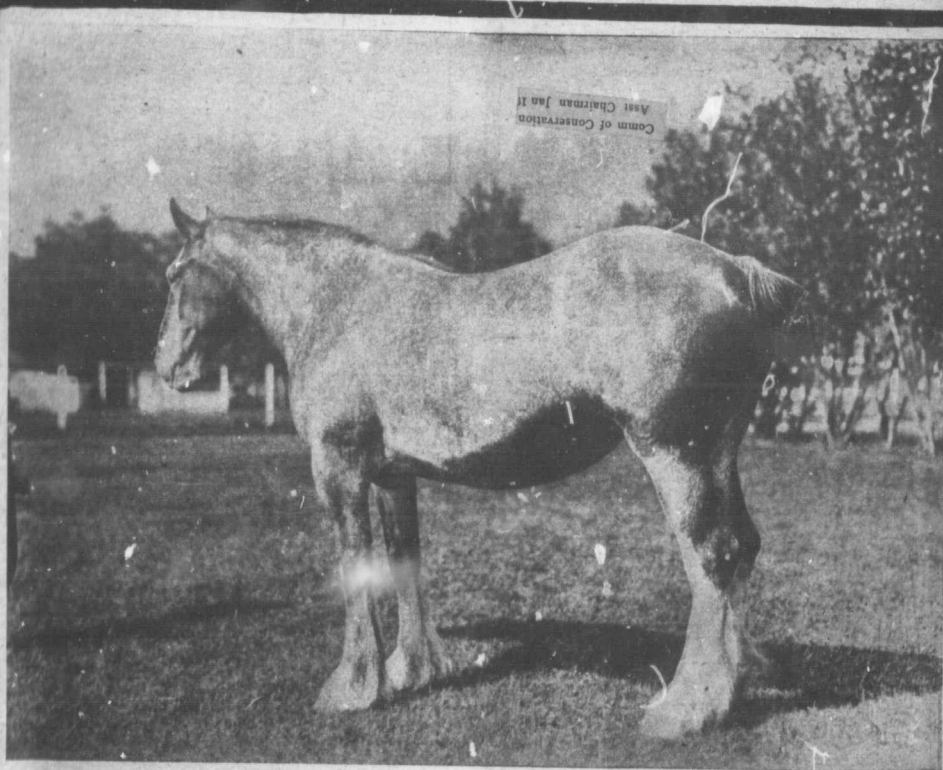


FARM AND DAIRY

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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The Live Stock Conference at Ottawa

Faith Expressed in the Continued Prosperity of the Canadian Live Stock Industry

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ONTARIO PROVINCIAL WINTER FAIR

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

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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,

HAMILTON

Parliament Buildings, TORONTO

TUESDAY and Wednesday of last week were live stock days at the capital city. On the invitation of the Minister of Agriculture, representative live stock breeders, packers and officials of the Dominion and Provincial Departments of Agriculture, met in joint session at Ottawa, to discuss the live stock industry in all its aspects, but more particularly the influence of present international developments on the future of the industry in Canada. The general conclusions arrived at by the discussions at all sessions were well summarized in the following statement issued to the press at the conclusion of the conference.

"Having had an opportunity of investigating particulars as to the European situation in regard to markets for our live stock products, we are of the opinion that demands 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 industry to former numbers. In the meantime, the stock raisers of Canada have an excellent opportunity, not only to fill the European demands, but to establish this great industry on a firm and enduring foundation in the Dominion of Canada.

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

"Canadian bacon has, by merit, established 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 Depletion 115,000,000 Head. 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 Canadian 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 that needed for her people and that with all the countries the cereal supplies would be those most quickly replaced. 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 lbs. of animal fats. Wool stocks are very low.

J. H. Grisdale, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, presided at the opening session. The principal speakers were Hon. T. A. Cramer, Minister of Agriculture, Chairman H. B. Thomson of the Canada Food Board, and H. S. Arkel, Live Stock Commissioner. In addition to developing the facts already mentioned, emphasis was laid throughout upon the important part live stock may be made to play in paying the national debt incurred by the war. The annual interest upon the war 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 increase in price of wool. In 1913 raw greasy wool was worth 14 cents a pound. In 1918 it had risen to 65 cents. The farmers of Canada won't be taking any chances by increasing their live stock operations in every direction. By increased production of live stock we can pay the interest on our National Debt, wipe it off entirely, and start the era of post war 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 beef is limited only by the refrigerator capacity of the ships available. Mr. E. Fox, of the Wm. Davies Co., declared that the market for hogs is greater than Canada could supply. Denmark alone is short 1,500,000 hogs. Irish killings which were 15,000 per week before the war to between 4,000 and 5,000. England's supply is 75 per cent of normal. Seven or eight million head of cattle have been lost to Belgium, while 800,000 head have been driven from Northern France.

In the second day of the conference, Food Controller Thomson not only again outlined the great opportunities for the Canadian farmer in live stock, but also took advantage of the opportunity to tell the farmers just what was expected of them and in doing so he assumed a somewhat critical attitude. For instance:

"There is no excuse if we do not put every acre into use, either to sell 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 no reason why Canada should not handle its war debt with the greatest ease. In the same intelligence is put into our live stock industry at this time of great opportunity as Holland and Denmark put into their's after 1870, 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. Canadian bacon is popular, Canada's name is valuable as a brand name, 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 things in advance, 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 delegation met with representatives of the cabinet including Sir Thomas White, Acting Premier; Hon. N. W. Fowell, and Hon. H. A. MacLean. Various resolutions were presented 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 Government is already at work on some of these problems, particularly on arranging to finance exports and the securing of ships to take care of Canada's demand. Carcass contributions of other demands was promised.

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We Welcome Practical Progressives!

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

The Recognized Exponent of Dairying in Canada

VOL. XXXVII.

TORONTO, ONT., NOVEMBER 28, 1918.

NO. 43.

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 develop into the biggest problem of the reconstruction period. Of the men who have already returned, few have shown any inclination to go on the land. This tendency of returned men to fight shy of the farm is responsible for the general impression that soldiers do not want to farm. Statistics just made public from Ottawa, however, indicate that a large proportion of the boys "over there" are thinking seriously of the farm. More than 106,000 members of the Canadian Expeditionary Force have expressed the definite wish to take up farming in Canada after the war. This figure was obtained by interviewing 230,000 members of the forced overseas, and indicates that 45.9 per cent of these men wish to go on the land. The actual number of men returning after the war will be much greater. If it should be, for example, 345,000, on the assumption that the same proportion holds true, the number of men desiring to go on the land will be 157,600. These facts and a great many details bearing on them have been compiled by the statistical division of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment from the cards issued by the National Service Council to members of the Canadian forced overseas, and signed by them. The facts given represent the men's own statements of their intentions. The Provinces in which they wish to settle are as follows:

Ontario, 35,400; Alberta, 35,072; British Columbia, 15,125; Saskatchewan, 15,103; Nova Scotia, 3,533; Quebec, 2,339; New Brunswick, 2,331; Prince Edward Island, 816; Manitoba, 11,708; Province not stated, 4,518.

Previous Agricultural Experience.
Of these 106,000, the cards disclose that 78,000, or 74 per cent, have had previous agricultural experience. The number of men who have had three years' experience or more is 61,000, or 58 per cent, and the surprising number who have had twenty years' experience is over 11,000, or almost 11 per cent. That this declaration represents a substantial prospective increase in the agricultural population is revealed by the fact that of the 106,000 men who wish to go on the land, fewer than 41,000 were actively engaged in agricultural pursuits at the time of enlistment.

The men were asked to state whether they desired to take advantage of any scheme of assisted agricultural settlement, and almost 96,000, or 89 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 indefinite answers.

