

FARM AND DAIRY & RURAL HOME

Dec 1
Canada



DEVOTED TO
BETTER FARMING
AND CANADIAN
COUNTRY LIFE



Peterboro, Ont., Nov. 26, 1914



IN WINTER'S GARB.

ISSUED EACH WEEK

Rural Publishing Co., Ltd., Publishers

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR



There's No Time Like The Present

Did it ever really occur to you that none of us have a "lease on life" and that the only way to attain the big things is to take advantage of every opportunity with the least possible delay.

It is said that "Opportunity Knocks but once at Every Man's Door." But we're not selling "opportunities." We're selling labor savers and money makers, our

B-L-K Mechanical Milker

AND

"Simplex" Link Blade Cream Separator

And if you are not already the owner of either or both of these machines, therein lies the opportunity for an increased output of better dairy products, higher prices and less labor.

What they are doing for others they will also do for you. Read in previous advertisements what some of our satisfied patrons have to say. Then write us for literature.

D. Derbyshire & Co.

Head Office and Works: BROCKVILLE, ONT.

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WE WANT AGENTS IN A FEW UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS

The Farmers' Movement in Ontario is Gaining in Strength

ALL great reforms or movements have depended for their final success upon the enthusiasm and willingness to sacrifice themselves for the common cause shown by a few men. Judged by this test the movement now so well launched in the province of Ontario for the organization of the farmers of the province should prove a distinct success. Behind it are men who are determined to make it a success if this is humanly possible and who are willing to sacrifice their time and means to that end. The great success the movement has met with to date is largely due to their efforts as well as to the fact that the farmers of the province are rallying splendidly to their support.

Recently, an editor of Farm and Dairy called at the head office of The United Farmers' Cooperative Co., Ltd., at 100 Church St., Toronto, and was privileged to act as part of a meeting of the executive committee which had been in progress a good part of the day and which was nearing its conclusion. Facts that came out during the discussion were a revelation to him of the indomitable spirit that is behind this movement.

Secretary J. J. Morrison, of Arthur, Ont., is the man who has been carrying the greatest share of the load so far, and fell away in winter he worked for months arranging for the big meeting which was held in Toronto last March, when the decision to organize on a provincial basis was finally reached and the movement fully launched. On that occasion Mr. Morrison broke down under the strain and was unable to attend the sessions on the second day, and did not fully recover for some weeks after the meeting of that time also, he refused to take any stated salary, stating he was willing to leave it to the farmers behind the movement to pay him whatever they

thought his services were worth whenever they could afford it. Since then Mr. Morrison has been working almost night and day completing organization. The greater part of his time during the past two months has been spent travelling day and night addressing farmers' clubs and subordinate granges in different parts of the province. His expenses have been paid by the provincial organization, but his salary has been nothing. Recently the strain has been telling on him again. This is shown by the fact that he broke down recently while addressing a farmers' club meeting.

At the meeting of the executive referred to the officers were taking stock of the situation. They found that in spite of most rigid economy the expenses of organization, including the important items of printing, stationery, travelling expense, postage, and the rent of a meeting place, had been considerably higher than had been expected. It was decided, therefore, to find how much funds would be required to conduct the affairs of the province under the best estimate. The United Farmers of Ontario and of the United Farmers' Cooperative Company can be held, probably about the middle of next February, after their estimates and expenditures were carefully gone over and finally adopted and the total estimated expenditures for the next three months thereby arrived at. One of the officers present expressed his willingness to work for wages that made our editor wonder how he could possibly manage to exist on them. Then an estimate was made of the probable receipts. When the first estimate of receipts was completed it was found that there was likely to be a shortage of several hundred dollars. This is

(Concluded on page 6)

Great Interest in United Farmers of Ontario

THE success that is attending the efforts of the United Farmers of Ontario to organize the farmers' clubs and subordinate Granges of Ontario, and to induce them to affiliate with the provincial organization, is remarkable. It shows how general is the realization among the farmers of Ontario that the time has come when they should be organized in a central organization as are the farmers in the Maritime Provinces and in Canada.

While in Toronto recently, an editor of Farm and Dairy succeeded in catching Secretary J. J. Morrison, of The United Farmers of Ontario, while he was in the city between two of his frequent trips of organization. When asked what success had followed his recent trip to eastern Ontario, Mr. Morrison replied that it had been most gratifying. The by-laws of the United Farmers of Ontario require that when a local farmers' organization becomes affiliated with The United Farmers of Ontario if it wishes to have the privilege of purchasing supplies through The United Farmers' Cooperative Co., Limited, it must hold at least one share of stock in that company. This requirement is being readily complied with by local organizations.

Successful Meetings
"In Grenville county," said Mr. Morrison, "I attended a meeting of the Mainville and Shanly Farmers' Club. This club orders a carload of feed. At Spencerville I organized a branch of our association with John Henry, president, Wm. Clarry, vice-president, and W. J. Connall, R. R. No. 6, Spencerville, as secretary. This club decided to buy stock and gave an order for a car load of feed. At Roeback it was raining hard, but we

held an enthusiastic meeting. The farmers present decided to unite with the Spencerville Club.

"At Charleville a new club was organized, with Oscar L. Carson as president, and H. O. Bass, of Donville, R. R. No. 1, as secretary. Mr. John Carson, the township treasurer, was elected, honorary president. At a later meeting of the club, which was addressed by Messrs. Wily and Newman, the members decided to buy stock in our company and also to buy feed through us.

"At Athens, in Leeds county, a joint meeting of all the clubs of the county was held. In this county the clubs are being organized on a county basis. Mr. W. J. Water, of Lansdowne, is the prime mover.

"At Ellisville or Seeley's Bay, R. R. No. 2, I formed a new club, with Henry Pommel, president, and T. J. Pritchard, secretary. This club will take stock, and has ordered a carload of feed. The Crosby Club, by a standing vote, decided to take stock. We held a good meeting at Lansdowne, where the club had previously decided to affiliate with the provincial organization.

Dundas County Organized
"There are some splendid farmers' clubs in Dundas county. The Riverside Club, of which E. A. Van Allan, of Aultsville, is the secretary, bought stock and gave an order for goods. Before I attended their meeting they had ordered goods since last spring to the amount of \$8,000. The Aultsville Club, of which Blake Heagle, of No. 6, Spencerville, is the secretary, had bought stock before I had attended their meeting. They have done business

(Concluded on page 7)

EVIDENCE OF VALUE

AS FEED FOR

Dairy Cows, Young Cattle, Colts

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS OF

DRIED BREWER'S GRAINS

By Thos. Hays & Sons, Inland Revenue Dept., Yonge St. Arcade, Toronto.

PROTEIN	- -	22.49%
FAT	- -	6.68%
FIBRE	- -	16.08%

Compare with Bran, Oil Cake Meal, Cotton Seed Meal, Oats, etc. See our folder, "Information for Feeders."

Our "MOLASSES GRAINS" is simply Dried Brewer's Grains (referred to above) with 25 per cent. Best Feed Molasses added.

These Feeds are high in food value, low in price, put up in sacks, ready to feed. We also have MALTED CORN FEED, excellent for Hogs and Poultry; and

MOLASSES HORSE FEED, a properly balanced ration for Horses - all good feed, no adulterations.

We can ship mixed cars of these four feeds.

Write for Samples and Prices F.O.B. Your Station

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100 CHURCH STREET, TORONTO

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FARM AND DAIRY



We Welcome Practical Progressive Ideas

& RURAL HOME

The Recognised Exponee of Dairying in Canada

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. XXXIII.

FOR WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 26, 1914

No. 48

How We Doubled Our Herd Average*

By K. JOHNSON

Intelligent Methods Turn Annual Losses into Substantial Profits

THE farmer who takes up dairying in an intelligent and thorough way can not fail to make rapid strides toward improvement, and the betterment of his bank account. Dairying is one of the most paying branches of farming. Under fair circumstances the dairy cow will generally give \$2 worth of butter fat in return for every \$1 worth of feed given to her. You will have to admit that this is really a good investment.

But to accomplish this we must give our dairy cows the right attention. Under the way it is generally done on our farms it is not possible, and if the farmer would begin to figure up just how things stand he would find that his cows are not making him very much, and in many cases nothing at all. Let us compare two systems of dairying briefly. One of these is as it is generally carried on, where no special care is given; and the other, where special efforts are made to do things as they should be done.

A Visit To Our Herd

Now, I am going to take you home to our farm. We have a history in our dairy there which covers both sides. Years ago we did not get much satisfaction out of our cows. As it went, we took about as good care of them, we thought, as anyone else did around us. But the returns were mighty poor. Our creamery returns for the year beginning October 1, 1907, and ending October 1, 1908, indicated that we hauled to the creamery 1,276 pounds of butter fat, for which we received \$363. This was before we commenced keeping records and feeding balanced rations.

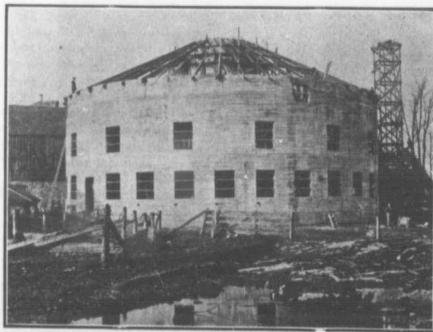
We had eleven cows, which came in fresh at different times of the year, mostly in the spring and summer. Our herd bull, always a non-descript, or, if of any type at all, more of a beef type than a dairy type, was allowed to run with the cows the year around. Our barn was good and warm, although not convenient, but no special care was given in feeding. Lowland, slough hay, and corn stalks were the principal roughage; and when we did feed any concentrates it was generally of whatever kind we happened to have, and we fed all cows alike. No attempt at any system was made or thought of. The cows were allowed to remain outdoors most of the

*Price essay by K. Johnson, in content conducted by the Minnesota Dairy and Food Department.

days in the winter time, were compelled to drink ice cold water, and we had a great time fighting lice and vermin on them in the winter time. They came out in the spring, shaggy, lean, and run down. How does this picture strike you? Isn't it the way you find it on many farms? Investigate a little and you will find that their dairy accounts look just like their cows—run down.

125 Pounds Fat a Cow

At that time our cows averaged 125 pounds of butter fat per year, worth \$33. Then I began



A Round Barn, Most Up-to-Date in its Construction

This barn, built by W. S. McDonald, Leeds Co., Ont., is fire and time proof. The concrete foundations reach down four feet to bed rock. The framework is of steel with reinforced concrete between the beams. The diameter is 80 feet, the post 47 feet. The roof is of steel-iron beams covered with 2 x 10 inch planks, and the floor is of asbestos felt roofing. The silo in the centre, 20 feet six inches in diameter and 60 feet high with 12 inch walls.

to study and read a little on dairying. Did you get that—"study and read." That is the first thing one has to do. I saw that things could be done better. I saw that we could get more out of our cows. I began to wake up. I talked it over with my uncle, and said that we ought to get a scale and Babcock tester, and some bran and feed our cows better. He thought, like a good many of us have thought, that it would not pay to feed these old cows, and then the scale and tester seemed a little high-priced.

