

# FARM AND DAIRY & RURAL HOME



DEVOTED TO  
BETTER FARMING  
AND CANADIAN  
COUNTRY LIFE



Toronto, Ont., December 28, 1916



AFTER THE QUIET SNOW FALL.

—Photo in York Co., Ont.

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### President Creelman Becomes Commissioner

IMPORTANT changes in the constitution of the Department of Agriculture in the Ontario Government have been effected, as a result of which Premier Hearst has become political head of the department and has called in as his assistant, Dr. G. C. Creelman, President of the Ontario Agricultural College. Dr. Creelman, as Commissioner of Agriculture, a new position that has been created for him, will presumably have direct charge of the affairs of the department. The agricultural work that has been carried under the department of the Provincial Secretary, and the Forests and Mines Department, will all come under the direction of Premier Hearst. Dr. Creelman will have charge of the work of devising the best plans and means of placing returned soldiers upon the land. This it is believed, will be one of the most important subjects demanding the attention of the reconstructed department.

Desiring to obtain further information than was contained in the public announcements, Farm and Dairy called upon Mr. Hearst over the long distance telephone. Hon. Mr. Hearst was unable to speak to us himself, but through his private secretary furnished the following information:

It seems that as a result of the war the attendance of the Ontario Agricultural College has fallen off to an extent that has very much lightened President Creelman's duties at the college. For the present, at least, therefore, he will continue to have oversight of the college. As yet the details of the duties of the Commissioner of Agriculture have not been fully worked out. He may, however, occupy an entirely different position from that of the Deputy Minister of Agriculture. It is expected that the Commissioner of Agriculture will greatly lighten the work that hitherto has fallen on the Minister of Agriculture. Hon. Mr. Hearst desires it to be known that he is deeply interested in the agricultural situation in Ontario and that he is prepared to spare neither time nor effort on his own part in order that the work of the Department of Agriculture and the general agricultural situation of the province may be promoted in every way possible. From the foregoing statement Farm and Dairy gathers that the time may come when Dr. Creelman will no longer act as president of Guelph College, but will give all his time to the duties of his new position that has been created. Apparently the Commissioner will have a good deal to do with the executive work of the Department of Agriculture, leaving the general supervision of the department largely in the hands of the Deputy Minister, as in the past.

#### Dr. Creelman's Duties.

Coupling with his duties as head of the O. A. C. Guelph, of which he remains president, Dr. Creelman will interest himself generally in agricultural education, and act as general advisor to all departments pertaining to agricultural affairs, with a view to co-ordinating all these departments so that they will be brought in closer touch with one another. It has not been decided whether the different branches of the Department of Agriculture, now under the control of other departments of the Government, will be placed under the immediate jurisdiction of the Department of Agriculture. It was stated that after Dr. Creelman gets under way with his organization work the Government may take a step in that direction. At present, however, Dr. Creelman will act as an administrative head.

One of the principal tasks ahead of Dr. Creelman will be the co-ordination of the farming work carried on in connection with Northern development, now under Hon. G. Howard Ver-

guson; the farming operations in connection with the public institutions, in the Provincial Secretary's Department, and the general work of the Department of Agriculture. While these branches may not be included in the Department of Agriculture now they will in a sense be under the direction of Dr. Creelman. His knowledge and experience are also expected to be of marked value in the working out of a general settlement policy for Northern Ontario.

One of the first things for Dr. Creelman to take a hand in will be the furthering of dairying in Timiskaming. It is announced that New Lerying will be established at New Lerying to encourage the farmers to go into dairying. Representatives of the district department have to the farmers and enlightening their support.

Dr. Creelman has been President of the Ontario Agricultural College since 1904, previous to which he had served several years superintendent of Farmers' Institutes for Ontario. In his various official capacities he has shown great ability and energy, and will prove a tower of strength to the reorganized department.

### Crop Yield in Nova Scotia

IN Ontario and most of Quebec the season of 1915 was one of marked extremes. During the first half of the season rain fell almost continuously, while during the latter half the pendulum swung to the other extreme, with a resulting drought that very seriously reduced the yield of all farm crops. In Nova Scotia, however, the yields of many of the crops were above those of 1915, while in some instances, notably with potatoes, the yield exceeded that of the average season. The record crop issued under date of Dec. 1st, states that any, blessed with a crop that is both in quantity and quality was a record crop. Oats, wheat and other cereals on well drained and level later seedings were almost up to even level seedings. Potatoes, a signal failure in 1915, were a record crop. Dry weather in the latter part of the season, however, reduced the yield of corn, manure, turnips and other root crops and also made scant pastures. Apples were again a light crop, so that for two consecutive years the growers have harvested little more than a third of the record crop in 1911.

The following is the estimated yield of some of the leading crops and a comparison of the yields of 1915 with those of 1915 and with the average:

Crop	Total Yield	Compared with 1915	Compared with Average
Oats	4,794,430	106%	92%
Wheat	426,660	101	89
Barley	367,284	100	83
Buckwheat	245,075	92	78
Potatoes	7,739,160	140	115
Turnips	6,866,200	95	77
Manure	596,220	100	91
Hay	1,030,620	115	117
Apples	1,000,000		

The only products on the farm for which lower prices than were in 1915 are hay and horses. Other products have increased from 10 to 40 per cent. The price of fertilizers, however, has greatly increased. Feeds, that have to be purchased in large quantities for all classes of live stock, are 40 per cent. higher than they were a year ago. It is doubtful, however, if the farmer is making much, if any, more for his crop this season than he did on former years.

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# FARM AND DAIRY



We Welcome Practical Progressive Ideals

& RURAL HOME

The Recognized Exponent 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. XXXV

TORONTO, ONT., DECEMBER 28, 1916

No. 51

## The Maintenance of Pastures, Our Most Important Source of Feed

Hitherto They Have Received Scant Attention—Cultural Methods Recommended

MORE milk is realized from pastures than from all other feeds combined, and yet they receive less attention than almost any other source of feed. Go to England, Scotland, or Denmark and you will find that our pastures are not to be compared with theirs. You will find them carrying extraordinary crops of grass. The hay may be badly burned up, still their pastures are far superior to ours at their best. The reason for this is that their old pastures are not neglected. They do not look upon clover and timothy as pasture plants. Some of their fields have been down for hundreds of years and are still producing four or five times as much as our newer pastures. When in England I saw a large commons, the title of which is vested in the freemen of the city of Newcastle. Legend has it that they distinguished themselves in Roman times by defending the city against the invasions of the Picts and Scots, and were granted a perpetual title to this commons. The pasture is now nearly 2,000 years old, the land has evidently never been plowed, for it is still covered with cradle knolls, such as we see in our old pasture fields, and which have originally been caused by the upturned roots of windfalls. The grass on that pasture is so thick that as you walk over it you can feel it spring beneath your feet like plush. It is so dense that mice cannot get through it, but must burrow under or run over it. What a contrast this is to our old pastures in Ontario.

### Two Kinds of Pastures.

In Ontario we have two kinds of pastures, permanent and those fitting into a rotation. These temporary pastures are mostly seeded down to timothy mixed with alsike and clover. The first year a crop of hay is taken and the next year they are used for pasture, but it is generally found that the pasture consists mostly of timothy with probably a scant sprinkling of white clover. Now, of all grasses, timothy is about the poorest for pasturing milch cows. A reference to the table shows that 100 lbs. of average milk contains

### Digestible Nutrient of Feeding Stuffs.

Name	Water	Miner	Am	Prot	Carbo	Cellulose	Fat	Nutrient	Ratio
June grass (green) ..	34.9	2.8	2.0	19.8	1.1	1.1	1.7	1.7	1.7
Corn silage .....	20.2	1.4	3.9	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
Manure .....	9.1	1.1	1.1	5.4	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
Timothy hay .....	28.8	4.6	2.8	43.4	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
Red clover hay .....	34.7	6.9	4.3	35.7	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
White clover hay ..	30.3	8.3	11.6	43.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
Alfalfa hay .....	31.6	7.4	1.8	32.6	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
Wheat bran .....	38.1	6.8	12.2	33.3	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
Oats .....	32.9	3.0	9.2	47.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
Milk .....	12.8	7.7	2.6	4.9	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1

3.6 lbs. of protein, while 100 lbs. of timothy hay contains only 2.8 lbs. of protein. How much would

a cow have to eat of this hay in order to get enough protein to make 100 lbs. of milk? It may be that some of us have condemned cows that were pasturing on timothy because they did not produce enough when, as a matter of fact, they have not had sufficient protein put into them for high milk production. Compared with timothy hay, we find that red clover has nearly three



### The Position of Agriculture

AGRICULTURE is the chief basic industry of Canada, and those engaged in it are the most numerous, the most necessary, the most moral, and potentially the most influential class in the community, but through lack of class coherence they have abrogated their chief functions as citizens, and have reduced themselves to a condition of political inferiority and economic servitude.

The law-making powers which they should, but do not, exercise, are exercised by a small number of people engaged in the secondary interests, and particularly by those in financial, manufacturing, commercial, and transporting pursuits. These pursuits are carried on chiefly through artificial corporations, and the men who control these corporations control government, and exercise, through the Legislatures, the law-making powers of the state. Naturally they exercise these powers in making economic laws favorable to themselves, and so effectively has this been done that by reason of exactions on the farmer and advantages to themselves, the farmer, in the processes of production and exchange, is so exploited that the greater part of the wealth he produces is taken from him. The exploitation of the farmer by the interests has reached a stage where it is little less than thinly disguised legal robbery.

The interests are every year growing relatively richer, the farmers relatively poorer. Agriculture, even on the fertile prairies of the west, has already begun to decay and a decadent industry means a decadent people.—Clarus Ager.

times as much protein, namely, 6.8 per cent., while white clover has 11.6 per cent. protein, of four times as much as timothy. White clover is one of our best pasture plants, but unfortunately cannot stand the drouth. The central root, however, is not killed by dry weather, so that, it comes up quickly upon the return of moisture. Better results are obtained from it if it is pastured from new seedings. Red clover is good, but we have a much better general feeding plant in alfalfa with 11.0 per cent of protein. It has a great amount of foliage, more than any other clover. Many have had difficulty in getting a stand, but this is due to the use of wrong methods, generally the sowing of the wrong kind of seed. The common stuff will not grow, the only reliable varieties being Ontario Variegated and Grimm. We cannot at present, however, get enough seed of these varieties and other inferior stuff has been sown. On my farm, Ontario Variegated is harder than red clover. It would be a wise precaution to try and buy a little Ontario Variegated seed and sow it in the bare spots in the pasture fields.