A further surprising fact was revealed that practically 60,000 of the 106,000 announced their willingness to work for wages to gain experience. The number who declined to work for wages was over 42,000, but this is easily accounted for by the fact already mentioned that 61,000 have had three years' experience or more. In reference to the distribution of these men it is noted that 72 per cent wish to take up land in the Province from which they enlisted.

Their Financial Condition.
Another question the men were asked to answer was how much money they expected to have at their disposal on their return to Canada. Only 35,000 men answered this question with a sum of money, more than \$6,000 either stating that they had no money or not answering the question. Nevertheless, it was revealed that these 35,000 men would have an aggregate of more than \$13,000,000 at their

disposal after the war. This would make an average for the 38,000 of approximately \$350, or an average for the 106,000 of \$130. These amounts are almost entirely exclusive of deferred pay, and as the cards were signed early in 1917, prior 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.
Concurrent with the publication of the fact that 106,000 soldiers have expressed a desire to farm, comes a further announcement from the Government regarding the land settlement schemes of the Government. At time of writing the provincial premiers are in session at Ottawa, and land settlement is one of the questions up for consideration. Although not directly dealing with soldier settlement the memorandum submitted to this conference has the returning men in mind. It is first urged that census should be taken of lands available 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 certain limits areas that are similar in character as regards soil, climate, agricultural products, etc.
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

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

Settlers from other parts of Canada would be dealt with by Provincial agencies, but the Federal Government would maintain the agencies required to get suitable settlers from outside Canada, and each Province to state the number and classes of settlers it was prepared to receive and provide for.

To enable suitable settlers to get on the land, the Provincial and Federal Governments both would lend their credit. The Federal credit would be extended only if the regulations determining the class of settlers to be assisted and governing the terms of purchase were approved by the Federal authorities, and the credit would be extended either by direct cash loans, by guaranteeing Provincial land settlement bonds, by joint Federal and Provincial land settlement bonds, and by lodging with the Provincial Federal bonds as security for the issue of Provincial land settlement bonds.

Terms of Purchase.
It is suggested that the purchase price of the land shall not exceed \$4,500, varying a little with the Province; that the settler be required to pay 10 per cent of purchase price at time of sale, and add improvements equal to 10 per cent of purchase price in first year, five per cent second year, 10 per cent third year, and five per cent each in fourth and fifth years. The settler will not be required to pay any portion of purchase price until the third 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.

In connection with this policy, the Federal work would be entrusted to five distinct branches, the inspection, quarantine, foreign agencies, publicity and exhibition branches of the Department of Immigration and Colonization. The Provinces would prepare the required inventories of lands, approve the settlers to be assisted, purchase and reseed lands, inspect lands sold, collect moneys due, and insurance of buildings, etc., receive and care for settlers until placed on land, assist settlers with information in new homes and supervise them. The Federal Land Settlement Board suggested would consist of the Minister of Immigration and a representative from each Province, and it would be consultative and advisory, not administrative, meeting once a year.

Further Information Needed.
The suggestions advanced are merely tentative. They are subject to change on fundamental points, and would need to be approved by all the provinces and, before extensive expenditures are made on behalf of any individual, it is generally felt that some means should be approved of testing his probable ability to make good. There is also a chance that many of the 106,000 men, when actually back in Canada, may go back on their previously expressed intention, or it may develop that they merely had in mind the veterans' crisis following the Boer war and wanted to make sure of getting "all that is going." In any case the problem is beginning to assume large proportions.



A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS it seems to Us fitting that a day should be set apart as a day of solemn thanksgiving to Almighty God for the victories that have been won by the Allied Armies and for the Armistice that has been signed by the contending nations,—
New Knew Ye that We by and with the advice of Our Privy Council for Canada have thought fit to appoint and do appoint Sunday, the first day of December in this present year to be observed throughout Our Dominion of Canada as a day of solemn thanksgiving to Almighty God for the victories that have been won by the Allied Armies in the war against the Central powers of Europe and for the Armistice that has been signed by the contending nations involving a general surrender by the enemy.
And We do invite all Our loving subjects throughout Canada to set apart the said 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 governing themselves accordingly.



Tractor Capacity that Will be Popular.

This Canadian 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.

obtained. By keeping the heifer calves the herd 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 when 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 profitable 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 into which a man of very limited means can enter, investing each year 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, cold weather sets in, they are in such a condition that they can stand being covered heavily and tightly and yet not heat. In other words, the roots should be given every chance to sweat thoroughly before the pits are covered over permanently.

In view of this, it is not as a rule advisable to cover the pit completely immediately after the roots have been piled up. A layer of coarse and perfectly dry straw to a thickness of from four to six inches 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 itself. In fact, it is essential that the top of the pit be left open as long as this can possibly be done without exposing the roots to danger of freezing, so that as much as possible of the moisture caused by the sweating of 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 should be protected so as to prevent rain from soaking down through the roots. This can be done, for instance, by placing along the top two boards nailed together in the form of a "Y".

When the weather begins to get so cold that there is danger 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 covers will depend entirely on local conditions. It should be so chosen that the roots are protected against frost.

In order to enable adequate regulation of the temperature during the winter when the pit is all closed up, in some sort of ventilation system should be installed 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 feet. These shafts may be plugged at the top in case very severe cold makes it necessary.

The advantage of using vertical ventilating shafts are several. One of the most obvious is that the temperature in the pit can be taken at any time, thereby, of course, making it possible to ascertain whether the temperature is suitable. The temperature should not be allowed to drop below 32 degrees; nor should it be allowed to rise over 40 degrees. In case the temperature in the pit shows a tendency to go too low, more cover should promptly be put on and in case the temperature rises too high, the pit should equally promptly be opened for a short while so as to allow it to cool off.—Experimental Farms Note.

The Productivity of Soil Chemical Analysis Not a Sufficient Indication

Frank T. Shutt, Dominion Chemist.

THE division of chemistry is in receipt of a constantly increasing number of samples of cultivated soils for examination and report; in the majority of instances the request is made for a complete chemical analysis, the expectation being no doubt, that the results of such an analysis will indicate specifically, accurately and absolutely the desirable fertilizer treatment of the particular soil. Several hundreds of such soil samples were received from farmers last year.

Altogether apart from the fact that it would be quite impossible to undertake an analytical task of this magnitude—for soil analysis involves an immense amount of careful work and is an exceedingly tedious process—it must be pointed out that, as a rule, the analysis of an isolated and measured for a number of years is of little practical value and cannot be expected to yield results which can be used as an ordinarily and infallible guide towards supplying rationally and with an exacting of profit the soil's manual requirements. Trials on the field itself can 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-

desirable of assisting the farmer. The history of the soil is essential to a satisfactory interpretation of the results of the examination, and this 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 soil, subsoil, drainage, and the conditions of the district, etc.—It is particularly necessary that these 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 of the soil, as measured by its fertility, is not 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 thrifty and profitable growth, must not only contain a sufficiency of the chemical elements in readily assimilable 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 sufficient moisture for the supply of the crop during the periods of drought. This is very important. It must not be too close and compact to exclude air and, at the same time, it must be firm enough and the enough to give the plant support and retain moisture. Such land is said to be "good heart," or otherwise stated, mellow, friable and of favorable tilth. This condition is consequent upon its proportion of sand to clay and particularly upon its percentage of humus or semi-decayed vegetable matter, derived from manure or crop residue. Humus, in addition to supplying nitrogen by its decay, acts as a sponge and increases the water-holding capacity of the soil. Efficient drainage and the presence of lime are further important factors in a well-tilled in good tilth is mellow, warm, moist and well aerated.

