yours to us, as we must have it to supply our wall-established tra with good quality butter. Therefore, we are prepared to pay you a high price than any other creamery. We furnish cans and pay express charge References my bank.

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EASTERN ONTARIO District Meetings for 1918

Speakers: Mr. G. G. Publow, Chief Dairy Instructor for Beatern On-tario. Also local dairy instructors and District Representatives. The Provincial Department of Agriculture will also preents some high class moving pictures illustrating many important phases of the Dairy Indus-moving pictures illustrating many important phases of the Dairy Indus-

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EASTERN ONTARIO

DAIRYMEN'S ASSOCIATION

Should Farmers Form an Independent Party?

Questions Discussed by Members of the Fairmount Farmers' Club. Decision in the Negative. Present Constitution of the Council of Agriculture Approved

WO questions of more than usual interest to the organized farm-ers of Ontario were discussed at meeting of the Fairmount Farmers Club, Durham county, on Nov. 19. One was whether or not the United Farm-ers of Ontario should attempt to form an independent political party and work for the election of independent work for the election of the House of Commons. After a somewhat full discussion the decision reached was that such action would not be advisable at this time, but that it would be better for the present, at least, to endeavor to elect farmer candidates pledged to support the farmers' platform in every constituency possible through the two recognized political

The other question was whether or not the Canadian Council of Agricul-ture as at present constituted adequately represents the organized farners of Canada, or whether its narners of Canada, or whether its constitution should be amended so as to permit of the affiliation of other bodies such as the Dominion Live Stock Council, the wood growers, fruit growers and other similar associations. The decision unanimously reached on this point was that the Council as at present constituted is well analifed. this point was that the Council as at present constituted is well qualified to present constituted in the constitution of the the present organization, who are also affiliated with other associations, have done.

The Discussion. The Discussion.

During the discussion of the advisability of forming an independent political party, there appeared to be a prestry general agreement that a strong independent farmers' party in the House of Commons and in the Provincial Legislatures would be able to accomplish excellent work on behalf of the farmers. The discussion, therefore, did not center around this therefore, did not center around this point so much as around the prac-ticability of launching such a movement at this time. The view was ex-pressed that in Western Canada, where the farmers' movement has been organized much longer, where farming conditions are less varied, where the city interests are not so where the city interests are not so introng and where the farmors are entere aducated on the fundamental principles embodied in the farmers' platform and have greater financial resources behind them, it might be possible for them to elect an inde-pendent farmers' party, in Ontario, however, it was fest that the time is not yet ripe for such action. Mr. not yet ripe for such action. Mr. L. W. Winslow expressed the view that a farmers' candidate in Ontario in most constituencies would have lit-In most constituencies would have lit-tile prospect for success against the two aiready strongly organized par-tice. The strongly organized par-tice, and the strongly organized par-tice, and the strongly organized par-tice, and the strongly of the strongly of two parties which led mea-ned to the strongly organized par-ies of the strongly organized par-ty parties and the strongly organized par-ty party at this time—would prove successful. ove successful. Mr. A. D. McCamus sair, that farm

Mr. A. D. McCanus sai/, that farm-ors have not been takin; a sufficient by a city part in polytics to enable then to discuss pul/ic issues to ad-variage as home-ed with the can-didates multip nominated by the polytical parties. The work of edu-cating the members of the United by further extended before an effort was made to launch a farmers' party.

The political parties usually select as candidates, lawyers, or professional or business men, and by lining up in their support, a few leaders in their respective parties are able to obtain their election. He thought that farm ers should build up a strong organiza tion with the object of putting their representatives in parliament when the right time arrives.

"I would like to see a farmers party," said A. E. Anderson, "but we party, sain & B. Anderson, but we are not yet ready to start on such a large undertaking. We are not well enough organized and have not edu-cated our men in such a way that they would be able to represent us in parliament. Artsanging arons; the parliament. Antagonism among the farmers is dying out and we should now be able to organize solidly and educate our men to represent us. Un-

educate our men to represent us. Until we reach this stage of development we should not attempt the organization of a third political party.
"Farmers are up against it," coumented Mr. L. H. Sanderson. "They
cannot nominate a man to stand up
against the men put up by the strongity organized political parties. We
haven't got the men who are qualined
and we are not organized stronging and we are not organized strongly enough to furnish funds to fight the political candidate. Farmers won't drop everything else as the political organisers do to back up their can-didates. I don't think the time has come for a third party. The United farmers of Ontario, however, should drop party politics."

Reasons For and Against.

Reasons for and Against
The principal speaker of the evening was Mr. H. B. Cowan, Editor-inchief of Farm and Dairy, who had
been invited to attend the meeting
for the purpose of discussing the subject with the members of the club.
Mr. Cowan believed that the time had possibly come when the farmers in Western Canada might safely launch an independent party, but he was doubtful if the movement in On tario has been sufficiently well or ganized to make such an effort safe at this time. He showed that the farmers' movement in Ontario 20 to 30 years ago had been overthrown in part because of the effort to organiza an independent farmers' party. The movement then was much stronger in Ontario than it is to-day, it having as many as 35,000 members at one When, however, the farmers time. When, however, the farmers began to organize to elect independent candidates, both political parties combined against them and with their aimost unlimited funds and their control of the daily press and their ability to select candidates in many constituencies that appealed to the farmers, they had brought about the overthrow of the movement. It was as a result of the fall-we in this respect of the movement ment. It was as a result of the tailure in this respect of the movement in Ontario that led the farmers of Western Canada, when they commenced to organize some 15 years ago, to decide to steer clear of electing independent candidates and ining independent candidates and instead to work through the already eliating party organizations. By adopting a strong platform of their party would and promising support them, there has succeeded in getting both political party would a strong platform of their party would be a strong to the party would be a strong to the party would be support. They were able also to elect a majority of farmer candidates to the legislatures of Alberta and Sankatchewan and a large percentage of those in the Manitoba Legislature and recently had been sending members to Ottawa. In Sankatchewan three representatives of the organization of and recently had been sending mor-bers to Ottawa. In Saskatchewas three representatives of the organis-ed farmers are members of the Pro-vincial Cabinet. Up to the praesal the farmers of Western Canada have been well satisfied with the like of procedure and have shown little

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speaker s one party have the section of

desire to depart from it, although re-cently there has been some talk in a few quarters of starting an indepeny ? at party. Club. Some Difficulties.

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Among the reasons given by Mr.
Cowan as to why he did not think an
independent party at this time
would be likely to succeed in Ontarte, were the following:
That the educational work has not
progressed sufficiently as comparatively few farmers thoroughly understand the planks of the farmers' plants
form and comparatively few farmers
appear willing to go on the another
than the comparatively few farmers
appear willing to go on the another appear willing to go on the public platform and debate the issues involved with experienced public speakers such as represent the regular political parties. This is shown by the fact that the central organisation in Toronto finds it difficult to chief peakers can be of carried with the central peakers. obtain speakers capable of explaining the farmers' movement ade-quately to go out and organize farm-ers' clubs, most of this work so far having been done by comparatively

While some counties in Ontario are well organized, others are not. Some counties that were well organized two or three years ago are now poor-ty organized through many clubs hay-ing disbanded. Until the province is well organized all over, the prospects of making a satisfactory success of an independent farmers' party would an independent farmers' party would mot be bright.

At present the farmers' platform is composed mainly of planks of special interest to farmers. Were the farmers to attempt to form an independent ers to attempt to form an independent party they would need to greatly ax-tend their platform. This would accessitate further educational work. An effort on behalf of the farmers to form an independent party would, if it appeared likely to succeed, lead both old parties to unite to defeat it. both old parties to unite to defeat it. They would pool their funds and as they control the great daily papers that circulate in all parts of the prov-ince and which are now read by thousands of farmers, it would be possible for them to carry on a campaign against which it would be very difficult for the farmers to compete to advantage, as at present we have gractically no paper, with the excep-tion of a couple of farm papers like Farm and Dairy, standing for our

Both political parties would be sure to plan planks likely to disorganize the farmers. They would probably the farmers. grant some of the things asked for by grant some of the things asked for by the farmers in their pilatform, so as to weaken the farmers' case. They would select candidates likely to be spoular among the farmers and in other ways would plot to defeat the farmer candidates. In addition they would be sure to raise the religious and loyalty cries that have so often proved successful in the past in be-clouding ublic issues. In every way closeing define issues. In every we possible they would manoeuvre to put the farmers in a false position and by means of their control of the daily press they would have great opportunities to do this.

What Is Needed.

Before it will be time for us to attempt forming an independent party.

Nowan thought that we should have an organization of at least \$6,000 to 60,000 organized farmers with trained speakers in every con-stituency, two or three papers to support our cause and the farmers' com-

panies abould be in a strong enough financial position to ensure the farmer or candidates having some funds at least with which to carry on their campaign to offset the great funds the ether parties would be sure to have. By adopting the policy that has proved successful in the West, the speaker said the farmers would not have to contend against more than die party at a time. They would have the support of at least a large section of the press, they would not

need as great funds, they would not arouse as much antagonism from the city interests and the ther similar ways they would be in exception to elect their candidates. Indention to elect their candidates, price of the constituences in Ontario have large urban votes. Cities such as Peterboro, Oshawa, Guelph, Stratford and others usually control the vote in the constituence; in which they are situated. This makes it more difficult than would otherwise be the case were our need as great funds, they ed. This makes it more difficult than would otherwise be the case were our Ontario farmers to run any considerable number of independent candidates. Mr. Cowan was strongly in favor of the United Farmers doing their utmost to have more farmers elected through the present parties. elected through the present parties. Where the present parties refuse to nominate a farmer candidate in a rural constituency, then he thought we should by all means get together and try and elect our own man in all probysidings. all such ridings.

The discussion proved an interest-ing one and indicated that greater interest is being taken in public at-fairs by the members of our farm-ers' clube than has been taken for many years and that prospects are bright for farmers exerting a greater influence in public affairs in the fu-ture, than they have ture than they have for many years

French Farmers Organize

THE rapid development in the work of the United Farmers of Ontario is constantly bringing the features of the work to the front. Only those who have travelled Font. Only those who have travelies of pretty well over the province realize how many French speaking farmers there are in Ontario. For the most part they live in Essex and Kent, Prescott, Russell, Dundas, Stormont and Glengarry counties, and in several particular of New Ontario Many eral portions of New Ontario. Many of these French farmers are very en-thusiastic in regard to the work of the United Farmers of Ontario and the United Farmers of Ontario and have been energetic in forming clubs and in dealing through the Central Organization in Toronto. Recently one club of over 250 members was formed and has paid all its dues. In this respect some of these clubs set a good example. a good example to some of the Eng-lish speaking farmers of the province, in as much as they are more prompt in remitting their club membership

The Central Office in Toronto is constantly being asked for literature in French, dealing with the movement. As quite a number of members of these clubs will attend the annual meeting in Toronto next month, it has been suggested that a short space on the programme should he may add for them during which is the same and the sam be set aside for them, during which they could be addressed briefly in French. Farm and Dairy under-French. Farm and Dairy under-stands that the Central Office is ar-ranging for a member of one of the English clubs who can speak French to address these new members in their own language at the convention. If this is done it will be greatly appreciated by the members of these

wo new bulletins have been made available to the farmers of Manitoba in connection with the Manitoba in connection with the Manitoba Farmer's Library series. One of these, "Lessons on Weeds," is one of the most useful builetins on this subject yet published. It is amply filustrated and the problem of weed identification and eradication is dealt with in a practical, readable way. The bulletin is the work of Prof. V. W. Jackson. The second builetin deals with the live stock trade of Manitoba and covers all phases of the live stock situation from a discussion of the future demand for live stock to the practical demand for live stock to the practical details of live stock shipping. Both of these bulletins are available on ap-plication to the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Winnipeg.







Auction Sale, Dec. 3rd, P.M.

The undersigned has received from W. R. Vanderloort instructions to sell at the premises of the late L. M. Vanderloort, the estate, consisting of 200 acres good clay loam-well watered and fenced-two large sugar bushes; bank barn, 96 x 40; brick house, slate roof; other modern conveniences. Farm is three miles from Trenton, close to school and church. Lots 6 and 7, second concession of Sidney. All stock and implements included.

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The Rural Publishing Company, Ltd

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

W HEN the Canada Food Board decided recently to commandeer all the creamagnets. W to commandeer all the creamery butter made in the provinces from Alberta to Quebec, be-tween September 30th and November 9th, it becams to consult some of the dealers in Montreal in advance of the order being passed, to see if arrangements could be made with them to have the butter so commandeered, shipped to their warehouses as soon as the order went into effect. Some, at least, of these dealers endeavored to take advantage of this advance information by buying butter of this savance information by buying butter from the creameries before the creameries knew of the intention of the Canada Food Board. Only prompt action on the part of Mr. R. M. Ballantyne, a mem-ber of the Canada Food Board, who insisted on these alors releasing their customers from contracts that had been made under these circumstances, prevented an injustice being done to the producers.