### The Permanent Pasture.

There will always be some land that is good for nothing but permanent pasture, and you will have noticed what good flows of milk we get from these pastures when they are in good condition. This is due to the large amount of protein which they generally yield. The June grass, which is generally found in them, contains protein to the extent of three per cent. of the green matter. There is also considerable white clover in most of these old pastures. Since they are so good for milk production, they should not be neglected, and the question is, how can we improve them. They are getting scant attention, and in many cases are growing up with mullens or blue weed, neither of which produce milk. The first thing, then, in renovating an old pasture is to free it of weeds. Mullens can be pulled. Being biennials, if this is done consistently for two years, the field will be rid of them. Blueweed is fond of lime and is worst in limestone soils. It can be eradicated by spudding.

One of the worst enemies of old pastures is moss. In some cases it flourishes and crowds the pastures out. It is capable of growing on acid soils and is generally most prevalent, therefore, where there is a shortage of lime. The best way to get rid of it is to go over the field with the harrows, just before the frost comes. This rolls it up into balls and will generally dispose of it satisfactorily. Harrowing also tends to correct the roof-bound condition of the pastures by breaking them up. You have all noticed in pasture fields that there is always a collection of manure around the gateway. This means that other parts of the

(Continued on page 6.)

\*An address by Mr. Henry Glendinning, Manitoba, Oct. before several of the local dairymen's conventions recently held throughout Eastern Ontario.

# Dairymen Discuss the Practicability of Cream Grading\*

Should Be Compulsory  
F. A. KEYES, Milverton.

I THINK that in the first place cream grading should be made compulsory by an act of Parliament. This would place all the creamery men on the same footing. It is quite plain to me and has been for some time, that something will have to be done to better our quality of butter in Ontario. Just as soon as Ontario has to look for a market outside the province and go into competition with the other provinces and other countries, she will find her quality of butter much inferior to that of her competitors. If the factory owners would take hold of this proposition as they should, it would not be a very difficult matter to induce the majority of farmers to take much better care of their cream. I consider it very unfair that the man who takes good care of his cream and delivers it promptly and in good condition to the dairy, does not get any more for it than the man who is careless in handling the cream and who delivers it when he has time, not caring whether the cream is four days or 10 days old. Cream grading would put the creamery business of Ontario on a much better footing, both for producer and manufacturer.

## Some of the Difficulties

JAS. STONEHOUSE, Port Perry.  
THE difficulties are serious for the country creameries where the cream is gathered in large cans. The first difficulty would be to get men no haulers who would be qualified and who would have the courage to grade the cream before the eyes of the patron. The next difficulty would be where it is often difficult to get sufficient cans or wagons to bring in the load during the flush season, for under the grading system, one or two cans would always come in partly filled on every wagon. Yet room would be another difficulty where space is limited, for the vats would often be partly filled. It would also cause more work in churning, for there would often be two small churnings where it could be done in one under the present system.

If the grading system was to come into general operation, every patron should have his own individual can, and that should be brought to the creamery and graded there by one man. But there are difficulties in the way of adopting that method. A great deal of the cream has to be hauled by wagon, and the first gatherings of the cream in the morning have to be hauled around many hours in the sun and heat, and cans should be protected or the cream will suffer. Creams should be gathered not less than twice a week, and many cans would be only partly filled. In fact but few 80 lb. cans would be full, and that would mean an enormous wagon platform to bring in any kind of a load. This would increase the expense of hauling the cream. One of the main questions which is agitating the mind of the creamery man to-day is how to keep down his expenses, for they are climbing higher and higher every year, and with \$12 to \$15 for coal staring him in the face, and nearly everything else in proportion, it is difficult for the average creamery proprietor to see where he is going to benefit financially by adopting the grading system. There

are but few who will do it from sentiment or love of country.

Let Us Have Legislation  
F. M. SHOWERS, Brigen.

MUCH has been said on the question of cream grading in Ontario, but very little done to carry out the suggestions. If Ontario is going to hold her place as the first province in the Dominion as regards dairying and dairy products, then the question of cream grading has to be tackled in a businesslike manner. When we look over the records of the new provinces, and also the chief butter producing states, we must admit that Ontario is far in the rear as regards quality. Nothing, in my opinion, would do more to build up the quality of our butter and incidentally put larger profits in the producer's pockets than cream grading. True, pasteurizing



Annette's Prince Abbecker.

The winner of the Sr. Holstein bull calf class at the Guelph Winter Fair. One of the best in his depth of body, straight lines and flashy appearance. He is one of the best Owned by A. E. Hulet, Oxford Co.

Photo by an Editor of Farm and Dairy.

and ripening with a pure culture materially aids in correcting the faults of our butter, but if a system of grading were introduced, the pasteurization of cream would scarcely be needed; at any rate not to the extent that it is to-day.

The chief difficulty, I believe, lies at present with the creamery owners. By this I mean there is not the cooperation amongst the creamery owners that there should be if quality is to be paramount. For instance, in our section, should we grade cream, there isn't the slightest doubt but that some patrons who now send a very poor sample of cream would become dissatisfied at seeing a more careful neighbor getting a larger price for his butter fat because of better care, and immediately call in a hauler from another creamery. Away goes your cream because the creamery owners would not get together and agree among themselves not to accept cream which was not up to the standard. I believe, however, that this could be overcome by careful study, providing creamery owners are in

the business to build up quality and a future for our dairy products, regardless of the short-sighted idea of reaping a larger profit at the time; this being much to the detriment of future success.

In the creamery where I am engaged, I have had samples of very well cared for cream which would grade No. one in every respect, but they were dumped in the can with other cream, which, as the saying is, "would make a pig squeal" it was so rancid, sour, yeasty, and, in fact, rotten. Now, the farmer who cares for his cream and sends a nice, smooth, clean-flavored, low-acid article, is not getting any more than the one who separates and does not even stir his cream. Is it fair? I say not, and more than that, it is dishonest to expect to churn all together and do justice to the producer regardless of the fact that the butter is not of good keeping quality.

In this creamery we have an output of 100,000 lbs. or thereabouts, and I can say honestly, though of course it is a disgraceful statement in a way, that we did not, during the summer months, make a pound of export butter, simply because of high acid cream, off-flavored goods being mixed and paid for at the one rate. Had our cream been graded, we could have turned out a very superior article, as the most of our cream is high testing, and therefore much better for butter. We did not pasteurize, but used a cooler and plenty of ice. I am satisfied also that were the cream graded, much of the now inferior article would disappear, as the farmer would see the greater returns in his cream checks, whereas now he has no encouragement to take any special pains with his cream, because his neighbor does not, and gets paid the same price per pound butter fat. Much more could be said regarding the subject, but it is sufficient to say that if Ontario is going to be in the place she should be as a butter producing province, cream grading and butter grading must come, and with the competition growing keener all around us, the sooner it comes the better. If legislation is the only way to force it along, then let us have legislation at once, or in the near future.

It's a pretty safe guess that the man who has no friends has done something to deserve the fix he is in.



Direct From the Stable to the Field. On a Nova Scotia Farm.

This photo was taken by Mr. Philip Selley on his farm in Kings Co., N.S., and shows his assistant and his two teams. Mr. Selley won Farm and Dairy's Cut-away Harrow Competition last winter, securing the necessary number of subscriptions in less than half a day. He is a firm believer in the "direct to the field" method of handling manure.

\*Only a few extracts from letters received by Farm and Dairy on the subject of Cream Grading. Last week a summary of the opinions of many of our dairy-men on this subject was given. Further extracts from men on this subject will be published in succeeding issues. Letters received will be published in 1917.

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## Feeding Fat Into Milk

No Practical Method of Doing It Has Been Discovered

**M**ANY dairymen who have never had experience in feeding cows for test purposes, seem to think that the men who handle the cows that make big records have possession of some secret for the combining or selection of certain feeds that will make a cow give abnormal quantities of butter fat. Some people have even gone so far as to state that they would give certain sums of money if they could only become the possessor of this secret. Many dairymen who are high up in this line of work have the idea that there may be a possibility of feeding a cow so that she will produce more butter fat. In other words, it is not altogether clear to the large majority of dairy farmers whether this is possible or not. The following article by E. S. Savace, an authority on the subject, which appeared in a recent issue of *The Holstein-Friesian World*, is worthy of careful study:

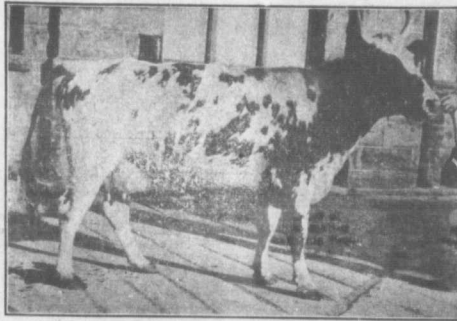
"Ever since interest in high production records was stimulated by the dairy breed associations, breeders have looked for ways and means of raising the normal percentage of fat in a given individual cow's milk for seven, thirty or longer periods of days, including semi-official and official yearly records. The writer has never yet seen but one way of doing this successfully. Many breeders have been sure that they had a way but no one way has been successful enough to give that breeder any lead over others. And so far as the writer is aware no method has ever been tested out carefully and scientifically except one. That one method is to fatten an animal before the testing period and then feed her carefully so that she will lose her body fat and put it into the milk. This method has been described in a previous paper and is really so well known among breeders that test, that it is unnecessary to give it much more consideration here.