The first aim of the farmer should be to improve tilth and the chief means towards that end are thorough soil preparation, including increasing 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 of the legumes to add nitrogen, economy in the use of the soil and, frequently, the application of lime or ground limestone, to correct sourness and aid in the formation of soluble nitrates upon which the crop feeds. The chemical and physical examinations made for farmers permit us to report on the soil's character and quality, on its tilth and how the latter may be improved. The desirability or necessity for organic manures, drainage and liming is ascertained and discussed. Suitable suggestions are indicated and finally, if desired, suggestions are made as to fertilizers which would in all probability increase the soil's productiveness.

The Action of Plant Foods

IN 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 work together and are essential to maximum crop production and that even when these are present the results obtained by their use are often very materially affected by cultural and climatic conditions. It is generally conceded, however, that nitrogen exerts its greatest influence on the amount of foliage, the flowered parts, color, growth, quality and disease-resisting power of plants. Potash is apparently essential to the formation and transference of starch and other carbohydrates, has an important part in the development of leaves and woody parts of stems, stiffens the stem, stalk and assists in the development of the woody parts of fruits and makes the plants more resistant to the attacks of fungous diseases.

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



Plowing on This Farm is now Done with a Tractor.

Mr. E. K. McConnell, Norfolk Co., Ont., plowed with three horses on a two furrow sled until last spring. Then he purchased a tractor for his 150 acre farm and is well satisfied. Whether the tractor was a profitable investment or not on farms of this size all hinges on the reduction in number of horses made possible by the adoption of the tractor to the farm equipment. On many farms, perhaps most in Eastern Canada, the three horse team is still the most economical power for field work. But the decision rests on local conditions. Many farmers are using tractors profitably on 100 acres.

form areas, the case is altogether different; here the complete analysis of properly collected samples may yield results of wide and fundamental value.

It is possible, however, to help a farmer with practical suggestions and advice as to treatment, manuring and cropping from an examination and partial analysis of a cultivated soil, provided the sample is thoroughly representative, has been properly manured, drainage, etc., are furnished. The Division is, in this matter, as in the past, willing and

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

	Price per ton of carbohydrate feed.	Per cent carbohydrate equivalent.	Relative cost of 100 pounds of carbohydrate equivalent.
Barley	\$40.00	37	\$2.80
Oats	49.00	40	3.20
Bran	34.50	48	3.60
Corn	55.00	77	3.70

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 mixture.

It is possible to substitute for a considerable part of the bran, used in feeding the dairy herd, without sacrificing production. It should be remembered, however, that the grain ration must be light and bulky, palatable 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?

THE different kinds of farm work for which tractors are practical are as follows:—Plowing, discing, harrowing, seeding, pulling, harvesting and haying machinery, running a threshing, silo filler, corn sheller, corn shredder, tractor, pulling trees, moving buildings, grading roads and roadways, pulling ditching machinery, raising buildings, wood sawing, feed grinding, general hauling, etc. There are many other kinds of work requiring less power and there is hardly any kind of work that the farm tractor cannot be utilized for.—Avery Co.

Such a list is impossible as it embraces all farm activities except cultivating corn, and aside from corn 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.—Egin Tractor Corporation.

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

PREPARING the land for crops, i.e., clearing, stumping, brushing, leveling, rolling, plowing, discing, harrowing, manure spreading, etc. Preparing crops for market, hay harvesting, threshing, etc. Marketing crops, hauling. Miscellaneous farm operations, filling silos, sawing wood, pumping water, running a dynamo, running farm repair shop, running churns, cream separators, washers, etc., grading and dragging roads, drilling wells, ditching and other drainage work, etc.—The four Prime 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 should be drawbar work and belt work. Due to the fact that belt work is becoming so important, it would not be fair to classify some kinds of drawbar work as of more importance than some kinds of belt work. The drawbar work could be arranged in order of importance as follows: Plowing, discing (smoothing, rolling, packing, etc.), drilling (listing, etc.), pulling grain binders, hay loaders and other harvesting machines. The belt work could be arranged as follows in order of importance:—Threshing, silo filling, husking 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, pulling stones, horse mowing, elevating corn, loading logs, stretching woven wire, digging ditches, spraying, spreading manure.—International Harvester Co.

THE most important work the tractor is used for is plowing.

The next most important work, taking the country as a whole, is cultivation. Figures compiled by the Ohio Agriculture Experimental Station show that the entire preparation of the seed bed, including plowing, discing, harrowing, etc., requires seven-man power hours per acre and 18.3 h.-p. hours per acre. While cultivation requires seven-man power hours per acre and 13.7 horsepower hours, proving beyond doubt that cultivation is the second most important work that is to be done with the tractor. Next in order is the binder work, followed by other such work that must be rapidly and seasonably done.—Moline Plow Co.

Tractors are adapted for plowing, discing, harrowing, drilling, rolling, seeding, haying, running hay loader, mowing, haying rake or sweep rake, or rice, grading and dragging roads, doing all kinds of belt work, such 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

WHILE there are only a few kinds of weed seeds which are commonly found in red clover seed in quantities sufficient to cause it to be prohibited from sale under "The Seed 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 impurities in red clover seed. For this reason "Pamphlet 82," prepared by the Dominion Seed Analyst, and just issued by the Seed Branch of the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, is one that should command wide and general attention from farmers. "The Seed Control Act" prohibits the sale of red clover seed if it contains more than 80 seeds of noxious weeds or 400 of all kinds of weed 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, alfalfa, and alsike, and describes with exactitude the steps that are necessary to purify the seed. Information is given of the relative purity of weed seeds; of the method of eradication of weeds, as regards testing, and instructions for taking and sending to the Branch to be tested. A series of exact illustrations of the commonest weed seeds and of sleys necessary for their removal are given in the pamphlet.



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Poultry Work at M.A.C.

It pays the public to know what its intentions are doing; hence this brief review of 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 laying hens were kept on the plant, and this coming winter there will be 1,700 of them. Each hen is trap nested 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 each.

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

Seven hundred males and females were 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 pound.

Four thousand dozen market eggs were sold during the year at 30 cents to 50 cents a dozen.

The total revenue accruing from poultry will run up to over \$6,000 for the year.

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 these has a direct relationship to poultry-keeping on the average farm. In conducting this work there arise all these 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 province as well.

Early Pullets for Winter Eggs

WHEN we take into consideration that the average egg production on the Canadian farm is 75 or 80 eggs per hen, and when well managed flocks average 120 to 150 eggs and individual hens even go higher than 200 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 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 winter egg production, it was found that early pullets produced eggs at an average cost of 16.7 cents; late pullets, 23.2 cents; two-year-old hens, 26.1 cents; three-year-old hens, \$3.76 per dozen. Figures somewhat similar to those 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 Christmas is worth two or three dozen in 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 are your best layers: if you are killing

off year-old hens, do not kill hens that moult late in the fall. They are your best layers, and with your best layers should always be mated male birds from good layers. The male is more than half 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 the flock than any other one thing. Don't use then for breeding purposes cockerels whose pedigree you know nothing about. Better pay a good price and get a good bird.—Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

Meat Foods for Eggs

FOR best egg yields 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 for three months at the Ohio Experiment Station produced an average of 92 eggs in 1 year. Another lot given 11.6 pounds of meat scrap produced 147 eggs per hen in the same time. The extra feed costing 19 cents a hen returned a profit of 74 cents.

Tankage was a satisfactory substitute for meat scrap in the ration for laying hens in another test and reduced 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 123 eggs per hen at a slightly lower cost. Skim milk, when abundant, is to be preferred to either meat scrap or tankage.

Is It Tuberculosis?

I HAVE a flock of pure bred Rock hens, two years old. Every now and then one or two come on the right side of the neck seem so very sick, will eat nothing and quit eating manure for about four weeks. Then she will sit on the floor and finally will die. When first taken she will weigh from five to six pounds and when dead don't weigh more than two pounds.—A. F. Middlesex Co., Ont.