Finally we agreed to make a trial. Fortunately, several of our cows came in fresh that fall. I got the bran and began to weigh the milk from each cow, made occasional tests, and figured out carefully balanced rations according to feeding

standards. The results showed at once. Our next creamery check following was \$60, while the highest that we ever had received before was a little over \$30. There, in one month, we paid for the bran, the scale and tester, and then some. It opened my eyes like nothing else could. And that is generally the way with us farmers, when something touches the pocketbook, we believe.

Poor Cows Disposed Of

I kept on putting good things into practice as fast as I could. By means of the scale and tester I found out which cows were best, and disposed of the rest. We began to take better care of our cows. They were not allowed to stand outdoors and freeze in the winter, nor to drink ice water. We raised clover hay for them and beets for succulent feeding in the winter. They were all bred so as to come fresh in the last part of October and the beginning of November. Three years later, from the same number of cows, many of them the same cows that we had before, with exactly the same average creamery price for the year, our returns for the year beginning October 1, 1910, and ending October 1, 1911, were \$636.40, or nearly \$60 per cow, and the total butter fat was 2,199 pounds, or just about 200 pounds per cow.

Now, this was from the same cows to a great extent, or at least from ordinary scrub cows. The only difference was that they were fed right and taken better care of. Our last year's herd record shows that out of nine cows having a full year's record the average received from each cow was 247 pounds of butter fat, worth \$87.43, the cost of keeping being \$39.80 per cow, and the net returns \$47.64. This winter they have been doing still better. Our creamery cheques have averaged close to \$100 per month from an average of 11 cows. We expect some of our best cows to bring over 300 pounds of butter fat this year. Now, this is nothing extraordinary by any means; it is only a beginning; but it shows what can be done when a little care and attention is given.

Our Barn Remodelled

We have now remodelled our barn, and have it very handy, clean and convenient in every way, with plenty of light and a complete King system of ventilation. We have a good pure bred sire, and as soon as we can do so we are going to have pure bred stock entirely. Things are now arranged so that our herd improves year after year. The milk is weighed from each cow at each milking, and tests are made regularly. The cows are fed before freshening as well as

(Concluded on page 9)

Shall We Cure Pork on the Farm?

By A. W. ORR

If Properly Done it Will Excel the Packing House Product

SHOULD we stop to consider the subject and try to count how many of our neighbors kill hogs enough to have any meat to sell, or even for home use. We would, no doubt, be a little surprised to learn that this class is very small. From my observation, I think that not more than five per cent. of the farmers have any cured meat for sale. Again, should we visit our railway stations at almost any time of the year we would find that the merchants are shipping in enormous quantities of meat from the packing plants. Then stop for a moment and consider where this meat is coming from. These hogs are grown on our farms, shipped to the city, slaughtered, the meat cured and shipped back to the home of the hog, and, in many instances, perhaps, is consumed by the very farmer who raised the hog from which the meat was made.

He, therefore, paid a profit to the local shipper, twice to the railroad, and to the packer and the retail grocer. After all this he fails to get meat that could be compared to that which he could as easily produce on his own farm. Our city brother who never gets any "good old country ham" has, according to my opinion, never yet known the taste of good meat. We once entertained a representative of a well-known packing firm in our home and served him some "home-made" country ham. Upon tasting it, his first remark was, "I wish Mr. So-and-So could taste this ham. He thinks nobody can cure ham that will equal the product of his plant." It is our purpose in this article to discuss the curing of hogs on the farm and to offer some plans and suggestions for the work.

Salting the Pork

After the butchering and cutting up of the hog, which we will not discuss, we reach the most important point in the whole work, namely, the salting. As the process of common dry salting is so well understood, we do not consider it worth while to dwell on it. Many farmers have never used any other method. Much very excellent meat is made in this manner; and, in our opinion, were the majority of it not left in the salt so long it would be much better.

We are going to lay more stress on the process commonly called "sugar curing." We think that any farmer who ever successfully uses the sugar method would never return to the dry salt method. For, we may say, 1,000 pounds of dressed meat, mix one-half bushel of salt, 8 to 10 pounds of dark brown sugar, 1½ pounds of ground black pepper, then stir the mixture together thoroughly. Take about one-half pound of saltpetre and dissolve in as little water as will dissolve it. Pour the solution over the salt mixture and mix well. Spread a thin layer of dry salt over the bottom of the "meat box," then lay a board across the top of the box to place meat on so that any waste material will fall into the box. Now place a piece of meat on this board and thoroughly rub the mixture over it and into it, taking great care to cover all cut surface and especially the shank end. Build the pieces into the box as closely and as compactly as possible, using dry salt

to fill all vacant space and holes. We prefer to put the joints in the bottom and the middings on top. Use plenty of salt. If the weather is not too cold so that the meat is frozen, it should lie in salt about two weeks. This same salt preparation may be dissolved in water, making a brine. Place meat in a barrel, then pour the brine over it.

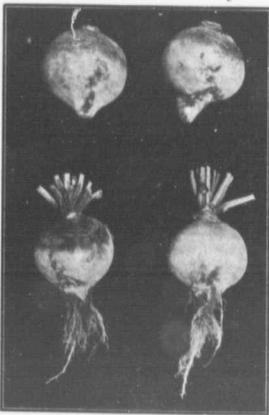
Hanging the Meat

After the meat has taken salt for a sufficient time it should be taken up and the salt brushed off. Place a kettle near the smoke-house and have it full of hot water. Have some wire stretched near by, and see that meat hooks are ready. These meat hooks may be made of No. 7 or 9 galvanized wire, and if taken care of, will serve more than one season, but if very rusty, throw them away, as wire is cheap. Place several pieces of meat in a washtub and pour the hot water over it. Rinse off the salt and hang on the wire to drip. Proceed with this operation until all the meat has been washed, and by that time the first pieces washed will be ready for the next process.

Get a baking powder can and punch the lid full of holes, making a big "pepper box" out of it. Punch the holes from the inside of the lid, leaving it smooth on inside and rough out. Fill the can with powdered borax and shake this over the meat. Then hang it in the smoke-house ready to be smoked. The borax should be put on before the meat is dry so that it will adhere to it. The top of your smoke-house should be strung with a lot of wires laid over the joists. The wire hooks before mentioned should then be hung over the wire. This hook method has a great advantage over the old string system in that it takes a much smaller hole in the meat to insert the wire than the string, and this damages less meat and makes but little failure for vermin.

Making Good Bacon

Here is where we reach a very important point in the preparation of our bacon. Up to this time we have handled our bacon a whole side in a piece; we shall now divide it. There are two kinds of bacon, thick and thin. Fortunately there are also two kinds of bacon eaters. One class prefers it thick and fat; the other thin



Trimming the Right and Wrong Way

Roots trimmed as seen above will not produce good if planted next season. Notice that all roots and the crown are left on correctly trimmed nuts, as seen below.

and streaked, the more lean the better. Nature has so built the hog that it can cater to both classes. The way to accomplish this is simply to take your knife and split the side the long way of the hog, leaving the upper, or thick, side separate from the lower, or thin, part.

There are more reasons than one for doing this. The thick bacon can be used or sold in the early part of the season and the thin held until summer time, when it will be in demand and more palatable. Again, when the "suidwife" goes into the smoke-house where there are a lot of big sides of bacon she just cuts one corner out, leaving two raw edges, which will have to be cut off the next time. With strips of three to five pounds each she can take a whole strip to the kitchen and thus save some steps, as well as bacon.

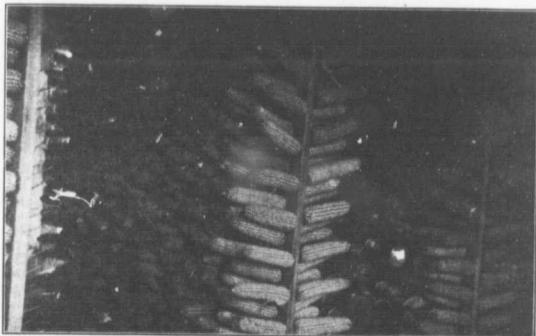
Smoking the Meat

After all is hung we are ready for smoke. Place an old stove or open kettle in the smoke-house and keep a fire of green hickory or sassafras, or both together, for several days. The exact time would depend upon how closely built the house was and thus how well the smoke was confined. The only sure way to test it is to try some of the meat. If the meat is to be kept until late summer it should be canvassed during dry weather and dipped in a preparation of ochro or whitewash and kept in a cool, dark place.

Influence of Good Plowing

Joshua Smithson, Peterboro Co., Ont. (A former Provincial Champion Plowman).

AS a farmer, I have an experience extending over 40 years in the employment of men for farm work. One thing I have always noticed—wherever a hired man proves to be a good plowman, he invariably is a good all-around man. The reason is simple. Before a man can be a good plowman, he must have a desire to excel. Such a man is not likely to be satisfied with



Seed Corn Properly Grown and Carefully Stored is Worth \$3.00 a Bushel

Such is the price fixed for good seed corn by a well known United States corn expert. Mr. John Fitzer, of the Commission of Conservation, who supplied Farm and Dairy with this photograph said: "It has been proved that a man who pays \$25 a bushel for corn properly cured is further ahead than the man who uses ordinary crib corn for seed at \$1 a bushel. This illustration gives an idea of the method adopted by Mr. Nelson Peterson, Essex Co., Ont. for drying and storing his Wisconsin No. 7 seed corn."

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excelling at only one thing, such as plowing. His very success as a plowman is certain to lead him to desire to excel in other things as well.

A good plowman must also be intelligent and observant. He must have strength. He must have patience with his team. He must be a good driver. All these qualities are valuable, as they relate to other lines of farm work. He must understand also how to adjust his plow and keep it in good working order.

A Good and a Bad Plowman

One year I had two men in my employ—one, an Englishman, who was a good plowman, and the other an energetic chap, who hated to be beaten at anything; but he wasn't master of his job, which was clearly shown by the variations in the width and depth of his furrows and the fact, rather improving in condition almost day in and out at the headland. I soon noticed that the team that was under the charge of the Englishman was holding its own in flesh; in fact, rather improving in condition almost day by day; while the team of the other man was becoming thin in condition and nervous.

The first man took his work coolly and handled his team with care; the other man, in his anxiety to do as much as the former, became impatient with his team, with the result that the animals also became nervous, sweated freely, and went behind in other ways.

For a while after the new farm implements came into use there was an impression that good plowing did not count any longer. To-day we are finding that this was a mistaken impression. When a man is careless about the plowing on his farm, he is apt to become careless in regard to the rest of the farm work also. It is encouraging, therefore, to notice the revival that is taking place in the holding of plowing matches throughout Ontario. Wherever these matches are held, it will be noticed that the young men in the vicinity take a greater interest in their plowing, whether they compete in the matches or not. This is because they desire to see for themselves how their work will compare with the plowing they see at their local match. Farmers should do everything they can, therefore, to encourage good plowing.

