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RURAL HOME

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COUNTRY LIFE



Peterboro, Ont., Nov. 18, 1915



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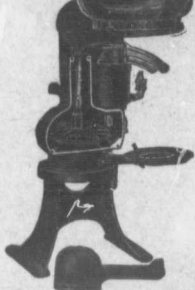
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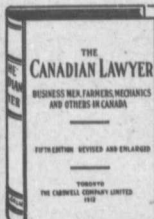
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Canadian Farmers Hold Their Own with the Business Interests

Important Meetings Held Last Week in Winnipeg.—Ontario Farmers Represented.—Interests Alike for Closer Union.

THE farmers of Canada are coming into their own. The business interests of Canada recognize this. They are now beginning to court the farmers' organizations in an effort to bring about a closer unity of interests.

Last week was a memorable one for the farmers' organizations of Ontario and the prairie provinces. The Canadian Council of Agriculture held several important meetings in Winnipeg. These meetings were attended by four representatives of the United Farmers of Ontario. These representatives were Messrs. J. F. Morrison, of Arthur, secretary of the United Farmers of Ontario; C. W. Gurney, of Paris, Ont., a director of The United Farmers' Company and vice-president of the Co-operative Apple Growers of Ontario; F. M. Chapman, of Toronto, editor of The Farmers' Magazine and H. B. Cowan, of Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, Ont.

In addition to the meetings of the Council of Agriculture, there was also held a conference with the leading business men of the prairie provinces and the annual meeting of the great Grain Growers' Grain Company of Winnipeg.

Free Wheat a Big Issue

In Western Canada the farmers are a unit in their desire for free trade in wheat between Canada and the United States. For years the price of wheat has averaged several cents a bushel more each year in the United States side of the line than in Canada. This is the case again this year. It has been stated that if the farmers of the three prairie provinces could sell their wheat duty free in the United States they would realize \$10,000,000 more this year from their crop. Naturally they want to do so. But the transportation and millers' interests and the grain dealers have been blocking them by restraining the government from granting their request. This has made a sharp, clear cut issue in the west, especially as the government of the United States is willing to admit Canadian wheat into the United States free if our Canadian government grants a similar concession on United States wheat entering Canada. This is something which the Canadian farmers are perfectly willing the Canadian government should do.

The Council of Agriculture

The Canadian Council of Agriculture is composed of five representatives of each of the four great provincial organizations of Canada. These include the United Farmers of Ontario, the Grain Growers' Association of Manitoba and Saskatchewan and the United Farmers of Alberta. All four organizations were well represented at the meetings held last week in Winnipeg.

Two important resolutions were passed. One reiterated the demand of the farmers' organization that wheat be allowed free entry into the markets of the United States. The other called upon the Dominion Government to grant a rate on the Grand Trunk Pacific of not over 10 cents a bushel on wheat from Winnipeg to tidewater ports, such as Montreal and Quebec. Information was submitted showing that the railway could give such a rate profitably. As it was found that Hon. Mr. Rogers, Minister of Public Works in the Dominion Cabinet, was in the city, he was invited to meet the Council. Hon. Mr. Rogers accepted the invitation. He frankly admitted that the farmers were justified in taking the

stand that they had, and that it was the business interests of the country that were preventing the government from granting the requisites of the farmers. He said that he would again lay the matter before the government. The farmers let him know exactly where they stood in the matter, and Hon. Mr. Rogers was equally frank in the expression of his views.

The Business Men Surprised

A most interesting meeting was held Wednesday afternoon, when the farmers held conference with the representatives of the leading business enterprises of the West. The farmers had all the best of it.

Several weeks ago a movement was started among the business interests of Western Canada with the object of effecting a closer unity of interests with the farmers and ostensibly of helping the farmers to improve their condition. The business men had held several meetings and conferences to discuss the matter. They were led by Mr. Vere Brown, manager in Western Canada of the Canadian Bank of Commerce. As a result of their meetings they had prepared a long memorandum, setting forth matters on which it was suggested that the farmers and business men might be able to unite in promoting the interests of agriculture. It was suggested, however, that subjects on which they were not likely to be able to agree (such as rice, wheat, wider markets for farm produce, railway rates, etc.) should not be discussed. They were willing to help the farmers to increase his production by the appointment of district representatives, etc., getting larger grants from the government, improving rural educational facilities and suggesting the appointment of a council to be composed one half of farmers and one half of business men to promote all such movements. It was suggested that at least \$10,000,000 a year be raised for these purposes. A copy of the memorandum was sent the farmers for their approval.

The farmers discussed the memorandum before the conference. They were much amused over it, and rather resentful that the business men should be so anxious to help the poor farmers. They wondered also if a commission, composed one half of farmers, might not be appointed to help the business men to improve their business methods in various ways which were mentioned. They did not like either the precautions which the business interests had taken to prevent the discussion of the really important matters of marketing and distribution, while encouraging the consideration of matters of minor importance. However, they decided to meet the business men and also to let the latter do all the talking at first, feeling sure that the more they talked the more they would put their foot in it. This latter was exactly what happened.

The Conference

The conference was held in the offices of the Industrial Bureau. Practically all the big business interests of the West were represented. These included the banks, railway companies, loan and mortgage corporations, implement dealers and many other similar institutions. Spoke does not permit of a full report of the gathering being given in this issue. It proved most interesting to the business men, but they were handling dynamite, but plunger bravely ahead. They told the farm

(Continued on page 9)



By Wm. Trade Ince

Vol. XXX

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FARM AND DAIRY & RURAL HOME



We Welcome Practical Progressive Ideas.

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

Vol. XXXIV

PETERBORO, ONT., NOVEMBER 18, 1915

No. 46

Who are the True Makers of Canada?

They are Those who in Obscurity and Poverty Made it with Axe and Spade, with Plow and Scythe

THE fall of 1910 furnished one event in Canadian history to which the careful historian of the future will give more prominence than it now receives—the siege of Ottawa. It was not a military siege in any sense. The besieging army, a throng of over 400 farmers from every part of Canada, filled both House and galleries on that memorable occasion. They had come, not as other deputations had come—to demand special privileges, but to ask that the farmers of Canada be given a square deal, and principally that they be relieved of the incubus of the protective tariff. Before proceeding to the House of Commons, the farmers held a meeting of their own. Speakers from the West presented their case and presented it well. E. C. Drury spoke for Ontario, with all of the oratorical ability that is his. And then came Quebec's turn. No speaker had been appointed to represent the Quebec delegates. Finally, one of them called for Gordon Sellar. A fine, erect old man stepped forward. He started to speak in a deep, rich voice that carried forcibly to the furthestmost corner of the great auditorium. As he warmed to his subject, the eyes of old Gordon Sellar snapped fire; the whole man seemed to vibrate with indignation at the economic wrongs of which he spoke.



One of the Real Empire Builders.

John Ramsay, who passed away at his home in Eden Mills, Wellington Co., Ont., a few weeks ago, was one of the real makers of Canada. For over forty years Mr. Ramsay was a member of the Dominion Grange. He was one of the men who laid the foundations of Canadian prosperity by hard work under pioneer conditions, a group of men who have passed away, one by one, unknown to the public of to-day, but nevertheless leaving behind them the impress of their sterling worth.

Five years have passed since that memorable siege of Ottawa. Gordon Sellar had slipped out of my mind until just the other day, when I had an opportunity to read the story of his life as told by himself. I soon found that the old man with the thundering voice was one of the real makers of Canada. I will not here attempt to re-tell the story of his life. I would like, however, to re-tell certain parts of that story, which impressed me particularly because of their bearing on the national problems of to-day. Gordon Sellar was born in Glasgow. His mother had been a serving maid; his father was a soldier. When four years old his father was killed at Waterloo, and then began the hard struggle with poverty. I believe it must have been from that mother of his that Gordon Sellar derived the traits that has made him beloved by so many.

"Mother kept on working, washing or house-cleaning, a neighbor being asked to look after me," he tells in his simple manner. "When I got old enough she would tell me while I was in bed where she was going, and in the evening I would go and meet her. Sometimes, not often, she got sewing to do at home, and those were bright days. We talked all the time and she

taught me much; not simply to read and write and cast little sums, but about everything she knew. My reading book was the Gospel of John, which she said was full of comfort, and it was then my faith in Christ took root."

Then came hard times. The mills were closed and there was little work to do. The mother starved herself to feed the boy, and finally death took her away from the struggle; one of the many victims of economic conditions, which fail to supply work for the illings hands and afford the best evidence of the incapacity of statesmen. His poverty-stricken friends helped Gordon for a while (for the poor are always the best friends of the poor), but finally he decided to walk to the old home of his mother, the parish of Dundonald. There he fell in with old friends of his mother in the family of Andrew Anderson, who

gave him a home. So ended the first chapter in the life of Gordon Sellar.

Why Mr. Anderson Emigrated

I can fancy the indignation with which Gordon Sellar wrote the second chapter of his book. As I read, I could feel my own blood nearing the boiling point. Mr. Anderson's lease ran out, and he received notice that the rent would be raised. During his lease, he had made many improvements at his own cost, and asked that at least these be paid for, but he remonstrated in vain with the lord's agent. About that time his "master" returned to his country estate and Mr. Anderson determined to see him. The flunkey who met him at the door treated him with disdain. As he stood there a finely dressed lady stepped into the hall. Pausing she cried, "Tomplins, what does that common-looking man want here? Tell him to go to the servants' entry." Anderson persisted, however, and finally got an audience with the nobleman. He stated his case. Without a word his lordship turned and touched the bell. On the flunkey scurrying he said to him, "Show this fellow to the door," and took up his newspaper. Then Anderson made his resolution, "Dear as every acre of this farm is to me," said he, "I will leave it and go where the man who works the land may own it, and where there are no lords, dukes, nor barons. I am a man, and never again will I ask as a favor of any fellow mortal with a title what is my due."

We in Canada can hardly understand social conditions that make the social parasite an aristocratic autocrat and a real producer of wealth a man to be scorned and sneered at by an idle, so-called nobility. The making of such conditions, however, is simplicity itself. The land in Scotland, then as now, belonged to the few. Life itself depended on access to the land, and nothing is truer than that the men who own the land, own the people who must dwell upon it, and they may treat them as they please. I sometimes fear that we have here in Canada, in our great landed estates, the first stage in the development of the social system that drove John Anderson and his family from their native land. Along with them came young Gordon Sellar.

In Canada at Last

It was a long, hard voyage to Canada, but we will pass over the hardships that they endured before Montreal was reached. These hardships were trebled in the voyage up to the lakes to Toronto in small, overcrowded boats. Their

spirits were buoyed up by the vision, however, of the independence that would be theirs in the new land. Mr. Anderson went on ahead to locate land. Arriving in Toronto, he found the town bounded in all directions by unbroken forests. He thought that the getting of a lot would be easy. He visited the land office, only to find that the land agent was too busy talking to a visiting colonel about the great Empire that he and other officials were building, to give any attention to the 50 or more immigrants outside who waited an opportunity to get land. A clerk did take his name, however, and that night at the tavern where he stopped, he was called on by a land agent who strove to induce him to buy land, rather than to acquire a free lot. Then did John Anderson find that while Canada advertised for immigrants, holding out its free land as a magnet, that all of the really good land within reach of Toronto had already passed into the hands of speculators, who had got large grants under one pretense or another, and who, in connivance with the land agents, systematically robbed immigrants. Anderson was almost discouraged until he fell in with a Quaker family, the Bombrays. He went to inspect a lot of 400 acres that Mr. Bombray had for sale in North Toronto, and found it satisfactory. Then came the arranging of the price. The Quaker took from a desk a sheet of paper, and pointing to the figures written on it, said:

A Practical Scriptural Application

"I do not deal in land, believing it not to be agreeable with the teachings of the Gospel to make merchandise of what God intended for all His children. I do not consider it right to buy land you are not able or do not mean to make
(Concluded on page 7)

Green Manure as a Soil Builder

H. H. Shepard in Successful Farming

SEVERAL years ago we came into possession of two farms that had been run in a very slipshod way for as long as we could remember. The persons who had operated them had cared to do little besides crop certain fields continuously, and cut the little common hay that grew on others. The output of hay did not reach five or six hundred pounds per acre and was of the very poorest quality. As soon as the hay was cut, the cattle were turned on to these fields and allowed to roam there until November, making the fields look as if they had been burned over. Under these conditions the humus had been almost exhausted.