And after all, what would the economic effect of a successful method to feed fat into milk in a short time test amount to? The partial success of feeding fat into milk by means of fattening the cow before testing, has already brought seven-day records into more or less disrepute as real evidence of what a cow can do as a breeder for total efficient production. The law of conservation of energy holds true no less with animals than with machines, and if a method of changing body substance into milk fat is found the same amount of food must be used to produce the body substance at some other time in the course of the period between the birth of two calves.

No, in the opinion of the writer, breeders who seek to find a method to increase the percentage of fat in the milk of any individual for any period of time short of the whole life of the individual, is not doing himself or the breeds any real good. The breeders of the Holstein-Friesian breed had better give their attention to the study of methods of breeding which may on the one hand increase the normal fat content of the milk of the breed, if that is deemed desirable, and which must be done at the expense of a less quantity of milk, and on the other, to methods of breeding which will increase the capacity of the breed as a whole to utilize feed above maintenance and change it into milk. Suppose a method should be found which would cause a cow to test higher than her normal inherited percentage for seven or thirty days or even a year. What good would that do the breed? Until it was established beyond doubt that a certain breeder was doing some-

thing which was influencing the production of his individuals for short periods of time of course he would make money, but it would react on him in the end and do him and the breed harm. It would be a great boon to the breed in some way could be found to enable a cow to turn more food into milk, but it is the firm conviction of the writer that it is futile to look for methods of this kind except through breeding for greater capacity and production. This kind of work will permanently better the breed.

To be somewhat sure of his ground, the writer has looked over rather carefully the literature on this subject in recent years by carefully consulting the Experiment Station Record. The only positive evidence that appeared was found in Bulletin 100 by C. H. Eckles of the Missouri Experi-



Ethel of Springbank.

She won out in the Ayrshire heifer class in the dairy test at the Guelph Winter Fair, with 112.3 lbs. of milk, testing 4.6% fat. She is a heifer of great promise and will likely be heard from at future tests of this nature. Owned by A. S. Turner & Son, Wentworth County.

ment Station. Eckles' work was wholly along the line of feeding the animal previous to the beginning of the test and getting her fat. Where this was done the percentage of fat in the milk would be high during the first part of the lactation period. The effect persisted to a more or less extent through the whole lactation period. This kind of feeding is to be advised because undoubtedly the capacity of the animal to produce is increased in a perfectly legitimate and normal manner, and it is a case of actually turning more feed into milk.

The experiments along the line of the specific effects of different feeds have been very numerous but any positive effect of any one feed or combination of feeds is shown to be short and slight. It is probable that in many cases the effect could be shown to be within the limits of experimental error if a careful study were made.

A number of experiments on the use of the ex-

tracts from certain glands of the body, particularly the pituitary gland, for the purpose of increasing the percentage of fat in milk and also for increasing the amount secreted, have given positive results for short periods of time, but these results usually have been followed by corresponding periods when the amount and quality have been below normal.

Some positive results have been obtained by feeding a large amount of oil and fat in the ration. These experiments also have been attended without permanent results which would influence one to recommend definite procedure even for a short time test.

In conclusion, the author must confess that he sees little hope for any method for really increasing the fat percentage in milk except through breeding and rations, feeding to produce cows nearer the ideal that is held for the breed in question. The true method to get cows with high records is to breed for size and capacity, and perhaps if that is the desire and ideal of the breed, to select for a higher percentage of fat.

## Clearing the Land of Stones

C. F. FOX, Hastings Co., Ont.

**I**T was necessary for me to visit a friend some distance from home a few weeks ago. Everyone was busy at the time and I found my friend, with his two hired men, in the field plowing. In the course of our conversation he remarked that he was endeavoring to give his land a good plowing. The work had been left for a number of years to the hired man. Many of them were inexperienced and others did not care. Consequently, if ever the plow struck a stone and came out of the ground, they seldom, if ever, took the time or trouble to back up or dig out the offensive rock.

The work being done was certainly thorough this year. Each stone that the plow found was taken out. When these stones have been drawn away, the field will be in a much better condition than ever before. This question came to my mind, as I journeyed on, "Is all our land now under cultivation cleared?" There are many farms where it is not. If the plowman would always take the trouble to dig out the boulders his plow strikes, many dollars would be added to the value of his farm. It takes time and energy of course, but it pays, for oftentimes these stones left in a field, cost the farmer many dollars. Plowshares are broken, mower knives suffer damage and sometimes serious mishaps occur, not only to the machines, but also the men, all because a little time has not been expended at the right time to dig or blast out the stones. Plowing matches are again becoming popular. Are not stones brought to the surface, trophies of importance as well as those won for fancy crown and straightness of furrow? Viewed only as a matter of dollars and cents it certainly pays to clear away the stones.



Nothing is too Good, in Horseflesh or Holsteins, for Lakeview Stock Farm, Halton Co., Ont.

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will clean it off without leaving the horse up. No blister, no hair gone. Concentrated—only a few drops required at an application. \$2 per quart delivered. Dealers for special rates and Book & R. Free. **ABSORBINE, JR.**, sensitive formula for cuts, scratches, burns, scalds, frost-bites, chafes, corns, hemorrhoids, varicose veins, Yaws, Venereal Disease, Gonorrhea, Fungal Infections, Itch, Scabies, Old Sores, Ailurs Pain, Prickles, Itch, and all eruptions on the skin. Manufactured and sold by **W. F. YOUNG, P.O. Box 112, Lyman Mass., Montreal, Can.** Absorbine and Absorbine, Jr., are made in Canada.

**Wayside Gleanings**

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

**Feed Rations**

It is not often that we find a farmer so business like that he has everything he worked out on paper. It happened to be in a stable not long ago where the farmer had his different feed rations typed upon cardboard, and the frame was framed. This neat little thing was attached to the wall of the feed room. It thus gave information to any chance caller, like myself, as to the different kinds of feed being used and in what combination with other feeds. It was interesting to note that there was carefully worked out a graduated increase in grains for the growing animals. There was also a ration for cows in milk, and a ration for cows not milking. All this gave evidence that this man was a thorough-going business farmer, and that he was looking after the small details which, no doubt, was yielding him a profit. It may seem unprofitable for every farmer to have such an elaborate scheme as this, but it certainly is practical to have a definite feed ration for every kind of live stock kept. This ration needs to be followed at all times and seasons, but it should act as a guide. Some plan of this description must lead to more economic feeding that would give the greatest results from the food consumed.

**A Straw and Chaff Box**

Mr. Anthony Giles, Waterloo Co., Ont., has in his barn a unique way of keeping the chaff and straw confined to a place where it is not a nuisance and yet is always handy. The chute from the upper floor leads to a large enclosure attached upon which is a door, hinged at the top. To the bottom of this door a rope is attached. It passes through a pulley in the ceiling, and carries on the other end a weight sufficient heavy to balance the door. This large box or stall is filled with the straw and chaff from the barn above, and when any is required for use in the stable, the door is lifted and held in place by the weight on the end of the rope. The straw can thus be taken from the box, and when the necessary supply is received, the door is again dropped in place, thus keeping the feed from scattering all over the floor. His stables are always neat and clean. The feed alley was not covered two or three inches with chaff and straw. The passageway behind the animals was kept clean in the same manner. A convenience such as this adds much to the appearance of the stable, and again brings home the wisdom of the old adage: "A place for everything and everything in its place."

**Saving the Cow's Knees.**

Many owners of high-class cattle are much annoyed by the presence of enlargements on their cows' knees. In some cases these swellings become so large that they make the animal lame, and in most cases detract materially from their selling value. One beautiful young heifer came under my observation that had a very pronounced swelling, and when her owner was asked the cause he replied that he had attached to a bruise received by coming in contact with the cement floor. Ballantyne Bros., Dundas Co., Ont., have a device that offsets this evil very well, and it has been recommended by the forward half of the stall floor is an inch or so lower than the rear half. In this space are placed ordinary cocoa fibre door mats. These mats make an excellent soft and warm floor, and no

bruised knees are likely to develop. It might be claimed that these mats are expensive, and it is true as far as initial cost is concerned, but they wear well, and if their cost is spread over a number of years, they will be found to be quite economical.



**What is Roup**

WHAT is roup? Writers say it is any disease of the nostrils, mouth or throat. Now it is a fact that fowls have as many diseases of the air passages as have human beings. acute catarrh, of influenza, contagious influenza, diphtheria, tuberculosis and common sore throat. And some writers will call all these diseases "roup." The mere sneezing or watering at the eyes, or even a swollen head, has time and again been termed roup, but the diagnosis is wrong. These are conditions that if allowed to go unchecked will eventually lead on to roup, but never become that fatal disease until in the last stages. Then the breath becomes so foetid that there can be no mistake.

**Poultry Jots**

THERE are "strictly fresh eggs" offered for sale in the city markets that have no right to that name. A produce dealer said that for 20 years he lived in the city, and did not know the taste of a really fresh egg until he moved out where he could keep hens himself. Any quantity of eggs that are put into the refrigerator in good condition, especially April receipts, are, after several months' storage, taken out and sold as fresh. Even the best grocers that cater to the fancy trade handle them, and most people don't know the difference. There is one purpose, however, that they will not do for and that is poaching. If at a hotel you get a poached egg that does not break and hold its shape well, you may be reasonably sure that it is fresh. A commission merchant said that dealers often come to him for eggs that will poach, and he has to refuse them, for he knows that even the best of held eggs will not be satisfactory. It is amusing to note customers at moderate-priced hotels and restaurants that fried poached eggs and getting them fried poached eggs and getting them fried poached eggs and getting them fried poach very sorry, but the underdog customer to give the order in that way. In most cases the man will not care to send them back and wait for another order. The real trouble was that the cook did not have any eggs that would poach properly.

received one cent a pound more than did the others. And why he had paid more for one lot than he did for the others, the dealer replied that the lot that brought the best price were all of one kind (one of the well-known breeds), and would dress out better and sell for more when dressed. He was asked if it was because they were all of one color of plumage that made them more valuable. He then answered that it was the feather and color that indicated the breed, and that shape and meat were indicated by the knowledge he had of that breed.