Foot and Mouth Disease

FOOT and mouth disease has now spread from one side of the United States to the other. Interstate shipment of cattle has been brought almost to a standstill. The disease is not new. Nearly every country has suffered from it at some time in its history. The last heard of it in America was in 1908, when New York, Michigan, and Pennsylvania were quarantined. The virus spreads so easily that Canadian stockmen will do well to keep a sharp lookout for symptoms in their herds. Dr. H. C. Reynolds, the veterinarian of the International Correspondence Schools, describes the symptoms of the disease as follows:

"The first symptoms are a moderate fever, ranging from 103 to 105 degrees F.; a dry, hot muzzle and mouth; an apparent tenderness in chewing, and grinding of the teeth. The animal resists efforts to examine the mouth, and uses its tongue to grasp feed only with difficulty. Chewing seems painful, feed is dropped, and stringy saliva dribbles from the mouth. The tongue is worked around in the mouth with a smacking or clicking sound. The animal may show signs of soreness of the feet.

"In two or three days, vesicles, or water blisters, appear in the mouth, and often on the feet, teats, and udder; and the temperature of the animal falls. These vesicles are painful, and the teats and udder may be swollen. The vesicles appear as small elevations of the top layers of the mucous membrane or skin. They are from

one-eighth to one-half inch in diameter and of a greyish color. They may grow larger and become filled with a clear, yellowish fluid. Several may unite to form a large, blister-like swelling. The thin epidermic covering ruptures and the cloudy serum leaks out. The thin skin easily peels off, leaving a bright red surface, which is somewhat depressed, and surrounded by a clean, slightly undermined border of mucous membrane, or skin. The surface then becomes covered with a sticky, dirty-yellow exudate. When the yellowish exudate is scraped off, the surface looks red.

"From this time on healing is prompt and the border of the erosion gradually closes in. When the feet are very sore, the animal is stiff and lame and lies down much of the time. The animal may refuse to eat or drink for some days and may emaciate rapidly. Cows may give little or no milk, and the udder may become inflamed and ruined. The entire course of the disease covers about three weeks. Many of the animals are left in a poor, debilitated condition."

Alfalfa for Horse Feeding

Does alfalfa produce any injurious effects when fed liberally to horses? In order to answer this question, the Nebraska Experiment Station recently circularized some of the best known horsemen of the state. Among the replies, practically



The Herd and its Owner are Both Satisfied that the Milking Machine is a Success—A Scene on Orchard Knoll Farm.

—Cut courtesy Sharples Saleman.

all favorable, was the following from T. B. Bowman & Sons:

"My experience with raising alfalfa commenced 23 years ago, and I now have over 400 acres seeded to it. I feed it the year round to my work horses, stallions, brood mares, and colts. I consider it the best feed known for brood mare producing milk, as well as for the colts. As a horse pasture I consider it has no equal. When working the mares hard, we always turn them in alfalfa pastures at night with their colts. If the feed is short in the pasture, we have open feed racks with alfalfa hay in them.

"Much has been said as to alfalfa producing heaves. I think alfalfa as well as any other hay should be fed either in down mangers, on the ground, or outside in open feed racks as much as possible, as I consider this reduces the danger of heaves to a great extent. All of our mares, colts, and young stallions run in yards or pasture with open sheds all winter and have free access to feed racks of alfalfa.

"Theories have been advanced that feeding alfalfa to brood mares lessens the per cent. of foals and their vitality. My observations and experience do not justify this theory. We breed from 18 to 35 mares of our own each season, and always have raised a large per cent. of foals. One year every mare which we bred settled and carried her foal until the normal time."

The Value of Sweet Clover*

Wm. Linton, York Co., Ont.

THE introduction of a new variety of crop is to every man an experiment; even in the placing of your ordinary crops on your farm you find one field better adapted to a certain crop than another. The same rule holds good in the growth of sweet clover. A valuable feature in its favor is that it will grow abundantly on land too poor for other farm crops, either hard and barren clay or shifting sands, thus providing an easy and cheap means of enriching the sandy soil and loosening the stiff clay.

On better soils it is a fast grower, and gives off a large amount of pasturage, or, at least, two crops of hay, and being a biennial, it may be pastured the first year and hay or seed in the second year; in fact, a crop of hay may be taken off the second year early, and seed later.

Will Cattle Eat It?

Like any other strange food, cattle do not take to it directly, but do so very soon, and are very fond of it ever after; and I may add that it is a strong fodder, though I have never found any taint from it on the milk.

For hay, it must be cut before it reaches the woody stage, whether in the first or second year's growth, and the same holds good when using it for ensilage. When cutting, the stubble should be higher than in ordinary hay, as it does not

sprout from the ground, but from the stem.

Its use as a field crop is neither new nor local; it has already encircled the globe. Its native place is supposed to be Bokara, in Central Eastern Asia, and reports of its adoption as a field crop come from China, India, Hungary, and westward across the continent of North

America, where it adapts itself to a broad range of climate — from Alabama to the farthest point north, it has been sown in Canada. In our climate it does not winter-kill as is the case with almost all other leguminous plants. It is not a weed. A weed is a plant that grows where it is not wanted, and does harm to the crop it is amongst; its biennial habit precludes this, and its worst enemy can point to it only in waste places and on the wayside where cattle are forbidden.

Benefits of Sweet Clover

What are its benefits? That is too broad a question to answer fully here, and I can only give a few: First, it is a great soil builder, restoring the lost humus to worn out land, and making fertile land where the humus has been exhausted or washed away and I have seen it grow on sand, devoid of grass, so vigorous that a man could not walk through it any easier than through a tangle of hazel.

Prof. Fulmer, of Guelph Agricultural College, visited my place repeatedly during the past season to gain information regarding sweet clover, and took samples from my farm, which is a stiff clay, and from another farm off loose sand, for analysis. A bulletin will be issued

(Concluded on page 9)

*An address before the Ontario Beekeepers' Association Convention in Toronto.

\$288,000,000

That sum of money is paid out in wages every year by Canadian factories—if they are running at normal production.

One half of it, or \$144,000,000, is spent for food—mainly farm produce—vegetables, dairy products, flour, meats, etc.

If that buying power is kept up to its normal state, certainly the farmer has nothing to fear in the way of "hard times."

The way to keep it normal is to keep the factories busy, keep these people employed.

The way to do that is to buy nothing but "Made in Canada" goods.

It's more than patriotism, it's more than helping the workers—it's helping yourself.

Investigate Canadian-made goods every time you make a purchase—and if they're just as good remember that to buy them is helping your own market.

"Made in Canada" Will Make Canada

The Farmers' Movement in Ontario is Gaining in Strength

(Continued from page 2)

where the officers were tested and proved their merit. President W. C. Good, of Brantford, pledged himself to raise \$100 a month extra to help out the funds of the association. Another officer present agreed to do the same. A third person present pledged himself to raise \$50 a month and others smaller amounts. One man, who is a well known Farmers' Institute speaker, stated that the government wanted him to go out on institute work for the month of December, for which work he would receive about \$100. He said, however, that he would turn down this government work and go out and organize branches for The United Farmers of Ontario for nothing instead. How does that strike you for the right kind of spirit for the officers of an association to show? When all had been heard from the receipts that could then be counted upon were again totaled up and it was found that the company was assured of enough funds to enable it to carry on its work in good shape until the time of the annual meeting. Before the meeting adjourned Secretary Morrison was prevailed upon to accept one month's modest salary, the first he had received, and the directors' estimate of expenditures included the continuation of this salary to Mr. Morrison during the next three months. Two days later an unexpected cheque was received from one party for several hundred dollars worth of stock which had not been expected the day of the meeting. It is intended to hold this money in reserve, and as organization work has been progressing more rapidly than was expected the prospects now are that the company will be able to report at the annual meeting in February no liabilities whatever and a substantial cash reserve on hand.

One of the most encouraging features of the work of organization is the increase in the number of orders for goods being received by the company. The orders received during October showed an increase of 212 per cent over those received during September, and the first week in November showed another gratifying increase over the first week of October. Among the most popular lines of goods being sold by the company are dried brewers' grains, molasses grains, malted corn feed and molasses horse feed, although salt, coal oil, agricultural machinery and other similar supplies are also in demand. Already car loads of feed are being shipped out as well as of other supplies. Last week President T. A. Cramer, of the Grain Growers' Grain Co., of Winnipeg, was in Toronto and had a consultation with some of the officers of the company on business matters.

The Equivalent of

2 Tons of Bran For \$30.00

You get this and more when you buy a ton of our "Good Luck" Brand Cotton Seed Meal. This meal is guaranteed with the Dominion Government to contain a minimum of 41% protein. You take no chances.—Place an order to-day and commence using this high-quality feed.

Prices: In ton lots, \$1.50 per 100 lbs. 10 ton lots, \$1.35 per 100 lbs. Toronto, 800 lb. lots, \$1.50 per 100 lbs.

Terms—Cash with order.

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THIRTY-FIRST ANNUAL

Ontario Provincial Winter Fair

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FINE GROUND OR NUTTED

As a milk and butter producer it has no equal. It increases the flow of milk and adds to the richness in the cream.

In hogs, it prevents cholera—with a ration of ¼ Oil Cake Meal and ¾ Corn Meal, a hog will gain 1 pound for every 4½ lbs. fed.

As a fat and flesh food, Oil Cake Meal stands far ahead of any foods and will bring animals ready for the butcher quicker and cheaper.

FEED "MAPLE LEAF" OIL CAKE WITH EVERY MEAL

Contains over 35% Protein and 35% Carbo-Hydrates

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Great Interest in United Farmers of Ontario

(Continued from page 2.)

ness this year to the extent of \$13,000, and are negotiating for the purchase of a carload of feed through our company."

"At Morrisburg we had a good meeting. The club took stock, and has called a meeting to decide about ordering goods from us.

"In Glengarry county I held a meeting at Glen Nevis where Rev. Father MacDonald was elected president of a new club that I organized there. The Lunenburg Farmers' Club in Stormont county, took stock, and gave a nice order for goods. Robt. Merkley of Lunenburg, is the energetic secretary of the club. A good meeting was held at South Mountain. The president here is James E. Montgomery and the secretary J. E. Sullivan. This club took stock and has since given us an order for coal oil."

Grey County

"After my trip from eastern Ontario," continued Mr. Morrison, "I took a trip north to Grey and Simcoe counties. In Grey county two Granges that had been dead, and one which had only six members, were revived.

There are some exceptionally good men around Clarksburg, Robt. Ruthven, of Clarksburg, was elected Master, and Walter Hartman, of Clarksburg, secretary. Ten members were obtained. Mr. H. Shore occupied the chair at the meeting, which was open in character. Several good men spoke, including E. Parkinson, Bruce Hamilton and John McMurchy. At Heathcote a nice meeting was held at which it was decided to start up the old grange."