We had a large number of cows from which to get manure. This we used on certain fields in growing corn for silage to feed our cows during the winter. For the first year or two we knew that we should get very little hay and should have to depend upon our silo. The land was so poor that, in order to get a satisfactory yield of corn, it was necessary to apply fertilizer in liberal quantities, which we did in the shape of this barnyard manure. This brought fine corn.

Used Green Manure

However, we had several fields for which we had no manure, and we knew very well that we could not get it for years to come, unless we purchased it in carload lots from the city, which was far too expensive a method for us. Consequently we decided that the cheapest and most reliable method was to try plowing under green crops, for we knew that the only expense we should have would be our labor, the cost of seed, and our lime, which we burned ourselves with wood secured by clearing an old swamp.

We broke with a plow as much of these old moss-bound fields as we could in the fall, harrowed them very thoroughly, and sowed them to rye, about three and one-half bushels to the acre. Some of the rye came up and made a little

growth that fall, and some was sown so late that it did not come out of the ground that season. The next spring, however, it all came up and grew, though it was rather yellow and sprindling.

During the latter part of May we began plowing under this rye, preferring not to let it get too large, as we thought that perhaps too great a quantity of straw plowed under at one time might temporarily injure the capillary attraction that we were anxious to preserve. As fast as these fields were plowed we spread over them broadcast about two tons to the acre of fresh burned, air-slaked lime, which was harrowed in at once to prevent it from carbonating. The harrowing continued until we had an excellent seedbed.

Added More Humus

The field being well leveled and the clods very well pulverized, we then, with an ordinary eleven-hole grain drill, sowed two bushels and a half of soy beans to the acre. We finished sowing about June twentieth. We did not inoculate our seed. In most cases, however, the plants made a good



A Scene Suggestive of Rural Plenty.

"When the frost is on the pumpkin, and the corn is in the shock."

growth and in some cases formed a thick mat as high as a man's knees. Early in September we began plowing under these beans, and in most cases it was necessary to use a chain to get the plants thoroughly turned under. Before the frosts of late September came we had our fields plowed once more, and again we had added a goodly store of humus and nitrogen to the soil.

Our next operation was to harrow thoroughly and sow rye again. On the fields that we were able to sow first we planted two bushels and a half to the acre, but on those that had to be sowed later we planted at the rate of three bushels to the acre. The rye all came up the fall, though it was impossible for that sowed last to make much growth. In the spring, however, it all appeared early in April and began to grow, and by May fifteenth we were again at our old job of plowing under the rye, which stood very rank at this time.

We had now decided to try seeding with a grass mixture. We plowed and harrowed each field very carefully until we had a seedbed of the finest kind. During the month of June we sowed all our fields with a grass-seeding machine, using a grass mixture of ten quarts of timothy, five of mammoth red clover and two of riodot. The growth was rapid, though some weeds came in. By early August it was thought best to clip the young plants.

During the following winter and spring we anxiously waited to see what the result would be. As hay time approached, we found that our highest expectations were to be gratified. The timothy stood nearly to the horses backs, with a clover bottom that would satisfy the fondest hopes. We harvested three loads or nearly three tons of cured hay to the acre over the entire area. Today we could sell these fields for more than double the amount we gave for them.

Rational Farm Management

Jos. Blair, Pietou Co., N.S.

"HIGHLAWN FARM" was always considered one of the best ones in our neighborhood. From the earliest days it had yielded profitable crops of clover, grain and roots, which in turn were made into even more profitable crops of well-finished steers, swine and sheep.

Then came a change to dairying. Instead of valuing the grade Shorthorn herd for the crop of calves only, the owner started to make the milk into butter. But the old farm was losing ground. About seven years ago a son who had spent 20 years in business in the United States, came home with a few thousand dollars and started in to rejuvenate the old place.

"When you don't make money one way, try another," said he to me one evening. "That is a rule of business, and we will see how it will work on the old farm."

About that time government officials and farm papers in general were carrying on a great agitation for more sheep. Wondrous stories were circulated to show the profit that could be made from sheep. The new manager at Highlawn thought he saw his opportunity. There was a great tearing down of old buildings and then a corresponding building up of new sheep barns. A choice bunch of breeding ewes was gathered together and they were ready for business. The proprietor had no particular knowledge of sheep nor had any of his men; but then, he had read many times that sheep required practically no care. Result: His first year's experience with sheep was a disastrous one financially.

A Try With Hogs

But our neighbor was undaunted. "When you don't make money one way, try another," said he again, so instead of studying out the sheep business, finding out where he had been in error and making a success of it, he turned right over to hogs, making them his mainstay. He lost sight of the fact that the hog is profitable chiefly as a consumer of by-products and must be kept in its place as a side line on the dairy farm. Likewise prices for pork were very low that year and experiment number two proved disastrous.

I was real sorry to see a good farm "going to the dogs," as fast as that one did. For the five years that that son stayed on it I think he tried every line of farming known to man, and never stayed with any one of them long enough to make a success of it. He sold out.

His successor's rule was "Never put all your eggs in one basket." He made dairying his mainstay and established a herd of good grade Jerseys. He kept hogs enough to consume the by-products such as skim milk, small potatoes and so forth. He grew a few acres of potatoes and a couple of acres of parsnips for the Halifax market. He kept about 100 hens. Highlawn Farm is now back in its old place as one of the most profitable in the neighborhood.

"The moral! I don't think I need to give it in words."

Tell us of your experience. For each letter on some practical farm subject or some subject calculated to be of interest to farmers, we will extend your subscription to Farm and Dairy for six months.

ON a great structure seriously from. There is a view of things that is practically new. Portland cement design are from steuco so as structures, in respect to substantial. Steuco is n applied is fire- applied to brick and frame st structures the has been covere hth.

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Stucco for Old and New Buildings on the Farm

ON a great many farms are to be found frame structures out of repair. They detract seriously from the appearance of the premises. There is a very simple method by which buildings of this kind can be made substantial and practically new. This is through the use of Portland cement stucco. Even dwellings of bad design are frequently remodelled by the use of stucco so as to appear like new and attractive structures. They are not only improved with respect to appearance, but are made thoroughly substantial and weather-proof.

Stucco is not expensive, and if properly applied is fire-resisting and enduring. It may be applied to brick and stone walls, concrete blocks and frame structures. In the case of frame structures the stucco is applied after the building has been covered with wood or metal plastering lath.

Materials

The materials composing stucco consist of Portland cement and sand, with a small admixture of hydrated lime or slaked lime putty to give the mortar more plasticity. The lime also lends to whiten the stucco. The sand should be free from organic matter and uniformly graded from coarse to fine. The lime should also be uniform in quality.

The proportions for the first coat are one part Portland cement to not more than 2½ parts of sand by volume. Where lime is used 10 per cent. by volume of the cement is the usual amount. In the first coat enough hair or vegetable fibre is added to ensure a proper bond or key between the lath and mortar. The most satisfactory construction for the first coat is to plaster, if possible, on both sides of the lath, thus thoroughly embedding same. If this is not possible the lath is applied to sheathing boards and care must be taken to thoroughly force the mortar through the lath and in contact with the boards back of the lath. If this is properly done it will ensure complete embedment of the lath, which is particularly necessary where metal lath is employed, for it will prevent possibility of corrosion. As soon as the first coat is applied and before the mortar hardens the surface is thoroughly roughened by scratching with a sharp instrument or saw-tooth paddle. After the first coat has been applied and becomes hard the second coat is applied to the roughened surface of the first coat. Before doing this the first coat must be thoroughly wet down with water to prevent the moisture from being absorbed from the second coat. The proportions of the second coat may be the same as those of the first with the omission of the hair or fibre. The surface of this coat is roughened and dampened in the same manner as described for the previous coat. In the third coat the proportions are one part Portland cement to not more than 2½ parts sand nor less than two parts sand by volume. Lime may be added in the proportion of 10 per cent. of the volume of cement. It is sometimes the custom to use only two coats for ordinary work and in this case the third coat just described is the finish coat, the second coat being omitted. The surface finish decided upon, such as rough cast, pebble dash or float finish is used on the surface of this third coat.

There are two very important precautions to be observed in the application of stucco. First, no stucco must be applied during freezing weather or if there is any possibility of the temperature dropping below freezing. Second, each coat must be kept damp and prevented from drying out by spraying or by hanging over the surface cloths which should be kept constantly wet. Cloths should be used where the stucco is exposed to hot sunshine.

Forms of Construction

Stucco is used in four general classes of construction, first, the over-coating of old frame structures. Second, application to new structures by the use of wooden or steel frame work with wooden or metal lath. Third, its application to old brick and stone structures. Fourth, its application to concrete block buildings.

The second class of work requires little de-



A Brick House Restored and Made Beautiful With Cement Stucco.
This house was built on the grounds of the Agricultural College at Ames, Iowa, in 1882. Becoming dilapidated, the original brick was covered with stucco and a porch and screened veranda added as seen in the illustration. Many fine old Canadian farm homes now going into decay might be restored in the same manner.

that the stucco is forced into the joints to their full depth.

The fourth class is the application of stucco to Portland cement concrete block buildings. This is a very attractive and satisfactory method of construction. The concrete block, when intended to be covered with stucco, may be made with plain faces and no special attention is required to secure a smooth finish. Indeed, a rough finish ensures a better bond between the stucco and the block. The mortar joints between the block are left open about one inch from the outer surface to ensure a proper key for the stucco. The block is thoroughly wet down before the stucco is applied. Thus prospective builders who object to the appearance of the concrete block may combine the two materials and secure at once the strength and inexpensiveness of concrete block construction and the beautiful appearance of the stucco coating.

In all cases, whether structures are old or new, they should have firm foundations and be sufficiently rigid to prevent any settlement or sagging, which will cause stucco to crack.

A Word to Ambitious Farmers' Sons

YOU are the Farmers of Tomorrow. You are over school age but still young enough to be interested in the matter of self-development. For you there is no more important question than how to utilize your spare time this winter. Farm and Dairy is anxious to help you spend it to the best possible advantage. To this end we are going to conduct a Correspondence Course in agriculture by which you will be able to get the cream of an Agricultural College course without cost. The course is endorsed by agricultural authorities. Do you want it? Watch this page for introductory article in our issue of November 25.

scription. The frame of the structure is built in the ordinary way, with lath and sheathing boards fastened to it and the stucco applied as described above.

In the third class, the mortar joints of the



An Attractive Poultry House with a Stucco Finish.

Few would care to build such an elaborate structure for their hens. This illustration serves, however, to show the adaptability of stucco to farm construction. Being fireproof, it would be an ideal finish for the farm garage—and very artistic.

brick or stone work are raked out to a depth of about 1 inch to form a key for the new stucco. The surface of the brick or stone is thoroughly cleaned and wet before applying the stucco. See

The Value of Underdraining

Wm. Casselman, Dundas Co., Ont.

FOUR acres of our farm had grown up in willow and a year ago last spring the willow had gotten so thick that we could hardly get through it. This four acres sloped to a natural swale in the centre where stood two feet of water. We have since cleared up this small field and incidentally gotten what we consider a splendid object-lesson on the value of tile drainage.

We started at the river and put in 300 feet of 12-inch tile. This was the main drain for our whole drainage system. We followed with 1,000 feet of eight-inch tile. We ran one three-inch lateral right through the central swale of the four-acre willow bush.

Remember, that there had previously been two feet of water here and it had been too wet to work. This year, we sowed that field on the 22nd of April and the soil was nice and dry. Previously, we had not been able to get on it before mid-summer.

There was a fine crop this year on that four acres. Who can estimate the advantages of under drains in the saving of work in spring, the improvement of the crop and the certainty that they give of a crop in the dry year?

Who Are the True Makers of Canada?

(Continued from page 4)

use of, but so are with a view to sell at an advanced price to the man who will cultivate it. These 400 acres were transferred to me for a just debt which the man could not otherwise pay. The whole totals \$478, which is the price." And for this trifle, 400 acres of good land were purchased for farms for Mr. Anderson and two other families who had come over with him.