The indications are that your flock has tuberculosis in which case the only safe way to deal with it is to kill every old bird you have and disinfect the buildings thoroughly before you show the pullets in. It is also necessary to purify the runs in which the birds have been. To 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. Eilford, C.E.F., Ottawa, Ont.

Just Pointers

THE late Professor Gowell, of the Maine Experiment Station, considered water one of the greatest "egg foods" that could be given hens. In his classes in the university he urged a constant examination of the drinking fountains, that they not only 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 (ash) so necessary to the vigor of the new-hatched chick, and that much-needed mineral element must be in the egg from which the chick is hatched.

It is not advisable to be too enthusiastic 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 apt to poorly perform his duties. Helter-skelter methods are disastrous. Every muscle should bend in the proper 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 a cost. The aim must not be too high.

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desire to depart from it, although recently there has been some talk in a few quarters of starting an independent party.

Some Difficulties.

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 Ontario, were the following:

That the educational work has not progressed sufficiently as comparatively few farmers thoroughly understand the planks of the farmers' platform and comparatively few farmers appear willing to go on the public platform and debate the issues in connection with experienced public speakers such as represent the regular political parties. This is shown by the fact that the central organization in Toronto finds it difficult to obtain speakers capable of explaining the farmers' movement adequately to go out and organize farmers' clubs, most of this work so far having been done by comparatively few men.

While some counties in Ontario are well organized, others are not. Some counties that were well organized two or three years ago are now poorly organized through many clubs having disbanded. Until the province is well organized all over, the prospects of making a satisfactory success of an independent farmers party would not 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 party they would need to greatly extend their platform. This would necessitate 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. They would pool their funds and as they control the great daily papers that circulate in all parts of the province 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 practically no paper, with the exception of a couple of farm papers like Farm and Dairy, standing for our cause.

Both political parties would be sure to plan planks likely to disorganize the farmers. They would probably grant some of the things asked for by the farmers in their platform, so as to weaken the farmers' case. They would select candidates likely to be popular 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 crises which have so often proved successful in the past in befogging public issues. In every way 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 Mr. Cowan thought that we should have an organization of at least 50,000 to 60,000 organized farmers with trained speakers in every constituency, two or three papers to support our cause and the farmers' companies should be in a strong enough financial position to ensure the farmer candidates having some funds at least with which to carry on their campaign to offset the great funds the other 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 one 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 in other similar ways they would be in a better position to elect their candidates. Incidentally Mr. Cowan pointed out that a very large proportion of the constituencies in Ontario have large urban voters. Cities such as Peterborough, Oshawa, Guelph, Stratford and others usually control the vote in the constituency in which they are situated. 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. 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 such ridings.

The discussion proved an interesting one and indicated that greater interest is being taken in public affairs by the members of our farmers' clubs than has been taken for many years and that prospects are bright for farmers exerting a greater influence in public affairs in the future than they have for many years past.

French Farmers Organize

THE rapid development in the work of the United Farmers of Ontario is constantly bringing new features to the work to the front. Only those who have travelled pretty well over the province realize how many French speaking farmers there are in Ontario. For the most part they live in Renfrew and Ken, Prescott, Russell, Dundas, Stormont and Glengarry counties, and in several portions of New Ontario. Many of these French farmers are very enthusiastic in regard to the work of 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 to some of the English speaking farmers of the province, in as much as they are more prompt in remitting their club membership fees.

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 in the programme should be set aside for them, during which they could be addressed briefly in French. Farm and Dairy understands that the Central Office is arranging for a number of copies 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 clubs.

Two new bulletins have been made available to the farmers of Manitoba in connection with the Manitoba Farmers' Library series. One of these, "Lessons on Weeds," is one of the most useful bulletins on this subject yet published. It is amply illustrated and the problem of weed identification and eradication is treated in a practical, readable way. The bulletin is the work of Prof. V. W. Jackson. The second bulletin 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 details of live stock shipping. Both of these bulletins are available on application to the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Winnipeg.

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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, slat 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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Peace Does Not Bring Food To Belgium

WHOLE villages have been annihilated in Belgium and razed to the ground into the countryside with no food or shelter. Starved and crazed with the woods and there they have lived from day to day, as best they could, gathering roots and herbs or whatever else they could find to sustain them and keep body and soul together. Many have died and lie unburied in ditches by the road-side, women and tiny children have been cruelly murdered, while others were forced to work for the enemy under the most brutal treatment and on starvation rations.

To-day the cry goes out from Belgium, not to any one country nor to any one people but to the humanity in the allied countries—"Help us or we starve." It is their S.O.S. call, it is frantic, despairing, appealing. Should that same call of earthquake or explosion, help would be rushed to the aid from all quarters, out of sympathy and fellow feeling.

Is not Belgium's distress as great as any of these? Is she not as helpless and is she suffering not as great? Thousands have died in Belgium, innocents are to-day without home or food or proper clothing. Thousands more are starving and the world settles down to a normal life again, little Belgium and her brave people will still be laboring to adjust the great wrong that has been done her. Homes will still have to be rebuilt; food supplies will have to be organized, agricultural lands will have to be cleared of the litter of battle, and it will be years before Belgium will be in a position to support herself again, and until that happy time comes, the people of the countries who have been allied with her must contribute towards her maintenance.

Belgium's need is of the present and the future. At present she has nothing to call her own, nothing to "carry on" with. The only food in the country is that which is being sent in from the other allied countries and there is little enough of that to do all round. Her people are properly fed and clothed the future cannot be cared for.

Help the Belgians regain what they have lost and lay the foundation to Belgian Relief Fund, either to the nearest local committee or to the Central Committee, 155 St. Peter Street, Montreal.

I have read the criticisms of the farmers' 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 in Ontario at that time was that the farmers were not educated 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 in 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 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 workers 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 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 years past through our organization, but nothing to what we have yet to accomplish. We are still largely at the mercy of political cliques. Let us hope that this condition is nearing its end. If we organize and elect the right men to the House of Commons, no party will be able to impose legislation for the purpose of keeping the masses working for the benefit of the classes.—John Kennedy, Winnipeg, 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 something before you go?"

Saunders: "No, thank ye, doctor. I've three good reasons for refusing your hospitality. First, I'm chairman o' the local temperance society; second, I'm just gae'ng tae a kirk meeting; and third, I've just had one."



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Letters to the Editor

A Farmers' Party or Not?

EDITOR, Farm and Dairy.—I have read with much interest your 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 28, and the Ontario farmers will be represented at that meeting. I believe that political action will be discussed at the meeting. I expect there will be a recommendation made to the council for the appointment of a committee, possibly by selecting one member from each province with power to add to its numbers, for the purpose of formulating a policy of action for the next Dominion election. That committee should work with organized 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 handles or swing the pick and shovel, or sit at an office desk—will get together they can get results. They can send to the House of Commons genuine representatives who know the needs of the working people and will honestly represent their views on the floor to parliament.

We must forget absolutely the two old political parties. All the workers of Canada knew that the two old political 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 organized farmers, each elect the best men they can find as their representatives. When they get together at Ottawa, they will agree upon the essential legislation necessary. By all means let us get as close together as possible on our platforms. There may be some minor points of difference, but in the broad general policy there is no difference. We are all working for the same thing. We are all working for a living. Legislation that is good for one is bound to be good 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 themselves and labor do the same thing—their not caring for the interests of the other—we are bound at some time to oppose each other and prevent legislation that we are badly in need 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.

Many good men think we must first get a leader, but I do not agree with them. Let us decide upon our policy and elect our candidates, and the leader will be provided when the time is necessary. Leaders are always found for every great movement, and seldom are they chosen in advance. The United States in their three great crises had the leaders they needed—Washington, Lincoln and Wilson. When Great Britain faced her crises she found her leader in Lord George. Only a few years ago he was mobbed on the streets by the same people who recognize him to-day as one of the greatest men in the world. We are not sure that these leaders came to their present positions entirely by human effort.