Simcoe County

"In Simcoe county, Knock Grange has been in existence for years, and has paid its dues regularly to the Dominion Grange, although it has not been holding meetings. A special meeting was called which I addressed, and it was decided to hold meetings regularly in the future. John Cowan of Vine, is the main worker here. A lot of new members were secured and it was decided to see if some dormant Granges in the vicinity could not be revived."

Later Reports

On Friday of last week Farm and Dairy received a letter from Mr. Morrison over the long distance telephone. Mr. Morrison was then at Eldorado, in Hastings county, where he expected to organize a farmers' club that night. He reported that he had attended a meeting of the Springbrook Club on Tuesday night, where he had obtained an order for a carload of salt. This club had held stock in the company previously. On Wednesday night Mr. Morrison attended a meeting of the Minto Farmers' Club, which decided to buy two shares of stock, and to give an order for feed. On Thursday night he attended a meeting of the Anson Farmers' Club, which decided to take stock and to buy two car loads of feed.

This week Mr. Morrison is addressing meetings in Northumberland, Peterboro and Durham counties, where he expects to meet with equal success, after which he will go to Bruce, and on December 8th will speak at Walkerton.

Recent Ottawa Publications

Ventilation of Farm Buildings is the title of a recent bulletin prepared by Mr. J. H. Grisdale, B. Agr., Director of Dominion Experimental Farms, and Mr. E. S. Archibald, B.A., B.S.A., Dominion Animal Husbandman, and issued as Bulletin Number 78 of the regular series of the Experimental Farm

Bulletins. This is an illustrated publication of thirty-two pages and treats exhaustively of the subject of ventilation. The Rutherford system of ventilation, which is fully described and illustrated in this bulletin, is now in operation in the barns and stables on all Experimental Farms and Stations from Prince Edward Island to British Columbia. Copies of this bulletin may be obtained on application to the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

R. O. P. Report

Report No. 6 of the Canadian Record of Performance for pure bred dairy cattle has recently been issued by the Live Stock Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture. This report covers the period from March 31st, 1913, to March 31st, 1914, and includes the records of production of milk and butter fat for 120 Ayrshire 163 Holstein, 30 Jersey, 9 Shorthorn, 2 French Canadian and 2 Guernsey cows, as well as the names and progeny of several Ayrshire, Holstein and Jersey bulls that have qualified, by reason of production of their offspring, for registration. In an appendix to the report will be found the records of a number of cows, which produced sufficient milk and fat to qualify for registration, but failed to qualify within fifteen months after the commencement of the test. The rules and regulations governing the Record of Performance tests and the standards for registration for the various breeds of dairy cattle are also given.

Copies of these reports may be had on application to the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

Dairy Cattle under Quarantine

The 700 dairy cattle exhibited at the National Dairy Show, Chicago, are still under quarantine for foot and mouth disease. There are now about 250 animals afflicted and 40 to 50 new cases are added to the list each day. Hoard's Dairyman describes the precautions being taken to hold the disease in check as follows:

"The floors of the barn are as white as snow. Cheesecloth is hung in the aisles to separate the animals as much as possible. This cloth is kept saturated with creosol, which is a strong disinfectant. At first chloride of lime was used for disinfecting purposes, but the chlorine in this substance became so irritating, not only to the cattle but to the men attending them, that its use was discontinued and at present quick lime and a three per cent. solution of creosol are used for disinfecting the floors. It is expected that all these animals will recover. The question then comes—Will it ever be safe to return them to their homes? No one has facts that will warrant him to say unqualifiedly that it will be safe to return these animals to the farms; it is a problem to be worked out."

"The breeders are willing to submit their herds to scientific research in order to determine whether it is possible to so handle cattle with foot and mouth disease that they may be kept without danger to others. They are to be commended for this attitude and let us hope that out of the loss will come information that will teach us how to cope with this disease better than we have in the past."

Now is the time to buy your breeding birds for next season. Better value can be had now than later because the breeder has more to select from and will not have the additional expense of feeding until later.

WE PAY HIGHEST PRICES FOR RAW FURS JOHN HALLAM LIMITED	We receive more shipments of Raw Furs than any five houses in Canada	WE SELL ANIMAL BAIT TRAPS GUNS &c. AT LOWEST PRICES TORONTO
	HALLAM'S TRAPPERS GUIDE Fresh or English HALLAM'S TRAPPERS SUPPLY CATALOG (Illustrated) and HALLAM'S RAW FUR QUOTATIONS worth \$50.00 to any Trapper Write To-day—Address Desk 1416	

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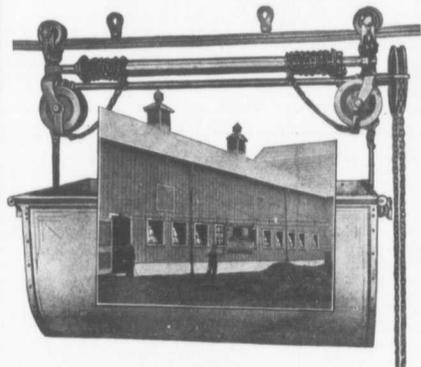
HAY WANTED

Parties having Pressed Hay for sale in carload, please communicate, state quality and grade price f.o.b. your station.—Fred. E. Wilson, Springville, Ont.

We have only a limited supply of those All Quality Henry Boker Razors. They are being offered for One New Subscription to

FARM AND DAIRY, Peterboro

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—Stop Drudgery
—Save Expense

STABLE drudgery ends with the advent of a LOUDEN Litter Carrier. Time and labour are saved, and stable cleanliness maintained with the least outlay of time and energy. If you do the stable cleaning yourself a LOUDEN litter carrier outfit will be a boon. If you have valued hired help, it will assist you in retaining their services, and in getting value for the wages paid.

Write for catalogue and name of nearest LOUDEN dealer. There's one in every town.

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PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY

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CIRCULATION STATEMENT

The paid subscriptions to Farm and Dairy exceed 18,000. The actual circulation of each issue, including copies of the paper sent subscribers who are not strictly in arrears, and sample copies, varies from 18,700 to 19,000 copies. No subscriptions are accepted at less than the full subscription rates.

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

OUR GUARANTEE

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

Requests shall not be your trade at the expense of our subscribers, who are our friends, through the medium of these columns, shall not attempt to adjust troubling disputes between subscribers and honorable business men who advertise, nor pay the debts of honest bankrupts.

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.

Some Questions for "The Sun"

"IS it not the aim of the Farm and Dairy," asks the Weekly Sun, "to make all farmers tenants of the State? It is presumed that the State would make a good landlord, or that the lot of the tenant would be improved by the change?"

Farm and Dairy is not in favor of making all farmers tenants of the State. Our ideal for rural Canada, as we have stated many times in the past, is that it be settled by a home-owning, home-loving people, free to develop the best that is in themselves and their farms, unhindered by taxes on industry and thrift, such as taxes on improvements. The greatest obstacle to the realization of this ambition for Canada is the tendency of land to increase in value to a point where farmers' sons are unable to acquire its possession with its accompanying evil of an increasing proportion of tenant farmers. Just in this connection we would like to ask the Sun a few questions.

Is not the fact that the proportion of tenants in the states of the United States, in almost direct proportion to the value of the land an important indication that tenantry is due in part at least to high land values? When we know that in Ontario itself the percentage of tenant farmers varies in the different counties almost in direct proportion to the value of the land, have we not an additional reason for believing that there is a close relationship between increasing land values and tenantry? If the Sun doubts the correctness of our premises we will supply the figures.

Is it not true that the farmer's trade is largely responsible for the creation of city land values? What would become of land values in Toronto, for instance, if farmers were to cease shipping cattle to Toronto stock yards, or buying from Toronto stores and manufacturing establishments? Is it not just that these city land values, resulting from the enterprise of the people of a whole province, should be taxed for the benefit of the province

that creates them, as would be the case under a system of provincial land taxes? Is not the farmer entitled to a share of these values which he helps to create, and which in the case of Toronto alone last year amounted to \$55,000,000.

Bringing the taxation of land values down to its local application, does the Sun consider it an encouragement to progress to increase a man's taxes every time he makes an improvement on his farm?

It is the discussion of questions such as these that has led the organized farmers of Canada to endorse direct taxation of unimproved land values. The same considerations have led the people of Denmark and New Zealand to endorse land taxation proposals. Under our present system the real wealth producers of the land, the farmers and the working classes of our cities, have to bear a part of the public burden out of all proportion to the benefits derived from public expenditure. Under a system of land taxation money that is now going into the hands of the land speculator would be returned through taxes to the public who create it.

Keep on Testing

ONLY a few weeks ago an Eastern Ontario dairyman remarked to an editor of Farm and Dairy, "I am not testing now. I know how my cows stand from the year's testing that I did and I will not resume weighing the milk until some new heifers come in. I will want to test them."

We have noticed this tendency for interest in testing to decline after the first season when the novelty has worn off. Many otherwise good dairymen do not seem to realize that we must keep eternally at it if we would reap maximum dividends from cow testing. The good dairyman is he who is studying his herd every day of the year and by judicious feeding striving for maximum returns. Such intelligent feeding is impossible without the assistance of the daily milk record.

The day that testing is discontinued, interest in the herd begins to flag. One season's work may indicate in a general way which cows are boarders and which cows are profitable, but in the grading up of a profitable dairy herd, one season's work is only one step in advance of no testing at all. The best cows to breed from are those that continue to produce not only week after week, but year after year, and these we can only detect through continuous testing.

'The Test of the Farmer

THE amount of money saved from the farm does not always indicate that the farm is paying, or that the owner is a good farmer. I have known farmers to die rich, so far as money or its equivalent is concerned. But it was accomplished at the expense of their farms, farms which afterwards would scarcely maintain the occupant. They simply turned their real estate into personal property. Usually in such cases they not only starved the soil, but their own mental and spiritual natures as well. More serious still, the community was thereby made poorer, because years, perhaps a generation, must pass before the productivity of the soil was restored, if it ever was. Such men are "undesirable citizens" of the most pronounced type. Unless a man's farm is worth when he leaves it, as much as when he took it, he cannot reckon all that has come from it as profit, nor be accounted a really good farmer.

These words of wisdom are a selection from the pen of Mr. E. Van Alstyne, of New York, in Hoard's Dairyman. Mr. Van Alstyne is a practical dairy farmer, and his homely philosophy at once lays bare the soil robbing methods of some of our so-called "rich" farmers and proves the test of the true farmer. It enunciates the great truth that the fertility of the soil is for the feeding of all generations. He who is short-sighted

enough to rob the soil for his own benefit may be robbing his children and his children's children. No "crop" farmer can keep himself out of the robber class. The real farmer returns to the soil as much as he takes from the soil, and those who are doing this with greatest advantage to themselves and to their farms are those who work in cooperation with the dairy cow. The dairyman is a true conservationist.