This incident reveals a condition in the dairy in that indicates that our dairymen are not advantageously situated as are the grain producers at western Canada. In the prairie provinces, tens of thousands of farmers have cooperated in two great companies and own and operate not only hun-dreds of local grain elevators but three large terminal elevators at Port Arthur and Fort William. As a result they always have in their possession and ne a result they siwaye have in their possession and under their control a large percentage of the grain crop long after it has left the farms of the producers. When, therefore, the government takes any action in reference to the grain trade it finds it necessary to consult the grain growers just as soon as it does the grain dealers, because the growers themselves are the largest grain operators in the business. In the dairy field the situation is entirely different.

In the dairy field the situation is entirely different. The dairy interests are entirely disorganized except in Sashkatchewan, and the cold strage warehouses at such points as Montress, which correspond with the treemedous elevators at Port Arthur and Fort William, are all in the hands of the produce nerodants. None of them are controlled by the producers. Were the dairy industry in Ontario, for instance, as well organized as are the grain growers in the west, our dairy farmers would own and operate, through one large company, not only hundreds of factories but at least one or more large cold storage phants at Montreal. They would then control or machories but at least one or more large consistor-age phants at Montreal. They would then control such a large percentage of the dairy products pro-duced in the province that they could depend upo-being consulted by the government upon exactly the

same terms as the produce merchants. This condi-tion suggests that the time has come when the protion suggests that me time and some winds of the ducers should begin to cooperate in Onlara by forming large central cooperative enterprises on Hesimitar to those which have enterprises on the similar to those which have one successful in western Canada. Until they do, the government at times, camoo be example if it finds it accessary at times, camoo be successful in the complete many times and the complete many times are successful. at times, cannot be chamed if it mads it necessary occasionally to consult the produce merchants shead of the producers in matters relating to the storage and marketing of dairy products.

Satisfaction --- and a Warning

HATEVER our differences of opinion on dome HATEVER our differences or opinion on comes-tic policy; Canadana will feel good over the result of the Victory Loan campaign. It speaks well for the financial stability of Canadian industry that, after four years of war and four demestic loans of almost staggering proportions, the fifth and greatest loan should have been more largely oversubscribed than any of its predecessors. In fact, the surplus subscriptions on this loan were greater than the totals of either of the first two loans. The than the totals of state of the loan foreshadows a change in financial policy. In the past the Canadian people have been borrowers. For many years we went to Great Britain for the money with which to finance practically all of our great industrial enterprises and the more imor our greek industrial onkerprises run the more im-portant public works. More recently we have bor-rowed heavily in the United States. Prospects now are that, in the years to come, the Canadian people will largely finance their own enterprises, particuwis largety finance their own enterprises, particularly those on which government money is expended. Our debts hereafter will be owed to our own people. Just here a word of warning is needed. The discovery that domestic loams can be successfully floated

and that a tremendous loan should be so largely oversubscribed should not be made the excuse by the government for its immediate embarkation on schemes involving great expenditures of public money. That there will be a demand for such expenditures, we already have many indications. Manu penentures, we arrestly never many indreasons, Maint-facturers, whose munitions contracts are expiring, will bring strong presente to bear on the government for public contracts which will keep their miles going and guarantee "dividends as usual." The large con-tracts recently allotted to the two leading sleen conpanies of Camada for steel plates and steel rails, given on the basis of inflated wardime prices, are an indication of what we may expect on an even more extensive scale if there is not strong public protest. extensive scale is utors and all abor also, are not un-comparished abor also, are not un-sympathetic with government expenditures as a means of insuring employment and already several public men have intimated that great public under takings may be gotten under way in order to provide

ork for labor during the reconstruction period.
While these subjects are being debated, taxpayers will do well to keep their heads and remember that every cent borrowed and expended in these years of high prices will have to be repaid in years when both labor and commodities are cheaper and that debts owed by the government to its own people are dobts owed by the government to its own people are-jent as hard to repay as accounts owing to a foreign power. Domestic loans constitute just as great a burden on the rank and file of tax-payors as loans made in the money centres of Great Pirtain or the United States. The government, spend-ing the people's money, should exercise just as much caution in the reconstruction schemes as will be manifested by private enterprise in spending its own money. In a country with such wast undergeloned, as money. In a country with such vast undeveloped resources as we have in Canada, good estatemanship should be able to provide productive work for all who honestly desire to give eservice for value and earn their living by legitimate means.

Dr. Rutherford's Appointment

HE appointment of Dr. J. G. Rutherford to a seat on the Dominion Railway Commission will be received with approval by farmers generally. Ever since the resignation of Dr. Mills from the Commission, the farming industry has been without Commission, the farming industry has been without a representative on the Board and farmers, through the graphical properties of the prope

occasions.

There are few mea in the Domistion who know Canada and Carasidna problems better than Dr. Rutherford. His official connections have brought him into close touch with the various problems of the different sections of Canada, and it is stated that he has fived at one time or another in every province with the exception of Prince Edward Island. 4 Scotleman, by high. he recoalest dis arriv admos. province with the exception of Prince Boward island. A Scotchman by birth, he received his early education in the Glasgow High School, and, coming to Canada in 1875, he studied at the Ontario Agricultural College and the Ontario Veterinary College. He was a practising veterinarian for several years and in 1857 whe appointed Veterinary Imspector for the Province of Manittobs. He served in the Manitable Legislature and represented the Mandouski controls Legislature and represented the Mandouski com-

etitioncy in the Federal House. In 1903 he was appointed Chief Veterinary Inspector for the De-minion and it was while serving in this capacity minion and it was while serving in this capacity that he came into prominence and gathend the respect of Canadian farmers as a class. In golving the many problems that came before him he showed both tack and sibility. In 1966 he was appointed Live Stock Commissioner as well as Veterinary Director General and he held this dual position until he moved the Alberta in 1912. It is to be hoped that, in his new position. Dr. Rutherford will fully justify the faith that the farmers of Canada have in him.

Tie-Up to Live Stock

HE signing of the armistice of November deventh, was the signal for a deluge of party finished cattle on all of the leading live stock markets of America. The stampede was of short duration and before the end of the week the markets had president much of this former areas. had regained much of their former strength. had regained much of their former strength. The short-lived panic, however, demonstrated the need of a fulier appreciation by feeders of the live stock situation from a world viewpoint. This the Terento Live Stock Exchange has endeavored to supply in a recent open letter to the farmers of Ontario. After expressing the fasth of the exchange in a continua-tion of an undiminished demand for live stock this measurements. memorandum sums up the situation admirably

memorandum sums up the stream of the following paragraphs:

"The products of the Canadian farms are cereals and food animals. At the present time the demand for both is unlimited. The first demand to be satisfied will, unquestionably, be that for cereals. All the world can immediately set itself to the raising of cereals. One crop will greatly ameliorate the famine; two crops will

greatly amesorate the families, two constants probably restore wheat reserve to normal.

"In regard to live stock this is not the case. The building up of cattle herds particularly involves a programme of years. Even it the foundation stock and the fodder were immediately available in Europe, the cattle herds could not be restored in less than five or six years but all per resorved in sees than live or six years but all. European countries—combatants: and nestrain silke—are stripped both of live stock and of foder. An unlimited demand will exist for years, both for breeding stock and for meats.

"The situation is, therefore, as follows:—
"Prices of grains will probe?ly decline on a cash which will residue there, to accomp in here.

scale which will restore ther, to normal in two

scale which was resource there is not the or or three years.
"During these ton years the advantage to the farmer of merketing his grain through the medium of live stock will be greater than at any previous time in a generation."
This statement, in its main contentions at least, correct. The world-wide shortage of live stock was dmitted and proved at the Live Stock Conference that there was the live Stock Conference. That there well be a great of the stock was dmitted and proved at the Live Stock Conference.

admitted and proved at the Lave Stock Conference held in Ottawa leat week. That there well be a great demand from Europe, first for meats and dairy products, and then for breeding stock since, seems assured. The farmers who will be able to take alwantage of this situation are those who held fair to their breeding herds. "The up to sire about," would seem to be a good slopan for Oanaddan farmers.

Fertilizer Will be Scarce

OMMERCIAL fertilizers were scarce last year OMMERCIAL fertilizers were scarce has year, so scarce hat, taking America as a whole one of their cred that taking America as a whole cont of their orders. Canadhan dealers and manufacturers did a little better in this respect than dealers across the line, probably because the demand for comercial fertilizers in Canada is sometimed. Critical as was to be a condition less spring, and the condition less spring. extensive. Gritiscus as was now believed in an extensive the however, fertislicus promise to be even in an extensive the cropping season of 1915. A short the Henry G. Bell, who has charge of the propagants end of the fertillizer besiness in Canada, informed Farm and Dairy that the great problem of Canadas. Farm and Dairy that the great problem of Canama fertilizer manufacturers now was not to sell their goods, but to meet the demand. Lack of labor and difficulties of transportation are accountable for the shortage forecasted. While the situation will probshortage forecasted. While the situation will probably right itself in the next twelve months, this will not help the situation next apring. In case of a shortage, first come first served will be the rule. We know that the majority of Canadian farmers us We know that the distributions, and the total lack of this commodity would not inconvenience then or the commonly wound not inconvenience their seriously. There are a goodly number, however, who place considerable dependence on commercial fertifizers and the time for these men to order their Early orders will ensure a supply supplies is now. Early order and facilitate early delivery.

A farmers' party, or affiliation with one of the eristing parties? What do organized farmers favor? Ontario farmers, we are sure, will choose to stand aloof, or to go in with nothing short of "farmer candidates." They will avoid the political trickster as they would the Hun, and just as wisely.

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Letters A Farme

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Help the start life a Belgian Re Committee,

read will farmers' politi agree with you Canadian Cou the Ontario fa ed at that mee itical action w meeting. I for the appoin from each pro formulating a next Dominio mittee should labor and the as it is possible. be confined to power in the the working 1 that I m whether they handles or swi sit at an o gether they co genuine repres honestly repres

or to parlian We must for old political ps of Canada kno tical parties ar conditie square dea! to for a living. ted farmers, e they can find a they will agree legislation nec let us get as cli in our platform minor points o broad general pence. We ar same thing. Legisla one is bound to Legislation tha relves and labo carins the other we time to oppose vent legislation

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ne of the errmers favor! oose to stand "farmer can trickster M Peace Does Not Bring Food To Belgium

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forced to work for the enemy under the most structured within others were too ration. The control of the countries when the cou

Letters to the Editor

A Farmers' Party or Not?

E DITOR, Farm and Dairy.—I have read wih much interest your articles on the organization of a articles on the organization of a farmers' political party, and I heartily agree with you that it is not a wise action to undertake at this time. The Canadian Council of Agriculture will meet in Winnipeg on November 26, and meet in Winnipeg on November 26, and the Ontario farmers will be represent-ed at that meeting. I believe that pol-itical action will be discussed at the meeting. I expect there will be a recommendation made to the council for the appointment of a committee, passibly by selecting one member from each province with power to add to their numbers, for the purpose of formulating a policy of action for the sext Dominion election. That com-mittee should work with organized labor and the returned soldiers as far as it is possible.

labor and the returned soldiers as far as it is possible.

Our efforts, in my opinion, should be confined to creating a balance of power in the House of Commons. If the working people of Canada, and by that I mean all the workers, whether they walk between the plow whether they walk between the plow washiner incy walk between the plow handles or swing the plok and shovel, or sit at an office desk—will get to-gether they can get results. They can send to the House of Commons pauline representatives who know the needs of the working people and will honeasty represent their views on the foor to parliament.

We must forget absolutely the two old political parties. All the workers of Canada know that the two old poliof Canada know that the two old poli-tical parties are of no use in bringing about conditions that will give a square deal to those who have to work for a living. Let organized labor, the returned soldiers, and the organ-ized farmers, each elect the best men they can find as their representatives. When they get together at Ottawa, when they get together at Ottawa, the control of the control of the control included the control of the control of the deptation norms. There may be some almor points of difference, but in the broad general policy there is no differminor points of difference, but in the broad general policy there is no difference. We are all working for the same thin. We are all working for a living. Legislation that is good for one is bound to be abed for the other. Legislation that is bad for one is bound to be bad for the other, and if the farmers remain in a class by themrelys and thour do the same thing—the and the carries and thour did to the other we are bound at some time to oppose each other and prevail eighislich that we are bothy in ased of. How are we to have brother. hood of men if we do not help each other? and if we do not do it and do it now, we will never get a fair deal? Let us get together to give everybody a fair deal and a fair day's pay for a fair day's labor.

fair day's labor.

Many good men think we must first get a leader, but I do not agree with them her to seed the upon our policy and elected upon our policy and elected provided when the time is necessary. Leaders are always found or every read movement, and seldom are they onen in advance. The Cultide State in their three great crises had the leaders they needed washington. Lincoln and Wilson. When Great Pritain faced her crises she found her leader in Lloyd George. Only a few years ago he was mobbed. she found her leader in Lloyd George.
Only a few years ago he was mobied
on the streets by the same people who
recognize him to-day as one the
greatest men in the world. We are
not sure that these leaders came to
their present positions entirely by
human agont.