No, I hope that we shall never attempt 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 protecting the interests of the working people?

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"Here isn't Mary Ann Brown!" said Mrs. Clark, glancing out of the window as the gate latch clicked, and a trim little woman in black came briskly up the walk. "Come right in, Mary Ann, she's dead, 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 Thompson'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."

"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 and sew and mend, I won't complain." And Mrs. Clark rocked slowly back and forth with a peaceful look on her motherly face. "Any how does Elvira seem to feel? Does she take Sam's death pretty hard?"

"Hard!" And Mrs. Brown gave a provoked little laugh. "What do you suppose that trifling Orrin Potter said to me when they were seating the mourners? 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 agreeing with him."

"Orrin always would say things that no one else 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?"

"Yes, the house was full. The minister preached an uncommonly good, comforting sermon. It didn't have but one fault, and that was that it wasn't at all appropriate for the occasion. His text was 'The Lord save, and the Lord take 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 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 always wondered how she happened to marry him."

"Mrs. Brown helped herself to a darning needle and a blue yarn sock 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 over old times."

"You know Elvira 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 schoolmates 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.

"One day when she had been hurrjing him worse than usual, he told me that 'Elvira 'd be apt to have a fit if she wa'n't the first one on the ground when Gabriel blew his trumpet on the resurrection morning!'

"I laughed every time I thought of it, but I couldn't help but feel kind of sorry for him."

"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 kind to set drooping around. The worse she felt, the harder she worked, and hurried us around so that I actually couldn't keep my grip on the day of the month, and was forever darning my letters about two weeks ahead. I worked there from the time Jared died till she married again, you know."

"She hired some men and carried 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

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 someone to take a little of that care off from her.

"I doubted whether she could do it, single men are so scarce around here, but she said 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 wrong edge of the northouse, so to speak. He had just escaped being 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, anyway, you know."

"I discouraged the project all I could, but it was no go."

"Elvira said to me, 'I know he ain't 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 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 is so scarce and so high that it seems as if there was a providence in it, and if we are married right off he'll have time to get all the plowing done tails fall."

"Thinks I, 'Well, for taking a cool, businesslike, 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 began 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 wanted 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 to her."

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

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

"No," she says, very cool and capable, "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 counter and told what a good piece it was, and how cheap he would sell it."

"Why," says he, "I 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."

"Elvira had been so swift that the story hadn't had time to circulate any, and she was launched and she said he said he thought it was the best thing she could do, and then she dragged that cart into the conversation. She said it was second condition for them for the first time she's got kind of frustrated and seemed to forget that it was alive, and said it was sound, and kind and easy keep, and she laughed and she said she 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 hawking they got the matter settled, and Elvira had her gray poplin and all the trimmings, a pair of slippers and a pound of tea thrown 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, and she flew around and heeled about the house, and she was all cut and basted before dark. It made me fairly dizzy to see such politeness, and that cart just galloped through my dreams all night."

"She made a nice new petticoat too, 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 beent like that didn't seem any better than washed and setting colored with beach 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 poplin would always sound like the ox cart creaking. And how could there be anything dainty and feminine about a petticoat trimmed with old rubber boots?"

"It seemed like taking the golden candlestick off from the altar and using it for a barn lantern. But she 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 not her dress all done, and the house wasn't and garnished and all that, but it happened like this."

"They were going down to the miller's to get married and had planned to start right after dinner, so to get 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 he he and Elvira couldn't just as well be married in the forenoon as in the after

(Continued on page 17.)



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

And he answered that he would be with her to the end and said, 'Lord, she has made a good trade out of it,' he says; and, 'was full of blood round about Hill it.'

'There's a might boy.'

'That's stronger, than all the host in the ter in the'

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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."

"Oh, do you think so?" Now, I'd 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 said:

"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 had 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 Mary teased him by saying:

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

But the blow came on Saturday when he saw his friend, Fred Smith, coming toward the office at noon-time. Jack remembered that he and Fred usually lunched at the Delmonico on 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 fled by a side door, but he was almost sure that Fred saw him. A few minutes later when he was eating his simple lunch at "Sam's Place" who should walk in but Fred himself! Jack couldn't even propose a "smoke" to save the situation unless he bought "two-furs" and walked the 15 blocks again that night,

for five cents was the sum of his "pile."

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'll 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 considered the money question of much importance, or have a wrong viewpoint. Why can't our menfolk look at this problem sensibly and act accordingly?

Canning Chicken to Conserve Meats

THIS year more poultry than usual is finding its way to market in 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 do with the comparatively low price returned, at times, to producers. Cull chickens, if held, frequently prove more of a liability than an asset to producers. The best place for them is in a can or a jar made ready for table use. Later in the season when good chickens are scarce and high in price, poultry thus prepared may be utilized and served in many appetizing ways. The following methods of canning poultry are being advocated by Government Institutions in the United States:

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 hot glass jar. If the chicken is whole break the neck and legs, roll the chicken or fatten with toothpicks. A small jar should hold two or more small chickens. Pour over the chicken the hot liquid from the frying pan, if 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. Remove and tighten the covers immediately.

Method 2.—Dress the chicken, and leave whole or cut into pieces as preferred. Cover with boiling water, and simmer until the meat can be separated from the bones. Return the bones to the liquid, and boil it down one-half. Pack the meat closely in hot glass jars, add one level teaspoonful salt to each quart, and fill the jar with the hot liquid. Adjust the rubber and top, leaving the latter slightly loose. Sterilize 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 30 minutes and kept for soup or gravy. Two pounds of dressed fowl should make one pint of solid meat, and a pint of thick stock.

Method 3.—Cut 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 sterilize in a waterbath canner three and one-half to four hours.

Method 4 given above is for small, frying sized chickens. Methods 2 and 3 may be used for chickens of any size.

COOK'S CORNER

Stuffed Onions

PREPARE good-sized onions and cook. Parboil 10 minutes in boiling salted water. Remove tops 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 salt and bake in a covered baking dish until the onions are soft.

Onions and Fish.

Slice onions until tender, any good cooking onions. Put in layers in a baking dish, equal quantities of onions and 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 are brown.

Celery and Apple Salad.

Select crisp, tender celery. Cut

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

Potato Dumplings.

One pound floury mashed potato; one egg; six tablespoons-corn flour; two tablespoons dripping; seasoning. Mix well all the dry ingredients with enough beaten egg to bind them stiff. Form into small balls, roll 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 liquid must be rapid. These may be used instead of ordinary boiled potatoes.

Potato Omelet with Cheese.

Prepare mashed potatoes, turn in hot omelet pan greased with one tablespoon fat, spread evenly, sprinkle with cheese, cook slowly until browned underneath and fold as is omelet.

Kidney Bean Salad.

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

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

How many of our women folk have tried broiled potatoes? To make this delicious dish cut bellied potatoes in 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 potatoes may be accomplished by adding to a dish of mashed potatoes one tablespoon of butter for every cup of potatoes. Beat this thoroughly, add the beaten white of one egg and a half cup of milk for every cupful of mixture. Season with salt and pepper, mix thoroughly, place in baking dish and brown in the oven.

Another good way of serving mashed potatoes is to form them into small balls, roll them in flour and brown in the pan with a roast of beef, veal or lamb. When they are browned they

look like omelets but are more Scotch pie by sifting cups flour, teaspoon, cup of hot tablespoon fork, add a necessary two parts, size of a la twice in op four parts. When done piping hot.

Pass a through a butter and milk to moisten a mashed potato with a fork and onion minced meat, ly chopped turn into a sprinkle top, sored crack minutes in T. To make one quart m, tablepoons four, one ar one teaspoo and celery little of the milk tato. Comb potato and gredients an Add finely ch Hot potatoe ed as a suppe mashed pota meal, one of three tablesp ee " of salt water if nee salt and bak,atoes thoro, just enough. It may doubt lightl fish, cut in place together tin in a quite each side. To a scrap of be immediately.