Let me here switch off the story of Gordon Sellar, or rather of his friend Anderson, for it is with the latter that the story principally deals, to draw a parallel with events more recent. The West today is being opened up as was Ontario in the early days of the life of Gordon Sellar. The West is a wonderful land and yet to thousands it has been a land of blasted hopes. Men who have come there expecting free homes, desirably situated, have found, as John Anderson found in Ontario, that the best of the land has all passed into the hands of speculators, and the real settlers with little capital, are forced back from shipping points so far that it is only by the hardest toil and thimblets untold privations that they are able to get a foothold in this new country. There are thousands of farms in the West, 90 and 30 and even 50 miles from the railroad, while according to a well-known authority, every one of them should have a farm of 100 acres of good land and not one of them is more than two and one-half miles from the railway. Apparently our legislators to-day are neither more wise nor more honest than those who would have permitted John Anderson to be plucked by the idle parasitic speculators who operated in his day.

A Country Transformed by Work
I will not tell the story of the life in the back woods of John Anderson, his family and his young ward, Gordon Sellar. Perhaps many of my readers have heard the same story from their own sires and grandires. Suffice it to say that gradually the forest was conquered and homes were

made. Mr. Sellar tells us of the work done for Canada by those hardy old pioneers towards the last of his narrative.

"The passing years have wrought a marvellous change in the face of the country. Our drive up Yonge Street in 1825 was like a boat tracing a narrow channel of the sea. On either hand was a continuous wall of forest, and where an attempt had been made to push it back, the uncarved hush projected like rocky promontories. The houses packed at wide intervals were shanties, the clearances in which they were set dotted with stumps. How different now. Handsome residences have replaced the log shanties, the bush has become a graceful fringe in the background of smooth, well-tilled fields. These beautiful fields are the speechless bequest of the men who redeemed them from savagery at the cost of painful privations and exhausting, never-ceasing toil, or premature decay of strength. They fought and overcame, and succeeding generations enjoy the fruits of their labors, fruits they barely lived to taste."

These are the men and the women who made Canada. In our galleries of fame, and we already have such galleries in Canada, we find stated the names of politicians, good, bad, and indifferent, railway builders and financial magnates, whose chief claim to prominence lies in the money that they accumulated through robbing the country they pretended to develop, collect presidents, writers, and others more or less worthy. But it was the men who carved away the forests who were the founders of our prosperity, the men who in obscurity and poverty made it with axe and spade, with plow and scythe, with sweat of face and strength of arm, men who were trodden upon in their own country but who possessed in their souls the determination and undying courage to build new empires in the West, in which justice would rule and a man's worth be judged by his own inherent qualities, rather than by his titles and his wealth. If we, their children, allow the nation they established to become the home of similar social conditions to those which they left Europe to escape, then we are poorer men than our sires. This, as I see it, is the great lesson taught by "The Story of Gordon Sellar," and I would that every man in the land might read this simple tale, told by one of the makers of Canada who is still with us, Gordon Sellar, the spokesman for Quebec. The story is none the less romantic because it is true.—F.E.E.

District Dairy Meeting

THE District Dairy meetings in Eastern Ontario, under the auspices of the E. O. D. A., will be held this year as follows:

The first meeting will be held at Madoc on November 29, and the following: Campbellton on Nov. 24, Frankford Nov. 30, Wolfe Island Nov. 26, Athens Nov. 30, Spencerville Dec. 3, Chesapeake Dec. 7, Pakenham Dec. 8, Vankar Dec. 10, Napanee Dec. 12, Matintown Dec. 8, Metcalfe Dec. 9, Bloomfield Dec. 16, Norwood Dec. 18. In addition combined dairy and short course meetings will be held at Cobden and Kinburn, but as the dates for these meetings have not as yet been selected a further announcement will be made. The annual convention of the Dairymen's Association will be held in the town of Trenton on January 6 and 7.

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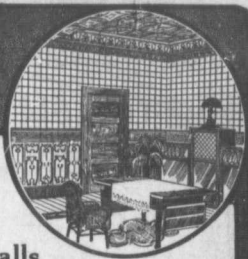
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Feed Specialists
SARNIA, Ont.

When You Write—Mention Farm and Dairy

Canadian Farmers Hold Their Own

(Continued from page 2)

ers what fine fellows they were, how much they liked them, how anxious they were to help them and many similar things. Finally, however, when Mr. James Speakman, president of the United Farmers of Alberta, arose to speak for the farmers, things began to happen.

He told the business men that the farmers appreciated their well-intended efforts on their behalf, but felt quite capable of looking after their own purely agricultural affairs themselves. They were ready to meet the competition of the world if the business interests would only help them to lower the tariff barriers and obtain the wider markets they needed. The farmers were not willing to agree to discuss such important matters in favor of less important issues. The farmers also wanted the right to investigate matters connected with the banking and railway interests particularly, and were not in sympathy with the proposal to discuss agricultural matters only. The speech made a sensation. In an instant the business men saw that they were in the wrong and were quick to try and rectify their mistake. With some hesitation, they consented to allow the farmers to discuss the larger issues. They were willing to do about anything else the farmers wanted or would suggest. They were very humble and nice about it. The result was that a joint committee of farmers and business men was appointed to consider the matter further. This committee was requested to report at a special meeting to be held later in the week. The long memorandum that had been prepared with such great care by the farmers was practically thrown over board without further discussion. A fuller report of the conference will be given in next week's issue.

Grain Growers' Grain Co.
The annual meeting of the Grain Growers' Grain Co. was held Thurs-

day and Friday. It was largely attended and very successful. The profits on the year's operations of the Winnipeg Company were \$228,963 and of the Export Co. \$331,000. How is that for a company managed entirely by farmers? The sum of \$139,000 was transferred to the reserve fund, which now totals \$370,000. A dividend of 10 per cent was declared.

Thursday evening a banquet was held in the Fort Worth Hotel, one of the finest hotels in Canada. Farmers were present from four provinces, including points 2,500 miles apart. It was a great success. Messrs. Morrison, Gurney and Cowan spoke for Ontario. They were given a splendid reception and a great welcome. The announcement that over 4,000 farmers in Ontario are now united with the United Farmers of Ontario was heard in the West with keen pleasure. — H. B. C.

Coming Events

Toronto Fat Stock Show, Union Stock Yards, Toronto, Dec. 10-11.

Ontario Beekeepers' Convention, Toronto, Nov. 23-25.

Alberta Winter Fair, Dec. 14-17.

Western Ontario Dairymen's Convention, St. Mary's, Ont., Jan. 12-13, 1916.

Ottawa Winter Fair, Ottawa, Jan. 18-20, 1916.

Ontario Provincial Winter Fair, Guelph, Dec. 3-9, 1915.

Years ago the Boston market received quite a reputation for their goose geese, owing to the style of carcass, and the manner of dressing them. The tail and wing feathers and a ruff main. Ever since then geese dressed in that style are termed "Boston Geese."



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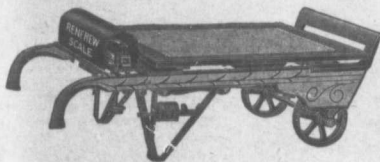
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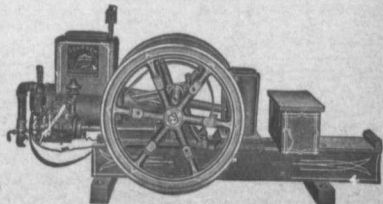
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The paid circulation to Farm and Dairy exceed 10,000. The actual circulation of each issue, including copies of the paper sent subscribers who are but slightly in arrears, and sample copies, varies from 10,700 to 10,900 copies. No subscriptions are accepted at less than the full subscription rates.
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OUR GUARANTEE

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

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The Rural Publishing Company, Limited
PETERBORO, ONT.

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

He Gets the Pick

"HE always gets the pick of all the labor in the neighborhood," complained a friend of one of the editors of Farm and Dairy. "When he wants a man the year round he has the pick of the best. When he needs extra labor for harvest or any other rush work, again he has the pick of all the men that are available."

It does seem "tough" on the rest of the farmers of a community when one man has the pick of all their labor, doesn't it? But the explanation in this case is easy. The young farmer in question does not pay higher wages than his neighbors. It is simply a case of popularity. If he is firm in his dealings with his men, his firmness is tempered with justice. In addition, he has a way of treating them as if he considered them fellow human beings, equally worthy of consideration with himself. He has solved his labor problem through personal popularity. Popularity pays.

Will Canada Profit by Peace?

"WILL Canada profit by peace?" Writing under this heading in "Country Life in Canada," Luke West attempts to prove that she will not. He assures us that the inevitable effect of peace will be a great impetus to European manufacture and the exportation of goods to Canada "at prices with which Canadian manufacturers, paying the Canadian standard of wages, cannot hope to compete." As a result of heavy importations of these cheap foreign goods, Mr. West predicts a terrible industrial depression in Canada. His remedy would be for Canadians to insist on "Made in Canada" goods, and indirectly he advocates an increase of the protective tariff to make the purchase of Canadian made goods almost compulsory.

Farm and Dairy is unable to see cheap goods as a thing to be feared. If we can sell our wheat, dairy products, beef and so forth and get more goods in return than we now do, it seems to us that such a state of affairs should be regarded as a blessing. Why should the farmer object if the income which is now sufficient to purchase only the necessities of life, should under the new conditions be sufficient to enable him to buy or to install a bathroom or buy a motor car. So far as the farmer is concerned, with the prices of his products determined by the world demand, cheap goods would be an unmitigated blessing.

How About the Laboring Man?

THE question may be asked, are farmers so selfish that they will welcome cheap imported goods, even when such imports are reducing the wages of their brothers who toil in the shops and factories, to European levels. Our answer is that the protective tariff may increase the price of goods, but it never did and never can increase the wages of labor. Wages depend on supply and demand. If wages, cost of living considered, were much higher in Canada than Europe, the immediate result would be a great immigration to Canada of European laborers who wished to take advantage of our higher scale of wages. The net result would be a slight increase in wages in Europe and a scaling down of wages in this country to the new European standard. Perhaps we can make this plainer by giving an illustration.

If the going wage in one county of Ontario is \$25 and "found," and in the next county the wage is only \$20 and "found," farmers in the latter county would soon find their men going over into the next county where higher wages are paid. Immediately there would be a leveling of wages in the two counties. The same principle applies to the wage scale of different nations and even different continents.

If the protective tariff is to protect labor, it must include clauses prohibiting immigration. But we have noticed that the same forces that have worked for higher tariff also do all in their power to encourage immigration, some even going to the length of maintaining labor bureaus in the Old Land. In the nature of things, an increase in the tariff could not increase the price of farm products. It could not increase the price of labor, but it does increase the price of goods. Who gets that increase in price? When we answer this question, we name the interests that are now trying to force a higher protective tariff on the Canadian people through a booby of "cheap goods after the war."

"Seasonable Hints"

"SEASONABLE Hints" is the title of a most valuable series of pamphlets being issued from Ottawa. They come three or four times yearly. Their contents are just what the title indicates—practical, timely hints for the farmer, poultryman and fruit grower, coming when most needed and imparting in the briefest form the best doctrine of agricultural practice. To give our Folks an idea of the value of this series of bulletins, we have reproduced a large portion of the latest issue in Farm and Dairy of this week; the following articles are from the series: "With the live stock from November to February," "Poultry Pointers for November," and "Winter Protection of Fruit Trees."

Since this series was first started, the Department at Ottawa have received requests from presidents and secretaries of agricultural societies, from public men and from clergymen, asking for from fifty to two hundred and fifty copies of the pamphlets for distribution in their respective localities. These requests show the appre-

ciation in which the series is held. Requests for bulk lots, however, cannot always be filled, but a copy will be forwarded to any person applying for it, and we advise our Folks to put in their names for "Seasonable Hints," if they are not already receiving them. The extracts published in Farm and Dairy this week are the best evidence of the practical, useful character of the material found in these pamphlets.

The Best National Defence

A PUBLIC speaker, in an effort to arouse the patriotism of a great meeting of men and persuade some to enlist, exhibited a collection of English cottages to his English audience and asked, "Are these houses worth fighting for?" A voice from the crowd shouted "Aye." Let the man that owns them fight for them." At a still earlier date in British history, while British veterans were fighting Napoleon, the British aristocracy took advantage of the disturbed conditions of the country to seize upon all the common lands and fence them in for their own purposes, a perfidy that caused Byron to ask Wellington the question, "Who, my lord, but you and yours have gained by Waterloo?"