Our Offer Still Good

A YEAR'S renewal subscription to Farm and Dairy for your ideas. That is the offer we made in Farm and Dairy October 1st. It still holds good. For an acceptable experience letter dealing with any phase of farming, we will give a coupon entitling the writer to a six months' renewal of his subscription. If the article is accompanied by acceptable photographs the renewal subscription will be extended for twelve months; or for two experience letters, entitling the writer to two coupons, we will extend his subscription twelve months.

We would like to have the ideas of Our Folks, gleaned from their every day practical experience on the farm. We are endeavoring to make it profitable for you to give us your experience. The only limitation that we place on you is that the letter be at least three hundred words long. The winter season with its greater abundance of leisure time is now approaching. Why not plan to renew your subscription and at the same time give the rest of us the benefit of your experience and observations?

Banqueting Bossy

ELABORATE social functions in honor of prominent men are too common to elicit comment, but a rural picnic, in which the entire community participates, in honor of two dairy cows is rather an uncommon occurrence. Such a picnic was held recently by the Indiana under the auspices of the LeRoy Cow Testing Association. The guests of honor were the two cows that had made the highest records in the association.

Comparison of the record made by the best of these two cows, Dorothy, a pure-bred Holstein, otherwise known as Dorothy Ormsby De Kol, and the poorest cow in the association, Bridget, a Durham cow of mixed breeding and with no pride of ancestry, shows just how worthy of honor were the two cows who graced the banquet with their presence. Dorothy produced in the cow testing year 17,233 pounds of milk and 489 pounds of butter fat. Bridget had no reason to be proud of a record of 2,672 pounds of milk and 118 pounds of fat. Their milk was sold on the Chicago market at wholesale rates, and charging the feed at market prices we find that Dorothy produced milk to the value of \$908.39 at a feed cost of \$97.49, while Bridget's milk brought an income of \$45.70 at a feed cost of \$32.35. Bridget's owner would have had to maintain 16 cows of like calibre to make as much money as was made by the one cow, Dorothy Ormsby De Kol. If he charged a reasonable amount for the labor of looking after Bridget he would find himself in the hole, and the more cows he had of her kind the deeper and deeper would he founder.

This was indeed a picnic with a purpose. Everyone who came had a good time, and in addition they had a great lesson taught them in a way that they would not soon forget. Is there not here a suggestion for Canadian cow testing associations whose officers may wish to impress a similar lesson?

There were more commercial fertilizers used on Ontario farms this last year than on any previous year. Commercial fertilizers may be coming into popularity slowly, but they are coming surely none the less.

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Peace Highway Through Ontario

Although peace is a long way off there is a movement in Ontario at this time to take advantage of the end of the war and mark the era to follow by a Peace Memorial highway, stretching across the Province from Windsor to Montreal. Details have so far not been worked out, but the idea in the minds of the promoters is of securing the cooperation of the larger centres, municipal bodies, and the organized motorists of the Province to finance the scheme.

It is estimated that the highway will cost about \$6,000,000. Excepting sections of road like the Toronto-Hamilton highway, the mileage outside of urban districts is estimated at 375 miles and towards the cost of this portion it is hoped that the smaller municipalities and the motorists will contribute.

Mr. W. A. McLean, Provincial Engineer of Highways, thinks that a considerable portion of the sum required to build the road which could be secured by organizing the motorists of the Province into a body to raise money. The benefits of such a highway would be more than Provincial-wide, and for this reason it is believed that ready cooperation would be offered by the class most using the road.

A Western Dairy Farm

What will be one of the model dairy farms of Western Canada is at present in course of construction near the town of Stonewall, Man. The proprietor is Mr. Geo. Rice, well known to all Canadian Holstein breeders. A representative of the "Stonewall Argus," who recently called at Mr. Rice's farm gives a description of the buildings now in course of construction, as follows:

"We called at the place the other day and found matters in an unfinished state, but we could form an idea of some of the buildings. The ultimate end in view is the bottling of milk—not pasteurized milk, which is often dirty—but the bottling of milk at which the germs and bacilli never had much chance.

"A new silo with about 60 tons of fodder in it and with a capacity for 80 or 90 tons, was the first building erected. A stable with windows enough to permit the cows to read the market reports, and large enough to house 32 cows, was nearly completed. The newest thing in removing manure is under the middle of this stable, namely, a cement subway. When complete, the building will be all but dust-proof.

"Across the lane stands a partially completed building, combining well house, engine-room, bottling room, cooling room, and dressing-room for the persons who milk the cows.

"In the field were 22 cows just received from Ontario. Another carload will follow shortly."

How We Doubled Our Herd

(Continued from page 3.)

after. Chores are always done in a regular way.

By having the cows come fresh in the fall we do away with the milking in the greater part of September and busy time on the farm, with plowing, threshing, corn harvesting, and other fall work. It also gives more time to attend agricultural and State fairs. Then there are one or two months that no milking is necessary, thus saving that much time and giving the full use of the horses for the fields. The calves also get much better when born in the fall, and the cows milk much better. With judicious feeding the milk flow can

be kept up all winter, and when the spring pastures come on they will come right up in their milk flow again. Then, again, when the ground freezes and the field work slackens, the cows come in and there is more time to properly care for them as well as dividing the farm work more evenly through the year. These are just a few points to show why fall dairying is by far the best on the average farm.

Protection for Maple Products

On January 1st, 1915, legislation will come in force protecting the maple syrup and sugar industry in Canada. For some years Canadian maple growers, led by John H. Grimm of Montreal, have been contending that the word "maple" should not be permitted on any package the contents of which are not pure maple products. The amendment to this desired legislation, reads as follows:

"The word 'maple' shall not be used either alone or in combination with any other word or words on the label, or other mark, illustration, or device on a package containing any article of food or on any article of food itself, which is or which resembles maple sugar or maple syrup, and no package containing any article of food or any article of food itself, which is not pure maple sugar or pure maple syrup, shall be labelled or marked in such a manner as is likely to make persons believe it is maple sugar or maple syrup which is not pure maple sugar or pure maple syrup, and any article of food labelled or marked in violation of this subsection shall be deemed to be adulterated within the meaning of this Act."

Penalties are provided. Adulteration injurious to health will incur a penalty not exceeding \$500 and costs, or six months' imprisonment, or both. When adulteration is not injurious to health the penalty is \$200 and costs, or three months' imprisonment.

The Value of Sweet Clover

(Continued from page 5)

later from the College on the subject, it is said to contain three times as much nitrogen as ordinary red clover.

It is an excellent bee food, the honey being extra clear, and having a very fine flavor. Being a natural self-feeder, it may be sown at almost any season with fair chance of growth, and with or without a cover crop. It affords an excellent orchard mulch, in fact if I were to read to you the good things said of it in Bulletin No. 224 of the Agricultural Station, I would seriously impose on the time of other speakers. Permit me to quote to you the summing up of the matter in that publication, substituting the word Ontario for Ohio:

"Sweet clover has a work to do in Ontario. It will help to solve the problem of the abandoned field. It will make profitable agriculture on sterile acres. It will stop the waste of the hills, heal the scars on pastures or gullied fields, make green pastures possible where now no grass is growing, and hold for prosperity the priceless heritage of a productive soil."

The weeds along the road will hold snow. In some cases they will hold so much snow that the road becomes impassable and the result is driving across the field and in some cases the cutting of fences. Now is the time to remove these weeds so as to keep the snow from drifting on to the road bed. Watch the roads next winter and it will be surprising how few weeds sometimes takes to stop a lot of snow.

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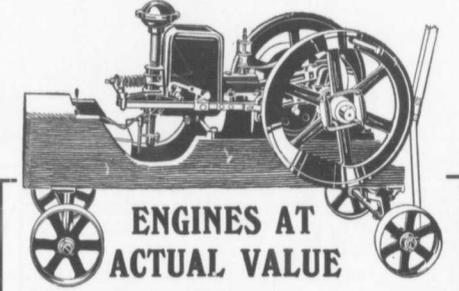
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TRUE glory lies in the silent conquest of ourselves.

—Thompson.

The Worth of a Wife

By LESLIE CHILDS
(Successful Farming).

"DON'T you want to go to church this morning, Myra?" called Mort Bradley, from the side gate, to his wife as she stood in the doorway. "No, I don't think so, Mort," she replied. "I don't hardly feel able," and she returned into the kitchen. He noticed how tired and worn she looked, but it was such a beautiful morning he wondered it did not tempt her. "I'll go down to the barn and do the feeding, and maybe you'll feel like going when I get back," he called and then walked moodily in the direction of the outbuildings. Mort Bradley was worried about his wife. As he crossed the lot between the house and barn, his eyes roamed listlessly over one of the finest farms in the county. It was well fenced, well tended, with choice stock in every pasture, in fact here was everything to gladden the heart of a true son of the soil. But as he passed on, he did not see these things, for he was thinking of a certain June morning three years before, when he and his wife had stood together under a bower of roses.

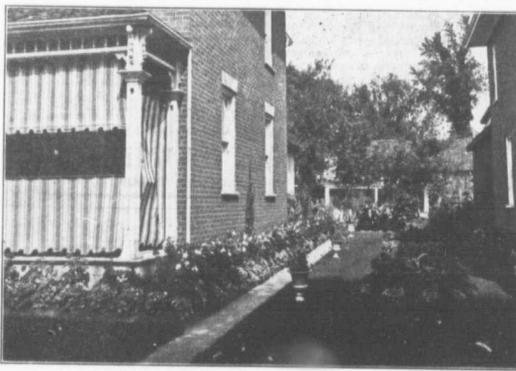
He thought of the congratulations of his friends, and the seemingly sure prospect for a happy life. And it was beginning to wane. In the three years he had been successful beyond his greatest hopes. His crops had been good, he had stocked the farm, had bought everything in the market in the way of improved machinery, and had even then placed money in the bank.

But in that time a great change had come over his wife. The piano stood in the corner, untouched, except when they had company, or he requested her to play. She spent most of her time in the kitchen. Of an evening she won't much company for him, she usually did some sewing, then went to bed. Mort couldn't understand it. She never felt like going anywhere, and if she did, he became so notice how unfavorable she compared with her former friends.

Mort went to church alone that Sunday morning, and on the way back passed George Merton's place. George was what some people called a "paper farmer," but he had made a success of farming; that no one denied. "Come over and have a chat," he called from the front porch as Mort drew rein. Mrs. Merton now came out and welcomed him. She and George had been married five years, and she looked as young and girl-like, as the day the ceremony was performed.

"Come in and have dinner with us," she gushed, "and why didn't you bring Myra along?" she continued. She and Myra had been school-girl friends, but since their marriage had not seen much of each other. Myra had little at a time dropped out of her old circle of friends, while Mrs. Merton had continued the friendships of her younger days.