The best table fowl is one that has the heaviest weight at meat on those portions of the body which are favorite cuts. The breast and thighs must be heavy in a good table fowl in proportion to the remainder of the body. In order to have thick breast meat and big thighs, these muscles must be used by the fowl. In this respect the best table fowls, for their lively habits give the muscles of the legs and breast work that renders them firm and fine, instead of being flabby and full of loose tissue in the shape of fat.

The natural construction of the fowl's digestive organs points to a feed of roughage. No provision other than that of assimilation is made for the moisture taken into the crop. The fowls must have water, both to soften the food when taken into the crop and to enable the gizzard to grind it the more easily. The hen must also be provided with water to finish the egg which she lays.

All food consumed by the fowl must pass into the crop into the gizzard, where it is ground and prepared for assimilation. Unless the fowls are supplied with an abundance of good, sherry grit, the food cannot thus be prepared, and, in consequence, the fowls will suffer very much as does a person from an attack of indigestion or dyspepsia.

**The Maintenance of Pastures, etc.**

(Continued from page 3.)  
held are being impoverished. In order to keep them up it is necessary to give back something in return for what is being taken from them, and slight dressings of manure is the best way to accomplish this.

**Seeding Permanent Pastures.**

Old pastures are composed chiefly of common Canadian blue grass, Kentucky blue grass and an intermediate or hybrid between these two. With these a percentage of white clover is usually found. We should, however, be able to improve on this mixture of grasses. We should have good pasture earlier and stand better. Several years ago I seeded down a pasture field with a mixture which has given satisfaction and should be suitable for almost any kind of stock. The mixture contained four pounds of red top (which does well on low land) two pounds of timothy; four pounds of orchard grass, (one of our best and earliest grasses, but one that must be kept pastured down or it will be chaff; bunches); two pounds of alfalfa seed; two pounds of alsike; two pounds white clover; four pounds of Kentucky blue grass and four pounds of meadow fescue. A little trefoil will soon be found. In a small clover which grows in gravelly soils and is very hardy. No red clover should be included in the mixture. It is a strong growing plant for a year or two and the first year grows up the other grasses and the second year it dies and leaves bare places. The alfalfa will not stand close fall pasturing, especially with horses, as they will rip the centres out of it.

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Occasionally readers of Farm and Dairy will find to secure the address of manufacturers of farm or household equipment not able to locate it in our pages. At any time our Advertising Dept. will be pleased to give you information of this nature. Write us freely.

ADVERTISING DEPT.  
**FARM & DAIRY PETERBORO, ONT.**

**DEAL WITH Farm & Dairy's Advertisers**

**CITY MILK SUPPLY**

**Advertising Dairy Products**

At the convention of Dairymen held in connection with the conference on Marketing and Farm Credits in Chicago recently, A. L. Brockway, from Syracuse, N. Y., told of an advertising campaign conducted in Syracuse, to show the public the value of milk as a food. He showed a sample full-page daily advertisement, in the centre of which was a quart bottle of milk marked 10 cents. Around it were grouped other kinds of food, and figures showing their cost, based on their food value, as compared with that of milk. It proved a great surprise to the consumers and aroused keen public interest.

**Departmental Action**

ACCORDING to a press despatch to the daily papers, a notification has recently been sent by the Hon. Mr. Crothers, Minister of Labor for the Dominion, to the milk dealers of Sydney, N.S. It appears that the dealers met recently and decided to raise the price of milk from 10 to 12 cents. The Minister has notified them that if the price is raised, they will be liable to criminal prosecution for having combined to increase prices, an offence the punishment of which is a term in jail or a fine of \$5,000.

The Milk Producers of Hamilton, at a meeting held in the Y.M.C.A. last week, decided to increase the wholesale price of milk not later than Jan. 1st. The price was not fixed, but it is likely they will ask 25 cents a gallon. The milk distributors, it is claimed, are not disposed to pay the increase without a fight, and some difficulty may arise.

When asked if he would take action against the Toronto and Hamilton Milk Producers, who raised the rates to dealers, the Minister of Labor stated that they were prepared to deal with these cities when the time came. He explained that under the new legislation, any agreement whatever between two men, a body of men or corporation to increase the price of any of the necessities of life, is a criminal offence within the meaning of the act.

**Toronto Dealers Reaching Out**

THE scarcity of milk in the vicinity of Toronto has forced the milk dealers of that city to go much further afield for supplies than has hitherto been necessary. The Farmers' Dairy has built a large and thoroughly equipped collection station at Indian River, near Peterboro, and is now in a position to draw permanent supplies from that section. Several other dealers are also bidding for the farmer's milk in the district. The Shearer factory, owned by Mr. J. J. Hogan, has run continuously for the last four years, making butter during the winter. This winter, however, the city milk dealer is taking the milk. The patrons and Mr. Hogan are working in close cooperation, the milk being delivered at the factory at \$2 a cwt., from thence being delivered by the maker to the train and shipped to Toronto. The contracts call for milk to be supplied to Toronto until next May.

A quart of milk is equal in food value to three-eighths of a pound of beefsteak, eight eggs, 15 pounds of oysters, two pounds of fish, six pounds of tomatoes or three pounds of apples, and the milk is more easily digested and far more economical than any of the other foods.

**HORTICULTURE**

**Northern Grown Seed Potatoes**

IT has been found that northern-grown potatoes, when brought south, will increase the yield by as much as 25 per cent, besides being a week or so earlier. Some growers have found that this northern-grown seed at \$2 a bushel is cheaper than home-grown at 25 cents. Many car loads of seed potatoes have been brought from Wisconsin, but of late years it has been found that quite as satisfactory results have been obtained from seed brought from New Ontario. Seed produced near New Lindeard is quite equal to the Wisconsin material. In the North country, such big crops are not produced as further south, but a market is developing which will take care of the potatoes grown for seed purposes at a price that bids fair to make potato growing profitable for the purpose.

At the Horticultural Convention held early in December, in Toronto, a resolution was passed asking the Government to provide a specialist to enquire into the growing and selection of potatoes for seed, and to assist in the establishment of a seed potato industry in the north. It is necessary to have these potatoes shipped in the fall, as on account of the frost they cannot be shipped early enough in spring to reach the southern potato growing sections in time for planting.

**The Winter Care of Trees**

THERE are often many regrets in the fruit grower's mind who have failed to protect their apple trees during the winter. In many orchards where the wind has a clear sweep, the orchard, especially if the trees are headed low, catches the snow, which soon drifts as high as the tree. Where such conditions occur, windbreaks of boards should be used, placing six-inch strips about ten feet from the trees, ten feet long, and bracing these up so that the snow will drift against this construction. Then plant a row of spruce at least sixty feet from the first row of apple trees, and in time these evergreen trees will act as a windbreak. Where the snow is piled up to the tips of the branches, the rabbits do a great deal of damage during the winter. In this case, use bran, corn, or other foods mixed with arsenate of lead to eradicate the pest.

If the trees are young, the bark should be shielded with quarter-inch mesh wire and a collar of tar paper put around the top to prevent the wire from scraping the bark. Where possible, stake the wire to keep it firm and place it at least an inch below the surface of the soil to keep out the field mice. All grass and weeds should be removed from around the tree, and the wire protection made large enough so as not to interfere with the growth of the tree until it is from eight to ten years of age. The screen should be two feet high.

After a snow storm, tramp the snow down to protect the young trees from the work of the field mice, which is often evidenced even beneath the wire. The snow having been driven to this corner of food by extreme hunger.

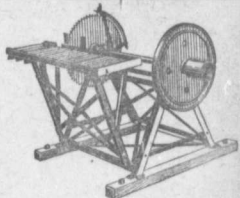
Now the time to make the braces to hold the trees from the damaging effect of the weight of which often comes down at the crook. Take two or three hop poles, fasten them with a single spike near the top; this contrivance may be raised or lowered as is necessary. This support is put on a slant so to stand, and the limb lifted holds the support firmly. This simple precaution may save that large limb with a bad crook.—Hugh Findlay, B.S.A., in Rural Life.

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and you'll never need to buy another. There's a lifetime of wear in it. But with all its strength and all its improvements the cost is low—only \$30.00 for a machine that incorporates all the features calculated to increase strength and made for convenience. The shaft is a 4-foot, 4-inch piece of lath-turned steel—and runs in well-balanced, dust-proof, non-heating boxes. Built so strongly that it never shakes when in operation. Price quoted includes delivery charges to any point in Old Ontario.



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# Farm and Dairy's

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Large numbers of our readers have this month renewed their subscriptions to FARM AND DAIRY. We feel very happy over this, because it shows that FARM AND DAIRY is giving its readers what they want. Also it shows our subscribers know a bargain when they see it. But remember this great renewal

## Bargain is Good for Only Four More Days

This offer is due to expire on December 31st., a letter postmarked December will be accepted. But don't wait, renew to-day, if you have not already done so, and be certain of sharing in this great subscription bargain.

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Automobile Number—July 5.  
Western Canada Number—August 9.  
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**FARM CHATS**

H. Percy Blanchard, Hants Co., N.S.

**Our Duties**

**T**HIS is rather an ambiguous heading. It may refer to the obligation of a distribute upon morality or an essay on politics. Now, if I had used the word tariff, some dyed-in-the-wool Tories like myself would have given a stone an skipper it. So like the general angler, I batted the hook to lure and not to offend. Julius Caesar tells us that all Gaul is divided into three parts, also, the average voters' list may be divided into three parts: free traders, protectionists and money-downers.

To the first class, all duties are abhorrent, except, of course, their moral duties; to the second, all duties are sacro-sanct; and to the third their duties are to vote as they are paid and not to spend all the money in rum, for fear of the tongue that hangs-in-the-middle, at home.

Again, in the catechism of the protectionist, I find three dicta:—first, that raw materials should be exempted; second, that the manufactures (called infant industries) should be protected; and third that the luxuries of the rich should bear the burden, rather than the necessities of the poor. Now, I want to get this down exact, for woe betide my eternal peace of mind should I promulgate a doctrine contrary to the teachings and principles on which so many of our family have been nurtured. I am a farmer. Not much of a farmer I must admit; but then, when I want to feel big and proud, I pat myself on the back and pinch my brawny muscles and say: "I am a farmer." You know the tone of voice in which the smallest Italian of old would say, "I am a Roman Citizen" and then he would roll up his eyes and put them back again into their sockets. But to lay aside my boasting and get back to the subject.