We mention both these incidents to bring strongly to the front the fact that the greatest national defence is not extensive military preparation, but social justice at home. The people who can be depended upon to resist aggression to the last ditch, are not only home-loving, but home-owning people, and the best move that Britain could make to-day to stimulate recruiting and increase the output of munitions, would be to restore to its people their ancient liberties, which included right of access to the soil. We would add that the best method that Canada could make to ensure her future security, would be to adopt a system of taxation which would ensure that the land shall be reserved for the use of all the people, instead of becoming the private property of a few of the people who may hold it for their own gain. Britain would be immensely stronger to resist aggression to-day had she adopted such a system of taxation years ago. Will we be wise and learn by her experience? Taxation of land values will do it.

Neighborhood Gossip

(The Country Gentlemen)

THE paid rural social investigator held his pad on his knee and asked his questions straight away. "What is the leading social diversion in this neighborhood?" he queried. The farmer did not hesitate, but answered in a flash: "Crabbing the neighbors."

This story, which originated in one of the most beautiful and prosperous country districts in New England, has in it just enough of typical truth to be dangerous. The investigator testifies that his own investigations showed the truth of the report. If he tried to say to one neighbor that another had a fine farm he invariably met the reply: "Yes, and a fine mortgage on it." If he suggested that another man was an expert stock breeder the reply was: "Oh, yes, but he has all his wife's money to work with." No one seemed content to hear a neighbor praised without giving an offsetting knock.

Unfortunately the condition in the district thus investigated is to some extent representative of country life generally. Gossip is no more characteristic of rural neighborhoods than of cities or villages—there is too much of it everywhere—but amidst the friendly neighborly relations of the country it seems peculiarly offensive.

No one could undertake a greater or more beneficent work for his own community than to root out the habit of neighborhood gossip. No matter how little there may be of it, it is all bad.

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The Live Stock from November to February

Seasonable Hints to Feeders by E. S. Archibald, Dominion Animal Husbandman

FEEDS.—Feed the live stock carefully; the spring pasture is a long way off. Plan to give the pasture a good chance next year by conserving a reserve of roughage for spring feeding.

Laxative feed and exercise are the secrets of successful feeding. Should ensilage or roots be short, molasses makes a very good supplement when fed at from two to four pounds per head per day.

Cut-feed means less waste and greater palatability. Cut straw mixed with the ensilage, or hay that would otherwise be wasted, cut and mixed with the ensilage and roots in a great saving to the feeder, yet a mixture which is very acceptable to the stock.

Good rations for any class of live stock must be well balanced as to variety and palatability, succulence and nutrition. No two animals respond the same to any one food-stuff; a study of the feeding of individuals is most essential and most remunerative.

Careful, cooperative buying of the necessary mill feeds is profitable, and will lead to healthy cooperation in all live stock operations in any neighborhood.

Make, and keep, at least this one New Year's resolution, namely, to make every pound of feed more profitable by better feeding methods.

Horses

The over-fed, idle horse is almost always subject to digestive troubles. Sudden changes in both feed and exercise—from the hard labor of the fall months to the idleness of winter—should be guarded against. In the autumn, let the horse down gradually by both in work and feed. To horses—very light work—a grain ration composed of 50 per cent oats and 50 per cent bran and fed at the rate of not more than one pound for every hundred pounds live weight is excellent. Bran is a good tonic and prevents many of the stomach and intestinal troubles.

It has been proved by many experiments that the idle work-horse in winter may maintain his weight, or even increase in weight, on a ration composed of one pound of hay, one pound of straw, and one pound of carrots or turnips per day per hundred pounds live weight.

It is wise to take special care with the stallion during winter months; a light grain ration and plenty of exercise prevents him from getting over-fat—a condition which usually results in diminished fertility the next breeding season.

In-fall mares, especially, should be exercised daily; over-fat, unexercised mares usually show 40 per cent pre-early mortality and less ruggedness in their foals.

Keep the colts growing. An outside shed with a good run is the best place for the colts, except in very cold weather. Keep them growing with good grain, hay and roots; the size and quality of bone in the future horse may be largely determined by the way in which he is developed during the first winter.

Dairy Cattle

Do you keep dairy cows, or do they keep you? The "boarder" in the herd can only be determined by the use of the weigh scales and the Babcock butterfat test; don't discard the cow until you are sure that she has been given an opportunity, by good feeding, care and management, to become a profitable producer.

Milk and feed record-forms may be had free by applying to the Animal Husbandry Division.

The heavy winter milker is usually the best and most persistent cow; give her an opportunity to make greatest profits.

Prepare the cows and heifers for spring calving; a good rest of from one to two months and good feeding while dry insure greatest production and profits in the next lactation period. It is a well established fact that a long first-lactation period for heifers induces greatest persistency in milking, and that a thorough preparation for the first and succeeding lactation periods induces greater capacity for milk production by thorough udder distension.

Don't give up dairying on account of labor shortages; several makes of milking machines, if properly handled, may assist you to produce clean milk and with a minimum of hired help.

Dairying

Quality in dairy products is the secret of success of individuals or companies.

Give the creameries and cheese factories a chance to make greatest profits by producing best quality products. This means that the patrons must deliver only uniformly good quality milk and cream.

Dairymen should insist that all factories pay for milk on the Babcock butterfat test. The pooling system is antiquated, dishonest and unfair to many of your neighbors.

Cream grading should be prevalent amongst all factories; it induces more intelligent handling of dairy products on the farm and in the factory, and means more money to the farmer doing his work thoroughly.

Don't forget the ice supply for the coming summer. It is estimated that one and a half tons of ice per cow should be gathered for an average season.

Beef Cattle

Don't winter scrub cattle; finish them off now and lose as little money as possible.

Prices warrant raising all the good beef calves.

Why lose money in rearing—three and four-year-old steers when baby beefs and well finished two-year-olds are commanding the top prices? Finish beef early and thoroughly.

Winter well the calves and yearlings. Don't lose gains from last summer's pasture, but keep the young stock growing and thrifty; succulent feed is essential for this purpose.

Good beef bulls are scarce; use and keep only the best.

Sheep

Keep more sheep and fewer dogs.

Separate the lambs from the mature sheep and keep them growing by feeding good hay, turnips, and a limited grain ration.

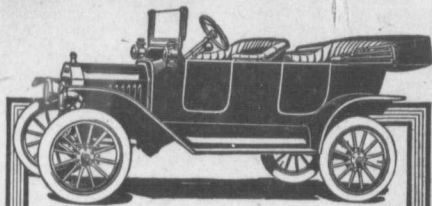
Good preparation of ewes for lambing is as essential as preparing a dairy cow for her lactation period. Don't get the ewes too fat.

The yearling ewe requires a warm pen, but the remainder of the flock is better in an open-front shed or shelter.

Winter Feeding of Pregnant Ewes

An excellent ration is composed of clover hay, two to three pounds, and roots, two to three pounds a day. This is sufficient except when ewes are thin, in which case a meal mixture also should be fed at the rate of about a half pound per day. A good meal mixture consists of oats, two parts; bran, one part and linseed oil cake or peas, one part. Ewes lambing in February, March or April

(Continued on page 10)



"MADE IN CANADA"

Ford Touring Car

Price \$530

If you stayed indoors all winter—you might not need your Ford 'till "new grass" time. But in the wide "out-of-doors" the Ford serves as well in January as in June. It's the all-year-round car with a reputation for service and economy that isn't affected by the seasons.

The Runabout is now \$480; the Town Car \$280; f. o. b. Ford, Ontario. All cars completely equipped, including electric headlights. Equipment does not include speedometer. Get particulars from any Branch Manager, or write Ford Motor Company, Ltd., Ford, Ont.



Run on Coal Oil—6c for 10 Hours

Ellis Engines develop more power on cheap lamp oil than other engines do on high priced gasoline. Will also operate successfully on distillate, petrol, alcohol or gasoline. Strongest, simplest, most powerful engine made; only three moving parts. No cranking, no excessive weight, no carbonising, low vibration, easy to operate.

Horizontal Engine

ELLIS ENGINES

Have patent thrusting, giving three engines in one; force feed oil; automobile type muffler; hand holding governor; oil dipper running and other exclusive features. Every engine sent on 30 days approval with freight and duty paid. 10-year guarantee. Write for this leading "Engine Facts" showing how "Mechanics" will special prices. Shipments made from Windsor, Ont. ELLIS ENGINE CO., 237 E. Cass Ave., Toronto, Ont. Vertical Engine

"Water, Water, Everywhere,"

And Comfort for You and Your Wife

In the stables, in the house, in the garden; clean, pure, fresh water at all times, summer or winter. No more heavy lifting and pumping for yourself or your wife. No more unsanitary cistern tanks. Water any place on the farm—without work—without trouble—with little expense.

PEERLESS WATER SYSTEMS

Save time, labor, doctors' bills, and inconvenience; they bring city comforts to the farm, make bath rooms, laundries and running water in any part of house, barn or fields possible. Compact, strong, simple, require little attention and cost almost nothing to operate. Water is pumped from source of supply to tank located in ceiling, out-house, or underground. Then held under air pressure which purifies and forces it to wherever you run the pipes in house, barn or garden. There's no cost of operation beyond the filling of the tank, and when desired the engine used for this purpose can be used for driving cutting box, churn, separator or other farm machinery. You would be interested in our circular about Peerless Water Systems. NATIONAL EQUIPMENT CO., LTD., 7 Wabash Ave., WABASH, ILL. Sole Manufacturers of Peerless Water Systems.

The Upward Look

Travel Thoughts—No. 8

Lessons Learned from the Mormons

ONE fact which I was impressed while in Mormon land was the thoroughness of the people in whatever they attempted.

Their organ is one of the most famous on our continent. Parts of it were carried with them through mountains and across deserts. Nails were no expensive and too heavy to carry, so there are none in that great laboratory, all the fastenings being things made of hide. The acoustic properties are so good that a whisper or the dropping of a pin may be heard from one end of the building to the other. The representation of the human voice was so realistic that it was difficult to believe there was really no choir there. Two hundred of their young people sang, to the accompaniment of the open-air organ, at the San Diego Exposition. The expression, limb and tone made it a rare musical treat.

The beehive which is seen on many of their buildings, is their emblem, as they consider it represents industry.

While visiting in one of their homes, a photograph was shown me of a son-in-law of the house. He had left shortly before to go as a missionary to Paris. In that group were missionaries of every practically the whole world. Every eligible man is expected to spend three years of his young manhood in the mission field. Such is their zeal for the spread of their belief.

When every church is a recreation hall, open all through the week, and used every night. Would not many of our young people be helped if there were a church-home, in which they would always be welcome?

One of the Mormon girls said they did not celebrate the Fourth of July particularly, but mentioned another date. When asked why, she explained that just when their ranches were beginning to be productive, in the face of alkali and desert, a great plague of locusts came. In answer to prayer, God sent flocks of seagulls from Salt Lake, which devoured them all. Looking at the serious face and listening to the reverent voice, one could not but believe how deep and sincere was her faith.

An afternoon was spent in the wonderful Ogden Canyon. At every possible opportunity the guide, who was a Mormon, tried to convert us to their viewpoint. In defence of his new religion he showed such a knowledge of the Scriptures that again and again he thought came, how few of our people could do as well.

"Search the scriptures . . . for ye are they which testify of me." John 5:39—H. N.

The Wren

THE diminutive house wren frequents barns and gardens, and particularly old orchards in which the trees are partially decayed. It makes his nest in a hollow where perhaps a wood-pecker had a domicile a year before, but he is a pugnacious character, and if he happens to see any one of the boxes put up for these birds, he does not hesitate to enter it. He is usually not slow to nail himself of boxes, gourds, tin cans, or empty jars placed by his accommodation.

His food habits the house wren is strictly beneficial. He may be said to live upon animal food alone, for an examination of 88 stomachs showed

that 98 per cent. of the contents was made up of insects or their allies, and only two per cent. was vegetable food, including bits of grass and similar matter, evidently taken by accident with the insects. Half of this food consisted of grasshoppers and beetles; the remainder of caterpillars, bugs, and spiders. As the wren is a prolific breeder, frequently rearing in a season from 12 to 16 young, a family of these birds must cause considerable reduction in the number of insects in a garden. Wrens are industrious foragers, searching every tree, shrub, and vine for caterpillars, and examining every post and rail of the fence and every cranny in the wall for insects or spiders.