No. I hope that we shall never at-tempt to go out as a farmers' party. But let us get together with all the working people of Canada. Who will dare to deny us the right to form a balance of power that will be capable of protacting the interests of the work. of protecting the interests of the working people?

I have read the criticisms of the fa-mers' party in Ontario of 30 years ago. I remember that day well and can speak from practical experience, as I lived in Ontario when the farmers' party was organized and when it was disorganized. The trouble with the farmers' party is Otherwise to the control of the co party was organized and when it was disorganized. The trouble with the farmers' party in Ontario at that time was that the farmers were not edu-cated on the problems which they were trying to solve. Neither were they sufficiently independent of the two old political parties, thus it was that it was possible, as you point out on your addressian new for the two old on your editorial page, for the two old parties to join hands with the party press and bring about the downfall of the farmers' party.

But it's different now. The farmers But it's different now. The farmers are better informed on economic and political questions than ever before in the history of Canada. They are also more independent politically and less hidebound to their dear old parties. There is a great opportunity for them to get together with the other work-ers of Canada, and each, by himself can help all. This is no time to wait for angels to come and help us. There is considerable truth in the saying. "The Lord loves those best who honestly help themselves."

in Lord loves those best who honestly help themselves."

In your editorial you refer to our
position in the West. Well, so far as
the provincial legislatures in the West
are concerned, the organized farmers
are sufficiently strong in the prairie
provinces to exercise their influence
no matter which party may be in power; but in federal matters we are
hopelessly at sea. We have accomplished something at Ottawa in yearpast, through our organization, but
the strong the season of the season of the
hope that this condition is nearing its
end, the condition is nearly with
he able to furnomens,
no party will be able to furnomens,
hop arry will be able to furnomens,
hop arrived the purpose of the specific of the
clauses—John Kennedy, Winnipery,
Man.

Note.-Mr. Kennedy is the 2nd Vice-President of the United Grain Growers, Limited.

Village Doctor (to the old elder, who is paying a call): "But surely, Saunders, you'll have a drop of some-thing before you go?" Saunders: "No, thank ye, doctor. I've three good reasons for refusing your hospitality. First, I'm chairman o' the lorst term server.

o' the local temperance society; sec-ond, I'm just gae'ng tae a kirk meet-ing; and third, I've just had one."



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DE LAVAL NOW

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ONTARIO



(1) UR country needs a hero very seldom, but she needs good citizens every day and hour.

Elvira's Second Marriage

The Kind of a Husband Fifty Dollars Successfully Secured

'Elvira 'd be apt to have a fit if

I laughed every time I thought of but I couldn't help but feel kind

she wa'n't the first one on the ground

when Gabriel blew his trumpet on the resurrection morning!

"Talk about anyone's taking the day by the forelock! It seemed sometimes as if she'd pull it out by the roots. Why, I've known her to take the cloth

milk strainer off from the milk can and get it all washed up, about three

times, before the men got through milking, she was in such a hurry to

get around with her work.
"Well, when Jared died, Elvira did

feel pretty bad, but she wa'n't of the

worse she felt, the harder she worked,

and hurried us around so that I ac-tually couldn't keep my grip on the day of the month, and was forever dating my letters about two weeks ahead. I worked there from the time

Jared died till she married again, you

on the farm herself, and kept things up in good shape, but the care of it wore on her. And when she sent her best hired man off with some butter

one day, and he came back drunk in

"She hired some men and carried

kind to set drooping around.

of sorry for him.

Ida A. Morgan. "One day when she had been hurrying him worse than usual, he told me

66TF here isn't Mary Ann Brown!" said Mrs. Clark, glancing out of the window as the gate latch the window as the gate later clicked, and a trim little woman in black came briskly up the walk. "Come right in, Mary Ann," she called, rising stiffly to welcome her guest.

"Keep your setting, Martha, I'll wait on myself," and Mrs. Brown laid her bonnet and cloak on the lounge, and seated herself in a comfortable rocking chair. "I've just come from Sam anompson's funeral. Someone told me you were real hard up with the rheumatism, and I thought I'd drop in on my way home and see how you were getting along." Thompson's funeral.

"I'm real glad you did. I can't walk around much, yet, but I tell John as long as I can set here by the window long as I can set here by the window and sew and mend, I won't compilain."
And Mrs. Clark rocked slowly-back and forth with a peaceful look on her motherly face. "And how does Elvira seem to feel? Does she take Sam's death pretty hard". "Hard!" And Mrs. Brown gave a

"Hard!" And Mrs. Brown gave a provoked little laugh. "What do you suppose that trifling Orrin Potter said suppose that triling orrin Potter said to me when they were seating the mouraers? He said; 'Elvira seems to be real reconciled, don't she? Probably she thinks if Sam had got to die anyway, it was better for him to go now and so save the cost of wintering him.' Of course I acted awful shocked, but in my heart I couldn't help agree-

'Orrin always would say things that "Orrin always would say mings can no one slee would think of. Like as not there may be a grain of truth in some of his ideas," and Mrs. Clark laughed softly: "Was there many there, Mary Ann?"

there. Mary Ann?"
"Yes, the house was full. The min-ister preached an uncommonly good, comforting sermon. It didn't have but one fault, and that was that it wa'n't at all appropriate for the occasion. His text was "The Lord gave, and the Lord hath taken away; blessed be the name of the Lord.' That sounds pious and comforting, but I was working there at the time she was married, and

there at the time she was married and I happened to know that the Lord didn't have any hand in that match."
"Do tell me about it," said Mrs. Clark, resuming her darning, "I al-ways wendered how she happened to marry him."

Mrs. Brown helped herself to darning needle and a blue yarn sock

from the mending basket. from the mending basket.
"Now you let me help you mend,
Martha." she said, checking any expostulation on her friend's part, "I
can always talk better when my fingers are busy, and this funeral has stirred me up so that I want to talk

ever old times.

"You know Elvirg was an uncommonly smart, stirring girl, and when she married Jared Austin, her first husband, everyone thought they both had done well. Well, they had, I always knew Jared—we were school-mates together—and he was just as good as the wheat. He was naturally slow motioned, and Elvira just naturally wore him out, hustling him round

the middle of the night, and put the horse in the hog pen and the wagon in the barn cellar, her patience gave out entirely, and she said she was going to get married and have some one to take a little of that care off

"I doubted whether she could do it, single men are so scarce around here, but she paid Levi Atkins \$50 to find her a husband, and he got her Sam Thompson. You know Sam lived over by the pond, and was just on the ragged edge of the poorhouse, so to speak. He had just escaped being helped by the town

helped by the town.
"I always thought she made a pretty
poor trade when she got a \$50 man.
You couldn't buy much of a horse for that price, but he was a widower, and probably she got him cheaper on account of his being second hand.

"How did I know this? Well--it was a private matter, and Levi was afraid he couldn't keep it to himself, and so he got me to help him. Men are helpless kind of creatures, any way, you know.
"I discouraged the project all I

could, but it was no go

could, but it was no go.
"Elvira said to me, T know he sin't
a very good calculator, but I can plan
for him. He is good to work if there
is someone to keep him at it and he's
got real pretty ways. I know a good
many will think I am just throwing many will think I am just throwing myself away—I presume you think so if you don't say it, but there is such a dearth of single men around here that anyone has to take what they can get, and not be too particular. Hired help and not be too particular. Hired held is so scarce and so high that it seem as if there was a providence in it, and if we are married right off he'll have ne to get all the plowing done tals

Thinks I. Well, for taking a cool businessifie, unsentimental view of things, you do beat anything,' but I hadn't realized the depths of her unsentimentality even then.

"She never was one to let things linger along, and she begun immediately to plan her wedding dress.

"There was a pretty piece of gray poplin down to Turner's store that just suited Elvira, and Darius Turner, the storekeeper, owned a farm, and want-ed to buy an ox cart. Elvira had sold her oxen, and therefore had an ox cart

on her hands that wa'n't of any use

on her hands that want of any mer to her.

"So that afternoon she says to me:
'Get on your things, Mary Ann, and we'll go down to Turner's and I'll trade off that ox cart for a wedding

"'Are you going to carry it with you?' I asked, feebly, for I was that beat and surprised I didn't know what she would do next

"'No,' she says, very cool and ca-pable, 'but I intend to get that cart off from my hands, and make a good trade out of it.' So she hitched up and we started.

"Turner acted real glad to see us. Elvira told him what she wanted and he spread the poplin out on the count

me spread the poplin out on the counter and told what a good piece it was, and how cheap he would sell it.
"Why," says he, T should think a good-looking widder like you would be getting married, and this would make a tormented pretty wedding dress."

"Well, says Elvira, 'that's just what I want it for, Darius. It's awful lonesome business for a lone woman to run a farm, and I'm going to get married."

get married.'
"Elvira had been so swift that the story hadn't had time to circulate any, and he was awfully surprised. But he said he thought it was the best thing she could do, and then she dragged that cart into the conversa-tion. She said it was in good con-dition, and then for the first tima, sho got kind of flustrated and seemed to forget that it want alive, and said it was sound, and kind and easy kept.

"Darius laughed and laughed and said he wouldn't think of buying a cart unless it was gentle and had as affectionate disposition.

"After a good deal of laughing and After a good deal of laughing and bantering they got the matter settled, and Elvira had her gray poplin and all the trimmings, a pair of alippers and a pound of tea throwed in. She said it was a good trade, and she was perfectly satisfied with it, and mighty glad to get that cart off her hands.

Making the Wedding Dress.

"We got home about half-past three, we got home about nair-past three, and she flew around and helped about the chores, and got her dress skirt cut and basted before dark. It made me fairly dizzy to see such goings on, and that cart fuet galloped through my dreams all night.

"She made a nice new petticoat toe, and trimmed the ruffle with lace six inches wide. She bought it of a peddler for ten cents a yard, and sold him a lot of old rubber boots to pay for it. I felt perfectly disgusted. It is a good thing to be thrifty, but wedding clothes bought like that didn't seem any better than un-bleached sheeting colored with beech bleached sheeting colored with beech bark, and there is nothing homelier than that is. There wouldn't be any loving fancies and tender dreams sewed up in that wedding dress, and the rustle of that shining silver gray popilin would always sound like the ox cart creaking. And how sould ox cart creaking. And how could there be anything dainty and femialis about a petticoat trimmed with old

about a petitional trimmed with our rubber boots?

"It seemed like taking the golden candlestick off from the altar and sping it for a barn lantern. But then I always had too many romantic notions, mother said.

"Elvira said they could just as well do their courting after marriage as before, so they were married in just a week, and when the wedding day came she was caught unprepared for once in her life. Oh, she had got her dress all done, and the house swept and garnished and all that, but it happened like this.

"They were going down to the min ister's to be married and had planned to start right after dinner, so to get to start right after dinner, so to sw back in good season to do the chores. "Sam was going to borrow Jim Taylor's team, and that morning Jim went over and asked him if he ask Elvira couldn't just as well be mar-ried in the forenoon as in the after

(Continued on page 17.)



"You know Elvira was an Uncommonly Smart, Stirring Girl."

The Up

November 28,

Unse And he answe that be with us that be with the ed and said, Lor eyes that he ma opened the syes he saw; and, be was full of horse round about 161

"There's a migh boys, That's stronger, Than all the host ter in th is fighting on your Pight ye this fig And He will be

CCORDING

A best militar ain there is why Germany during the first a That such was th hemselves have miscarried was n had an army vained to the mi tion for "The Da and only a "c army of some 7 them. Certainly to of view the Kaine weeping suncess." weeping success fed, but he had with the one Gresides over the de that factor was lavoked God's aid but it is, to quote erist ally the old gute Gott) in hea the time of the G the great king has At the battle of of "Paris in a fort away and his arm feated by the hand

from its theology feated by the spir sought to deny as way the affairs an and nations. Wit discuss the exact intervention at the tlefield, it is suffici that the unseen fo mightler than to against us. And no but throughout the the war, and never the war, and never the last hundred d erre that 'they th more than they th is our Christian great battle again sast fight, it is we selves of this. Mi though the forces a layed against us if bord's will, yet "m lord's will, yet "m

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had planned er, so to get o the chores. borrow Jim morning Jim m if he and well be mar-in the after e 17.)

The Upward Look

Unseen Forces

And he answered, Fear not; for they And he answered, Fear not; for they that be with the sare more than they that be with them. And Elisha praydand said, Lord I pray thee open his eyes that he may see. And the Lord opened the eyes of the young man, and he saw; and, behold, the mountain was full of horses and charlots of fire round about Elisha—II Kings, 6:16, if.

There's a mighty force behind you, boys,
boys,
That's stronger, stronger far
Than all the hosts the enemy can muster in this war,
The God of Right in all His might,
is facting on your side;
Picht ye this fight as in His sight
and the will be your guide."

—John Ozenham John Oxenham.