**The Greatest Manufacturer.**

Some wise man has said that the greatest manufacturer in North America is the farmer; only he runs his factory with the roof off and has God for his partner. Now, a raw material in the lexicon of the statistician is not necessarily a thing merely dug from the ground or found in the woods. It consists of the ingredients which are worked up by the factory to make its finished article. Pig iron, or ingot steel has gone through many processes since it was a heavy, rusty rock dug out of the mountain. Galvanized steel wire has undergone a few more processes. Yet, to the wire fence makers it is raw material. The illustrations could be largely extended. To all these "raw materials" the protectionist tariff, even the Chinese wall of the United States, gives either free entry or a very low rate of duty.

But what are the "raw materials" of the farmer, the manufacturer in chief? Not loam and clay, rain and sunshine alone; but seeds, fertilizers, feeds, plows, binders, tractors, all the material and machinery which he converts into the finished products or uses in the process. Even his inexpensive automobile is not so much a luxury as a necessity. The Apostle Paul admonishes his hearers to be just to their servants. It behooves us then to see that when we claim and receive justice we must do no injustice to our servants, the makers of farm materials.

**Free Admittance.**

Our implement manufacturers in Canada still pay duty on many of the things that go into their own product and it must be remembered that they (protected by a duty) compete with the big country below the line. On a good gasoline engine there are many small parts not made in Canada, or, if

they are, at a much higher price. Bright finish machine bolts, standard sizes, carburetors, oil and grease cups, pipe fittings, all these are imported. In fact, there are not two engine plants in the States that do not buy most, if not all the above named fittings outside. For that reason it is only just that they should be admitted free into Canada, if the implement maker in Canada is expected to compete on fair terms in manufacturing his unprotected implements, the farmers "raw material;" and with "equal goods at equal prices;" I for one would buy the Canadian.

The old fifth proposition in Geometry was a sticker to all of us school boys, because one had to prove certain angles equal that did not seem to matter and then with these shown to be equal, it was easy to prove equal the essential angles. So why not reach our own particular end by two tacks to windward, if a free sheet and a straight course is impossible. Bend our efforts to have the duty removed from all the raw materials that enter into the manufacture of their goods, or at least, if the duty stands in general, that they as manufacturers, get a refund of what duties they, as manufacturers pay on articles going into their finished product, according to sworn invoices? That would remove every handicap, as compared with American factories, except extent of home market territory, and should enable the Canadian factories to sell at the same prices as the States, where labor is higher. So in the meantime, why not first assist the manufacturer. Then, when that is accomplished, we do not need any protection, we can with good grace ask the duty removed from his goods; a much pleasanter thing than to start and run Farmers' Cooperative Implement Factories, Limited.

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18. Whom do you work for? _____	
19. Have you a trade or profession? _____	20. If so, what? _____
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AND RURAL HOME  
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY



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

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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 you as one of our paid-in-advance subscribers, we will make good the amount of your loss, provided such transaction is made within one month from date of its occurrence, and that we find the facts to be as stated. It is a condition of this contract that in writing to advertisers you state: "I saw your advertisement in Farm and Dairy."  
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"Read not to contradict and to confute, nor to believe and take for granted, but to weigh and consider."—Bacon.

## A New Year's Resolution

**N**EW Year's resolutions, it is proverbially stated, are made only to be broken. Probably the reason why so many of them go to the scrap heap is that the New Year's season does not lend any material advantage in carrying them out. One resolution, however, that is peculiarly suited to the New Year, is the determination to pass a resolution supported by the sentiment attached to the season devoted to turning over a new leaf, but it is strictly in accord with the best business practice. With the retail merchant and a great many other business men, the beginning of the year is stocktaking time. They close their financial year with the calendar year. This system is equally well adapted to the operations on the farm. The season's sales have been made and the bulk of the business done. If there is a slack season during the year in which time can be devoted to such work, it is at this particular time. It is favorable for taking stock, for making an inventory, and for starting off with a new set of accounts.

Many are the systems of bookkeeping recommended for the farmer. They vary from a simple method of making out an annual statement of assets and liabilities, to exhaustive systems of cost accounting that would tax the academic skill of a chartered accountant to keep in order. Much has still to be done before a system of bookkeeping or cost accounting has been evolved that is suitable to the average farm. The most practical system will probably be found to be one which makes wide allowance for the farmer's intuition and business judgment in determining whether this or that course should be pursued. The accounts kept, however, should be as complete as the business training of the farmer will allow. They should, in any case, include annual statements of assets and liabilities, which may be compared from year to year, to see whether or not the farm business, as a whole, is progress-

## FARM AND DAIRY

ing, and to show if or not the year's labor has yielded a laborer's wages. For the dairy farmer the keeping of the records of production of the different cows in the herd, to determine which to get rid of and which to keep, is also one of the most important considerations.

### Nearing the Limit

**W**ITH the unofficial announcement of a new world's champion in butter production, attention is again turned to the possibility of the 50-lb. cow. Many breeders thought that the record of 44.42 lbs. of butter in seven days, held by Ormsby Jane Segis Aggie, was about the limit. When, however, we hear of Hester Antje Kornlyke, making 46.772 lbs. butter in seven days, it shows how far wrong was the judgment of those men.

The reality of the 50-lb. cow may not be far distant when we realize that the record of the new world's champion has only to be raised 3.228 lbs., or less than one pound more than the new champion has raised it. The breeding and feeding for these big records is an art which is occupying the attention of many of our best men in America, and the making of new records will go on until the point is reached where the constitution of the animal will stand no greater strain. This point may be at the 50-lb. mark, or still higher, but the limit of production is not likely to stop short of this point. It is true some animals will stand greater strain than others, but the limit of nature's endurance of development along one line is sure to be found. When that time comes the person who endeavors to press things further will find that he has an animal deficient in other things in so marked a degree that she will be unbalanced.

## The Dairyman as a Scapegoat

**T**HE Department of Labor has not been long in taking action under the new regulations regarding combinations to increase the cost of living. Its activities in this regard have not been directed against the milling trust, the canning trust, the pork packers, or the storage men, nor yet against those who by the closest kind of collusion keep the price of everything the farmer has to buy at the maximum height, and therefore increases the cost of production of food stuffs to the maximum extent. In searching for a place to attack the cost of living problem, one of the most complex of all the problems with which we have to deal, it has hit on the milk producers and placed its official imprimus on the popular notion that the farmer, and especially the dairy farmer, is making too much money, and should, therefore, be made the scapegoat upon whose head the sins that have been committed in connection with the food situation should be laid. The milk dealers of Sydney, N.S., no doubt taking into consideration the increasing cost of feed and of help, and the fact that their produce is still the cheapest food that reaches the consumers' table, decided to raise the price of their milk. They were immediately notified that if the price is raised they will be liable to criminal prosecution, with the prospect of a term in jail or a fine of \$5,000. Later reports state that Toronto and Hamilton producers have been served with a similar warning.

Before the Department has recourse to what amounts to price regulation, it would do well to conduct an investigation into the cost of milk production. At the conference of milk producers held in Chicago recently, and which was attended by an editor of Farm and Dairy, it was shown by the results of investigation that were given out that milk was being produced at a loss in many of the States, and that this had resulted in a reduction of over 100,000 in the number of cows, within a few years, in New York alone. Similar investigations here would show that

with feed at present prices, with labor dear and scarcely obtainable, and with production at low ebb, milk producers are having one of the leanest winter seasons for years. Superficial thinkers, of whom there seem to be some in high places, may think that the profits of the city milk producer have increased in proportion to the price of milk and have need of such information. In any case, threats of terms in jail—the \$5,000 fine is for the accommodation of malefactors of great wealth should the unheard of situation arise in which one of them should be convicted—will not attain the end aimed at. Butter and cheese is still required for export and for home consumption. Those who seek to keep the price of city milk below its normal market value, will find that instead of solving one of the problems of city consumers, they have deprived them of their milk supply.

## Majority Favors Dairy Act

**O**VERLY three out of the seventeen conventions held throughout Eastern Ontario for the purpose of discussing the Dairy Standards Act, passed resolutions against it. Practically all the others strongly favored the legislation. Considering the far-reaching nature of the Act, this is a favorable showing, and demonstrates that the Department did not err in its estimate as to the number of dairy farmers who were waiting for this reform. The soundness of the principle of being paid for milk at factories according to its value for cheesemaking purposes, strongly appeals to the business judgment of the great majority of cheese factory patrons. Some who, realizing the importance of having the testing done accurately when the distribution of the patrons' money depended upon it, foresaw difficulties in the way unless the testing were in the hands of thoroughly competent men, free from local influences, have had their objections removed by the action of the Department in making provision for the instructors to do the testing. Everything now goes to show that there existed a widespread demand for a change in our methods of paying for milk at cheese factories.

There are, of course, some who are opposed to the Dairy Standards Act. But is there not just reason for believing them to be fair-minded men, willing to stand behind the grand old principle of majority rule? We believe they are. We have met and talked with many of them, and have found that they are perfectly willing to abide by the will of the majority. They recognize that only by uniformity in the method of paying for milk throughout the province could friction between factories be prevented, and that the compulsory clauses of the Act were necessary to secure such uniformity. They also recognize that the Provincial Legislature is the only body having authority to fairly legislate in that matter, and that it would be impossible for them to have a spotted law exempting certain districts. While the matter was under discussion at the conventions they were not backward in voicing their opinions, but when the vote had been taken and resolutions favoring the Act passed, as they were at over three-quarters of the conventions, they acquiesced with good grace in the will of the majority. There is no need for apprehension regarding the working out of the Dairy Standards Act. The attitude of factory patrons throughout Eastern Ontario warrants the prediction that within a short time after its inauguration, opposition to it will have entirely died away.

One-fourth of the popular vote in Oregon is in favor of a straight out single tax proposition, submitted recently as an amendment to the State constitution. In view of the vast power that is opposed to the principle of this act, and the strenuous opposition it is meeting from the great proprietors, this is a very creditable showing.