The house wren is only one of a numerous group of small birds of similar habits. There are within its limits of the United States 23 species and sub-species of wrens, occupying more or less completely the whole country from the Atlantic to the Pacific. With the exception of the marsh wren, they all appear to prefer some cozy nook for a nesting site, and, as it happens, the farm buildings afford just the place desired. This has led several of the wrens to seek out the habitation of man, and he is benefited by their destruction of noxious insects. No species of wren has been accused of harm, and their presence should be encouraged about every farm, ranch, village, or suburban residence.

An Important Question

"I had an adventure the other evening," said Miss Autumn to a neighbor on whom she was calling. "It was quite dark, and I saw a strange man just ahead of me, and I ran until I was nearly exhausted."

"And did the man get away from you?" asked Willie, who was listening.

OUR HOME CLUB

In Reply to "Bachelor Dick"

IT is not possible that "Bachelor Dick," in judging all girls of his neighborhood by the one whose chance remark came to his ears, is judging some of them wrongly? Is it not possible, too, that had he not such proud pride, he might find there were some girls to whom perfect happiness with "the right one" might mean the question of the greatest importance as regards the future happiness of married life—"A Quebec Girl."

"P.B.W." to "H.E.B."

IN the issue of 21st Oct. "H. E. B." asks if I think that the average working man under present conditions, has a big enough interest in Canada to lose, to warrant him being forced to risk his life to defend it. By saying "forced," he seems to imply I advocated conscription. I did not though another correspondent, "Thistle," did so. In the opinion of many people, it is not in the best interests of Britain or the Empire to discuss the pros and cons of conscription at the present time. But in England and out here, we are so accustomed to the freedom of speech and of the press, and we have allowed such discussions to take place. They have shown, however, that if under the excuse of the exigencies of the war, some people have pressed for pet schemes of their own, other people have come forward to safeguard the liberties of the people. G. K. Chesterton has strongly denounced the person who says — "But if we don't get conscription now, we never shall."

As for those who are now risking their lives for the defence of Canada and the Empire, does "H. E. B." think they weighed out their "interest in Canada" before going? Rich and poor have both gone and are going, the man with thousands in the bank and owner of broad acres, together with the man who perhaps had only an insecure job in an office. To these men the British Empire stands for freedom and justice, in the general and usual sense in which they are used. With regard to South Africa, I believe Briton and Boer have the same rights, and are treated



Colonial—Style 70

Save \$100 When You Buy a Piano And Get

"Canada's Biggest Piano Value"

Write Dept. 21 for our handsome Art Catalogue "P" and get full particulars of our highest-grade, ten-year guaranteed piano selling for \$100 less than any first-class piano made. Do it now!

—THE—**Sherlock-Manning Piano Co.**
London, Canada
(No street address necessary) 81

100 Buys the Strongest Halter Made 'Have the best and save'

(\$1.85 West of Ft. William.)
Once let a young colt pull out of a halter and he learns a bad habit. Nothing will hold him as surely as a Giant Halter. The harder a horse pulls on this Giant Halter the tighter it holds. He can't break it.

GRIFFITH'S Giant Halters

Go to your dealer and see the Giant Halter and you can see the strength in it—well and the double harness leather or russet binding—and its hard tested rope. You can see why it holds—and you can see why it wears so well. The next best halter you will see will cost you \$2.50. You can buy two Giant Halters for that money. **OTHER GRIFFITH MONEY SAVERS** Our big factory makes only harness specialties—all money savers. Ask your dealer for a list. Or write to us and we will send it FREE by first mail.

G. L. GRIFFITH & SON
76 Waterloo St., Stratford 8

City conveniences for country homes—Write!

Why not have a first-class bathroom like this in your home, with plenty of running hot and cold water, and a handy kitchen sink with the same conveniences—all fitted up complete.

Every member of the family will welcome the change and benefit by the improved conditions.

Prices complete, \$225 and upwards

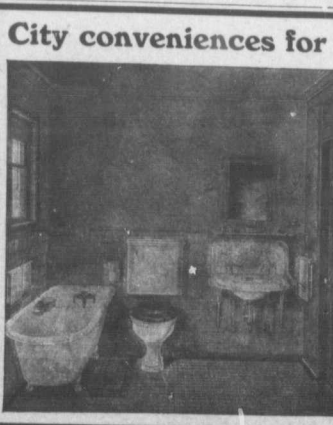
The unsanitary cesspool outdoors is a constant danger to health, and means exposure to cold and disease. Why go on putting up with miserable conditions that belong to the Middle Ages? Let us send you particulars. There is an

EMPIRE WATER SUPPLY SYSTEM

that will meet your every requirement. The cost is moderate—the work will be first-class—the time, health and labor saved will repay the cost in short order—the improvement will be permanent.

Our outfit won Diploma at the Western Fair this year. We have installed many in all parts of the country. Write us to-day for complete catalogue. Estimates free.

Empire Mfg. Co., Limited, East London, Ont.



This Advertisement

may induce you to try the first packet of

but we rely absolutely on the inimitable flavour and quality to make you a permanent customer. We will even offer to give this first trial free if you will drop us a postal to Toronto.

B 113

THIS WASHER MUST PAY FOR ITSELF

MAN tried to sell me a horse once. He said it was a fine horse and had nothing to do with me. I wanted a fine horse, but I didn't know anything about horses much, very well either.

So I told him I wanted to try the horse for a month. He said "All right, but you'll have to pay my money if the horse isn't alright."

I well, I don't like that. I wanted a horse that wasn't "alright" but I had to have it for my money if I had parted with it. So I bought the horse, although I wanted it badly. Now this is my thinking.

You see I make Washing Machines — the "1900 Gravy" design gives greatest comfort to the user. And I said to myself, I don't like to see of people who don't know about my Washing Machine with quick and thorough as I thought it was. I don't like to see of people who don't know about the "1900 Gravy" design gives greatest comfort to the user.

But I'd never know, because they wouldn't tell me. I have sold over half a million Washing Machines by mail. I know it is only fair to say that way. So, though it is only fair to say that way, I know it is only fair to say that way. I know it is only fair to say that way.

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alike. That country is left free to settle its own problems.

As to slavery, King Albert of Belgium, in reply to a letter from Pope Benedict urging him to initiate steps toward peace, said he never would put up the sword while his country was "in slavery." Would "H. E. B." suggest that conditions in Canada are the same as those in Belgium under the heel of the invaders? There are working classes in Belgium as elsewhere. Would they say that their condition was just the same before and after the invasion? He must include Belgium, as he says—"Irrespective of what country they reside in." Now this is absurd. How then does "H. E. B." make out his case? By a peculiar process of what seems to me to be false reasoning. It resembles a trick of the dialectician who aims, not at presenting the truth, but at a sort of sleight-of-hand with words, which will make him appear to triumph over his opponent. I say "I've got the gemstones" of the doubt. It may be simply the faulty reasoning on which so many troublesome errors of thought are built. I believe it is wrong ideas, which are the cause of this present gigantic conflict, and of the lesser troubles between capital and labor. We must fight wrong ideas before they take the shape of bullets and bayonets.

"H. E. B." takes the definition of a slave from a writer I do not know, and uses the Uncle Sam which has a German sound, and perhaps the reasoning is German too. "A slave is a man who is forced to work for the benefit of another." Well, the ordinary man would concur up a person like the Uncle Tom of the story. As people do not quite regard the working man in that light, "forced" is extended to cover the practical necessity which obliges every man to get money for something. By this means he certainly includes the working man, but what is not noticed is that this extended definition includes pretty well the whole community. He proves too much. According to the baker's assistant, curate or coal-miner, farm hand or furniture-maker; we are all forced to work for the benefit of another, just as much as the worker in a car factory. Now if the factory hand is to own and operate the factory, why should not the bank clerk do the same with the bank, and the rectory be handed over to the curate, the coal-mine to the miner, and so on? That is what it comes to, which also is absurd.

It is indeed a curious and long-standing habit of the owning class to expect to get some sort of profit out of the employment of labor. I am afraid even those two brothers mentioned in the editorial on "Farming on Little Capital" in the same issue, Oct. 21st, if they eventually own a

(Continued on page 15)

Suggestions from the Fashion World

Farm and Dairy patterns shown in these columns are especially prepared for Farm and Dairy's Women Folk. They can be relied on to the latest models and include the most modern features of the season's fashions. When sending Farm and Dairy your order, please be careful to state last or waist measure for adults, age for children and the number of patterns desired. Price of all patterns is One Dollar, no cash. Address all orders in Pattern Dept., Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, Ont.



SOME fashion briefs that we have picked up from different sources, may be of interest this week, for it is not a characteristic trait of womanhood to be interested in what is going on in the fashion world. Both full frills and open throats are very becoming to young girls and misses. For the older woman a new and unique feature, fastening in front with black satin collar, fastening in front with a knot and ends and with a frill of lace or corded organza above and below the collar at the back only, will lend variety to the dress. Another black collar design has all around the top a ruff of accented pleated maline, which rounds at the front. Pockets that button over on both sides being shown extensively on both coats and coats for grown-ups and children.

A narrow line of fur will add a chic touch to a plain blouse and an air of style is given to coat and skirt suit when trimmed with bands of fur. Astrachan and grey ermines are supposed to be two of the prettiest furs for trimming this season. Dark plaid faced with scarlet are said to be among the most delightful autumn dresses. Many suitings are striped, checked or barred. Such combinations as purple and brown, green and blue, gold and blue are nothing new.

Lady's Dressing Sack—The weeks are slipping by and Christmas presents will soon be being up a considerable amount of our thought and attention. Here is a suggestion which might be used for that purpose. A dressing sack can be shipped on easily and will be found useful on many occasions. The style here shown should be up very daintily. Three sizes: small medium and large.

Lady's Dress—This dress is somewhat of the ordinary having the princess panel effect in front. The back what out of the ordinary. The style of the skirt is laid in double pleats with the blouse tucked in perfectly plain. But the blouse is tucked in the back and side are all the trimming necessary. Six sizes 34 to 42 inches bust measure.

Lady's Costume—The wide girdle or yoke effect in this costume is a blouse too is somewhat different from the main style. Either long or short sleeve blouse may be used and if preferred, the skirt may be worn without yoke effect. This model is for two patterns, 10 cents for each. The blouse is cut in pieces from 34 to 44 inches bust measure and the skirt is size 22 to 32 inches waist measure.

Misses' and Misses' Costume—Here still claim a place in the fashion world and herewith we show quite a unique design. It is fastened down the front with buttons and either the close fitting or the looser effect may be utilized. It is in sizes for ladies: 16, 18 and 20 years of age; four sizes for ladies: 30 to 42 inches bust measure.

Girl's Dress—Broad trimmed skirt coming into their own this season and sent part in adding a finishing touch to this dress. The chemise has a collar, so that it may be worn in any way shown by the large and small models. Four sizes: 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.

Little dress for Growing Girls—The next dress for growing girls seems to be quite as attractive as the little dress as a skirt with no yoke effect such as the one shown will be suitable for almost any occasion. The style here shown is quite simple, with long, cuffs and a wide contrasting waist. All the trimming necessary. Four sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years.

Coat for Girls—The practical dressmaker who fashions her little winter coats will find a style here that should prove attractive. Four sizes: 10, 12 and 14 years.

A Review

THEIR ANN... OVER \$800... CONTRIBUTION... for patriotic purposes... Superintendent... break of the movement of Superintendent... nam at the Women's Institute... November 18... Technical... social service... the organization... lost sight of... the discussion... turned upon... the farm women... doing in contrast... comfort of Canada... the hospitals... training camps... Superintendent... port, after touch... had been done... throughout the particular what... ed by some of... nation to the... has had in a p... tion, which c... turned to patrio... outbreak of the war, however... the question is... be offered to... the place of th... are at present... endeavor. Th... his own questio... abilities of... make them all... with the educat... mainly promul... when peace ag... a philanthrop... are looking... women of the I... in the great w... terment, and... other organizat... which local res... be mastered as... men's Institute... announced that... Agriculture wa... are with the I... troduction in the... culture—dairy... keeping, etc... President Greel...

That the rural... to deal with r... generancy, but... viewpoint from... abilities and in... life could be r... used and who... tional address... conditions of th... had as they we...