Mort went in, and as he and George



A City Lawn that was Awarded First Prize

Flowers and a well-kept lawn are essentials to an attractive city home; brick and mortar of itself is uninspiring and cold in appearance. Hence the efforts made to beautify the surroundings of the humblest homes of the city. On the other hand nature has done much for the country home and the tendency is often to neglect the touches that man can give to his surroundings. The finest home is a combination of the two. Here illustrated, is that of W. J. Kennedy, Peterborough, N. H.

sat talking he glanced into the kitchen where Mrs. Merton was getting dinner. She flattered around the room, with a song on her lips, as though she really enjoyed getting a meal. Mort noticed she didn't have to run out to the cistern every time she needed a little water, there was a sink and little pump in the kitchen. He also saw a fireless cooker, a separator, and a dozen other labor-saving machines. The sight of these improvements set him to thinking.

"Good gracious, George," he exclaimed, as he waved his hand in the direction of the little pump and sink, "how do you ever afford to put all these jacksacks in the kitchen? Must cost a pile of money." George laughed. "Yes," he admitted, "they cost money, but they pay for themselves a hundred times over in the course of a year. I don't see how I could get along without them. Now, that sink and pump there, I guess that saves my wife about a hundred trips to

the yard in the course of a day. So, figured on the cost of labor saved it is as good an investment as the binder." "But she has all day to do the work in," objected Mort. "Yes, that's true," agreed George, "but it makes a great difference to me in the evening. When I come home I want some one here that will be a comfort and a companion to me. If my wife chased around all day dumping dish water, and carrying loads, that might just as well be dumped through a hole, and carried by machinery, she won't feel much like entertaining me in the evening.

"Then there's another way of looking at it. Wives are very expensive things to have around. It costs like the chickens to get a good one, and you run so many risks besides. So, I figure when a man has one that suits him he ought to make her last as long as possible." "George, you brute," laughed his wife from the kitchen door, as she shook the dish rag at him.

"Yes," continued George, "I think a husband should give his wife free rein in the kitchen, that is, if she is up-to-date, and can think of and suggest improvements. If not he ought to see to it himself, and insist that everything modern should be installed. For if the culinary department on a farm doesn't show a profit in pleasant evenings and social intercourse, there's something wrong. And

this morning?" "No," he replied, "I thought I'd take a little time off this morning. I'm expecting a man out here on business, and I don't want to miss him," he lied as he saw the surprised look on his wife's face. He maintained his seat at the doorway until noon, despite his wife's wonder and questions.

When he resumed his seat after dinner, she became alarmed. It was the first time Mort had ever loafed around the house since they were married. It wasn't like him. "Why, Mort, what in the world is the matter with you? Are you sick?" she inquired with much concern. Laughingly he assured her that he was perfectly well. But that evening, when she saw him take a tape and measure the distance from the kitchen to the cistern, she thought he was surely losing his mind. To her rather insistent questioning he only smiled, and that evening sat before the fire doing sums in arithmetic.

The next morning at the breakfast table he turned to her and said: "Myra, I think you'd better go over to your mother's house for a day's rest to-day." "Why, Mort?" she replied in astonishment, "I can't possibly go to-day. Who would get your dinner? And there is so much work that I must do this morning; why, I couldn't think of going at this time." "No," he answered, "you don't need to think of going. In five minutes I'll be up here with the horse and buggy, and all you need do is climb in."

He was as good as his word. He bundled her in the buggy, and almost forcibly took her visiting. When he returned he used the telephone, and before dinner had two workmen from town at the house. They brought material for putting in a sink and took measurements for a number of other improvements.

That evening when Myra returned home she almost fainted in surprise when she saw the change. "Oh, Mort," she cried, "I now know what you were doing yesterday, and why you wanted me to go away to-day. You old de! I've always wanted a sink and pump, but was afraid to ask for it, for fear that you would think they cost too much."

"Yes, dear," he returned. "I've been blind for the past three years. I've been thinking too much in dollars and cents. I've been letting you work yourself to skin and bone, all for the sake of a few pennies. You've done a great account of the trips you make to the cistern, and it totalled up almost a mile you had walked. The little improvement that we put in to-day will save you all of that. He looked into his wife's eyes, and she was actually smiling in the old way.

"Yes, you're going to have everything you want for the kitchen from now on, so you can start thinking up things. I'm not going to take as much care of you as I do the horses." With a little cry she flew to his arms.

That evening Myra played on the piano and didn't wait for him to ask her either. And in the days that followed, as he heard her singing at her work, he felt he was reaping interest at a thousand per cent. on the investment he had made.

When snot or ink falls on a carpet or on a rug sweep it off at once, but cover it thick with salt and let it stand for a day. Then you can brush off the salt and the stain will come with it.

The

Following

"Now as Galleher, He his brother's sea; for t Jesus said Me." —Ma This s from wh workers, n powerful, T from the pe less influen of our chu are sought the latter.

Why will hand shake not a patto harty one- ged coat, dis dragged, m rags, the m or the disc needs our r. "Passing sight. A city late- sight. A the founda dently to be vere worki and girls. ones were work. T and filling the young then empty ed at the h or less poo church that when finish or. Judging the congreg thronged a too, the es church.

Recently was held labor organ as well as members fr from. In t ings the first for lack of cooperation ministers a ed the justis he would d work with t of separation to bridge it w was. The o speech, and one, but th descending, slightest id only broad- If Christ' scientously would never to draw all and help th our Saviour with men, a lives, their I. H. N.

Winter C

Alta, W. W. In many means the long strings never fail to crease the the brace, h this dis each fall an through in pipes and s We had a n the disti practically a house was came time f ed to leave

Fashions for Various Occasions and Tastes

Farm and Dairy patterns shown in these columns are especially prepared for Farm and Dairy's Women Folk. They can be relied upon to be the latest models and include the most modern features of the paper patterns. When sending Farm and Dairy your order please be careful to state just what you desire for girls, age for children and the number of patterns desired. Price of all patterns is For Folks, but each address all orders to Pattern Dept., Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, Ont.

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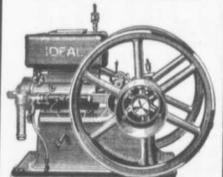
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1109-Girl's Dress with Gumpie—In the styles for the young girls as well as for the grown-ups we find the combining of two materials quite popular. In this design two colors could be used to advantage, the sleeves, belt, collar and gumpie being of some plain material and the body part of contrasting goods. If preferred a little lace gumpie might be set in to brighten up the dress. Four sizes: 5, 6, 10 and 12 years.

1095-Lady's Dressing Tunic—Here is a Christmas suggestion. It is only a month until Christmas, so it is high time for us to be looking around for suggestions for gifts. A dressing tunic made after the design shown herewith would make a very acceptable gift, and would be useful as well as dainty. Flowered crepe cloth would make up nicely. Three sizes: Small, medium and large.

1100-Girl's Dress, With or Without Polum—A style of dress for the schoolgirl that should meet with favor is shown herewith. The long shoulder, yoke effect and polum are the style features of this little costume, although if preferred the polum may be omitted. Such a dress might be made from some serviceable material for school, or would also be dainty fashioned from silk for a good dress. Four sizes: 5, 10, 12 and 14 years.

1099-Lady's Costume—One would almost think they had opened an old photograph album when they come across such designs as the basque effect shown herewith. The basque costumes nowadays, however, differ from those worn many years ago in that they are worn over a

narrow skirt, rather than the voluminous pleated skirt which was then popular. The new style of collar high at the back is also a feature of this costume. Cut in six sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. It requires 7 1/2 yards of 44-inch material with 1 1/2 yards of 36-inch material for the cash grille, for a medium size.

1084-Costume for Ladies and Misses with Tunic—Herewith we show a style of dress which may be used in two ways as shown by the back and front illustrations. No matter what style the tunic may be, Dame Fashion demands that it must flare at the bottom. The skirts are of a quite moderate width, and in order to get the smart effect there must be a distinct contrast between the tunic and skirt. The lower part of the skirt may be developed in the fashionable Roman stripe material. Cut in four sizes for misses, 14, 16, 17 and 18 years, and six sizes for ladies, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.

1100-1091-Lady's Coat Suit—The coats this year are decidedly different to those of last season, and almost all are shown with a flare and ripple effect. This design would make a very pretty coat suit by using a contrasting material for the upper part of the skirt, probably trimming the collar and cuffs with similar material. If desired the skirt and tunic could be made from the same goods. This style requires two patterns, 10c for each. Coat is cut in six sizes: 34 to 44 inches bust measure, and the skirt from 22 to 33 inches waist measure.

1102-Lady's House Dress—A dress for wear in the house is herewith shown which is simple and easy of construction and should fill the bill nicely for a neat morning dress. Six sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.

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CREAM WISDOM

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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.

Pasteurization of Whey

Harold J. Windley, Frontenac Co., Ont.

In a recent issue Farm and Dairy asks "The Boys" to write practical letters for the "Makers' Corner," and being "One of the Boys," I take pleasure in writing and telling of my experience with pasteurized whey.

For a number of years past I have had a lot of trouble with yeast. When my instructor paid a visit he usually had to report the flavor of the curd as bitter, yeasty or stringy. I commenced to pasteurize the whey, the reports have been very satisfactory.

While a student of the Eastern Dairy School last winter, I never missed an opportunity of discussing with the superintendent or an instructor the advisability of pasteurizing the whey, with the result that before I opened my factory in the spring, I called a special meeting of patrons, and spoke to them regarding the advantages to be gained by pasteurizing the whey. I advised them to adopt the plan.

At that meeting it was resolved that we were to pasteurize the whey for two months, and at the end of that time vote whether we shall continue or discontinue the pasteurized whey. At the end of the two months it had proved such a success, that every patron decided that it was not necessary to take the vote, but to go on with pasteurizing the whey.

Pasteurized Whey For Calves

One question brought forward at the meeting was: Will the pasteurized whey be beneficial to feed to calves? Experience this summer has shown that the whey may be fed to calves with very good results.

To be sure of success, the cheesemaker must pay particular attention to certain details, the chief one being the temperature; care being taken that the temperature does not reach 160 deg. F. I always aim to heat to 170 deg. F., that being the ideal temperature. Care must also be taken with the tanks. They must be kept clean, and emptied daily. The pasteurizing should be done as soon as possible after "dipping."

Outstanding Advantages

The outstanding advantages to be gained are: 1. The fat is evenly distributed in the whey, each patron getting his share; 2. The whey is much sweeter than if otherwise would be; 3. All undesirable germs are destroyed (so there is not much danger of them being returned in the milk the next day); 4. Being as there is only a small amount of acid in the whey, the curd lasts longer, and are more easily kept clean; 5. More profit derived from the raising of hogs and calves; 6. The whey tanks and surroundings are much sweeter and cleaner, etc., etc.

I do not know of any disadvantages, unless it is the cost of the pasteurizer, uret, pipes, etc., but that is more than offset by the patrons paying for the pasteurizing to be done.

Pasteurization and Cheese Quality

I strongly advise cheesemakers and all concerned to discuss the matter of pasteurizing at their next meeting; or, better still, have a qualified speaker sent from the Department of Agriculture. (See circular and form that is being sent to all factory owners). If we could only get more factories to pasteurize the whey, I am sure the quality of our cheese will be much better. I feel sure that nearly all the defects in our cheese find their origin at the factories, and particularly in the whey tanks, which are an

ideal breeding place for all manner of germs.