## In Union There is Strength

### The Fire Suffers

THE latest word received by Farm and Dairy from the fire sufferers in the vicinity of Matheson, whose homes and barns were burned out during the fire last summer, shows that at least they are beginning to get matters adjusted and settled for the winter. Several letters of thanks have been received from different farmers lately for assistance they have received through the kindness of the different clubs in Old Ontario, who have been making contributions and sending forward supplies. Mr. Alfred Gibson, of Matheson Station, writes: "I am very much pleased with the help received. The fire was a knock-out blow to us farmers, as we lost all we had. We thank you very much for your kindness, and hope that God will return it to you one hundred times over."

Another letter of thanks has been received from Mr. Hugh Moore, of Matheson, for flour received by him. Mr. Moore also sent some photographs of the fire swept district. One of these showed Matheson, which formerly was quite a thriving village, but which after the fire had only about half a dozen buildings left. Another showed farming districts which after the fire looked like a veritable wilderness. Another photograph showed the orphaned children of Dr. Reid of Kelso. This last will be published in Farm and Dairy.

The last contribution received by Farm and Dairy was in the form of a postal note for \$5, received from Mr. Wm. J. Webster, Secretary of the Lansdowne Farmers' Club, Leeds County. It was sent by the members of that club. This donation, as well as others, has been used to purchase goods through Secretary J. J. Morrison, of The United Farmers' Co-operative Co., Ltd., of Toronto, thus giving the fire sufferers the benefit of wholesale prices in the purchase of the goods.

### The Western Amalgamation

A newspaper despatch that was sent out from Western Canada by a reporter not too well informed as to the facts, in reference to the recent decision of the shareholders of the Grain Growers Grain Co., and of the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Co., to unite their two companies, has been reprinted in a number of eastern papers, including some of our farm papers. As it contains several errors, it is only right that the facts should be made plain. One report of this character that appeared in an Ontario farm paper read in part as follows:

"The Grain Growers' Grain Company, the United Farmers of Alberta, the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Company, and the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association have thrown in their lot together under the name of the United Grain Growers, Limited, and it has been decided to increase the capital of the Grain Growers' Grain Company from \$2,000,000 to \$5,000,000. It is also intimated that the organization in the west is contemplating electing twenty or thirty of its members as parliamentary representatives at the next election."

There are a number of errors in the foregoing. In the first place the United Farmers of Alberta and the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association have not united in the proposed amalgamation, do not propose to do so, and there is no reason why they should. These organizations do not deal with business matters, but only with public issues as they affect the

farmer. The two companies have united. It is not the Grain Growers' Grain Company that is to increase its capital to \$5,000,000, but the new joint company, the United Grain Growers, Limited, which will have the increased capital.

The new company does not propose to elect twenty or thirty of its members as parliamentary representatives. It is a business concern, and has no thought of entering the political sphere. There has been some talk among leaders in the farmers' movement in western Canada of trying to have farmers nominated and elected to parliament, but this is something that is entirely aside from the farmers' business organizations in western Canada. For instance, when Mr. Charles A. Dunning, manager of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company, recently accepted the position of Provincial Treasurer for Saskatchewan, he immediately resigned his position with the company. The companies do not intend to become mixed up in politics. It is interesting sometimes to find how many mistakes can be crowded into a few short paragraphs. This is especially likely to be true of despatches of this character, or the average city man or reporter knows little indeed about the affairs of the different farmers' organizations.

### Two Good Meetings in Algoma

IT was our good fortune to have another visit from Mr. J. J. Morrison on the evening of Dec. 5th. On that night he was billed to address a meeting at Madocan, but the night was so stormy that the good people there were doomed to disappointment. On Dec. 6th, Mr. Morrison drove 20 miles over a very rough road to address a meeting at Goulais Bay. Mr. A. S. Smith, the district representative, was also present. Mr. Smith occupied the chair and gave the people an interesting account of what is being done in the district towards operating a creamery on an extensive scale. Mr. Morrison spoke on the importance of cooperation, showing how the organization was spreading and the good it would be to the agriculturists. The people were enthusiastic and we expect to hear encouraging news from the Goulais Bay Club.

The next night, Mr. Morrison addressed the members and sympathizers of the Bar River Club. Mr. Morrison took the trouble to drive us down with his auto and gave a very interesting address on the creamery, outlining the benefits to be derived. Progress the matter is making. A committee was appointed to push the work to a successful issue. Mr. Morrison in a very able manner discussed the importance of farmers getting together. This address was intensely listened to, and several questions were answered satisfactorily. We believe Mr. Morrison's visit will be a great incentive for the farmers of Bar River to help themselves by a more vigorous effort to secure their honest right. Mr. Morrison is entitled to the highest gratitude for his faithfulness to the interests of agriculture.—W. H. E.

The College of Agriculture of New York announces that several fires have been caused in the last state by the explosion of dust in threshing machines. A fire extinguisher has been devised which automatically extinguishes the fire when it breaks out.

Commercial fertilizers are like commercial stock foods. They are good for sick soil and should only be used as supplementary to barnyard manure.

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**THE UPWARD LOOK**

**Regrets—A New Year's Thought**

ONE of the worst punishments that follows as the result of our actions is that of vain regrets; regrets when an action has been done, without the sad consequences of which were foreseen too late; regrets for a hasty word, which for a life-time one may most recall.

It is strange, but so often we are most impatient and unkind to those whom we love the most. Just because we know them so well, we exercise less self-control in their presence. It is an outlet for our own nervous irritation. Yet it is they towards whom impatience and unkindness will be most keenly and bitterly regretted afterwards.

After a few short weeks of illness, his wife was gone—his life's comfort and companion. He, all through those years of comradeship, had been loyal to her every wish and aim, that of going to church. In the strained, bitter grief, his first resolve was that henceforth he would go to church regularly, and those who knew him felt sure that he would. But this, of the countless times in that church when she had longed for him! Think, too, of those hours afterwards when he would wish that he had not let her go alone!

May one of our New Year's resolutions be that we may so act through Christ's indwelling spirit that we may have no regrets each night for the day just over. We ought to ask ourselves the question, if we had known that there was to be a separation without any communication by which we could tell how sorry we were, would we have acted or spoken or even thought as we did? Love is the most precious of God-given gifts. In this New Year, by His help and in His name, may all our associations with loved ones be thoughtful, tender and unselfish. In all our actions may there be no sorrowful aftermath of regrets. This will be accomplished only in proportion as we yield ourselves to Christ, and thus permit Him to live out His life in us. Let us remember His admonition in the fifteenth chapter of John: "I am the vine, ye are the branches." "As the branch cannot bear fruit of itself, except it abide in the vine, no more can ye except ye abide in Me." "He that abideth in me and I in Him, the same bringeth forth much fruit," and also Paul's words, "The fruit of the spirit is love, joy, peace, long-suffering, gentleness, goodness, faith, meekness, self-control."—I. H. N.

**A Home is the Essential**

"Cousin Eva," Stormont Co., Ont.

HOW much money should a man have before asking a girl to marry him? Although this is a question continually before all young people, it is apparently given very little deliberation. Some young men seem to think that they need as much money as to buy a license. Here they are absolutely mistaken, as a man has no right to expect a girl to marry him if he cannot provide a home for her. A good home doesn't necessarily mean luxurious apartments, but a comfortable dwelling with a reliable maintenance. I am not averse to penniless life marrying, but where there is no maintenance it usually suggests the idea of misery likeking company. Some cases, however, prove successful.

Any young man of to-day, who is not deprived of his strength, could earn money sufficient to start a home in a very short time. He would only need a few hundred dollars, unless he wanted to start farming, when he would need considerable more. But even

that amount is easily available, if he is not wasting his time.

I believe a wife should help in every and any way she can, but I can't see why a woman should be desirous of marrying a man who cannot earn a home for her. It would seem unreasonable to say, "girls, would you like to have a home when you get married, or would you rather work for a few years without a home?" I would hate to leave my home if I had no place to go, besides I wouldn't want to be recognized as some poor thing without a home. I think if there was more forethought in these matters there would be fewer unhappy homes.

**Establishing the Home, a Pleasure**  
"Maude Stewart," Lanark Co., Ont.

THIS question of money and marriage is a very difficult one to answer, as so much depends on circumstances and the disposition of the girl the young man is going to ask to share his fortune. In towns and cities, probably the amount of money required will depend on the young couple's standing in society. In the country, people are nearly all on the same social standing. Here the eligible young men are the farmers' sons. Some of these go into business in town, but the majority count on possessing a farm some day and a home on the farm is the ideal one.

The energetic, independent Canadian girl will value her home infinitely more if she helps to pay for it. If she works for a living, it will be to my pleasure. The girl who helps to pay for her home will have a thrill of pleasure as each instalment is paid. How happy she will be every time a new piece of furniture is added. She will take a great deal of interest in all improvements that are made from time to time in the home, as well as the stock, garden, poultry and so forth. Feeling that she is working with her husband for her home, she will value it and love it accordingly. A woman said the other day, "I was far happier when my husband and I were working and striving to pay for our farm than I am now with thousands of dollars in my possession."

Money is an incentive to work, but it is the pleasure we derive from accomplishing something, that makes life so sweet to men and women alike.

**Make a Careful Choice**

"Cousin Dell," Norfolk Co., Ont.

AS I am a reader of Farm and Dairy I would like to give my views on the subject of "money" and marriage. In my estimation there is no home ever quite so dear to the heart as the one that two willing workers earn together, and I have had experience along this line. In order to make a success of this, however, the wife must have a practical knowledge of work.

The trouble with too many mothers of to-day is that they bring their daughters up to think that the main object in life is to make a good appearance in society, and by so doing to secure a husband with money, so that they will not have to work. This is commendable, in a way, but do such homes prove to be the happiest ones? I think not, and if a girl so reared finds her life's companion has his home set to rest, she is wholly unprepared for the duties that await her. They will start out, though, in good faith that all will be well, and if she has the pluck and perseverance necessary, she will make good. There will be hardships which she will have to overcome single-handed that would have been quite unnecessary if the mother had given her the practical training necessary that every girl has a right to expect from a mother. On the other hand, if she does not make good and is unable to do her part, both will become discouraged, and the out-

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FARM AND DAIRY

Winning the Wilderness

(Continued from Page 12.)