Utilities

FOR the B... from O... telling us... in their hon... used and who... to obtain in... year's renew... Farm and I... practical cool... latter that w... contest, w... will be off... Dairy. Tell... on the farm... to get it... else to get... letters must... 15 when the...

TRAPPERS—FREE

FOR NEWS, published monthly, 75c per year, tells all about raw fur trapping, hunting, furs, ginseng, nut prices and everything of interest to the outdoorsman. Get prices and orders by post orders, and fine illustrations of good stories. Send 15c for a month's trial subscription and many valuable Illustrated Trapper's Guide.

FOR NEWS, 71 W. 23rd STREET, NEW YORK ROOM 170

A Revolution in Women's Institute Work

Their Annual Convention Devoted Principally to a Discussion of Patriotic Work

OVER \$900,000, or an average of over \$7.00 per member, has been contributed in cash and goods for patriotic purposes by the Women's Institutes of Ontario since the outbreak of the war. Such was the statement of Superintendent Geo. H. Putnam at the annual convention of the Women's Institutes which met on November 10, 11 and 12 in the new Technical School, Toronto. Rural social service, the normal work of the organization, was not altogether lost sight of, but for the most part the discussions at the convention turned upon the great work which the farm women of the province are doing in contributing to the relief and comfort of Canada's soldier boys in the hospitals, the trenches and the training camps.

Superintendent Putnam, in his report, after touching on the work that had been done by the Institutes throughout the province, and citing in particular what had been accomplished by some of the branches, drew attention to the great asset that Ontario has had in a province-wide organization which could immediately be turned to patriotic purposes when the outbreak of the war occurred. The war, however, would end, and already the question is arising of what would be offered to women and girls to take the place of the great activity they are at present displaying in patriotic endeavor. The speaker's answer to his own question was that the responsibilities of war conditions would make them all the stronger to cope with the educational, social and community problems of their districts when peace again returns. The leaders in philanthropy and social service are looking more and more to the women of the Institutes to assist them in the great work of rural social betterment, and there appears to be no other organization in Canada through which local resources and needs may be mastered as well as through Women's Institutes. Mr. Putnam also announced that the Department of Agriculture was prepared to cooperate with the Institutes in giving instruction in the lighter forms of agriculture—dairying, poultry raising, beekeeping, etc., if they desire it. President Greelman on Rural Leadership

That the rural problem is not how to deal with rural deterioration or degeneracy, but to inculcate the new viewpoint from which the real possibilities and satisfactions of country life could be realized was the contention of President Greelman, of the G.A.C., who gave the first educational address for the convention. The conditions of the farmer were not as bad as they were painted, and if they

believed all that was said about them in some quarters they would spend half their time on the mourners' bench. The farmer has neglected the social element, has lived too much to himself, when he should control markets and politics. Encouraging their husbands and brothers to a realization of the influence they might wield in these fields was a work in which the members of Women's Institutes could well expect to be engaged.

The presentation of district reports revealed the novel methods that have been devised by some of these branches for raising money for patriotic purposes. The Port Credit Institute in fine service from the station to the Golf Links, the cars being provided and run by members. One day the fare box contained fifty dollar bills, and in all \$750 was realized from this source alone. A tea garden in which refreshments to automobilists were served netted another \$800 in the three months it was run.

The Niagara-on-the-Lake branch supplied the necessities for a camp hospital with flowers and home-made delicacies, as well as supplementing the necessary supplies for Red Cross work. They raised a total of \$3,255 for all purposes. The Ayr Institute dried 800 pounds of apples for the Belgians, and Alliston is working for a motor ambulance. Mrs. W. Buchanan, Ravenna, a very humorous and pleasing speaker, reported that two small towns in Grey county had contributed 1000 pairs of hand-knit socks and considerable money.

Social Life in Rural Ontario

Mrs. Brethour, Burford, Ontario, claimed that the social life in rural districts depended upon the home life, and strongly dissented from the view sometimes taken that the men are altogether to blame for the hard condition with which some of the women folk have to put up. She believed that if women could demand things, they would get them. Mrs. Brethour claimed that the Institute was doing a great deal toward un denominationalizing rural districts, and suggested that this influence might be increased by having seasonal banquets include women from all the churches. Mrs. Hunter, Brampton, a pleasing and forceful speaker, was thoroughly convinced that the greatest need of rural districts is the development of social life and advocated, among other things, a return to the old fashioned literary society, singing school and spelling match. She also laid stress upon the training of girls in the art of mothercraft.

Shall Girls' Institutes be Established? Miss E. J. Guest, Belleville, a specialist in work among girls, strongly favored the establishment of Girls' Institutes, claiming that girls do not attend the Women's Institutes in large numbers, and that they have special needs which demand separate training. Especially should they receive assistance in preparing for work as homemakers and scientific mothers. Mrs. Parsons, of Cochrane, gave it as her experience that the girls are anxiously waiting for an organization of their own. She had met with encouraging success on Manitoulin Island in establishing Girls' Clubs. Mr. Putnam, although claiming that the Department was ready to adopt what the best women of the organization deliberately planned and recommended, requested the delegates to remember that it might not be wise to make so definite a segregation of women and girls. In some places the girls were the life of the local branches,

and although there might be a need for a special organization for them in some districts, for the most part it seemed to him to be best to have the mothers and girls working together. It is the intention of Mr. Putnam to call a conference of the best workers to consider the matter of the establishment of Girls' Institutes.

Resolutions favoring the closing of all stores at six o'clock, the establishment of short courses in domestic science for girls somewhat after the manner of the short courses now being held for boys and one calling attention to the needs of the establishment of Girls' Institutes were passed by the convention.

"P.B.W." to "H.E.B."

(Continued from page 14)

dairy farm and extend their business, will consider if needing extra help, whether they will reap some profit over the wages paid out. Will readers of Farm and Dairy blame them?

With the genuine grievances of the working classes I have sympathy. Most of us now have a sort of social

conscience. We would back up the efforts of a Labor Minister to secure better conditions for labor, and guard the rights of the individual consumer against the encroachments of the big interests. But we will not support schemes which seem built on economic fallacies. If those two brothers fall in their undertaking, the loss is mainly theirs.—If the municipality of the government takes over industries, and runs them without regard to business principles, municipal and national insolvency will result, entailing untold suffering on the whole community. I believe economic history records such a case in France under a minister named Colbert, in the seventeenth century.

To-day the snow falls on some of my crops, still unharvested. Labor, who promised to help yesterday (a fine day) probably went hunting. But I must cheer up, with "Mignonette," "Thistle" and "H. E. B." The future may bring conscription, but it may be agricultural and industrial, and the war, which is nationalizing this and that, may turn us all into Socialists without our knowing it.—Percival B. Walmsey.

World

prepared to model in and age for each.

1443 WAIST



1450 SKIRT



1453

measure. Six inch
The width of
this costume is
The front of
is different from
of short sleeves
ed, the skirt may
the entire model
et. The skirt may
for each. The
from 34 to 44
the skirt may be
measure.

Costume—Bust
quite a unique
down the front of
the costume
may be utilized
resembling about
edges, but in 18
18 and 20 years,
18 to 20 inches
36 to 42 inches

Utility Contest

FOR the best letter received from Our Women Folk, telling us what convenience in their homes they find most useful, and how they happened to obtain it, we are offering a year's renewal subscription to Farm and Dairy and a good, practical cook book. For every letter that we publish in this contest, a year's subscription will be offered to Farm and Dairy. Tell us what you have on the farm that is most useful to you. It may help someone else to get the same thing. All letters must reach us by Dec. 15 when the contest will close.

We pay highest Prices For FREE

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We pay express and cash cans
Profitable Prices Promptly Paid
Write us
BELLEVILLE CREAMERY LTD.
BELLEVILLE, Ont.

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H. W. Newhall, Mgr. ST. CATHARINES

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OTTAWA ONTARIO

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Michael R. Boyer, Box 73, Hammonont, N.J.

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Eggs Cream

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The Makers' Corner

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

Pointers on Boxes

AN experienced manufacturer of cheese-boxes gives a few pointers that may be useful to the cheese-box trade. To make a good box:

1. It is necessary to have good heading, seasoned at least 60 days. The hoops used must be steamed at least 15 hours.
2. The nails used to make the side of the box must be placed at intervals not exceeding one inch and firmly clinched on the inside.
3. 4 Heads and bottoms should be nailed well with nail on each side of every joint. With additional nails not more than four inches apart.
4. If the logs are not steamed enough before being cut they cannot be made more pliable by steaming immediately before being made into boxes. This is the cause of 75 per cent of the splitting of a box.
5. A box should have a two-inch bottom and a three-inch cover band.
6. In making bands the best material should be reserved for the covers.
7. Care should be taken that the boxes are not dried too much after they are made.
8. All logs ought to be cut before the first of August; otherwise they will spoil from the end, rendering the hoops liable to crack when wound.
9. In setting the log in the veneer machine care should be taken that the log is placed in such a manner that it is cut with the grain; otherwise the hoops will be very brittle.

The Value of Cool Curing

THE value of cool curing rooms for cheese factories was never more fully appreciated by cheese men than a year ago last fall after the war broke out and there was practically no sale for cheese. Factories with poor curing rooms, from which it had been the custom to ship cheese green, were compelled to keep on shipping and take whatever price they could secure on a poor market. At the Dominion Dairy Station at Finch, however, where a splendid cool curing room is a part of the equipment, the cheese were held through the slump without any deterioration in the quality, and one cent a pound more was secured for it than was given to other factories when the shipping season reopened.

"An additional argument for the cool curing room," remarked Mr. Reddick, the manager, "is that a factory not so equipped cannot go into the small cheese business which we are finding so profitable."
"How about mould trouble?" we queried.

"Our room is made about the same

as other curing rooms in the province," answered Mr. Reddick. "Each spring we go over the walls with a coat of alabastine. We wash off our ranges, dry them in the sun, and then go over them with point oil. One to two quarts of warm oil will suffice. The oil fills the lumber and does not leave any spaces for mould germs to develop. After each shipping of cheese, I rub over the boards with formalin solution; that is, after washing and dusting them. As a result of these precautions, we do not have any trouble worth mentioning."
"Incidentally" might remark that we have often found that by leaving the tiny chimney open we get more circulation than if it is closed. We have known the temperature in the curing room to drop by opening the chimney in warm weather. The principle is that we drew off the warm air and the cold heavy air had to come off the ice and into the room. The more air circulation we can get, the less trouble will have with mould. "The humidity of our room is high, over 80 per cent, thus checking shrinkage. We hold all our cheese 10 days before shipping."

The Live Stock from November to February

(Continued from page 11)

should be well prepared with the use of the above ration.
The most economical use of roughages is the secret of successful sheep feeding. If good clover hay is absent, the cheaper roughages must be supplemented with grain. Pea straw, unthreshed, is an excellent substitute for clover hay; pea straw, threshed, must be supplemented with grain. Fine grass hays may require an addition of some grain in order to take the place of clover hay. It would be better to feed coarse hays than to use other class of stock.

Ensilage may take the place of roots to within a month of lambing, at which time ensilage should be stopped and roots gradually decreased until after lambing.
For feeding sheep, the roots may be either mangels, turnips, or sugar beets, except in the case of rams, where turnips only should compose the root-ration.

Winter feeding of lambs—A good ration consists of clover or alfalfa hay, two pounds; roots, two pounds and corn ensilage, two pounds. Should all of the above roughages not be available, a limited amount of grain mixture composed of equal parts of oats and bran should be added to keep the lambs growing steadily and in fair flesh. Lambs made over-fat during the first winter will not attain the size necessary for the breeding of large market lambs.

Swine

The feeding pig not making rapid gains is being fed all the wrong exercise and succulent feed are as essential to breeding pigs as to any other class of stock. Prepare the sow for the farrowing period. Fine clover hay and whole or pulped roots may be fed advantageously to mature sows and boars.

A warm pen is necessary for the farrowing sow, but a single-board, low-roofed cabin is ample shelter for all other mature pigs.

Good breeding boars are scarce; keep and breed only the best.

Farn

Keep the dampness out of the barns. A ventilating system means both a good fresh-air intake and a good foul-air outlet; either of these missing means poor ventilation. Fresh air is essential to all live stock; draughts and dampness in the stables are dangerous and unhealthy.