A COORDING to the opinion of the best military men of Great Britain there is no military reason shy Germany did not win the war taring the first six weeks of fighting. That such was their plan the Germans when admitted, that it That suck was their plan the Germans Canassives have admitted, that it miscarried was not their fault. They had an army numbering millions raised to the minute with a preparation for The Day, 'lasting 40 years, as only a 'contemptable' British as the "Creatily from a military point of the Creatily from a military point of the behad forgotten to reckon with the he had forgotten to reckon with the Great Factor that predate over of destiny of nations and that factor are destiny of nations and the factor are destiny of nations are destiny of nations and the factor are destiny of nations are destiny of nations are destiny of nations and the factor are destiny of nations are destiny of nati invoke Goes and in an his speeches, but it is, te quote himself as his "pow-erful ally the old good God (der alte-pts Gott) in heaven who ever since the time of the Great Elector and of the great king has always been on our

At the battle of the Marre his dream of "Paris in a fortnight" faded forever says and his sray was as surely defeated by the hand of the says and his sray was as a surely defeated by the hand of the says and his sray was the says and his says as the says as the says and the says as the says and the says as the says a as nations. Without attempting to discuss the exact manner of spiritual interestion at that time on the battlefield, it is sufficient for us to know that the unseen forces with us were mightler than sightler than the hosts arrayed gainst us. And not only at this time, at throughout the whole course of the war, and never more than during

One of the costlicat blunders that demany made at the beginning of the www.sto underestimate the forces shists her, and continually through-st the four years of war were the Alla sthorted by their leaders to behas of underestimating the power of he samp. To do that meant un-middiness, and that spelt defeat. Mak of the defeat of Christians in has of the defeat of Christians in. hels warfar against sin may be as-side to the same cause of underes-mating the power of the appritual less of wickdess leagued against ass, and continually throughout the ordigues is watchfulness and prayer shield lest we fall into temptation.

The worst foes that we fight are not such as can be fought with material weapons. "We wrestle not against flesh and blood," the apostic tells us, "been appeared by the apostic tells us, and the such as a su seen, out the unseen torces in our war-fare are the real forces Satan and his agents with all the hosts of the un-derworld are marshalled against us, but as the Lord showed Elisha's serout as the Lord showed Elisha's ser-vant that 'jhe armies of heaven were on the mountain in charlots of fire round about Elisha, so is the same mighty power available for every child of God to-day who, by simple faith in Christ. will accept the vic-tory Ho. Girst.

tory He offers.
It will only be when we stand at It will only be a finished atory, that we will be able to fully comprehend the standard of the standard that the standard tha bless His Holy name who main showen us more and more through the years that "they that be with us are more than they that be with them."

—J. H. H.

tory He offers.

If We Only Understood we knew the cares and trials, Knew the efforts all in vain. Knew the efforts all in vain, And the bitter disappointment, Understood the lose and gain— Would the grim eternal roughness Seem—I wonder—just the same? Should we help where now we hinder? Should we pity where we blame?

Ah, we judge each other harshly, Knowing not life's hidden force; Knowing not the fount of action Is less turbid at its source;

Seeing not amid the evil
All the golden grains of good;
And we'd love each other better If we only understood.

Could we judge all deeds by motives.

That surround each other's lives.

See the naked heart and spirit. Know what spur the action gives, Often we should find it better, Purer than we judge we should, We should love each other better

If we only understood. Could we judge all deeds by motives, See the good and bad within, Often we should love the sinner
All the while we loathe the sin;

Could we know the powers working To overthrow integrity, We should judge each other's errors With more patient charity

-Rudyard Kipling.

The Amaryliss Mrs. M. L. Countryman.

NE of the best house plants, NE of the best house plants, prized for its gorgeous red illies, prized for its gorgeous red illies. Cape of Good Hope. Not only is it a most beautiful plant in bloom, but its lasting period of bloom occurring twice in each year, and its long life, both make it worth raising. In the north it is a house plant in winter the worth raising.

The Amaryllis should not be dis-turbed often, and should never suffer a temperature below 45 degrees. The blooming temperature is about 60 de-grees. When resting they stand a higher temperature.

In practice, my pots have not been disturbed for at least eight years, but during the whiter I use Bowker's Plant Food, usually putting about a teaspoonful on the soil of the pot per-

haps once in six weeks.

They stand on the west window sill on the star landing, are watered only when dry, and then the pot is really wet through. Quite frequently they are put into a tub and sprayed. When it gets warm in summer they are put out under the rose bushes, where it is warm but quite shady. No one pays any attention to them except that along in August I begin to watch for buds, for mine bloom in the late sum-mer and at Christmas time.

Books say you can raise them from seed, it requiring three years. The Equestre forms many small bulblets; the Johnsoni is not so free to do so. I take out the small bulbs and give or throw them away. I have never let them go to seed. They are most satisfactory house plants.

A Subject That Will Never Grow Old

Mrs. W. Mitchell, Wentworth Co., Ont.

W HAT is the greatest thing in the world? It was recently my pleasure to listen to an address given by one of America's greatest millionaire philanthropists, Russell H. Conwell. This man has made a part of his millions by lecturing, but is also preacher, an author, a president of large college in the States, besides fiolding several other positions of trust. In his lecture he expressed the trust. In his lecture he expressed the idea that it was the Christian duty of everyone to get rich, providing, of course, that they got their riches honeatly. And yet this man, with all his wealth, was quite free to admit that there are greater things in the world than money. "Love," he said most emphatically, "is the greatest thing in the world." the world. Perhaps I am introducing my sub-

ject in a roundabout way, but what I am trying to bring out is, that if love am trying to bring out is, that if love is the greatest thing in the world, greater even than money, why do so many husband no profess to love their wives dearly, the wives dearly the wives dearly to the "handly pocketbook" is one. I believe, which never grows old, because it is a point which comes up every time a new home is established. The couple acts when is established. The couple acts wisely who are far sighted enough to home is established. The couple acts wisely who are far sighted enough to have a complete and satisfactory understanding on this question before they set sail on their matrimontal bark. It seems to me that when most young men take the marriage vows at the altar they have an idea that if they allow their wives to have all the "egg and butter money," they are displaying a wealth of unselfishness and affection.

affection. The majority of young women who affection affection are not come to a satisfactory understand to come to a satisfactory understand to come to a satisfactory understand to the property of managing the home when under their father's roof, they probably have not much the after the probably have not much the property of the p for something which is by right already hers!

I read a short story not long ago i read a snor, story not song ago which illustrates my point better than I could do. While the story deals with conditions where a man is earning a salary, it can be applied quite well to life on the farm. Here it is:

Jack and May lived in a little cot size and Jack's salary was \$100 per month. Occasionally May wanted to go shopping and although it galled go shopping and aithough it galled her to do so she had to ask for money for the trip so dear to a woman's heart. Jack always asked, "How much do you need?" and on being told, he would pass out the exact sum and then laying an extra dime down saying," And his is for your car fare." It is a sort of a dialogue always takes the sort of the sor so one evening she timidly ventured this remark:

"I hate so to ask for money, Jack; couldn't I have \$10 each month from the salary? I think with the help of the eggs and milk we have I could make that cover most of the grocery

Jack answered, "Oh, pshaw! May,







It can be done with a Viking! Because it is the closest-skimming device ever created. Guaranteed to skim down to a mere trace! Greater in capacity than other separators of equal rating, too. Easiest operated. Easiest cleaned. Guaranteed for a Life-time. And—sold at a lower price. Let your local dealer show you s





why do you hate to ask for money? I always give you the amount you need and you know you are welcome to it, too. I shouldn't mind that I'm sure and really think it would be fun to have some one to go to for money."

to have some one to go to for money."

"Oh, do you think so? Now, Id
like you to have some fun and why
not try this experiment? You turn
over the salary to me once and let me
take care of the bills and you ask
me for what money you need each
morning for a week and see how much
'fun' there is in it."

The Wife Becomes Treasurer.

"Sure! I'll do that, for a month if you say so." So it was agreed and at the end of the month, Jack gave her the hundred dollars. When he started to his work the next day she

"Let's see, you need how much for

your lunch?"
"Two bits," he answered, "and ten

cents for cigars."
"No, cigars are a luxury, as you say when I want a few cents for candy. Here is a quarter for your lunch and here is a dime for your car fare."

Things went pretty well that day and the next, but the third day a lady friend came in the office soliciting for a very worthy cause, but when Jack remembered his empty pocketbook he half to decline to help. The next day his sister came in in a hurry and wanted to borrow a dollar. He had to tell her he could not accommodate her, and she went away wondering what financial calamity had overtaken her brother. The next day he forgot and bought a cigar. That night he had to walk home 15 blocks and he looked a little blue when Mag teased him by sayling:

"I really think it would be fun to have some one to go to, to ask for

money."

mility the blow came on Saturday when he saw his friend, Fred Smith, coming toward the office at noon-tine. Jack remembered that he and Fred usually lunched at the Delmonicon Saturdays and that it was his turn to pay the bill, which would probably amount to over two dollars. He thought of the two-bits in his pocket and he groaned inwardly. He grabbed his hat and fied by a side door, but he was almost sure that Fred saw him. A few minutes laturch at "Sam's Pince" who should walk in but Fred himself? Jack couldn't even propose a "smoke" to save the situation unless he bought "two-fura" and walked the 15 blocks again than tight.

for five cents was the sum of his

That evening he remarked as they were sitting on the porch, "Say, May, I believe we will discontinue that money experiment and, ahem, let's see—how much did you say you'd like to have each month, ten dollars? Well, May, I'H make it twenty-five."

The man in this story had found out in one day how inconvenient it was not to have money of his own without having to ask for it, and yet, previous to that, he could not see why his wife should object to coming to him for money whenever she required it. There are many men to-day who are causing their wives discomfort and unhappiness because they have either not considered the money question of much importance, or have a wrong yiewpoint. Why can't our menfold look at this problem sensibly and act accordingly?

Canning Chicken to Conserve Meats

THIS year more poultry than usual a finding its way to market in a thin unfinished condition. There is very little sale for this grade of chickens and their presence in so many shipments has a great deal to with the comparatively low price returned, at times, to producers. Cull chickens, if held, frequently prove more of a liability frequently prove more dealers. The lost place for them is in a can be a far made ready for the major of the control of th

Method 1.—Dress the chicken, separating it into sections or leaving it whole as preferred. Season and fry as for serving. When the meat is three-fourths done remove from the fire and pack the pieces into a clean, not glass jar. If the chicken is whole break the neck and less, roll the chicken up into a small roll, tie with string or fasten with toothpicks. A quartiar should hold two or more small chickens. Pour over the chicken the hot liquid from the frying pan, it necessary adding hot water to fill the jar completely. Adjust the rubbers and tops, leaving the latter slightly loose Place in a waterbath canner and sterilize from 90 to 120 minutes, depend

ing upon the size of the chicken. Re move and tighten the covers immed

Method 2.—Dress the chicken, and leave whole or cut into pleeces as preferred. Cover with boiling water, and simmer until the meat can be separated from the boues. Return the bones to the liquid, and boil it down one-half. Pack the meat closely in hot glass jars, add one level teaspoonful sait to each quart, and fill the jar with the hot-liquid. Adjust the rubber and top, leaving the latter slightly loose. Striflize three to three and one-half hours in a waterbath canner. Remove and tighten the tops immediately. The liquid remaining may be placed in a jar, sterilized 50 minutes and kept for soup or gravy. Two pounds of dressed fowl should make one pint of soild meat, and a pint of thick stock. Method 3.—Cut the dressed, raw

Method 3.—Out the dressed, raw chicken into convenient sections. Pack into glass jars, add one teaspoonful salt to a quart, fill the jar with boiling water, adjust the rubbers and tops as above, and sterlize in a waterbath canner three and one-half

Method 1 given above is for small, frying sized chickens. Methods 2 and 3 may be used for chickens of any

COOK'S CORNER

Stuffed Onions

PREPARE good-sized onions and cook. Parbell 10 minutes in boiling saited water. Remove part of the centres and fill the cavities with equal parts of finely-chopped chicken or other chopped meat, and seasoned bread crumbs, to which is added the finely chopped onion which was taken out of the centre. Add a little butter, sprinkle with pepper and sait and bake in a covered baking dish until the onions are soft.

Slice and cook mtill tender, any good cooking onions. Pat in layers in a backing onions. Pat in layers in a backing dish, equal quantities of cooked fish. Sprinkle with pepper and salt and add a few bits of butter. Pour over this a white sauce to almost cover. Sprinkle over the top buttered bread crumbs and put in the oven until the crumbs and put in the oven until the crumbs are brown.

Celery and Apple Salad. Select crisp, tender celery. C

into small cubes with equal quantiles of chopped apple. Serve on lettuce leaves and pour salad dressing over the whole.

One pound floury mashed potato; one egg; six tablespoons corn four; two tablespoons or flour; two tablespoons dripping; seasoning Mix well all the dry ingredients with enough beaten egg to bind them stiff. by. Form into small balls, foil them in corn flour, drop into boiling water or soup and cook for 15 minutes. The lid should not be removed during that time and the liquif must boil rapidy. These may be used instead of ordinary boiled potatoes.