Elvira's (Continued) noon. "Because go to the mill, some corn gra thrashers are to-night, and soon I can't get you know and begs go with Elvira just h I don't believe might sensibl just how flus It is to have a onto anyone u "Well, he tr way of thinki about ten o' drive up licker out and there pride in his l then fat and horse was ste "And Elvira's windy, chilly b breakfast in the in the orchs There was a l snarbers on t har a bushel, a would be fro don't do appli she had on a of the tops of when she mus such jobs, a pe boots and her maffer. "Well, she found to find ahead of her a know what to out of the win K. Thinks I,

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equal quanti
Serve on lo
dressing

look like ordinary browned potatoes,
but are more appetizing.

Scotch potato scones may be made
by sifting together one and one-half
cups flour, one-half teaspoon salt, two
teaspoons baking powder. Add one
cup of hot mashed potato, rub in one
tablespoon of butter lightly with a
fork, add a well beaten egg and if
available a little milk. Divide into
two parts, roll each one inch thick the
size of a layer cake pan, cut through
twice in opposite directions to make
four parts and bake in a quick oven.
When done split and butter and serve
iping hot.

Pass six pared boiled potatoes
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 onion. Add one-quarter cup finely
minced meat and one tablespoon finely
chopped parsley. Beat thoroughly,
turn into a well buttered baking dish,
sprinkle the top with a thin layer of
seasoned 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,
one teaspoon chopped parsley, pepper
and celery salt. Mix flour with a
little of the cold milk. Add the rest
of the milk slowly to the mashed po-
tato. Combine flour and milk with
potato and milk. Add remaining in-
gredients and boil for five minutes.
Add finely chopped parsley and serve.
Hot potato cakes are always relished
as a supper dish. Take two cups
mashed potatoes, one-quarter cup fine
oatmeal, one-quarter cup barley flour,
three tablespoons butter, one teaspoon
of salt and baking powder and mix
well. Work in potato in pot-
tato and baking powder. Roll in pot-
tato thoroughly, rub in butter, add
just enough water to bind all stiffly,
but it must not crumble. Roll out
and lightly to about quarter of an
inch, cut in rounds or squares and
place together. Bake on a greased
tin in a quick oven till browned on
each side. Then separate cakes, put
a scrap of butter between and serve
immediately.

Elvira's Second Marriage

(Continued from page 14.)

"Because," says Jim, "I want to
go to the mill this afternoon and get
some corn ground for my hogs. The
threshers are coming to my house
tonight, and if I don't go this after-
noon I can't go for two or three days,
and you know it won't do to let them
hog without their meal. You tell
Elvira just how it is," says Jim, "and
I don't believe she'll care. She's a
mighty sensible woman, and knows
just how frustrating and inconvenient
it is to have a threshing machine come
into 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 goosequill, and looked
out and there he was, Jim took lots of
ride in his horse, and always kept
them fat and frisky, and the old black
horse was stepping right out.

"And Elvira wa'n'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 Fameuse and Spitz-
burgs on the ground, worth a dol-
lar a bushel, and she was afraid 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
her husband's such job, a pair of her
husband's boots and her head tied up
in his old muffler.

"Well, she was completely dumber
to find that someone had got
ahead of her and acted as if she didn't
know what to say or do. I peered
out of the window to see how she took
it. 'Thinks I. This will be apt to give

Love's 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 sup-
pose 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 rallied in a minute and set
him right to work carrying bags of
apples down to cellar, which he did
smiling like a fool. Then she
rushed in and put on her wedding
dress and they got started in about
twenty minutes.

"I declare, I felt provoked and all
out of patience with them. Love all
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.

Chicken with dumplings, cold pota-
toes and squash, and sliced tomatoes,
what bread and brown bread, apple
pie 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.

"I went home that night and didn't
see them again until the next spring,
but I heard that he got all the fall
work done that she had laid out for
him.

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

"A mortgage! For the land's sake,
Mary Ann, what do you mean?"

"She Clark fairly gasped with surprise.
"Just what I said, Martha," with a
crisp little nod. "Sam borrowed money
of Elvira to get a gravestone for his
first wife and gave her a mortgage on
it. It beats anything in the line of
legacies that I ever heard of. I
haven'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 get to."

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

Preparing Pumpkin Pies
PUMPKINS are bulky vegetables to
store—when you've got something
new this year and dry them? It
requires a sharp knife, some "elbow
grease," a 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
minutes. Do not remove surface
moisture by pressing between clean
towels, and spread on drying trays,
platters or dripping pans. Spread a
single thickness of paper or thin mus-
lin first. The drying time is three to
four hours, starting at 110 degrees F.
and raising gradually to 140 degrees
F. The pumpkin may be cut in rings
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 drying is necessary
and the product will have an excellent
flavor.

No Hurry.
The telephone bell rang with anx-
ious 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
what you can do for her."

Draw on Your Customers



through the Merchants Bank. With
Branches in all parts of Canada, and corre-
spondents abroad, this Bank is in a position
to present Drafts promptly, have them
accepted, and collect payment, with the
least possible trouble and cost to you.

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

THE MERCHANTS BANK

Head Office: Montreal OF CANADA Established 1854.
11th to 12th Branches in Ontario, 23 Branches in Quebec, 19 Branches in Manitoba,
13 Branches in Saskatchewan, 21 Branches in Alberta, and 8 Branches in British
Columbia serves Rural Canada most effectively.
WRITE OR CALL AT NEAREST BRANCH.

Better Than Gas or Electricity
More Economical Than Wick Lamps
Your eyes are worth more than all the money in the world so why neglect them? Install a "Knight" Lighting System and flood your home with the purest, whitest, and best light known to science. Costs one-fourth the price of electric outfit. Burns either gasoline or kerosene. Sixty hours of the most beautiful light from each gallon of fuel. No smoke. No dirt. No odor. No chimneys to clean. No wicks to trim. Nothing to get out of order. Simple. Safe. Satisfactory. Send for introductory offer and agency proposition.
KNIGHT LIGHT & SODA FOUNTAIN CO., 233 Knight Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

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 a 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

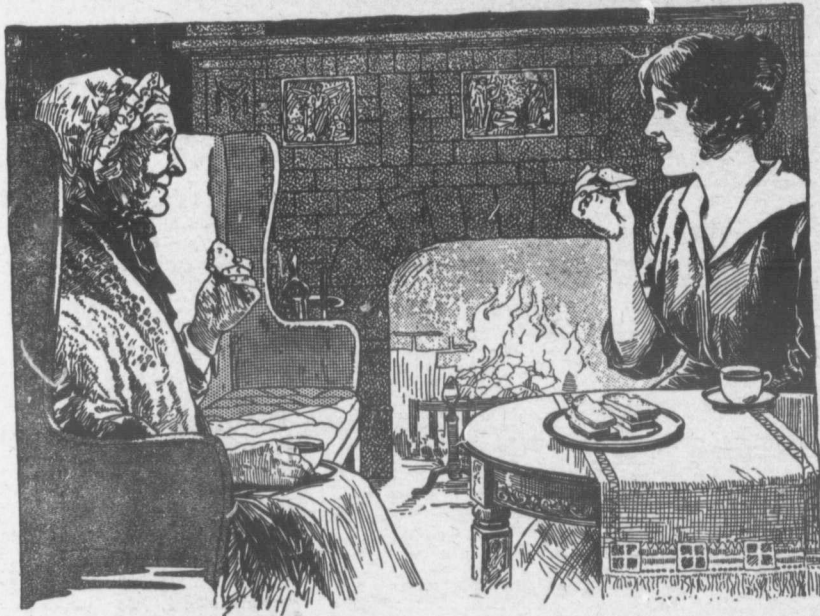
NO ONE will come to you and ASK you for your contribution. If you do not voluntarily send it to the Belgian Relief Fund, Local Committee, or Headquarters, the opportunity is gone, and the Belgian you MIGHT have saved, dies of starvation or perishes for lack of clothing or proper protection.