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come will be an unhappy home, the kind that is all too frequent throughout our land.  
 So in my opinion, unless the man has a home to take a wife to, he should be very careful what kind of a wife he chooses.

**Awards in Bread-making Contests**

In connection with the Rural School Fairs held throughout Ontario during the fall under the auspices of the Provincial Department of Agriculture, the Campbell Flour Mills Co., Ltd., of West Toronto, offered a series of interesting prizes with the idea of stimulating competition in bread-making. The winner of the first prize at the local fair automatically became a contestant for the Provincial prizes, the prize lost from each fair being sent to Guelph and judged according to a previously advertised standard by Miss M. A. Jurdic of the Department of Flouring and Breadmaking at the Ontario Agricultural College. The prize winners in the Provincial contest have been announced, and the prizes awarded were as follows:  
 First prize, Short Course (three months) in Domestic Science at Macdonald Institute, Guelph, valued at \$75, won by Miss Elsie Bird, Norval.  
 Second prize, the same as above, won by Rena C. Luman, Unionville.  
 Third prize, short course (three weeks) in poultry raising at O.A.C., Guelph, valued at \$25, won by Miss Leslie Jane Woodville, Fourth.  
 Fourth prize, same as third, won by Miss Ruby Walker, Kinburn. The remainder of the prizes each consisted of a copy of the Boston Cooking School Cook Book.

**Amusements**  
 Conducted by MARION DALLAS

**Holiday Frolics**  
 NEW Year's Eve affords opportunity for a merry time in "Watch Night Party." Novel invitations may be made by cutting a cardboard circle and marking it with pen and ink to represent the face of a clock. Make two slits in the circle, through which inch-wide ribbon is run, the ribbon being marked in ink with the date and hour of the party.

A "Current Events Contest" will prove very entertaining for such a party, and will recall the events of the year, which has been one of the most important in the world's history. Cut from magazines and daily papers cartoons illustrative of events which have taken place during the year. These should be numbered and pinned up in conspicuous places, minus their titles, of course. By this corresponding numbers on cards distributed to the guests, can be written the pictured happening.

**Funny "P's"**  
 After the contest of "Current Events," distribute cards with this jingle printed or written on, in red ink:  
 "Sing a song of New Year's,  
 Hopes all high;  
 Find what things  
 In this funny "P!"

On the other side of the card have the nine things, which are usually associated with the Yuletide. Instead of writing them in the correct way, transpose them. Here are one list of questions:  
 No. 1. Wine Rape (New Year); No. 2. New Ogd (Yule Log); No. 3. Llyon Rhewin (Holly wreath); No. 4. Teomelst (Mistletoe); No. 5. Ssamchert Reet (Christmas tree); No. 6. Fesht (Gifts); No. 7. Reacht Ennit

(Father Time); No. 8. Annet Uleas (Santa Claus); No. 9. Iesw Eann (Wise Men).  
 For the most correct list, a Christmas stocking might be the award.  
 The "Watch Contest," which appears in these columns a short time ago, would be a suitable game for a "Watch Night Party."

**A Twelfth Night Frolic.**  
 Twelfth Night offers so many alluring possibilities for successful entertainment that it is a favorite date with many a housewife, as it is with the young folks, as it is with the old folks, as it is with the children. The following jingle may be written on an oblong card of rough paper or cardboard. If the hostess is decorated nicely with holly or little Christmas cakes. These cards could be rolled and fastened together with Christmas seals in lieu of envelopes.

**Twelfth Night after Christmas**  
 We shall celebrate;  
 And as cakes must be made,  
 Won't you please come at eight?

Partners for the evening are chosen in a novel manner. A large Twelfth Night cake is brought in by the hostess. One half of it is iced in pink, and the other half in white. The boys are requested to cut a slice from the pink side and the girls from the white side. Instead of making the traditional boys or girls, the boys and girls find small favors which, when matched, determine the partners.

**Making Cakes.**  
 The game of the evening is called "Making Cake," and it is quite appropriate to the occasion. In the centre of each table is a mass of tiny bits of cardboard cakes of different colors, which must be pieced together after the manner of a picture puzzle. Bits of snuff-colored cardboard are parts of a ginger snap. White pieces, decorated with orange blossoms, belong to a wedding cake. Yellow pieces represent a sponge cake. Pieces bearing letters, which when put together, combine into "Vote for Suffrage," combine into an election cake; and pieces bearing pictures of currants and raisins, are part of a fruit cake. Fifteen minutes are allowed for this pastime at each table, then a bell is rung, and the partners who have made the most cakes progress to the next table. At the end of 10 progressions a prize, consisting of a tissue paper cake, filled with home-made candy, is awarded to the guest who has made the highest score.

**A Cake Contest.**  
 This contest would fit in nicely with the game of "Making Cake." The answer to each question is the name of a cake.

- No. 1. What kind of a cake should a jeweler wear? sold and silver; No. 2. What kind suits a politician? election cake; No. 3. What kind suits a man who imposes on his friends? sponge cake; No. 4. What kind for a maker of gloves? lady's finger; No. 5. What kind for a gardener? fruit cake; No. 6. What kind for a lover? kiss cake; No. 7. What kind for a pugilist? pound cake; No. 8. What kind for a geologist? layer cake; No. 9. What kind for the Satanic Majesty? Devil's cake; No. 10. What kind for the heavenly twins? variety to life? spice cake; No. 12. What would one have if he ate all these cakes? stomachache.

The suburban teacher had been telling her pupils of different wild animals. The last named was the rhinoceros.  
 "Now, James," said she, "name something in and that has horns."  
 Little James stood up and with much emphasis replied:  
 "Automobiles."

team drew near.  
 "Why, you, old granny!" Asher stropped her.

Both men had been on the Kansas plains long enough not to mind the wind. It flashed into Asher's mind that Jim was hoping to see his wife with him, and he measured anew the loneliness of the man's life.  
 "Most too rude for lady. Just yet, although I didn't like to leave Virginia alone."

"What could possibly harm her? Your fireguard's done, double done; there's no water to drown in, no Indian to frighten, no wild beast to enchain, no white man, in God knows how many hundred miles. Just nothing to be afraid of."

"Yes, that's it—just nothing. And it's enough to make even a braver woman afraid. It's the eternal vast nothingness, when the very silence comes out at you. It's the awful loneliness of the plains that makes the advance guard in this fight with the wilderness. Don't we both know that?"

"I reckon we do, but we got over it, and so will Mrs. Aydelo." Asher inquired of the plains.  
 "I believe she could hardly keep back the tears till I got away."

"Then why didn't you get over it sooner? I know she will get over it, because she's as good a woman as we are men, and we stood for it."

"Well, here's your plow. Better get your guard thrown up. I can smell smoke now. There's a prairie fire sweeping in on this wind somewhere. There's a storm brewing, too. Remember what a fight we had for this year ago?"

Asher was helping to put Jim's team in the harness.  
 "Yes, you saved your well and a few other little things. But you've got your arse, you damned Buckeye, to hold on and stand against the teeth here. And now you have your wife here. You are lucky, Jim declared."

"Where's that broken plow of yours? Is it hot or cold? Maybe it can mend it!" Asher was casting about for tools.

"It's hot. Everything is on the stable shelves," Jim called back against the wind, as he drove the plow deep in the black soil. "The sure you put 'em back when you are t'rough with 'em, too."

"Poor Jim!" Asher said to himself with a smile. "The artist in him makes him keep the place in order. He'd stop if he had to fight a mad bull. Poor judgment puts a good many tragedies into lives as well as stage villain types of crime."

And then Asher thought of Virginia, and wondered what she was doing through the long afternoon. He was whistling softly with a smile in his eyes as Jim Shirley made the tenth round of the wilderness and stopped opposite the stable door.

"Hey, Asher, come out and see the sky now," he called. "It's prairie fire and equinoctial storm combined."

Asher hurried out to see the dull southwest heaven gutting off the sunlight and a wind of which raged a wind scattering the sky to a dum gray.

"Don't stand there staring, you idiot. Why don't you get your plowing done?" he cried to Shirley.

Shirley began to loose the traces when the plow.

"That strip is wide enough now," he declared. "I've got a clover guard, anyhow. I don't need to block-dred like my neighbors do."

Shirley unfastened his ponies and climbed into the wagon. Jim held their reins.  
 "Stop a minute. Let a single man

(Continued on page 15.)

# Preparing for January Sewing Days

## IMPORTANT NOTICE

Farm and Dairy patterns shown in these columns are especially prepared for Our Women Folks. They can be ordered upon to be the latest sending your order ahead of time. When adults, age for children, and the number of the pattern desired. Orders to Our Women Folks, 10c each. Address orders to Pattern Dept., Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, Ont.



THE last two or three weeks have been busy ones for all of us; they have also been interesting ones, for what time of the year is more enjoyed than this Christmas season? The last few days of the festivities of Christmas Day but rise on our heels comes another holiday New Year's, so that it is really impossible to settle down to our routine of duties just yet. The month of January, however, is a good time to get some of our sewing out of the way and it is well for us to follow the styling closely in order that we may profit by any suggestions which come to our attention.

Styles may come and styles may go, but one article of dress which remains from year to year in feminine favor is the popular shirtwaist. Styles of shirtwaists change of course and at present one of the most popular styles features is the large collar, either round or square, and made from many varieties of material. All the trimming necessary on a plain blouse to give it an air of good style, is one of the new collars, fashioned from some dainty material.

1908—Lady's Nightgown.—Now is the time of year when a warm nightgown is necessary and herewith is an attractive style from which to fashion such a gown. Either long or short sleeves may be utilized. Seven sizes, 34 to 46 inches bust measure.

1899—Girl's Coat and "Fun O'Shantez." Very stylish and neat is the coat model here shown. Note the chic way in which the belt and pockets are placed. The "Fun O'Shantez" style is a good one and if desired could be made of velvet and the skirt trimmed to match. Five sizes, 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years.