Potato Omelet with Cheese.
Prepare mashed potatoes, turn in
hot omelet pan gressed with one
tablespoon fat, spread evenly, spriakle with cheese, cook slowly until
browned underneath and fold as az
omelet.

Two cups stewed kidney beans; one cup diced celery; three sweet pickles chopped. Mix beans, celery and pickles, pour salad dressing over and serve on lettuce.

Disguising the Potato

I T is a good plan to look through our recipes occasionally for a new method of preparing potato dishas. While the potato is one of the most common foods in the home, there is no reason why we should always servathem either boiled or fried, as they are many ways of combining mix, eggs, meat, etc. which not only add to their palatability but also to their nourishing value.

nourishing value.
How many of our women folk havetried broiled potatoes? To make this delicious dish cut belied potatoes is thick slices. Dip each in butter and then in bread crumbs and broil over a coal fire or in the oven till they are a golden brown.

A change from plain mashed postoes may be accomplished by adding to a dish of mashed potatoes ostablespoon of butter for every cup et potatoes. Beat this thoroughly, add the beaten white of one egg and a half cup of milk for every cupful of mitture. Season with sait and peppe, mix thoroughly, place in baking dish and brown in the oven.

Another good way of serving masked potatoes is to form them into small balls, roll them in flour and brown is the pan with a roast of beef, real or lamb. When they are browned they Add finely cl
Hot potate
de as a supp
mashed pota
oatmeal, one
three tablesp
er of salt
water if nee
salt and baki
tatoes thorou
just enough
but it must
dough lightig
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but are me

by sifting

cups flour.

teaspoone

eup of hot

fork, add

two parts,

size of a la

twice in or

four parts

piping hot.

butter and

milk to mo

with a fork

inced mea

and onion.

ly chopped

sprinkle top

minutes in

take two c

flour, one at

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песевзагу

Elvira's (Contin

a scrap of b

immediately.

noon. 'Becar go to the-mil some corn gr thrashers ar to-night, and noon I can't, and you know hogs go with Elvira just h I don't belie mighty sensil just how flus it is to have a onto anyone to

way of thinki about ten o'drive up licke out and there pride in his them fat and horse was ste "And Elvirs windy, chilly breakfast she in the orch There was a !

"And Elvirs windy, chilly breakfast she in the orchin There was a lenburgs on the lar a bushel, she would be a firt don't do appl She had on a the tops of hu when she masuch jobs, a puboots and her maffler.

founded to fin
shead of her a
know what to
out of the win
ft. Thinks I,



equal quanti-

shed potato; s-corn fiour; seasoning. redients with lls, roll them minutes. The boil rapidly.

Cheese, toes, turn m evenly, sprin-slowly until d fold as az

salad. dney beans; three sweat beans, celery lad dressing

Potato k through our

potato dishes. e of the most ome, there is fried, as there mbining milk, not only add men folk have-

To make this ed potatoes in in butter and and broil over on till they are

potatoes one r every cup of noroughly, add egg and a half cupful of mix-it and pepper, in baking dish

hem into small r and brown in f beef, veal or browned they

look like ordinary browned potatoes,

look like ordinary browned potatoes, but are more appetizing. Scotch potato scones may be made by affing together one and one-half teaspoon sait, two caspeons baking powder. Add one one of hot mashed potato, rub in one cup of hot mashed potato, rub in one together one of hutter lightly with a professor of hutter lightly with a professor of hutter lightly with a necessary a little matter of the professor of the twice in opposite directions to make four parts and bake in a quick oven. When done split and butter and serve

When done split and butter and serve piping hot.

Pass six pared boiled potatons through a ricer, add two tablespoons butter and sufficient hot cream or milk to moisten to the consistency of mashed potatoes, beating constantly with a fork. Season with salt, pepper and consistency of the property of the salt of the property of the property of the salt of the property of the salt of the property of the property of the salt of the property of the property of the salt of the property of the property of the property of the salt of the property of the property of the property of the salt of the property of the property of the property of the salt of the property of the property of the property of the salt of the property of the property of the property of the salt of the property of the property of the property of the salt of the property of the property of the property of the salt of the property of the property of the property of the salt of the property of the property of the property of the salt of the property of the property of the property of the property of the salt of the property o sprinkle top with a thin layer of sea-soned cracker crumbs and bake 15

soned cracker crumbs and bake 15 minutes in a moderate oven.

To make appetizing potato soup take two cups hot mashed potatoes, one quart milk, some sliced onion, two tablespoons butter, two tablespoons flour, one and one-half teaspoons salt, four, one and one-half teaspoons salt, one teaspoon chopped parsley, pepper and celery salt. Mix flour with a little of the cold milk. Add the rost of the milk slowly to the mashed potato. Combine flour and milk with potato and milk. Add remaining interest of the mashed potato. The cold milk and the cold are supported in the cold and the cold are supported in the cold and the cold are supported by the cold as a support dish. Take two was mashed potatoes, one-quarter cup fine cairness, lone-quarter cup have cairness.

oatmeal, one-quarter cup barley flour, three tablespoons butter, one teaspoon of salt and baking powder and rater if needed. Mix flour, oatmeai, water if needed. Mix flour, natmeal, sait and baking powder Work in po-tatoes thoroughly, rub in butter, and just enough water to bind all still out dough lightly to about quarter of an inch, cut in rounds or squares and place together. Bake on a greated in in a quick oven till browned on each side. Then separate cakes, put a scrap of butter between and serve immediately. immediately.

Elvira's Second Marriage (Continued from page 44.)

'Because,' says Jim, 'I want to neon. Because, says Jim, T want to go to the mill this atternoon and get some corn ground for my hogs. The thrashers are coming to my house to sight, and if I don't go this atter-neon I can't so for-two or three days, and you know it won't do to let them hoss go without their meal. You tell hoss go without their meal. You tell Jose to without their meal. She's a might years he was to be a support of the just how flustrating and inconvenient just how flustrating and inconvenient it is to have a thrashing machine come onto anyone unexpected."

"Well, he talked Sam over to his way of thinking, and that morning about ten o'clock I heard someone drive up lickety goosequil, and looked out and there he was, Jim took lots of wide in the source of the source

out and there he was, Jim took tots of pride in his horses, and always kept them fat and frisky, and the old black horse was stepping right out. "And Elvira wan't ready. It was a windy, chilly morning, and right after breakfast she rigged up and went out in the orchard to pick up apples. There was a lot of Farmery, and Salt. in the orchard to pick up apples.

There was a lot of Fameuse and Spitzenburgs on the ground, worth a dollar a bushel, and she was a fraid there
would be a frost that night, and frosts don't do apples any particular good. She had on an old print dress, up to the tops of her shoes, that she wore when she made soft soap and done such jobs, a pair of her first husband's boots and her head tied up in his old

"Well, she was completely dumb-founded to find that someone had got shead of her and acted as if she didn't how what to say or do. I peeked set of the window to see how she took & Thinks I, 'This will be apt to give

Love's young dream a set-back. Loves young dream a set-back. If anyone can love a woman that looks so like all possessed as you do, they could love anything, but I didn't suppose love had much of a hand in that match. It provided him with a good home, and saved her the trouble of hunting up a hired man.

"She sulling to a winning and set

"She rallied in a minute and set him right to work carrying bags of apples down cellar, which he did smiling like clockwork. Then sho rushed in and put on her wedding dress and they got started in about twenty minutes.

twenty minutes.
"I declare, I felt provoked and all "I declare, I felt provoked and all out of patience with them. Love al-ways seemed to me like a sacred thing, and marriage something not to be lightly entered into—not unless you had found the only person in the world that you couldn't live without. But then, I was always real romantic. "We had a first rate dinner, Stewed chicken with dynahigus, baked notes.

chicken with dumplings, baked pota-toes and squash, and sliced tomatoes, toes and squash, and sliced tomatoes, wheat bread and brown bread, apple ple and rice pudding and good black tea. Elvira always set a good table, you know. They got back just as I was dishing it up, and the please of the pleas

nim.
"It was three years ago this fall that they were married, and I presume they got along as well as most folks. I don't know what Elvira'll do now. Did you hear that Sam left her a mortgage on his first wife's gravstun?"

stun"
"A mortgage! For ine land's sake,
Mary Ann, what do you mean" and
Mrs. Clark fairly gasped with a prin"Just what I said, Martha." with a
crisp little nod. "Sam borrowed money
of Elvira to get a gravestun for his
first wife and gave her a mortgage on
it It beats anything in the line of
logacies that I over heard of. I
naven't heard whether she intends to
foreclose or not. Now I shall have to
hurry home or the dark will catch me,
and there's all my chores to do yet."

and there's all my chores to do yet."

As Mrs. Clark watched her caller walk swiftly up the road in the gathering dusk, her thoughts found autherance. "A mortgage on a grave-stone! If that don't fairly put the nub on. I wonder what John will say!"

Preparing Pumpkin Pies

UMPKINS are bulky vegetables to P store—why not try something new this year and dry them? It requires a sharp knife, some "elbow grease," z little common sense, and sunshine.

There are two ways of preparing pumpkin for drying and both are sat-isfactory. Cut into one-half inch strips, pare and clean. Blanch three strips, pare and clean. Blanch three minutes. Cold dip, remore surface moisture by pressing between clean towels, and apread on drying trays, platters or dripping pans. Spread a single thickness of paper or thin mushin first. The drying time is three to four hours, starting at 110 degrees F, and raising gradually to 140 degrees. P. The pumpkin may be cut in rines instead of strips, and these rings hung up over the kitchen stove or in the sun. Unless the air is very dry, the time required will be longer if the drying is done in the "sun than in a drier, but less "stching is necessary and the product will have an excellent flavor.

No Hurry.

No Hurry.

The telephone bell rang with anxious persistence. The doctor answered the call. "Yes," he said.
"Oh. doctor," said a worried voice, "something has happened to my wife. Her mouth seems set and she can't say a word."
"Why, she may have lockjaw," said the medical man.
"Do you think so? Well, if you are up this way some time next week I wish you would step in and see

I wish you would step in and see what you can do for her."

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The Manager will be glad to take up this matter with you.

THE MERCHANTS BANK lead Office: Montreal OF CANADA

rith its 163 Branches in Ontario, 32 Branches in Ouebec, 19 Branches in Manitoba, 21 Branches in Saskatchewan, 33 Branches in Alberta, and 5 Branches in British Columbia serves Rural Canada most effectively.

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Rescued from Huns to Die of Starvation!

Hideous Plight of Belgians Demands Immediate Help

Peace does not mean Plenty in Stricken Belgium! Germany's hellish policy has been too thoroughly administered for Belgium to be able to feed and clothe herself again-at least, until the Government has been thoroughly organized on a permanent basis.

Little children, thousands of them, are hungry for slice of bread, shivering in their worn-out rags. YOU can help to feed and clothe them. They haven't a cent to buy even what supplies are available.

The destitute Belgians need your help about as badly as a human creature could need it.

HOW TO HELP!

All the machinery of the Belgian Relief Fund is at your service to convert your contribution in money HERE into food and clothing THERE.

A dollar here and now means LIFE to one of the starving subjects of King Albert, but look here . .

NO ONE will come to you and ASK you for your contribution. If you do not voluntarily send it to the Belgian Relief Fund, Local Committee, or Headquarters, the opportunity is gone, and the Belgian you MIGHT have saved, dies of starvation or perishes for lack of clothing or proper

Make cheques payable and send contributions to

Belgian Relief Fund

to your Local Committee, or to Headquarters: 59 St. Peter St., Montreal.

Mention Farm and Dairy when Writing



What Aunt Margaret Learned

HOW do you like my bread, Aunt Margaret?" "Splendidly," answered she whose many years of experience qualify her to render expert judgment.

"What are the qualities by which good bread is judged, Aunt Margaret?"

"Flavor, silky and even crumb, good brown

crust, large shapely loaves, and of course, the amount of nourishment. I must say your bread meets this standard just splendidly! We couldn't bake bread like that when I was a girl. How in the world do you accomplish it?"

"When you were as young as I, Aunt Margaret, there wasn't any Cream of the West Flour."

Cream 6 West Flour

(Milled According to Government Standard)

"But why do you mention this particular flour, my dear?"

"Because Cream of the West is made specially for good bread from Western Canada hard wheat. This wheat has more gluten than other wheats. And gluten is very nourishing. That is why my bread goes so far."

"And you get such fine big loaves," remarked Aunt Margaret.

"The extra gluten in Cream of the West flour accounts for that, too. You see, gluten is a very elastic substance. It imprisons the little bubbles of gas created by the yeast and thus enables the bread to rise until it bulges away up out of the pans."

"But how do you manage to get such good bread ALWAYS?"

"Because Cream of the West is ALWAYS of uniform strength. The Campbell Flour Mills Company have an upto-date scientific laboratory at their mills for testing wheat. The same class of wheat will naturally vary in strength in different localities at different times. A trained expert at the Campbell mills finds out exactly what is IN the wheat before it is used for Cream of the West flour. Then it is easy to maintain the high standard of quality, always the same-always dependable."