Make cheques payable and send contributions to

Belgian Relief Fund

(Registered under the War Charities Act)
to your Local Committee, or to
Headquarters: 59 St. Peter St., Montreal. 128

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 of the 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 up-to-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

Canada Food Board License Nos. 5, 7 and 8.

Farmers
 Programme N
 Farmers' of

THE final annual convention of the Farmers' National Convention of the United Farmers of Canada, Limited, will take place at the following meetings will be held at the Temple, 167 Church Street, Toronto, Ontario.

The most important discussion at the Farmers' National Convention has been under the auspices of the Council of Agriculture in order that the whole country should be discussed the whole afternoon, December 29th.

That farmers' convention may be accommodated Secretary Morrison has arranged a list of lodgings for couples of which the guest to the convention will be of clubs have the largest women as delegates.

The recently organized Women of Ontario recognized for the Wednesday addresses will be a great, their secretaries. All farmers interested in their movement will attend the convention, whether they are clubs or not. The province where clubs and farmers who would like to perfectly free to programme in full is

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 29th
 9th Annual Meeting
 Farmers' Cooperative
 10:00 a.m.—Call to
 10:30 a.m.—Reading
 11:00 a.m.—Amens-
 1:00 p.m.—Adjourn-
 4:00 p.m.—Nomina-
 1:30 p.m.—Comm-
 Gord-
 tor.
 4:30 p.m.—Questi-
 Adjourn-
 1:00 p.m.—Elastic
 1:00 p.m.—"Progr-
 of the
 Powe-
 Stev-
 Agric-
 Open
 Shar-
 WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 30th
 United Farmers' National
 1:00 a.m.—Call to
 ing-
 Halbu-
 1:15 a.m.—Appoin-
 1:30 a.m.—Notice
 Chan-
 11:30 a.m.—Agricul-
 tures
 sence
 Adjourn-

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

THE final arrangements for the annual convention of the United Farmers of Ontario have been completed and programmes are now being distributed. The annual meeting of the United Farmers' Cooperative 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, Ontario.

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 discussed the whole of Thursday afternoon, December 19th, has been left open.

That farmers who attend the convention 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 convention will be open to women. Local clubs have the privilege of appointing women as delegates if they desire. The recently organized United Farm Women of Ontario will be officially recognized for the first time, when at the Wednesday afternoon meeting addresses will be given by their president, their secretary and others.

All farmers interested in the farmers' movement who would like to attend 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 clubs and farmers in these districts who would like to be present may feel perfectly free to attend. The programme in full is as follows:

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 17TH, 1918.

7th Annual Meeting of the United Farmers' Cooperative Company, Limited.

- 10.00 a.m.—Call to Order and Greeting.—President R. W. E. Burnaby, Jefferson.
- 10.30 a.m.—Reading of minutes and announcements.
- 11.00 a.m.—Amendments to By-laws as per Notice of Motion.—Elmer Lick, Ottawa.
- Adjournment to 2 p.m.
- 1.00 p.m.—Announcements.—President's Address (including Financial Statement).—R. W. E. Burnaby, Jefferson.
- 4.00 p.m.—Nomination of Directors.
- 5.30 p.m.—"Commercial Law and Business Methods."—Gordon Waldron, Solicitor.
- 8.30 p.m.—Questions by Delegates. Adjournment to 3 p.m.
- 1.00 p.m.—Election of Directors.
- 1.30 p.m.—"Progress and Prospects of the Company."—L. M. Powell, Manager; C. J. Stewart, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

Open Discussion by all Shareholders.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 18TH, 1918.

United Farmers of Ontario, Annual Convention.

- 10 a.m.—Call to Order and Greeting.—President R. H. Halbert.
- 11 a.m.—Appointment of Committees (Resolutions, Credentials, Resolutions and Press).
- 11.30 a.m.—Notice of Motion re Changes in Constitution.
- 12.30 a.m.—Agricultural Representatives live on Leave-of-Absence Boards.
- Adjournment to 2 p.m.

- 2.00 p.m.—Announcements.
- 2.15 p.m.—Financial Statement and Report of Secretary.—Treasurer—J. J. Morrison.
- 2.30 p.m.—President's address.—R. H. Halbert, Melancthon.
- 3.00 p.m.—Economic Problems.—E. C. Drury, Barrie.
- 4.00 p.m.—Ontario's Neighbors.—Jens Maason, Comptoir Cooperatif de Montreal, Montreal, P.Q.
- 4.30 p.m.—Ontario's People.—J. A. Caron, Caran, Prescott Co.; L. Lamb, Gostelin, Huron Co.
- 5.00 p.m.—The Men from Manitoba and North Oxford.—Bonnie Bowman, M.L.A.; John Calder, M.L.A.
- 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 of Ontario.—Mrs. Geo. A. Brodie, President, Newmarket; Miss E. Griesbach, Secretary, Collingwood, and others.
- 9.30 p.m.—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 Directors.
- 10.30 a.m.—Canada's Position After the War.—W. L. Smith.
- 11.00 a.m.—Organized Agriculture and Parliamentary Representation.—W. A. Amos. Discussion. Adjournment to 2 p.m.
- 2.00 p.m.—Announcements.
- 2.15 p.m.—The Canadian Council of Agriculture and its Platform. (Full discussion invited.) Adjournment to 7.30 p.m.
- 7.30 p.m.—Report of Committees.
- 8.30 p.m.—Ontario Farmers and their Roads.—E. Elliott, County Clerk, Peterborough.
- 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 committees objected to Mr. Fraser's methods of calculation, but no definite action has been taken to date.

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

Bull, horse, poultry, mowing machine, horse rack, grain drill, plow, cultivator, 100 lbs. wrench, long list tools, 40 cords hick stove wood, 50 bu. potatoes, 125 bu. oats, 50 bu. apples, 30 tons hay, etc. On good road, mail, telephone, 2 1/2 miles town, high school, churches, creamery; 76 acres machine-worked clover leam tillage, 60 acres spring-watered pasture, plenty wood, timber, fruit; 8-room house, running water, tile basement, barn, poultry houses, etc. To settle quickly, \$1,600 takes all, only \$1,600 cash needed. See page 34 Streat's Big Catalogue Bargains. 17 states many things, tools, crops for comfortable winter; copy free.

E. A. STROUT FARM AGENCY, DEPT. 2, 150 Nassau St., New York, N.Y.

FREE

Hallam's 1919 Fur Fashion Book, containing over 200 reproductions of Fur Coats and Sets from real photographs, among which is illustrated

THIS BEAUTIFUL BLACK WOLF SET



Very Stylish and Distinctive Black Wolf Set

Made from the very choicest of beautiful jet black silky skins. The scarf is extra large cut-shaped, trimmed with head, tail, silk cord streamers. Magnificent stuff to match, ball-shaped, trimmed with head, tail and pawa velvet lined, silk cuffs, soft bod, waist cord, etc., completes a most desirable set.

Price delivered to you

S-864 Muff - \$15.00
S-865 Scarf - \$25.00

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

Address in full as below:

John Hallam Limited

1252 Hallam Building, TORONTO.
THE LARGEST IN OUR LINE IN CANADA

Llenroc Stock Farm

Watch next issue for our assignment 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 OF 35 HEAD Dispersion Sale

Pure Bred HOLSTEINS

Courtland, Ont., on December 18th, 1918

The offering will consist of thirty-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 Canada's Pontiac Korndyke, son of Pontiac Korndyke, sire of 109 A.R.O. daughters, 43 proven sons. He is sire of the first 374b. cow, first 33-b. cow, first cow to produce 1,000 lbs. fat in one year, and sire of King of the Pontiacs, who sold for \$15,000. Some of the cows are sired by Dutchland Sir Hengerveld Mapicroft, 20 H.O.M. daughters.