Don't Cut Out
A SHOE BOIL, CAPPED
HOCK OR BURSITIS

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ABSORBINE
THE GREAT HEALING OINTMENT

will remove them and leave no blemishes. Reduces any sore or swelling. Does not blister or remove the hair, and horse can be worked. \$2 a bottle delivered. Book 6 K free.

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Studies

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Studies in Contagious Abortion--No. 3

Details of the Treatment Recommended by Dr. W. L. Williams

FIRST. Care for the new-born calf in such a manner as to insure it against infection from abortion and other organisms and thus to guard its health and vigor. When the cow has reached her 270th day of pregnancy, or sooner if earlier calving seems probable, give her a thorough bath with warm water and soap, lathering the skin repeatedly until thoroughly clean. Rinse off the water with a two per cent solution of carbolic acid or cresol. Place the cow in a clean, disinfected stall. After the bathing, wash the tail, vulva, thighs and udder daily with a warm 1½ per cent to two per cent solution of carbolic acid, cresol, and lyeol, carbolic acid, or other similar disinfectant, and douche the vagina daily with a 0.25 per cent Lugol's solution.

When the calf is born, rub it dry and disinfect the stump of the navel cord. Do not tie it. Do not touch the navel stump with the hands. Fill a goblet or glass to the brim with 1:1,000 corrosive sublimate solution, and having the calf held on its feet, push the goblet against the navel region so as to completely submerge the navel stump, and keep it submerged for fifteen minutes. (Corrosive sublimate tablets can be purchased of a size equal to one pint (1:1000).) Then dust the navel stump over heavily with a powder composed of equal parts of powdered alum and boric acid and repeat every thirty minutes until the navel stump is dry.

Before permitting the calf to suck, or before drawing milk from the cow to feed the calf, wash her vulva, tail, thighs and udder, and douche the vagina according to the method recommended prior to birth. If milk is to be drawn, the milker should first disinfect his hands and use a sterilized pail. The first milk from each teat should be milked into a separate vessel and destroyed. Repeat the washing of the vulva, tail, thighs and udder immediately before each milking or allowing the calf to suck, and repeat the vaginal douches daily until all discharges from the vulva have ceased.

Repeat the washing of the vulva, tail, thighs and udder immediately before each milking or allowing the calf to suck, and repeat the vaginal douches daily until all discharges from the vulva have ceased.

(1) With reasonable cleanliness of calf stalls and prudence in feeding, it has proven, in extensive trials, virtually to eliminate white scours.

(2) Its application eliminates largely that very extensive and destructive group of cases of mammitis (garget) immediately following calving. This infection of the udder is due chiefly to discharges coming from the uterus and oozing down the thighs, tail and udder. The infection thus reaches the orifices, chiefly of the hind teats, and, passing up the canal, establishes the mammitis. The second occurrence of abortifacient bacilli in the udder is probably to be explained in this manner.

(3) If we accept the evidence of the agglutination test in our investigation, new born calves as young as thirteen days may become intensely infected with the abortifacient organism, obtained either from within the udder, in the milk, or from the discharges soiling the tail and udder externally. This precaution tends to prevent it, adds to the general vigor of the calf, and later to the power of the mature animal to resist disease.

Second. Do not unnecessarily delay the breeding of the heifer. The organism of abortion is probably generally present in the vagina of heifers and cows. At each heat period the cervical canal (mouth of womb) dilates, which makes the passage of infection from the vagina into the uterus more probable than

at other times. At the same time the uterus is more sensitive, and its cavity contains menstrual blood, thus favoring the extension of the infection into the extension of the oviducts and ovaries. The more frequently the heifer is in heat before bred, the less certain she is to conceive. The more frequently she must be bred before becoming impregnated, the more probably will she abort.

As soon as the heifer comes in heat and her regular heat periods can be located, commence douching the vagina with the 0.25 per cent Lugol's solution daily for one or two days before heat, and continue for three days after heat, or a total of five to six days, renewing the douching each time at about 19 days after the previous heat. When ready to breed, douche the vagina daily for 21 days, or one heat interval, and apply the douche one hour prior to breeding. Continue the daily douching for another three weeks, when, if she appears to be safe in calf, the douching may be decreased to two or three times a week until time for calving approaches, when the care above outlined for the cow at that period should be applied.

When all discharges after calving have disappeared and the daily douching has been discontinued for at least two weeks, decrease to three

times a week, although it would be profitable to continue the external washing of vulva, tail and udder daily in the interest of clean milk, as well as the health of the cow. When she comes in heat, douche daily as in the heifer, and breed under the same restrictions.

Great emphasis has recently been placed upon the hypothesis that healthy cows and heifers largely free of abortion organism with their food. No means have been suggested by which the food may become contaminated with the discharges from the genital tracts of diseased cows. Hence the plan suggested covers this danger at its source.

When, in spite of these measures, abortion, sterility, retained afterbirth, etc., occur, each case should be handled separately by a competent veterinarian. In general, animals which have suffered from abortion, premature birth, or retained afterbirth should be vigorously handled, and the uterus brought to a healthy state as promptly as possible. They then usually breed safely and carry their calves well. It is imprudent to sell such cows because they have aborted. They are just as safe to breed, if properly handled, as are other cows.

When sterility occurs, an expert veterinarian should be called early to examine her rectum and genital organs, ovaries, oviducts and uterus and learn the character of the disease. If it is curable the necessary

treatment should be applied; if incurable the animal should be sent to the butcher.

When mammitis, or "garget," of the above described type occurs, each case should be handled by a competent veterinarian. The dairyman should always bear in mind the danger of this infection being transferred from the diseased quarter to the healthy quarters of the same cow, and to the healthy udders of other cows through carelessness on the part of the milker. A diseased udder should be the last in the stable to be milked, and the diseased quarters milked last. The diseased milk should be drawn into a pail partly filled with a strong antiseptic solution and safely disposed of, and the udder, as well as the hands of the milker carefully washed and disinfected.

It is essential, in carrying out any plan of sexual hygiene, to include the bull. His sheath and penis should receive the same care as the vagina and vulva of the cow. In general the sheath of the bull should be doused two or three times a week throughout the year when not in active use. At the time of breeding the part should be doused shortly before and immediately after each service.

The most practical method for carrying out the application of the douching of the vagina of cows and the sheath of the bull and washing the vulva, tail, thighs and udder,

(Concluded on page 18)

Putting it up to Page

Come to us when you want advice about Power on your farm. We are specialists on this subject and our business is large enough to remove us from the petty consideration of immediate sales. In other words, we can afford to be frank and we'll tell you freely if, after knowing the facts about your farm, we decide you cannot use one of our engines to best advantage.

We must confess, however, that we've seen but few farms that wouldn't be the better for a little real power.

Now, please feel free to put it up to us—Write the Page Farm Power Information Bureau, for the facts about Farm Power—let Page experts tell you whether or not you need an engine; if needing one, what size engine to buy and having bought one, how to use it to best advantage.

Just clip out this ad. and send it to us, first marking an X opposite the use you are most likely to put an engine to on your farm—whether for

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Immediately we hear from you, the experts of our Free Information Bureau will get to work on your requirements and give you the necessary advice by return mail, free of charge, and putting you under the slightest obligation.

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MAIL CONTRACT

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General will be received at Ottawa until Noon, on Friday, the 26th November, 1915, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed contract for four years, twice per week each way, between

ASPLEY AND COE HILL,

via Rose Island, Clydeade and Chandon, from the 1st of January next.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed contract may be seen and blank forms of contract may be obtained at the Post Offices of Aspley and Coe Hill, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector, Kingston.

Post Office Inspector's Office,
Kingston, 15th October, 1915.

H. MERRICK,
Post Office Inspector.

TWO AYRSHIRE SIRES

Nine and eleven months old; one whose dam is a 2-year-old R.D.P. made 800 lbs. milk—300 lbs. fat. Both are good ones—richly bred. Write if you need a good one for your herd.

WILLIAM BRITTON, R.R. 1, CLINTON, Ont.

SUNNYSIDE AYRSHIRES

Imported and Home-Bred Ayr of the choicest breeding of good type and have been selected for production. THREE Young Bred dropped this fall, bred by "Kaiser Hall Goodtime"—5644—(Imp.) as well as a few females of various ages, for sale. Write or come and see.

J. W. LOGAN, Howick Station, P.Q. (Phone in house). 1-61

TANGLEWYLD AYRSHIRES

The Leading R. O. R. Herd
Large Cows, Large Teats, Large Records, High Testers, Choice Young Bulls and Bull Calves and a few Cows for sale.
WOODSIE BROS., R. R. No. 1, MOORFIELD, ONT.

from the standpoint of efficiency and economy, is as follows:

For the irrigation of the genital organs, and the tail, vulva, thighs and udders of cows, we recommend a gravity apparatus consisting of an ordinary galvanized pail of about six inches diameter (with large handle), fitted with a stopcock. To this stopcock attach a pure gum horse stomach tube. Having filled the pail with the desired solution, elevate the apparatus to a sufficient height above the cow to secure gravity by pressure to cause the solution to flow freely. This is most conveniently accomplished by running the pail on a manure wheel constructed for this purpose. The end of the stomach tube is inserted into the vulva, vagina, or uterus, as desired, and the solution allowed to flow into the parts by gravity. Any tinner can make the pail to order. The gum tube may be had of any dealer in veterinary instruments.

As the tube recommended for cows is too large to enter the sheath of the bull, it is about 1/2 inch in diameter by a pure gum horse catheter. As the catheter is too short to afford the desired gravity pressure, its length should be increased by the addition of a piece of ordinary rubber tubing of about the same size. The pail recommended for cows is unnecessarily large for bulls, and should be replaced by a vessel of one gallon capacity.

Material required for the following estimate of the cost of this plan for herds of twenty or more cows:
Equipment, \$19 to \$30.
Material (disinfectants), \$1.50 per cow per annum.
Labor, \$2.50 per cow per annum.

MARKET REVIEW AND FORECAST

TORONTO, Nov. 15.—Wholesale dealers, when they talk business nowadays, view the situation in a more optimistic light than formerly. Merchants who have been holding back orders are now rather constructive in their views. Demand may be accounted for by two factors, increased war orders for the territories and money that the marketing of the crops is bringing into country districts. Reports from the Labor Bureau for the week show that unemployment has at this time a year ago. In fact, conditions are better than we would expect with the world at war.

Wheat, grain and mill feeds all remain steady and strong with slight increase on some of the coarse grains. Dairy produce is steady and live stock almost unchanged.

WHEAT
There have been big fluctuations in the wheat market during the past week, but the net result of the week's trading is that prices are lower than when the week started. We would characterize the wheat situation as strong. There seems to be little chance of a price decline, and the bears are being forced. The only menace to which security seems to be subject is the fact that Russia has opened up on the Arctic Ocean, and which she claims will be a new source of supply. It is doubtful, however, if the shipments that can be made from this one point will seriously affect the market. Quotations are as follows: No. 1 Northern, 81.14%; No. 2, 81.11; Ontario and tough, 92 to 93; sprouted or smutty and tough, 75 to 80.

COARSE GRAINS
Where prices have changed at all there has been a tendency to higher levels with a fair volume of business done. Quotes: Oats, C.W. No. 2, 40c; Ontario No. 1, 39c to 40c; commercial oats, 38c to 39c; corn, 74c; peas, 81.25 to 81.75; barley, maiting, 60c to 60c; feed, 47c to 52c; rye, 90c to 95c; tinned, 80c to 85c; buckwheat, 75c to 80c.

MONETARY QUOTATIONS are as follows: Oats, local white, 40c to 40c; corn, 77c to 77 1/2; barley, maiting, 60 1/2 to 60c; peas, No. 2, 81.70 to 81.15; buckwheat, 80c to 85c.

As noted last week, the market for creamery butter is in an easier groove than for some weeks past due to the quietness of the export trade. Buyers for local needs, however, have been active in stocks and there is now a stronger undercurrent to the market. There is a general belief that good butter will be scarce in Canada before spring and that prices will be higher. This opinion is generally held is proven by the undersigned.

Stocks of eggs are light in Canada, were exported in large quantities. During two weeks previous to this, eggs have been made at 15 1/2c to 15c, and are now at 15 1/2c to 16c. The market, however, what there is of the cheese trade is practically at an end and from now on will not figure. At present New Zealand which should be exporting to England, has been finding more profitable markets in Australia, but when the season is well under way, both countries will be counted on to export to the O.A. land.