The Campbell Flour Mills Co., Limited, West Toronto

November 28

Farmer Programme N Farmers' of

HE final ar nual conv Farmers of being distribute Company, Limit The convention held the followi meetings will be Temple, 167 Ch

The most im discussion at th the Farmers' Na has been under of Agricultu in order that cussed the who noon. December

That farmers *ccommodation Secretary Morri list of lodging copies of which quest to the cen This year for t vention will be o clubs have the ing women as de The recently or Women of Onta Wednesday s dresses will be

All farmers in end the convent so, whether they clubs or not. clubs and farme who would like to perfectly free to TUESDAY, DEC Fifth Annual Me Farmers' Coop

10.30 a.m.-Readi anou

as p Adjour 100 p.m.-Annot dent ing

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Onesti Adjour 8.00 p.m.-Election

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WEDNESDAY, I

Call to

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Farmers' Parliament Will Soon Convene

Programme Now Complete for the Annual Convention of the United Farmers' of Ontario. Will be Held on December 17 to 19th. Many Subjects to be Discussed

HE final arrangements for the an-nual convention of the United Farmers of Ontario have been completed and programmes are now being distributed. The annual meeting of the United Farmers' Cooperative ong or the United will be held first. Company, Limited, will be held first. It will take place on Tuesday, Dec. 17. The convention of the U.F.O. will be held the following two days. All the meetings will be held in the Labor Temple, 167 Church Street, Toronto,

The most important subjects for discussion at the convention will be the Farmers' National Platform, which has been under discussion this week at the meetings of the Canadian Council of Agriculture held in Winnipeg. In order that it may be fully dis-cussed the whole of Thursday afternoon, December 19th, has been left

open.

That farmers who attend the conreation may be assured of obtaining
accommodation at reasonable rates
Secretary Morrison has prepared a
list of lodging houses and hotels,
copies of which may be had upon request to the central office.

This year for the first time the con-

vention will be open to women. Local clubs have the privilege of appointing women as delegates if they desire.
The recently organized United Farm The recently organized United Farm Women of Ontario will be officially recognized for the first time, when at the Wednesday afternoon meeting ad-fresses will be given by their presi-tent, their secretary and others.

All farmers interested in the farmmovement who would like to ater' movement who would like to at-tend the convention are invited to do so, whether they are members of local clubs or not. There are districts in the province where there are no local club and farmers in these districts who would like to be present may feel perfectly free to attend. The pro-grame in full is as follows:—

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 17TH, 1918. Fifth Annual Meeting of the United Farmers' Cooperative Company, Limited.

10.00 a.m.-Call to Order and Greeting.-President R. W. E. Burnaby, Jefferson. 1030 a.m.—Reading of minutes and

anouncements.

Amendments to By-laws as per Notice of Motion.
—Elmer Lick, Oshawa. Adjournment to 2 p.m.
100 p.m.—Announcements. — Presi

dent's Address (includ-ing Financial Statement), R. W. E. Burnaby, Jefferson.
Nomination of Directors

130 p.m.—"Commercial Law and Business Methods." — Gordon Waldron, Solici-

430 p.m.—Questions by Delegates. Adjournment to 8 p.m.

8.00 p.m.-Election of Direc "Progress and Prospects of the Company."—L. M. Powell, Manager; C. J. Stewart, Department of 9.00 p.m .-Agriculture, Ottawa. Open Discussion by all Shareholders.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 18TH, 1918. Inited Farmers of Ontario, Annual

Convention, Call to Order and Greet-

ings .- President R. H. Halbert.

tli am—Appointment of Commit-tees (Reception, Creden-tial, Resolutions and Press).

18.00 am.-Notice of Motion Changes in Constitution.

ILM am.—Agricultural Representatives on Leave-of-Absence Boards. Adjournment to 2 p.m.

2.00 p.m.;—Announcements.
2.15 p.m.—Financial Statement and
Report of SecretaryTreasurer.—J. J. Morri-

son. 2.30 p.m.—President's address H. Halbert, Melancthon.
3.00 p.m.—Economic Problems. — E.

C. Drury, Barrie 4.00 p.m Ontario's Neighbors.

Jean Masson, Comptoir

Cooperatif de Montreal,

4.39 p.m. Oniarlo's People -J. A. Caron, Curran, Prescott Co.; L. Lamb, Goderich, Huron Co.
5.00 p.m. The Men from Manitoulin and North Oxford.—Beniah Bowman, M.L.A.
John Calder, M.L.A.
5.30 p.m. Delacatuse from uur Slater

5.30 p.m.—Delegates from our Sister Provinces

Adjournment to 7.30 p.m 7.30 p.m.-Nomination of Officers and Directors

8.30 p.m.-The United Farm Women Ontario. - Mrs. Geo. Brodie, President, of Newmarket: Miss Griesbach, Secretary, Col-lingwood, and others.

9.30 pm.—Report of The Farmers'

Publishing Co., Limited.

—Col. J. Z. Fraser, President, Burford; A. A.

Powers, Manager Discussion

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 19TH, 1918.

9.00 a.m.—Announcements 9.15 a.m. - Election of Officers and

9.15 a.m.—Election of Unicers and Directors. 10.30 a.m.—Canada's Position After the War.—W. L. Smith. 11.00 a.m.—Organized Agriculture and Parliamentary Represen-tation.—W. A. Amos. Discussion.

Adjournment to 2 p.m - Announcements. 2.15 p.m.—The Canadian Council of

Agriculture and its Platform. (Full discussion invited.) Adjournment to 7.30 p.m. Report of Committees.

7.30 p.m.—Report of Committees.
8.30 p.m.—Ontario Farmers and their
Roads. — E. Elliott,
County Clerk, Peter-

9.30 p.m.-The United Farmers' Cooperative Co., Limited, President, R. W. E. Burnaby

10.00 p.m.-Propaganda Proposals and Appointments re Same.
All plans to be completed on Friday, December 20th.

To meet expenses milk should be sold at more than 23 cts. a quart. Several members of the committee objected to Mr. Faucher's methods of calculation, but no definite action has been taken to date.

140 Acres \$3500, including 13 Cows, Other Stock

Bull, horse, poultry, moving machine, horse rake, grain drill, plowe, cultivator, harrow, wagons, plowes, cultivator, harrow, wagons, of the poultry houses, etc. To settle quickly, \$3,600 takes all, only \$1,600 cash needed. Details page 34 Strout's Big Catalogue Bargains, 17 states, many with stock, tools, crops for comfortable winter; copy free.

E. A. STROUT FARM AGENCY, DEPT. 9, 150 Nassau St., New York, N.Y.

FREE

Hadam's 1919 Fur Pashion Book, containing over 300 reproductions of Fur

THIS BEAUTIFUL

BLACK WOLF SET



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Hallam's 1919 Fu Fashion Book consist-ing of 48 pages an cover—beautifully it instrated showing ar extremely wide range of Fur garments of al kinds — photogr on real five peop

This book is crammed full of genuine bar-gains from cover to cover and every one should have it before buying their Furs. Every Hallam garment is guaranteed to be satisfactory or money refunded. Write now.

1252 Hallam Building, TORONTO.

Stock enroc

Watch next issue for our consignment to Niagara Peninsula Sale at Dunnville, Dec. 11th. On the boulevard of the beautiful Niagara River.

W. C. HOUCK, R.R. 1 - - CHIPPEWA, ONT.

35 HEAD

Send the money to-day and be sure of your set

Address in full

as below:

Dispersion Sale

35 HEAD

Pure Bred HOLSTEINS

Courtland, Ont., on December 18th, 1918

The offering will consist of thirty-five head-9 males, 26 females. The offering will consist of thrity-five head—9 males, 26 females. Quite a number of these cows are fresh or will be by time of sale. The young stock to be sold are sired by Camadis Pontiac Korndyke, sire of 102 A.R.O. daughters, 46 proven sons. He is alrey of the first 374b. cow, first 35-bb. cow, first 35-bb. cow from the cows produce 1,000 hs. fat in one year, and sire of King of the Pontiacs, who sold for \$15,000. Some of the cows are sired by Dutchhald Sir Hengerveld Maplecroft, 20 R.O.M. daughters.

Write for Catalogue.

HIRAM REAGH

Courtland, Ont.

=NIAGARA PENINSULA= Holstein Friesian Breeders' Club

Will Sell 43 Pure **Bred Holsteins**

- AT -

Hall's Feed Barn DUNNVILLE, Ont.



43 HEAD

DECEMBER 11th, 1918

At 12.30 P.M.

Comfortable seating, electric lights, barn holds 500 animals. All animals offered guaranteed

Train Connections — G.T.R. arrives from East 8.40 a.m., leaves 6.40 p.m., arrives from West 11.25 a.m., leaves 6.40 p.m. T.H.B. arrives 1 a.m., leaves 7 p.m. connecting with all T.H. & B. trains at Smithville. Depots only one minute walk from sale stable.

B. V. Kelly, Syracuse, N.Y. Wm. McQuillen, Dunnville, Ont. Frank Montague, Dunnville, Ont. John Moote, Canboro, Ont.

20 Cows

freshening

November

December

FOR CATALOGUES WRITE

W. L. HOUCK, R. R. No. 2, Stevensville, Ont.

MR. FRED ROWER DISPERSION.

OLSTEIN breaders will be interested to know, that on Decomber 12th.

Disk Mr. Fred Rowe, of Currie's control of the control of t MR. FRED ROWE'S DISPERSION.

Coming Fall Sales DECEMBER 3RD. - Arbogast

DECEMBER 4TH.—Erie Kitchen, George, Ontario, Pure-bred DECEMBER 5TH.—Elgin Park DECEMBER 5TH--Eigh Park
(Distain Breders Baie of Holsteins at St. Thomas.
DECEMBER 10TH--R. R. R.;
Willow Grove Steen, R. R. Fry,
Willow Grove Steen, R. R. Fry,
DECEMBER 11TH, Welland
County Holstein Breeders' Club.
DECEMBER 12TH--Gar. will
disperse his Registered Holstein
hert.

erd.

DECEMBER 17TH. — Oxford founty Holstein Breeders' Club.

DECEMBER 18TH.—Brant Couny Holstein Club.

DECEMBER 18TH. — Hiram Leagth, Courtland, Ontario, Hol-

clatton.
DECEMBER 19TH.—J. W. JohnBecember B. R. No. 3, Hawkesbury,
Ontario, Hoistelins.
JANUARY 18, 1919.—Geo. J. Barros, R.B. 3, Brantford, Sale of Holstates.

same Holstein exhibit was shown, he won ten prises on a total of ten beed exhibit-ted. Not only are they a show bend that they are been proposed to the proposed that they are been proposed to the proposed to the calculation of the proposed to the proposed to the calculation of the proposed to the proposed to the among the eye dilther has been do caused the his insolitity to get entirely the propince has two some who he feels should, for the ment two years, he attenting the high maked in Woodshoot.

In announcing his sale, Mr. Bowe, stakes that he will sell everything; that if it is necessary for him to get a cow it supply milk for family use he will go out and buy one. He also stakes he will be the sale if any one can stake that he has retained in willing to sacrifice the yea-ceds of the sale. In the sale, will be said.

ceeds of the sale.

In the sale will be ten dualsthers of Prince Abbetterk Borreass, surface and the sale will be ten of the sale will be ten of the sale will be ten or to ficiation breed. There will be nine or ten fresh cover and a few due to feesher soon after the sale. There will also besides the best best prince to the sale will be to be to the sale will be to the sale

colores insiste of elevery months.

Mr. Rows is relectant to part with his herd. He has bred practically there all and he knows possibly will do. However, the same the same herd. He has bred practically the same here in the same here in the here in the same his possible of the same here. The same will be held at his form at Carelow. There is good rush service both more dependent of the here.

THE MERRITT SALE.

THE MERRITT SALE.

THE first sale of pure-bred live stock held after the Mr. The Marriet, as held after the Mr. The Marriet, as the Mr. The Marriet the Armieter the Mr. The Marriet the Mr. The Marriet the Mr. The Marriet the Mr. The Marriet the Mr. The Mr. The Marriet the Mr. T effer. Delle 1970: Heffer, Tiny Beer Phompson, Beamsville; heffer, Tiny Beer Segfs, 372.50, A. Clintz, Smithville; hef-er calf, Queen Hartor, 3162.50, A. Clinta, heffer. Beauty Korndwice Hartor, M. J. W. Richardson, Casedonia: heffer, Daisy Wayne Hartor, 587, J. W. Richard-half, and King Netherland Harte,

IMPORTANT PUBLIC SALE

Producing Holsteins 45

16 Choice 2 and 3-year-old Heifers



Forty-five choice selections from the herd of S. G. & ERLE KITCHEN, selling at the farm, ST. GEORGE, ONT.