Competition is very keen, and the price of cheese is bound to be good in future, that it is up to "The Boys" to make a first-class article, and we can make it do this by adopting a uniform method, by listening to and taking the advice of our instructors, and by "cleaning up" around the factory and "keeping clean," and the greatest step we can take toward cleaning up is to "pasteurize the whey."

Factory Dairying in Ireland

The greater the proportion of Canadian butter that is made in creameries the higher will be the average quality. That this is true has been proved by the history of dairy development in all countries. Writing in one of the recent bulletins of the International Institute of Agriculture, Mr. C. W. Walker, a member of the Council of the British Dairy-Farmers' Association, discusses the point in its relation to Irish dairying as follows:

"A number of factories on cooperative lines are being established. Such factories, started and run by the farmers themselves, are proving a very satisfactory means of regulating the milk trade, as where there is a surplus of milk it need not be placed on the market and so lower prices, but can be converted into cheese and butter. Further, where the milk is manufactured at a factory it is possible to produce an article of more uniform quality than is the case at individual farms, and the smaller dairy farmers are thus enabled to obtain a better return for the milk produced on their holdings.

"Whilst it is still a fact that the finest quality butter and cheese is produced at the best farms, it is nevertheless true that the bulk compares very unfavorably in quality with that turned out from the factory where skilled labor and scientific methods are in vogue. Much expenditure has been made in teaching butter and cheese makers, and the result, not doubtless some general improvement in farm-made dairy products has resulted, but on the whole the return has been small in proportion to the expenditure involved. It has indeed become generally recognized that it is better for a group of farmers to start a dairy together, properly equip it and employ the best skilled labor rather than continue the manufacture of dairy products at home. Better means of marketing are possible and generally better financial returns are the result."

And thus the evidence in favor of the factory system increases.

Eastern Ontario Dairy Meetings

Farm and Dairy was not given the list of District Dairy meetings in Eastern Ontario, time to publish in our issue of last week. Meetings will still be held at the following places on the dates mentioned for the purpose of receiving the reports of instructors, nominating a director and discussing results of the year's work:

North Gower, Nov. 26; Alexandria, Nov. 27; McCrimmon, Nov. 28; Leonard, Nov. 30; Osnabrock Centre, Dec. 1; Ironquill, Dec. 2; Prescott, Dec. 3; Seely's Bay, Dec. 4; Kingston, Dec. 7; Napanee, Dec. 8; Picton, Dec. 9; Belleville, Dec. 10; Queensboro, Dec. 11.

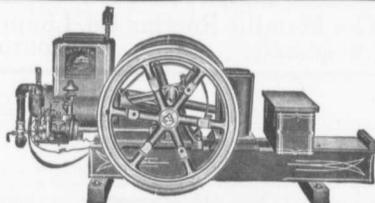
Special Speakers—Messrs. G. G. Publow, Ontario Dairy Instructor and Sanitary Inspector, and Mr. Hy. Glendinning. Every farmer interested in dairying is urgently requested to attend.

If you are having very curd, set the milk rather riper and cook higher.—G. G. Publow, Dominion Dairy Commissioner.



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CHEESE AND BUTTERMAKER
Writes position for 12½, eight years experience, 1st class dairy school certificate. Has references. Married. Apply, James Reid, Fordwell, Ont.



How's This For Economy?

Mr. S. J. McDonald, of Avonmore, Ont., is glad he bought a Renfrew Standard Gasoline Engine. Read what he says:

"Regarding the 6 H.P. Renfrew Standard Gasoline Engine sold to me some months ago, I have used it for cutting wood and have cut over 2,000 cords and am pleased to say I have had excellent satisfaction with it. I found it very easy to start even on the coldest days. It never gave me any trouble whatever, and only used on an average of 4 GALLONS OF GASOLINE PER TEN HOUR DAY. I am pleased to recommend it to anyone intending to buy a gasoline engine. Mr. McDonald's letter is only one of scores received this year from buyers of the

Renfrew Standard
It starts without cranking

These letters bear out our contention that we have the most economical carburetor built. They prove that all we have claimed about ease of starting is more than justified. They more than uphold all our advertised claims. We are sorry we haven't the space to print these letters, but we have an engine booklet that describes the Renfrew Standard. Write for a copy.

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Head Office and Works - RENFREW, ONT.
Agencies Almost Everywhere in Canada.

SWEET CREAM

WANTED

Highest Prices paid throughout the year.

Write for Particulars to

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TORONTO

CREAM WANTED

Patrons of Summer Creameries and Cheese Factories. We want your Cream during the winter months. Highest prices paid for good cream.

Drop us a card for particulars
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Markets have advanced and we are now paying War Prices for Good Quality Cream.

We need yours—write us (cans supplied).
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13 Church St., TORONTO

CREAM

We say least and pay most.

Money talks.

Let ours talk to you.

Write NOW.

Belleville Creamery Ltd.

References: Molson's Bank, Belleville

OXFORD CO., ONT.
WOODSTOCK, Nov. 27.—We have winter in earnest, but fine working weather. Roads are in fine condition. Some farmers have not finished getting their roots stowed yet, but mostly through. Cattle have dropped in price, but good cattle sell high. All cattle are stabled now for the winter. Good prices for milk cows are getting out. Cows milk well and getting \$1.50 a cwt. Have to draw our own milk since Oct. last.—A. M. McE.

NORFOLK CO., ONT.
HEMLOCK, Nov. 26.—We have had some stormy weather this month and a large percentage of fine working days. Farmers are finishing corn fields and a large amount are still green. Dairy cows are doing well. Fall plowing is nearly done. Cider mills are running. Potatoes, turnips and apples are all gathered. Hogs sell at 87; calves, butters, 90; potatoes, 40 bush; wheat, 60; dressed chickens, 15c; live, 10c; oats, 40; wheat, 81; clover, 50. Women's institute meetings are the order of the day. Interest in the terrible war has ceased. People have grown tired. Will it ever close?—P. B. F.

GREY CO., ONT.
THORNHURST, Nov. 26.—We are having disagreeable weather, raining or partly snow and rain. The roads are in a shocking condition. Hogs are lower now than for some time, \$5.35 to \$6.70. Thornbury is doing 25c for eggs. Collingwood market is a few cents higher for butter and eggs. There is not so much plowing done this year as there has been much time taken up with silo filling. Apple packers are not through packing yet owing to the big crop of apples. Turnips are quite a few turnips pulled and crop is about an average. The potato crop has turned out well. They are from 50c to 60c a bag. Hay, \$11 to \$13; oats, 36c; corn 30c.—F.

THE ONTARIO CROP BULLETIN
 A summary of crop conditions in Ontario as taken from the official report of the Ontario Department of Agriculture is as follows:
 Fall wheat falls below the average yield of recent years; spring wheat was a good crop this year; barley is described as "the best of the cereals"; oats yielded about an average. Rye is raised in limited quantities but was up to the mark in yield and quality. The pea crop was a poor one in both yield and quality. Buckwheat good; corn for both bin and silo, good.
 There does not seem to be as much enthusiasm over tobacco growing as was expressed in former years, although the condition of the crop appears to be excellent.
 Clover seed will be short, the fields heading poorly and yielding a small crop. Silks did much better than red clover. Potatoes were a generous yield; turnips fair to good; mangel-worms excellent; sugar beets turned out well in yield and quality.

ALBERTA
 For Sale.—Splendid Dairy or Stock Farm, 588 acres (70 acres in cultivation, none longer than 4 years); stabling for 7 horses; machine room; 1250 ft. of water with lift; excellent irrigation; 4 loose boxes with yards; 16ft. to buildings; important staid and good young dairy; good wells; 7-roomed house; good dairy. A bargain. For particulars write J. D., NEVIS P.O., ALTA.

COTON SEED FEAL
\$50.00 PER TON
 Good Luck Brand guaranteed 41 per cent Protein. Cash must accompany order.
H. FRALICH, 101, F. FOREST, Ont.
 Also dealer in Best Linseed Meal and Foultry Foods.

BOOK ON DOG DISEASES
 Mailed Free to any address and how to feed.
H. CLAY GLOVER, V.S.
 116 West 31st St., N.Y.

ALWAYS WINS
 field competitions because of its wonderful capacity
See The Bissell
 You'll Harrow in action and you'll buy no other. Write for Bissell Catalog to Dept. 10.
T. E. Bissell Co., Limited
 Elora, Ontario
Made in Canada

Complaints are numerous of injury to orchards by the San Jose Beetle and also by the Tortoise. Correspondents are more or less divided on the question of farm labor, which is being offered for certain estates by the war. The fact that a number of farmers' farms are being taken over by the government that the duration of military operations is uncertain, has given a new slant to the rural situation. The average farmer that Canadian manufacturing and agriculture have been much more than a large number of factory and other town workers. Many of them are willing to go on turn in the winter months, but the experienced agricultural hands are scarce, and will continue to be so for some time unless the farm labor is more abundant and is likely to meet a falling rural industry otherwise revive.

FOR THE FARMERS
 Specially attractive prices for farmers only are offering at the Toronto Fat Stock Show this year, as follows:
 10 bacon hogs, 10 long wool lambs, 10 sheep.
 These prices are being offered to encourage the "man behind" in his breeding and raising of fine stock. Information may be had upon addressing the Secretary of the Toronto Fat Stock Show, care of Union Stock Yards, Toronto, Ont.

CLOSING OF ENTRIES FOR THE QUELPH
 The entries for the Quelp Winter Fair close on this date. Entries for this office started to come in in the beginning of last week. With a few exceptions, the indications are that all previous years' entries have been broken. There is every reason to expect that the entries will have been extended and the prize money increased. The requests for prize-lists have exceeded 3,000 more than any previous year. As the case last year, some idea of the interest being manifested may be gathered from this fact.

THE AMERICAN YEAR BOOK
 The 25th volume of the Advanced Register Year Book (Blue Book) is expected to appear in the first week of December of this month, and every live Holstein breeder will want to examine it. The book contains 1,075 pages of condensed information relating to Holstein cattle. In the list of sires and dams, the names of every active sire or dam is followed in parenthesis by the name of his or her sire, making it easy to establish a pedigree and trace greatly to the value of the book. About 250 pages are given up to the entries of the last fiscal year, and follow over 800 pages of valuable lists and tables, printed in attractive style. Send in your subscription without delay; remember that the price is \$2 per copy.—M. H. Gardiner, Delavan, Wis.