TERMS—Cash, or 6 months' credit at 6 per cent. Write for Catalogue.

HIRAM REAGH - - Courtland, Ont.

MARKET REVIEW AND FORECAST

Mr. Brown anything; that he will go out to the store that he has that was...

daughters of a sire who is a good sire... Mr. Brown anything; that he will go out to the store that he has that was...

part with his... Mr. Brown anything; that he will go out to the store that he has that was...

Mr. Brown anything; that he will go out to the store that he has that was...

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Mr. Brown anything; that he will go out to the store that he has that was...

Mr. Brown anything; that he will go out to the store that he has that was...

first of the week, declining somewhat later... Mr. Brown anything; that he will go out to the store that he has that was...

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Mr. Brown anything; that he will go out to the store that he has that was...

Mr. Brown anything; that he will go out to the store that he has that was...

HIGH CLASS HOLSTEINS

We are going to sell our entire herd at the farm, adjoining Currie's Station, 6 miles south of Woodstock. Thursday, Dec. 12th, 1918, at 1 p.m. Among the lot are ten 2 and 3-year-old daughters of Prince Abbar's Mercata 2284, a bull known all over America for his many good qualities...

The "O'Reilly Stock Farm" Holsteins

37.32 lbs. milk and 1.069 lbs. butter in 1 year is average for the two nearest dams of a beautiful heifer offering at the present time. His dam is our 28,000-lb. cow, Calamity Johanna Nig. and his sire's dam is 28,000-lb. cow, Hawthorn.

LAKEVIEW HOLSTEINS

Present offerings are as follows: LAKEVIEW KING SIGES PONTIAC, a 9-month-old son of a 13-lb. 2-year-old daughter of Lakeview Dutchland Artic, Canadian champion mature cow, 43.6 lbs. and sired by Dutchland Canada...

Mountain View Farm

The first prize senior bull calf at Sherbrooke, Brome and Valleyfield. His dam is sired by a grandson of May Echo Sylvia, and he is a son of Schulling Sir Pouch. His grand dam was sister to Madam Pouch Pauline.

COMPLETE DISPERSION SALE

45 HEAD Pure Bred Holsteins 45 HEAD. WILLOW GROVE FARM—Drumbo, Ont. on Tues., December 10th, 1918, at 1 p.m. sharp. Included in the sale will be our herd sire, GREEN KING COLANTHEUS, 2 years old, son of King Lyons Calamity, 6 months' dam's average 25.10, and Queen Johanna Naylor, 3 yr. 12.75 B.O.P., 300 days 18.77 lbs. milk...

All from officially tested animals for generations back. All descendants of King Lyons Hengerveld, Sir Meachlake Pouch, King Sages Pieter-Us, Hengerveld's Count DeKal.

REGISTERED HOLSTEINS. FOR SALE, Our Herd Sire King of the Tensens. No. 22979. His Dam and Sire's Dam average: MILK, 145.49 Butter, 7 days 23.34...

"Premier" Holsteins 40 lb. Blood. We have on hand for immediate sale a few very choice bulls, wonderful individuals, good size and well marked, some about ready for service. They are backed by such cows as May Echo Sylvia, 153 lbs. milk in 1 day, 1005 lbs. with 41.01 lbs. butter in 7 days, dam of Carnation Sylvia Johanna, the highest-priced animal in the world—4106.00...

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.

BRITISH COLUMBIA HOLSTEIN HEIFER CAPTURES CHAMPION.

NEW official record of 21,613 lbs. milk, and 851.84 lbs. butter for year...

(2) The world's champion Junior two-year-old official...

Colony Aargie Pieterse was sired by Aargie Cornucopia Newman, No. 1496...

The dam of Colony Aargie Pieterse was Colony Deilah Korndyke, No. 2537...

One of the scarcity of feed it was impossible to obtain many of the grains...

She was fed, and milked four times a day, and never refused anything that was offered her at any one of the 1,469 days...

Colony Aargie Pieterse will now take her place with Zarita Clothilde 3rd...

Table with columns: Date, Milk (lbs.), Fat (lbs.), Butter (lbs.). Rows include dates from Oct 21 to Nov 19, 1913.

The record entitles "Colony Aargie Pieterse" to be placed as— (1) The only 2-year-old heifer in Canada with a strictly official yearly record...

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

Don't Forget the Date DECEMBER 5th, 1913 OF THE Elgin Pure Bred Holstein Breeders' Sale... 5 MALES HOLSTEINS 45 FEMALES... McGUIRE'S ST. THOMAS, Ont. Elgin Feed Stable 7th Street

Following table shows her monthly production throughout the year—

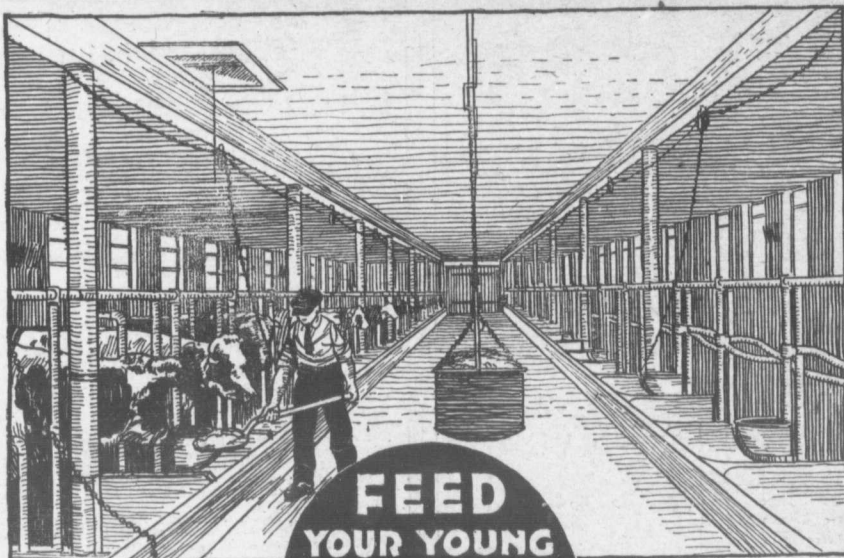
For the Big ARBOGAST DISPERSION Sale 60 High Class HOLSTEINS --- REMEMBER THE DATE Tuesday, Dec. 3, 1913, 2.30 p.m. sharp REMEMBER THE PLACE Union Stock Yards, West Toronto

Do not fail to be in Toronto on December 3rd. This sale will unquestionably be one of the greatest opportunities to secure high record Holsteins...

King Segis Alcartra Calamity, senior sire at Villa View. In the sale will be 22 of his daughters and 10 of his sons.

BUY HOLSTEINS NOW.—The war is over and Europe is facing the greatest shortage of Dairy Cattle that ever existed in the history of the world...

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



**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.

**FEED
YOUR YOUNG
STEERS
FOR RAPID
GROWTH**

**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, or 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 aid to digestion. Try it with your own cattle. Place some Sugar Beet Meal before them, and they will gobble it up ravenously, to the last shred. Henry and Morrison in their well-known book on "Feed and Feeding" say: "Breeders of pure-bred dairy stock recommend dried beet pulp for cows on official tests 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 corn and barley. It is highly valuable, either as a substitute for silage, or as an addition to silage. Sugar Beet Meal can be added with profit to any ration you are feeding. A combination of 25 pounds of silage and 5 pounds of Sugar 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 60%

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.a.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 at 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