Wednesday, December 4th, 1918

For this craft of 45 head from the best of Mr. S. G. and Eric Kitchen, they have chosen from the best of their herd of 150 choice producing females. Breeders will find here a lot of young cows of the very best type and breeding and, no doubt, will profit greatly by the fact that there has never been sny official testing done in the head; connequently, all will be selling without records. Twenty of the cows listed freshen in November and December, and a number of others leaded freshen in November and December, and a number of others hard first the service of the great young head size of the great young head size of the Breatyren, who is a son of the \$1,1074b. cow, Evergreen March and Plus Inks Sytis. The latter of which is a son of links liylvis Bests Ponch, the sire of May Echo Syvis. There will be no reserve. Apply at once for catalogue.

S. G. & ERLE KITCHEN, St. George, Ont.

-A 32.74 lb. Bull for Sale or Exchange

On account of relationship to my helfers I would like to exchange this nine months' old bull for one about same age, he is beautifully marked and right in every way, will pay cash difference if you have something helfer it.

TORONTO 15% TORONTO ST. T. JENKINS,

Consignment Sale Semi-Annual

Males HOLSTEINS Females

to be held by the

Brant District Holstein Breeders

Brantford, Ont. on DEC. 18, 1918 At Hunt & Coltor's Livery Barn at 1 P. M.

The Brant District Holstein breeders are endeavoring to make this, their 7th consignment sale, one of the best yet, as the consignors are offering one of their best stock, comprising about 35 cows fresh 7 h. See 10 to freshen about sale time, one a 23 lb. cow, another 8 h. b. See 10, whose sire is a brother to the 50 h. cow, ... mong the buile is a grand young show bull, whose three nearest dama swarrage over 30 lbs. and all over 160 lbs. of milk per day. These are only a fair sample of stock offered.

TERMS.—Cash or one to eight months with interest at 6%. For Catalogues write

N. P. SAGER, Secretary, St. George, Ont.

R. J. KELL COL. WELBY ALMAS, Sales | Auctioneer.

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November 28, 1 MARK

Canadian farz defer to avoid as stock. The liv sporarily disturb ration of peace ing the period cubers of good in the market. Sed. There is perfect the stock in the same sections also filling is reg in Bastern Or pality as the cor their so for the stock in the same sections also filling is reg in Bastern Or pality as the cor their so long that favorable weath for farmers t.

mnitoba whoatm nominal (not
1 northern, \$2.2
14; No. 3 northest, \$2.114; No.
1 winter, \$2.14; Lill to \$2.19; No. 3
1 spring, \$2.99 to
3 to \$2.14; No. 3
COARSE

The strong feeling earse grains has be if the week. In midd toward higher



REGISTERED FOR SALE, C King of th

LYNN RIVER

We have o inful individu They milk in 1 day, tion Sylvia Jos Also with Albi days, dam of Dutchland Arti have their thre average for the once. We guest

Oak Par

MARKET REVIEW AND FORECAST

TORIONTO, Nov. 28.—The Deminion Considers for the Property of the Considers for the

WHEAT.

mes not beavy. Quotations are as beautiful mediated wheat-flat store, Fert Wilamazinia (not including Sige tas);
a northern, 82.5%; no 3 northern,
25%; No. 3 northern, 82.17%; No. 4
anging points, according to freight)—
1 orther. 82.6 to 82.5%; No. 2 senter,
1 orther, 82.6 to 82.5%; No. 2 senter,
2 in the store of the store of

The strong feeling in the market for same grains has been the main feature in the week. In Chicago cown prices made toward higher levels during the

Korndyko, 118, arines; yearing is, \$115, E. A. effer, Tiny Beet Smithville; helf-162.50, A. Clints of Hartog, 19, deconia: helfer, J. W. Richardtheriand Hartog.

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fully marked TORONTO

Sale

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1918

ing to make as the con-ng about 35 23 lb. cow, o the 50 lb. whose three of milk per

est at 6%

KELLY!

P. M.

50

first of the week declining somewhat inter. Oats toward to colling the common of corn. There has been a good demand for oats. Deliveries continued to interest the continued of control of the control of

COUNTRY HIDES.
Beef hides, green, 16c, part cured, 18c

REGISTERED HOLSTEINS FOR SALE, Our Herd Sire King of the Tensens No. 22979 His Dam and Siev's Dam avarage. His Dam and Siev's Dam avarage. His Lin and Siev's Line and Sieve's L

LYNN RIVER STOCK FARM

"Premier" Holsteins 40 lb. Blood

We have on hand for immediate mile a few very choice built, won-terful individuals, good size and well marked, some about ready tor serice. They are backed by such cover as May Robe Byrks, 153 its milk in 1 day, 1006 lbs. with 41.01 lbs. butter in 7 days, dam of Carna-tian Syris Johanna, the highest-priced animal in the werd—1104.00 Also with Albina Joses, with 723.3 lbs. milk and 45.14 lbs. butter in 7 days, dam of Albina Joses, with 723.3 lbs. milk and 45.14 lbs. butter in 7 days, dam of Albina Joses King, a 335.06 built. Also with Albina Joses, with 654.7 lbs. milk in 7 days, Those builts batchland Artis, 43.06 lbs. with 654.7 lbs. milk in 7 days. Those builts was their three name dams. a vaccarding in a 55 lbs. have their three near dams, averaging up to 35 fbs. in 7 days, with an average for the two nearest of 100 lbs. milk per day. Better write at see. We guarantee to setiefy. Hard tuberculin tested. Correspondence

Oak Park Stock Farm - PARIS, ONT. H. H. BAILEY, Mgr.

> The only place that you can purchase the cross of Canada's only two 40-lb, cows.

HIGH CLASS HOLSTEINS 40 40

Thursday, Dec. 12th, 1918, at 1 p.m.

Among the lot are ten 2 and 3-year-old daughters of Prince Abbe-kerk Mercena 8826, a buil known all over America for his many good qualities, and though ten years old now is valued very highly by his present owner.

qualities, and though ten years old now is valued very highly by me present owners.

Our present is the driven a year ago, and he looks good to do the third of the desimption at Toront a year ago, and he looks good to do the third of the driven desimption at the driven and th

For further particulars see next week's Farm and Dairy.
Write for catalogue. Moore and Dean, Auctioneers.

FRED ROWE, Oxford County, CURRIE'S, ONTARIO

The "O'Reilly Stock Farm" Holsteins

27.521 lbs. milk and 1,060 lbs. butter in 1 year is average for the two nearest dams of a beautiful bull we are offering at the present time. His dam is our \$5.000-lb. cow, Calendky Johanna Nig, and his sire's dam is the 29,000-lb. cow, Rauwerd.

He is about three months old, an Al individual and nicely marked. This line of breeding is hard to excel. Write us at once.

HE IS PRICED REASONABLE.

JOSEPH O'REILLY R.R. No. 9 PETERBORO, ONT.

LAKEVIEW HOLSTEINS

Present offerings are as fessews—

LAUSTYLEW KING INCIDE POPTIAG, a 5-months-old son of a 15-lb. 3-yearold failury lew KING INCIDE POPTIAG, a 5-months-old son of a 15-lb. 3-yearold failury lew KING INCIDENT CONTROL AND A STATE OF A STATE

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

Mountain View Farm

IN HOLSTEINS

The first prize sanfor bull calf at Sherbrooks, Brome and Valleyfield. His dam is sired by a grandson of May Sicho Sylvia, and he is a son of Schulling Sir Posch. His grand dam was a sister to Madam Posch Pauline.

IN CHESTER WHITES

Boars-The first and second prize senior boars and first junior boar at Sherbrooks and Brome Exhibition. The older ones are from old stock hog control of the prize of the priz

For further particulars write

M. W. MILLER, Mountain View Farm, Brome Centre, Que'

- COMPLETE DISPERSION SALE

Pure Bred Holsteins | 45 --AT-

WILLOW GROVE FARM-Drumbo, Ont. on Tues., December 10th, 1918, at 1 p.m. sharp

Included in the sale will be our here sire, GLEEN KING COLANTERIES, 2 years old, son of King Lyons Colanthe, (6 nearest dams average 30.19), and Queen Johanna Natzey, 2 yr. 14.79 K.O.P., 306 days 18.977 Be. milk. Stater to Johanna Korndyke Asggie, 34.81, world's champion Sr. 3-year-old.

Included also will be:

18 cows, age 2 to 6 years.
4 3-year-old heffers G freeh).
7 yearing heffers.
8 Towns of the Ministry of Age.
7 yearing heffers.
19 Towns of the Ministry of Age.
19 Town official tested animals for poserations back. All descendants of King Lyons Historical differentiated Peech, King Segis Fleter-the Ministry of South Deckl. 6 fir Sheethkide Peech, King Segis Fleter-the Ministry of South Deckl. 6 fir Sheethkide Peech, King Segis Fleter-the Ministry of South Deckl.
All trains will be met at Drumbe on morning of the male (G.P.R. and G.T.R.). Passengers returned. Accommodation for all from a distance.
Write for catalogue to R. B. FRY, Prop. Drumbs, Ont.
MOORE & DEAN,
MOORE & DEAN,
Auctioneers.
Sales Mgr., Kitchener, Ont.

-Sunnyside Stock Farm Holsteins-

ECHO SEGIS FAYNE.—Our herd sire is by a brother of the world's only is be butter oow, Segis Fayne Johanna. He is a grand suit in every way and is not yet four years old. To avoid inbreeding world sell her at a price, all have built from one month is if meeths old, and by Echo Segis Fayne, and out of grand producing owns. If you need a well backed buil, write or come and see them.

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

FOR SERVICE THE 40 LB. BULL

The only bell in the water with the brother, whose first seven staters in the R. O. M. helds rates Canadian and two world's records. His dam is Lakeview et arings, whose record is 74.3 he. milk. 36 he. butter, with an explicit or serven from the records of the control of the CEDAR DALE FARM - - ORONO, ONTARIO. A. J. TAMBLYN . .

YOUNG BULLS FOR SALE

from R. O. P. Champions and sired by Canary Hartor, and some by a son of Queen Butter Baroness, who is the dam of two Champions in 7 and 86 day tests. We lavite inspection, and will meet visitors at G. T. R. or C. P. R. stations, Woodstock or Ingersoll.

WALBURN RIVERS & SONS

INGERSOLL, ONT. Phone 343L. Independent Line.

We have for sale some fine Holstein bull adves from one to sight months eld, breeding of E. H. Dollar, Heveriton, N.T.; Stevens Brox., Hew Yerk; Mark H. Piper, Michigan and J. W. Richardson, Caledonia, Ont. Also some females, all ages.

Everything at a very low price.
R.R. No. 3, PROTON STATION, ONT.

His 2 Nearest Dams Average 38.82

His dam, stree dam, grand sire's dam and great grand sire's dam, average 38.6 bis. butter in seven days, and over 112 bis. milk in one day, which is not equalled by any other bust of the milk in one day, which His name is OKRSET JULE BUNGE. His services may be hired by His name is OKRSET JULE BUNGE. His services may be hired by 100.0 cows and heigher in east to him for sale. If you need a HOLLTERIN BULE.

R. M. HOLTBY, R. R. No. 4,

-CLOVER BAR STOCK FARM OFFERS-A few choice young bulls for sale, from heavy producing dams, sired by a sen of Francy Ird. Write now for description, photo and price.

P. SMITH

R. NO. 3.

STRATFORD, ONT.

Highland Lake Farms

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

R. W. E. BURNABY - Jefferson, Ontario

-CLOVERSIDE AYRSHIRES-

We are offering for mass at a bargain, my herd sire, hasserial Resenty of Springbank, and of the champion Breezy and of Springbank, and it is G.P. Pe-cord of 14.13 Res. of milk, and a sure breeder. Weight about 1.50 Res. in Franching condition. For particulars and price apply to NEW MONTH of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company Months of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company New Months of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company New Months of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company New Months of the Company of th

LAKESIDE AYRSHIRES

A choice selection of young bulls for sale from Record of Performance dams, imported and Canadian bred. Sires: Auchenbrain Ses Foam (imp.). 85782 many times grand champion. Fairfield Mains Triumph (imp.), 18171, a son of the noted Hobsland Perfect Piece. Write for unp.), 18171, a son of the noted Hobsland Perfect Piece. Write for

Proprieter:

GEO, H. MONTGOMERY

Dominion Express Bidg., Mentreal.

D. McARTHUR, Philipsburg, Que

- ELMCREST AYRSHIRES. -Herd Sire—Glenhurst Torrs Master, sired by Lessmeanneck Comet.

Stock for sale, all ages, at reasonable prices, 75 head to pick from.

Some good Stock for sale, and see the sale of the s

Toung calves, either sex; several from R. O. P. cows. It will pay to come and see or write for prices if wanting saything in choice Arribires.

A. HENDERSON R. R. No. 4 ATHENS, ONTARIO

THE EDGELEY CHAMPION HERD OF JERSEYS.
Write us shoul your next herd sire. We now have sons of our present herd sire.
Edgeley's Bright Prince, who is a son of Canada's champion butter cow, Statheson of Edgeley is not the only high record owe of Edgeley are released to show our herd at all times.
JAMESS BAGG & BONS (Woodbridge, C.P.R., Concord, G.T.R.), EDCHELEY, ONT.

to 18c; cursed, the te Sici deacons or between the country assured. No. 1; \$1.40 to \$1.40 to

Big to Se.