ROOT AND FODDER CROPS IN CANADA
 Root and fodder crops in Canada, considered from the standpoint of management, hay and clover, alfalfa, fodder corn, etc., are the most important crops raised. The total area of 9,070,700 acres, as compared with 8,845,000 acres in 1913, and their estimated value is \$232,660,000, as compared with \$197,928,000 in 1913. Potatoes give a yield of 65,000 bushels from 475,900 acres, showing the increase in yield per acre for the Dominion of 180 bushels, which is higher than any other crop in any year since 1913, excepting only in 1909. At an average price of 49 cents per bushel—the same as last year—the total value of the crop, showing the increase in value of 410,000 in 1913. The potato yield in the Maritime provinces is especially good, the 7,700 per acre being 1,000 per acre. Prince Edward Island, 230 bushels in Nova Scotia and 340 bushels in New Brunswick. Turnips and other roots yielded 69,000 bushels of the value of \$1,934,000, compared with 66,700 bushels, value of \$1,610,000, in 1913; hay and clover 10,259,000 tons, value \$145,540,000; alfalfa 1,210,000 tons, value \$1,896,000, compared with 1,217,700 tons, value \$1,829,000, compared 3,321,500 tons, value \$15,920,000, compared with 3,315,000 tons, value \$15,256,000, in 1913 and sugar beets 146,000 tons, value \$1,092,000, compared with 148,000 tons, value \$966,000, in 1913. The average per acre of corn of turnips, etc., is 394 bushels, against 365 of hay and clover 129 tons, against 131 of hay and clover, 10.25 against 8.62 and of alfalfa 2.42 tons, against 2.44 and sugar beets 9.25 tons, against 9.71 in 1913.

NOTICE TO HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN BREEDERS
 Volume XVIII of the Holstein-Friesian Herd Book will be closed on December 31st next. Breeders desiring to have the pedigree of their stock recorded in this volume should send in their applications to the Registrar, Holstein-Friesian Herd Book, at the earliest opportunity. Their service can be given if the other breeders' applications are received before the rush season, viz., the first month of December, January, February, March and April.—W. A. Clemons, Secretary.

Burnside Ayrshires
 Winners in the show ring and dairy tests. Animals of both sexes, imported or Canadian bred for sale. Also bred Long Distance 'Phone in house.
R. R. NESS **HOWICK, ONT.**

WOOD LAWN STOCK FARM
 Is the place to get choice Young Cows to freshen in December. Heifers of different ages, Heifer Calves, and one Bull Calf. Also one Bear, one Sow and four, and Young Boas.
Jeremiah O'Connor, Campbellford, Ont.

LARGE WHITE YORKSHIRE
 I am offering this month a fine lot of Young Pigs, six to eight weeks old, from large sows of pure maturing strains of the best breeding. Pairs and trios supplied not skin. Also Sows in pair to a show star.
G.T.R. and C.P.R. Long Distance Bell Phone
H. J. DAVIS **WOODBLOCK, ONT.**

HOLSTEINS FOR SALE
2 Sons of Changeling Prince Jax, a son of Changeling Butter Boy—sired by Pontiac Butter Boy—one of the best bulls of the breed and out of Changeling—the first to make 100 lbs milk in 1 day and 97 lbs. of butter in 7 days. Prince's dam is a daughter of Tidy Abberk Prince, who has 5 daughters with over 30 lbs. each in 7 days, and Stevens Bros. owners, expect she will make 30 lbs. or more. This pair are in very worthy—having been suckling 2 cows all summer. Write me.
CHAS. E. MOORE, PRON ST'N, ONT.

Lakeview Holsteins
 Senior herd bull, COUNT HENGER, YELD FATNE DE KOL, a son of PISTRETTE HENGERVELD's COUNT DE KOL and GRAD FATNE BIRD. Junior bull, DUTCHLAND OOLANTHA BIR MONA, a son of OOLANTHA JOHANN LAO and MONA, PAULINA DE KOL.
 Write for further information to **E. F. OSLER, - BRONTE, Ont.**

BULLS FIT FOR SERVICE
 One sired by King Pontiac Artis Canada, another by Prince Hengerfeld Pjeite, the best suckling sire; 7 his daughters as one year-olds have records of over 23 lbs. butter each in 7 days. We are also offering 1 Young E. M. Cow, 20 months.
BROWN BROS., LVN, ONT.
FOR SALE—CHEAP
 3 Choice Young Bulls 20, 12 and 11 months old, from Sir Merced's Pontiac Hartog Tit, D.C. Fatness noted, and good for all purposes. For further information apply to **BOX 143, ST. GEORGE, ONT.**

KOLSTEINS Both sexes. Various ages. Sons and daughters of King Segis Count De Kol, N.O. No. 430 H.P.H. (Imported). 49 cents a 30 lb. daughter. She has several 20 lb. sisters. Grand-dam—a 30 lb. cow that has produced a 30 lb. calf with a 25 lb. calf and a Canadian champion, and also a 25 lb. calf. For further information apply to **Geo. J. NORTHWOOT.**

HET LOO FARMS VAUDREUIL, QUE.
HOLSTEINS
 Let us quote you prices on Heifer Calves from 4 to 6 months old, also high bred good individual Bull calves. Bams with records from \$9.00 to \$20.00. We are short of room and will price them low if taken soon.
DR. L. de L. HARWOOD, Prop.
 Write or come and see them.

DISPERSION SALE
40 PURE BRED HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS
LOOK! among them are daughters and grand-daughters of such sires as Hengerfeld No. Kol, Paladin Ormsby, Dutchland Colerica, Sir Abberk and Sir Arlie Ormsby.
 Cows are bred to Dutchland Calamiy Ormsby (782) and Sir Mercens Abberker. Several will freshen shortly after sale.
Everybody Talks of This Sale Write for Catalogue and Come Terms—Cash and 6 months, 6 per cent interest.
Matthew Armstrong, Prop., R.R. 5, Tillsonburg, Ont.

MISCELLANEOUS
JERSEY BULL CALF for sale, registered, well bred, fourteen months old, and a splendid milker. Write for catalogue. **Box 5.8—R. H. Rodde, Box 23, Guelph, Ont.**
FOR SALE
 Tamworth Sow Pigs, founded upon and bred from pure-bred stock, but not registered. Write for catalogue. **Box 2 months old, \$6.00 each, f.o.b., while stock lasts.**
A. A. Powers, Orono, Durham Co., Ont.

HOLSTEINS A SPECIAL OFFER
 Of Cows, due to freshen from Sept. 7 to December and some early in the spring. Also 20 Heifers and an entire crop of Bull and Heifer Calves of the year's raising. Write to **WM. HIGGINSON**
INKEMAN - - - ONT.
Morningside Holsteins
 \$80.00 will buy a son of Riverside Sir Aggie Echo, born Feb. 25, 1914. Grandson of Lady Aggie De Kol, champion of the Group Winter Fair 2 years in succession. Calf's dam as a 2 1/2 year-old milked 87, most 10, 25 lbs. milk, R.O.M. at 4 yrs. 11 most 23 days milk, 102 lbs. milk, 1445 lbs. butter. He is light in color, medium type, and weighs 650 lbs. Also a limited number of females bred to Hillcrest Orms by De Kol, in whom are combined strength, capacity, vigor and production. Phone or write **P. B. NELSON, CAMPBELLFORD, ONT.**

Holstein-Friesian Association of Canada
 Applications for registry, transfer and membership, as well as requests for blank forms, may be sent to the Secretary of the FARMER'S MOST PROFITABLE COW, showing the name of the owner and the Association.
W. A. CLEMONS, ST. GEORGE, ONT.

AVONDALE FARM OFFERS
 Grand Young Show Bull, perfect in form, No. 430 H.P.H. (Imported). A 27th show cow, sired by King Pontiac Artis Canada; also Yearling sired by the great King Walker, 14 months old, dam first prize winter Western Canada.
 Also several others, six to twelve months old, at lower prices. We want to clear these for new crop of calves and are offering at special prices.
A. ANDY WONG FARM, BROCKVILLE, ONT.

SYDNEY BASIC SLAG

Ontario farmers must grow more food stuffs and raise more cattle to supply the wants of the Motherland and her allies. Belgium is devastated. France, which hitherto has grown more wheat than Canada, will be a buyer. Russia's production will be decreased by millions of bushels.

Canada Must Make Good the World's Deficiency in Food Stuffs

Here is an opportunity to combine profit with patriotism.

How Is It To Be Done?

The Ontario farmer should apply Sydney Basic Slag to his lands. Let him give his pastures a dressing before the end of the year. The improvement next Summer will be marvellous and his friends will carry from fifty to one hundred per cent more cattle. Let him use Sydney Basic Slag on his meadows and he will get a considerable increase in the yield of hay, and what is equally important, the quality will be much improved. Sydney Basic Slag can be applied to all grain, root and corn crops in the Spring with wonderful results. Even if you have used other fertilizers and are satisfied it will be to your advantage to make a trial with Sydney Basic Slag. The results will be equally good and will be obtained at a saving of anything from \$16 to \$25 per ton.

GENERAL SALES AGENTS

We need a man in each County in Ontario capable of appointing agents to sell these goods. The right class of man, that is a man with a personal knowledge of the leading farmers in his County, will find this a profitable proposition for about six weeks' work twice a year.

Write for our literature giving full particulars, or better still, if you think you could sell a carload of these goods among your neighbors, we will arrange for our general Sales-agent to call and talk the matter over with you.

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SYDNEY, NOVA SCOTIA



HOGS MUST BE HEALTHY

To make money for you

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is a mixture of ten medicinal roots, herbs, barks and seeds, forming an excellent tonic and blood purifier. It stimulates digestion and enables the hogs to be forced for rapid growth and fattening without fear of indigestion scours or disease. It costs only three feeds for one cent—less than a cent a day per hog.

It is not what a hog eats but what is digested and assimilated that gives strength, rapid growth or quick fattening. International Stock Food Tonic gives good appetite, pure blood, perfect digestion and assimilation, good health and quick growth. It has always had the largest sale in the world for preventing disease in hogs and for helping to make pigs, shoats or hogs grow amazingly. It is not to take the place of grain but is mixed with grain for better health and larger profit, by improving the digestion and assimilation of all animals.

The mere fact that International Stock Food Tonic has successfully stood the practical everyday test of farmers and stockmen all over the world for a quarter of a century is absolute indisputable proof to any fair-minded intelligent man that it must possess very superior merits. The increasing sale for over twenty-six years can be explained by no other basis. The largest seller in the world can be built up only on merit. The sale of International Stock Food Tonic has constantly increased during the last twenty-six years until it is sold and used all over the world. It is now used and endorsed by over three million practical farmers. It is without a doubt, the most popular, most reliable and most successful tonic preparation in the world. For sale by dealers everywhere in 50c. and \$1.00 packages and 25 pound pails.

FREE—Write for our new book "International Veterinary Digest" giving cause, symptoms and remedies for diseases of stock and poultry. We will send you one—absolutely free of cost, postage paid, if you write and request it and mention the number of head of stock you own. 145

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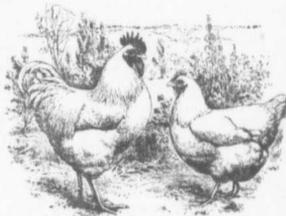
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