LIVE STOCK
The live stock market is about steady, and is in spite of very large receipts. Altogether there were about 4,000 head of more cattle on the market of the last week than the week previous, and the receipts were 1,000 ahead of the same week last year. The trading of the week started with prices a few cents lower than the close of the week previous but on the

whole there was little change in value. Choice live stock was in good demand. All the week's receipts of all kinds of animals of medium quality made trading dragny all the week. Live stock were in good demand, animals weighing 850 to 800 lbs. Stockers continue to go across the line in large numbers and this is true not only of this market, but of all other markets in Canada. Quotations are as follows:

Heavy choice steers, \$7.75 to \$8.50; heavy choice steers, \$7.10 to \$7.75; butchers, \$7.10 to \$7.75; cowboys, \$6.50 to \$7.10; \$4 to \$5.50; feeders, \$6.25 to \$7.00; stockers, \$4.75 to \$5.50; calves and yearlings, \$4.75 to \$5.50.

Milchers of best quality were in good demand, car loads going to the West and to Quebec. Choice cows, \$7 to \$10; medium, \$6 to \$7; cows, \$4 to \$8; springers, \$50 to \$100. Receipts of calves were nominal and they went from \$4 to \$25. One thousand more sheep were marketed than in the preceding week. Yearling sheep, \$6 to \$6.25; spring lamb, \$7.50 to \$9.25; heavy lambs, \$7.50 to \$9.25; light lambs, \$5.50; heavy sheep and lambs, \$4 to \$5.25; culls, \$2.50 to \$3.50. Decline in prices of hogs and they are now quoted fed and watered, \$8 to \$9.25 for select and heavy, \$8 to \$9.45.

THE WORLD'S RECORD FOR BUTTER FAT PRODUCTION BROKEN.

I AM very pleased to announce that Holstein-Friesian cow, Dutch-bred, named "Ornithy," has broken all records for fat production, not only Holstein-Friesian, but that of all other breeds, by producing in 563 consecutive days 27,611.36 lbs. of butterfat. The fat is 82.5% butterfat and 17.5% water. Her fat is 82.5% butterfat and 17.5% water. Her fat is 82.5% butterfat and 17.5% water. Her fat is 82.5% butterfat and 17.5% water. Her fat is 82.5% butterfat and 17.5% water.

TROUT RUN AYRSHIRES TO BE SOLD NOVEMBER 24th.

ONE of the oldest and most prominent herds of Ayrshires in the Dominion is that of W. J. Thorn of Lynedoch, Ont., which is to be dispersed by public auction next Wednesday, November 24th. This is one of the oldest herds in Canada and is the pride of the Canadian Ayrshire breeder. His beginning with the Scotch cow was back in 1850. During that time his Trout Run herd has won 1215 prizes, including the 6th first at the Silver Medal, London, Modals and later tests at Guelph. The sale is strictly a breeder's dispersal and the standard that he has set is such a standard that Ayrshire breeders in Ontario can safely be assured that they are getting the best animal in the R.O.P. or short in pedigree records. The grading up of the herd has been such a success that it has been able to give it up. The sale will be held on November 24th at 11 o'clock and it is well with reluctance that I should be forced him to give it up. The sale will be held on November 24th at 11 o'clock and it is well with reluctance that I should be forced him to give it up. The sale will be held on November 24th at 11 o'clock and it is well with reluctance that I should be forced him to give it up.

4 AYRSHIRES 4

Head AT AUCTION Head

At TROUT RUN STOCK FARM, LYNEDOCH, ONT.

Six and a half miles from Delhi on G. T. R. Twelve miles from Simcoe on G. T. R. and Washburn and Fort Jervis and Stratford lines.

Wednesday, November 24th, 1915 at 12.30

This is a breeder's sale of a producing herd of the finest type of prime winning and R. O. P. Animals.

All trains will be met at Delhi station on morning of sale.

Lunch served at noon for those from a distance.

Catalogue on application to the undersigned.

W. THORN, Prop., LYNEDOCH, ONT.

Auctioneers: T. M. MOORE, Springfield
M. DEAN, Tillsonburg

Clerk of Sale: JOHN McKEE
Norwich, Ont.

Big Ben

At Home on the Farm

In your room, or son's, or beside the hired man's bed. It's all the same to Big Ben for he's right at home. He knows it's his business to be first one up and to wake the others in time for morning chores.

Leave it to him to rouse the heavy sleepers—men who work long hard days and sleep like logs at night.

Be at home on the farm and earn his keep the very first day, even as he's doing on thousands of farms.

If your dealer hasn't him, a money order addressed to his maker, Fenton, La Salle, Illinois, will bring him home. \$2.50 in the States—\$3.00 in Canada, \$3.00.

Crowby of Men...
G.T.R. Washburn...
The sale will be...
will be served...
Beach, the address...
doch, Ont.

OUR FARM

Correspondence

PRICE

BAY VIEW, Nov...
well done; eggs...
at 10c; chickens...
below the average...
a failure. Grain...
at 10c; chickens...
good factors in...
the make up is...
price satisfactory...
have also had a...
good price. High...
are potatoes...
10c; potatoes...
at 10c; chickens...
to sale for home...
sheep and lambs...
sheep and lambs...
crop here was 11...

RICHMOND, Nov...
weather. Pig...
are as turkeys...
of the day; a...
to the stock. Pri...
to advancing. The...
present are: Oats...
potatoes, 10c;...
lamb and sheep...
over the 10c; fat...
sheep and lambs...

CAPE BR

SALMON HIVER...
all under cover...
experienced. The...
price: grain crop...
not as good as...
poor crop. Price...
is falling slack...
is strong at...
are high and in...
almost ceased to...
cattle are scarce...
fresh. Local dr...
business—1.50...

Q

SHERBRO...
LENNOXVILLE...
school Fair of...
was held in the...
Largo ago. There...
poultry classes...
men, and all other...
attendance reach...
county showing...

50 F

Registered

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is in

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H. E

10 F

SARNIA FENCE PRICES

Advanced Dec. 15, 1915



ALL FULL NO. 9 GAUGE WIRE
MADE IN CANADA

We are the last to advance our prices. Buy your next year's requirements at the prices listed below and save a large percentage of your fence money. In accordance with our usual custom we are giving you an opportunity to buy before the prices advance. You no doubt realize that we are the only company who follow this practice.

SARNIA FENCE FIRST

WHY?

When you invest a dollar in Sarnia Fence you not only make a good investment, but you show your appreciation of the service the Sarnia Fence Company did for the farmers of Canada when they broke up the old-time Fence Combine and reduced the price of wire fence to the farmers to nearly half. Figure how much we have saved you in dollars and cents in the last five years, and if you think we deserve your business let us have your next order.

PLEASE NOTE

The prices listed in the first column of this ad. are good up to Dec. 15. The second column will be effective after Dec. 15, 1915. This advance has been made necessary by the repeated advance in the price of steel. These prices are Freight Prepaid to any station in Old Ontario. Our guarantee applies on all fence sold. Read it.

GUARANTEE

We guarantee our fence to be made from the best galvanized hard steel wire, both stay, line wire and knot, and to be the most perfectly woven fence on the market, and of full government gauge No. 9 wire.

WE SET THE PRICE, OTHERS DEVOTE THEIR ENERGY TO TRY TO MEET OUR PRICES.

PRICE Delivered at your station before Dec. 15.

PRICE Delivered at your station after Dec. 15.

PRICE

Sarnia Fence is sold direct from Factory to Farmer, cutting out all agents' commissions, dealer's profits and bad debts, and giving you our fence at first cost.

The enormous amount of material that passes daily through our factory has resulted in a most economical system of handling. We can handle our present large tonnage to a better advantage today than we could our small tonnage three years ago.

Combining these features —Our Direct Selling Policy —Our Low Cost of Manufacturing —Our Absolute Guarantee—and the fact that we are not connected in any way with a combine for the elimination of competition, we believe you will give us credit for being in a position to sell you the best fence it is possible to make at lowest cost.

QUALITY

Sarnia Fence is the best known fence in the Dominion of Canada today, which is due largely to the fact that it has lived up to every claim we have made for it. From the first we have used a most rigid system of inspection that insures our customers of getting the most perfect fence possible.

We buy our wire on the open market of the world, and our business is of such a tremendous volume that we are in a position to demand the best. Our wire is galvanized to the highest possible standard, and is all full government gauge No. 9 wire.

5-40-0 HORSE AND CATTLE FENCE. Has 5 line wires, 40 in. high, 9 stays to the rod, all No. 9. Hard steel wire, spacing 10, 10, 10, 10. Weight per rod 6½ lbs. Price per rod,

20c

6-40-0 HORSE AND CATTLE FENCE. Has 6 line wires, 40 in. high, 9 stays to the rod, all No. 9. Hard steel wire, spacing 7, 7, 8, 9, 9, weight per rod, 7½ lbs. Price per rod,

23c

7-40-0 HORSE, CATTLE AND SHEEP FENCE. Has 7 line wires, 40 in. high, 9 stays to the rod, all No. 9. Hard steel wire, spacing 5, 6, 6, 7, 7½, 8½. Weight per rod 8½ lbs. Price per rod,

26c

7-48-0 HORSE AND CATTLE FENCE. Has 7 line wires, 48 in. high, 9 stays to the rod, all No. 9. Hard steel wire, spacing 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11. Weight per rod, 9 lbs. Price per rod,

27c

8-40 GENERAL STOCK FENCE. Has 8 line wires, 40 in. high, 12 stays to the rod all No. 9. Hard steel wire, spacing 6, 5, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6. Weight per rod 10½ lbs. Price per rod,

32c

8-48 GENERAL STOCK FENCE. Has 8 line wires, 48 in. high, 12 stays to the rod, all No. 9. Hard steel wire, spacing 6, 5, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6. Weight per rod 11 lbs. Price per rod,

34c

9-48-0 GENERAL STOCK FENCE. Has 9 line wires, 48 in. high, 9 stays to the rod, all No. 9. Hard steel wire, spacing 3, 4, 5, 5, 6, 8, 9. Weight per rod 11 lbs. Price per rod,

34c

9-48-0S SPECIAL HORSE AND CATTLE FENCE. Has 9 line wires 48 in. high, 9 stays to the rod, all No. 9. Hard steel wire. Spacing 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6. Weight per rod, 11 lbs.

34c

9-48 HORSE, CATTLE, SHEEP AND HOG FENCE. Has 9 line wires, 48 in. high, 12 stays to the rod, all No. 9. Hard steel wire, spacing 3, 4, 5, 5, 6, 6, 6, 6, 9. Weight per rod 12 lbs. Price per rod, freight prepaid,

37c

10-50 HOG FENCE. Has 10 line wires, 50 in. high, 12 stays to the rod, all No. 9. Hard steel wire, spacing 3, 3½, 4½, 5½, 6, 6, 8. Weight per rod 13½ lbs. per rod,

40c

POULTRY FENCES.

43c

18-48-P STOCK AND POULTRY FENCE. Has 18 line wires, 48 in. high, 24 stays to the rod, top and bottom wire No. 9. All iron wire, spacing 1½, 1½, 1½, 1½, 1½, 2½, 2½, 3, 3½, 4, 4, 4, 4. Weight 21 lbs.

42c

21-60-P STOCK AND POULTRY FENCE. Has 21 line wires, 60 in. high, 24 stays to the rod, top and bottom wire No. 9. All iron wire, spacing 1½, 1½, 1½, 1½, 1½, 2½, 2½, 3, 3½, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4. Weight 18 lbs.

48c

FENCE ACCESSORIES.

51c

WALK GATE 1½x8

\$2.50

FARM GATE, 12x8,

3.75

FARM GATE, 12x8,

4.00

FARM GATE, 14x8,

4.25

FARM GATE, 14x8,

4.50

FARM GATE, 18x8,

4.75

STAPLES GALVANIZED, 1½ in. per box of 25 lbs.

.75

BRACE WIRE, No. 9, soft, per post 25 lbs.

.75

STRETCHER, All iron top and bottom, draw very heavy, tested and extra single wire stretcher and applicator, the best stretcher made at any price

7.50

8.00

THE SARNIA FENCE CO., Limited, SARNIA, Ont.

Fence Put Up in 20, 30, 40 Rod Rolls Only