CHEESE BOARD SALES.
SI Hyachich, Que, Nov. 15.—40 packages butter soid at 450. 300 boses obsessed Sitriags, Nov. 11.—67 boses were offered.
All soid at 36 13-160.
Sitriags, Nov. 11.—67 boses were offered.
All soid at 36 13-160.
Sitriags of the second secon

Completifierd, Nov. 21.—358 white entared; 146 sold at 38 13-456, shannor returned;
146 sold at 38 13-456, shannor returned;
25 kingstom, Nov. 21.—315 white were
boarded. All sold at 38-56.
26 broarded at 300 at 38-56.
27 broarder at 300 at 38-56.
28 broarder at 38-56.
2

| Butchers' cows, choice | 5.00 to do medium | 7.75 to do medium | 7.75 to do common | 6.00 to do common |

-AYRSHIRES

Purchase a good stock bull be-fore prices advance. I am offering two young bulls six months old from two of my best cews averag-ing between 900 and 1,800 hs. per month. We are overstocked at present and are offering at very reasonable prices.

J. H. STARK, R.R. 7, Peterboro, Ont.

Hogs, fed and watered 18.60 to 60 off cars 18.75 to 60 f.o.b. 17.50 to Less \$1 to \$2 on light to thin hogs \$8 to \$3.50 on sows; less \$5 on stag

LAST CALL FOR THE ARBOGAST

AST GALL FOR THE ARBOGAS

BEOGRE the next ignue of Farm

Dairy comme out the great are

Bridge to the control of the control o

Breeders wishing something being than the ordinary, in the line of He steins, should plan to attend this sale.

A CORRECTION.

N the advertisement of Mr.

A. McGill on page M.

of our issue of Nov. 14, a
printer's error occurred in the
name. Mr. McGill is the mater of the handy autopower at
tachment for Ford cars. Rasiers should note the correct atdross when writing which is A. M. McGill, 114 Adelaide St. W., Terento.

Sunnybrook Farms

HOLSTEIN BULLS at the right price and with excellent official record, as calves or ready for heavy service. JOSEPH KILGOUR

Eglinton, P.O, North Toronta

YORKSHIRE HOGS OF BEST WINNING STRAINS .-Choice stock for eals, all gazes. Some price and ready to bread, younger stock states from suckers up. Good growthy follows of good type and breading, studies varieties Turkerys, Genes, Ducks, Chickena. 190 yearling S. C. White Leghen Write for prices.
7. A. KING MILTON, ONTAR

THE OLD SUMMER HILL FARM

The home of the highest priced Canadian bred Oxford ram ever sell in Canada, sold to a Missouri man for 5300. We have for sale 25 Oxford eves from 1 to 5 years old, 56 selected yr. to 2 yr. rams for sale were deed in purposes. The sale were breeding purposes, of even and 100 eve lambs of superis cold a show of breeding purposes. Just old a show the purposes. Just old a show of the purposes. Just old a show of the purposes. Just old a show of the year of the purposes. Just one ye lamb, Champion ewe and Reservation of the purpose of the purpose of fock competing against two flocks, from Ontario. They were and a stud ram, 1, 2, 3 yr. old, and 40 Shrop, lambs all received and a stud ram, 1, 2, 3 yr. old, and 40 Shrop, lambs all received and sows ready to wean at moderate prices.

Address all Cargenandance & Address & Cargenandance & Car

Address all Correspondence to

Peter Arkell, Bus. Mgr., Box 454, Teeswater, Ont.

November 28, BRITISH COL

A NEW official milk, and \$81 m

Jan. 19 to Feb. 1 Feb. 18 to Mar. 11 Mar. 20 to Apr. 11 April 19 to May 1 May 19 to June 11 June 18 to July 1 July 18 to Aug. 11 Aug. 17 to Sept. 1 Sept. 16 to Oct. 1 Oct 16 to Oct. 5

365 de ich is equivalent

(2) The Canadian par-old for the pro-er butter in one year

For

Tueso

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For Catalo

ber 28, 191s.

E ARBOGAST

ne of Ferm and a great sale of the Arbogas took Yards, Tod into history, is will be one of a kind that had include not only Arbogast Brothections from the wand Mr. A.

of Nov. 14, 1

autopower at-ord cars. Realthe correct ad-ing which is 14 Adelaide 8t.

ok Farms

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BULLS at the with excellent as calves or KILGOUR

MILTON, ONTAR

we and Reserve, rio. They were 40 Shrop. ewes

rater. Ont.

BRITISH COLUMBIA HOLSTEIN HEIFER CAPTURES CHAMPION.

A NEW official record of 21,461.8 lbs.

I production has just been made by the remarkable helfer, "Colony Aggin Lieu and the colon of 21,461.8 lbs.

I have been made by the remarkable helfer, "Colony Aggin Lieu and the colon of 21,461.8 lbs.

I have been made by the remarkable helfer, "Colony Aggin Lieu and the colon of 21,461.8 lbs.

I have been colon of 21,461.8 lbs.

I have been seen of 21,461.8 lbs.

I have milk containing 2,461.8 lbs.

I have milk containing 2,461.8 lbs.

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I have been seen milk 2,424.8 lbs.

I have been seen milk 2,424

production throughout t	he year:	- montening
0ct. 21 to Nov. 19 Nov. 20 to Dec. 19 Dec. 20 to Jah. 18	Milk lbs. 1800.8 1953.5	Fat. Ibs. 59.165 62.674 73.205
Mar. 20 to Apr. 18	2001.8 1888.7 1787.0 1641.6 1718.6 1674.4 1466.6 1407.8 1429.4 263.8	70.121 62.635 55.787 55.708 56.955 55.343 50.570 46.712 47.446
365 days 2 which is equivalent to 8 ter.		704.652

The record entitles "Colony Aaggie
Pietertje" to be placed as:—

(1) The only 2-year-old heifer in Canda with a strictly official yearly record above 20,000 lbs. milk, and 800 lbs. but-

(2) The Canadian champion junior two-par-old for the production of either milk be butter in one year.

(3) The world's champion junior two-ear-old official tot for one year.

Her Bire,

Colony angele Petertie was sired by
Aagrie Cornucopia Newman, No. 1481.

the senior herd sire at Colony Farm,
the senior herd sire at Colony Farm,
which was the distinction of the colony for Her Sire.

Her Dam.

The dam of Colony Angele Pictorie was Colony Deliah Kerndyke, No. 28307.

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The dam of Colony Angele Pictorie Will now the pictorie Washington, And November 28307.

Don't Forget the Date DECEMBER 5th, 1918

Elgin Pure Bred Holstein Breeders' Sale

MALES HOLSTEINS

McGUIRE'S ST. THOMAS, Ont. Elgin Street

This is without doubt the best lot of pure-bred Holsteins we

This is without doubt the best lot of pure-bred Holsteins we have ever offered. The breeding, you will note, is of the very best Blood relatives of the world's renowed buil, Pontiac Korndyke, with 137 R. O. M. daughters, and the world's greatest cow, May Echo Sylvia, 41 lbs. butter in 7 days, 60.54 lbs. butter in 190 days, 152 lbs. milk in 1 day, and 12,899.9 lbs. milk in 100 days. A large number will be in milk, fresh and forward springers. Several are in calf to Pontiac Korndyke Plus, a half-brother to May Echo Sylvia. His sire is the only bull in Canada to sire 3 daughters to milk over 100 lbs. each in 1 day. His dam is the changlon 3-year-old of Canada in R. O. P. work. King Segls Deikol Calamity, with a 25.8-lb. 3-year-old dam, whose dam has a R. O. M. record of 34.48 lbs. His sire is a son of the \$50,000 bull, Sir Renor Payne, with a 25.5-lb. 3-year-old dam, and sired by a 34-lb. bull. Sir Segls Butterbank, a fis.6-lb. bull. A daughter of the highest priced cow ever sold in St. Thomas and bred to Pontiac Korndyke Plus, whose dam and two sisters average 35.44 lbs. butter in 7 days. Correct Change, a 39.13-lb. bull, with a 44-lb. sister, Fayne Segls Norman, who has a 26.4-lb. dam, and sired by a 34-lb. bull. He is

These ads. will not appear again.

Don't forget the date—December 5th, 1918.

Write for Catalogue. Then come to the sale. TERMS.-Cash or six months at 6 per cent

D. CAUGHELL, Pres., L. H. LIPSIT, Mgr., E. C. GILBERT, Sec Straffordville, Ont. R.R. No. 7, St. Thomas, Ont. St. Thomas, Ont.

Auctioneers: T. MERRIT MOORE and LOCHE & McLAUGHLIN

Last Call

For the Big ARBOGAST DISPERSION Sale 60 High Class HOLSTEINS ---

Tuesday, Dec. 3, 1918, 12.30 p.m. sharp

Union Stock Yards, West Toronto



Dutchland Pontiac Colantha, junior sire at Villa View. His dam and sires dam are each 30-lb. daughters of Colantha Johanna Lad.

Do not fail to be in Toronto on December 201. This sails will unquestionably be one of the greatest opportunities to secure hip second Holsteins that has ever been offered the breeders of America. One of the strong in this sails will be the 12 young bulls offered. Ten of these rear from the Arbogast here is the sails will be the 12 young bulls offered. Ten of these Calamity, who was a son of the \$5,000 bull and whose, dam is John Arfmann's best cow. These young bulls are equal in breeding to anything that can be obtained in Canada to-day. Mr. Hardy is offering besides hid were formine a son of the Sichampion bull, ready for service, out of a 24 lb. three-year-old here formine as son of the Sichampion bull, ready for only bull in the world with this particular cross of Rag Apple Korndyke eighth., and is the only bull in the world with this particular cross of the service, out of the best cows in Mr. Haley's herd. These 12 bulls are a strong feature in this sale. Do not overlook them in planning for your next year's herd sire.

BUY HOLSTEINS NOW.—The war is over and Europe is facing the Frentet theretap of Dairy Cattle that ever existed in the Day Section 1, the Schule Government. Ince is asking for prices on 50,000 cove to be exported to that country.

DO YOU is supply to the Country of the Country

For Catalogues write ARBOGAST. BROS., Sebringville, Ont. Auctioneers, Kelly & Haegar



Toronto, November 1111



If you are Feeding for Beef

any ration which helps to shorten the feeding period, will put money in the bank for you just so much the sooner.

If You are a Dairyman

any ration which helps to increase the quantity and improve the quality of the milk, will make more profit for you.

SUGAR BEET MEAL

either fed alone, er as part of any other ration, will make your beef steers or your dairy cows produce better results. This has been amply proven by exhaustive tests at Experimental Farms both in the United States and in Canada.

Cattle Really Enjoy It

Sugar Beet Meal is very palatable and is a valuable ald to digestion. Try it with your own cattle. Place some Sugar Beet Meal before them, and they will gobble it sp ravenously, to the last shred. Henry and Morrison Beet and the shred. Henry and Morrison Beet and the shred. Henry and Morrison Beet and the last shred. Henry and Morrison Grading "Sr." Breeders of pure-bred dairy stock recommend dried beet pulp for cowe on official test which are receiving heavy concentrate allowances, as it has a tendency to keep the bowels open, and is not apt to cause digestive disturbance."

In the Scandinavian feed-unit system, the value of Sugar Beet Meal is rated on a par with cora and barley. It is highly valuable, either as a substitute for sil-age, or as an addition to silage. Sugar Beet Meal can be added with profit to any ration you are feeding. A combination of Spounds of sligar Beet Meal, would make a most effective ration.

Cut out.some of the highly concentrated feed that is so rich in "nutriment;" and balance the ration with appetizing, succulent Sugar Beet Meal, and you will not only reduce your feed bill, but you will get more milk and better milk. Your cows will look different because they will be in a better condition. And, by weighing the milk, you will soon notice the improvement in quantity.

Guaranteed Analysis of Sugar Beet Meal.

Protein Not less than 8% Crude Fat Not less than 5% Crude Fibre ... Not over 23% Sugar and

Starch Carbohydrate not over

In former years we sold a large quantity of our Sugar Beet Meal in the United States, where farmers have learned to appreciate it highly. We have been offered as high as \$45.00 per ton for it (f.o.b. Chatham) and we could easily dispose of our entire output at that price. But in order to introduce this valuable type of feed to the farmers of Canada, we have decided to fix the price to flow the farmers of the extremely low figure of \$35.00 per ton f.o.b. factory; the containers to be returned to us.

We are anxious to sell off Meal in Canada, to conform to the wishes of the Canada Food Board, by whom we are informed that cattle feed is badly needed by the farmers of our own Country.

Write for our new booklet which is fully descriptive of the value of Sugar Beet Meal, and which will explain how to obtain it and how to use it

THE DOMINION SUGAR CO., LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE-CHATHAM, ONTARIO