1887—Lady's House Dress.—One of the large crease flannel collars would look

stylish on a dress if fashioned from some from washable material in this style, or if made from lawn collar would also be pretty. The skirt is quite nice and decorated with the commendable features. Six sizes: 34 to 46 inches bust measure.

1906—Dress for Misses and Small Women.—The milk materials are being received with much favor this season for making up dresses, this model should be used admirably to such material. Notice the dainty pockets, the neat finish at the wrists and the pretty shaped collar. Three sizes: 16, 18 and 20 years.

1901—Child's Set.—This set is composed of a dress, petticoat and drawers and the busy mother should find it of assistance when making up outfits for the small children. It comes in four sizes: 1, 2, 3 and 4 years.

1911—Girl's Dress.—Here is just the style of dress suitable for school wear. In this style too, cream flannel collar and cuffs would make a very appropriate trimming. The dress would be pretty made up in some such material as serge. A commendable feature about trimming a dark dress with light collar and cuffs is that when they become soiled, they can be washed and the dress looks neat and attractive again. Three sizes: 12, 14 and 16 years.

1895—A New Model.—This attractive model speaks for itself and it is not necessary to pass much comment upon it. If desired, it might be trimmed with fur. Notice also the attractive "loop" fastenings on the blouse. This design calls for two patterns, 10 cents for each. The blouse is cut in sizes from 22 to 42 inches bust measure and the skirt in sizes from 22 to 32 inches waist measure.

## Winning the Wilderness

(Continued from page 14.)

offer you a word of advice, will you?" he asked.

"All right, I need advice," Asher smiled down on Jim's earnest face.

"Then heed it, too. No use to tell you to take care of your wife. You'll do that to a fault. But don't make any mistake about Mrs. Asher Aydelet. She went through Rebel and lot Union lines once to save your life. Don't doubt her strength to hold her own here as soon as the first fight is over. She is like that Kentucky thoroughbred horse; she's got endurance enough to grace and beauty."

"Bless you, Jim," Asher said, as he clasped Shirley's hand. "I wish you had a wife."

"Well, they are something of an anxiety, too. Huckle home ahead of the storm. I've always wished that bluff at the deep bend didn't hide us from each other's sight. I'd like to blast it out."

Asher Aydelet hurried northward ahead of the hot winds and deepening shadows of the coming storm. And all the time, in spite of Jim's comforting words, an anxiety grew and grew. The miles seemed endless, the heavens darkened, and the wind suddenly gave a gasp and died away, leaving a hot, blank stillness everywhere.

Meanwhile, Virgata, alone in the cabin, had fallen asleep from sheer nerve weariness. When she awoke, it was late in the afternoon. The screaming outside had ceased, but the whir and whine were still going on, and the blaring light was toned by the dust-laden air.

"I was only thinking," Virgata said to herself. "Now I am rested, I don't mind the wind."

She went out to watch the trail for Asher's coming. He was hot in sight, so she came inside again, but nothing there could interest her.

"I'll go out and wait awhile," she thought. Tying a veil over her head, she shut the cabin door and set out outside. The wind died suddenly away, the trail was lifeless, and all the plain cut by the trail as well. Then the solitude of the thing took up the flight where the wind had left off.

"How can I ever stand this," Virgata cried, springing up. "But Asher stood it before I came, or even promised to come. No knight of the old days ever endured such hardships as the claimholders on these Kansas plains must endure. But it takes women to make homes. They can never never win here without wives. I could go back to Virginia if I would." She shut her teeth tightly, and the small hands were clenched.

"But I won't do it. I'll stay here with Asher Aydelet. Other men and women are stager as we are will come soon. We can wait, and some day, Oh, some day, we'll not miss what the Thaines lost by the war and the Aydelets lost by the Thaines, for we'll have a prince's holdings on these desolate plains!"

She stood with her hands clasped looking with far-seeing dark eyes down the long trail by the dry river bed, like a goddess of Conquest on a vast untamed prairie.

A sudden sweep of the wind aroused her, and the loneliness of the plains rose up again.

"I'll get Juno and follow the trail till I meet Asher. I can't get lost where there's nothing but space," she said aloud, as she hurried to the stable and led out the peeted thoroughbred.

(Continued Next Week.)



## Coffee Icing

Cook two Cups of Lantic Sugar with half a cup of strong coffee until the syrup forms a soft ball when dropped in cold water. Add a teaspoonful of vanilla extract and beat till cold enough to spread.

## Lantic Sugar

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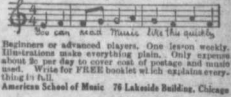
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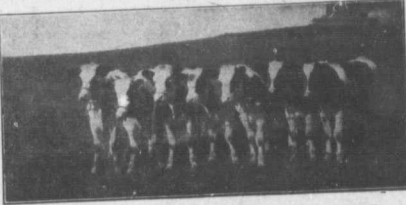
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## Give them "Good Luck" Calf Meal and Watch Them Thrive

"Good Luck" Calf Meal is noted for its richness and absolute safety, and is an ideal substitute for milk for young calves. Try it on your young stock and note the results.

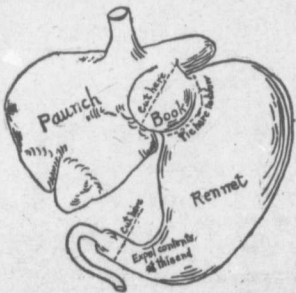
### "Good Luck" Cotton Seed Meal

produces a large quantity of high quality milk at a low cost. Many breeders and dairymen are puzzled at this season to account for the lessened production of their herd, with a consequent reduction in the milk cheque. The question is largely a matter of the right kind of feed. "Good Luck" Cotton Seed Meal is guaranteed by the Dominion Government to contain not less than 41% of protein, which is so necessary if you want a large flow of rich milk.

We also supply Flax Seed, Gluten Meal, Oil Cake Meal, Cr. Corn, Whole Corn, Feeding Corn Meal, Ground Oats, Cr. Oats, Oats Feed, Bran, Shorts, Poultry Feeds, Poultry Supplies, Distillers' Dried Grains. Ask your dealer for quotations. If he cannot supply you write us.

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Yours truly,

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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.

### The E.O.D.A. Convention

THE 40th Annual Convention and Winter Dairy Exhibition of the Dairymen's Association of Eastern Ontario will be held in Napawan on Thursday and Friday, Jan. 4 and 5, 1917. The program includes addresses by Dr. Jas. W. Robertson, Dr. Creelman, Prof. Grisdale, J. A. Ruddle, Prof. A. Leitch, C. F. Whitney and others of note in agricultural and dairy lines. The program with details of the meetings and exhibitions can be had by writing T. A. Thompson, Secretary, E.O.D.A., Almonte.

### The W.O.D.A. Convention

THE 50th annual convention of the Dairymen's Association of Western Ontario will be held at Woodstock, on Wednesday and Thursday, Jan. 10 and 11. Among the speakers scheduled to speak are Hon. Martin Burrell, N. W. Rowell, Prof. H. H. Dean, W. Bert Roadhouse, J. A. Ruddle, Geo. A. Putnam, Geo. H. Barrick, C. F. Whitney, G. G. Jubilee and many other well known men. An interesting feature of the program, which may be obtained from Secretary Frank Ferns, London, is a series of illustrations showing likenesses of the presidents and secretaries of the association since organization. The Winter Dairy Exhibition, held in conjunction with the convention, will be in the Woodstock market building and the cheese and butter will be sold on Thursday at one o'clock.

### Frontenac Dairymen Convene

AT THE District Dairy Convention for Frontenac county held at Batterssee, on Nov. 30th, the assembled dairymen passed a strong resolution asking the federal government not to remove the legislation prohibiting the trade in margarine. Both farmers and cheesemakers present proved to be somewhat hostile to the objections of the cheesemakers were that it added to their work which it is hard to get men to do. The farmers objected that a great deal of mistrust would arise as to the reliability of the test, since they were not in a position to know what was being done. It was also objected that the government had not been requested by the farmers to pass such legislation and that ordinary herds varied so little in butter fat

that it was not worth while going to the trouble of conducting a test of each herd's milk. No resolutions were moved regarding the Act.

Mr. Joseph McFarrah, who has for several years been a representative of the county on the board of the E.O.D.A. was again nominated for the year.

### Turnips and Testing Discussed

AT a special meeting of the patrons of the Shearer factory in Peterboro Co., Ont., held on December 12, turnip feeding and testing of milk were thoroughly discussed. At the annual meeting held some time ago, it was decided by a majority of 15 to 15, to adopt the fat plus two system. Afterwards some dissatisfaction regarding the motion arose, and at another meeting called before the other meeting was worth. Before this meeting a motion and three amendments were put. The motion, moved by Mr. Sam Armstrong, was that the fat plus two basis be adopted. An amendment, specifying that the two systems be used for periods of one month was next proposed, this being followed by an amendment to adopt the straight fat basis. A third amendment required the government instructor come in June to divide the milk into three vats according to the fat content as shown by the May testing, and to make these up separately, whichever was the nearest to divide. The money properly would be the system adopted. The amendment requiring that the straight fat basis be adopted was carried.

The effect of rape, turnips, kale and cabbage on milk for cheese-making purposes was thoroughly discussed. C. A. Gillespie, M.L.A., stated that, under ordinary conditions the flavor of rape or Swede turnips would affect the price of the European cheese. Both he and Instructor Ward, of Peterboro, were of the opinion that greystone and white turnips, kale or cabbage, would not affect the market price of cheese. Though for the last 15 years or more the feeding of turnips has not been allowed by the patrons, it was agreed that henceforth it would be permissible to feed turnips after October 1st.

### John Bright Opposes Margarine

"I want to sound a word of warning to the live stock men of Canada," said Mr. John Bright, Dominion Live Stock Commissioner at a directors' luncheon at Guelph during the week of the Winter Fair.

"There are a number of people in the cities who do not know very much about producing live stock, who are agitating for the admission of oleo into this country, and some of them are doing it for the purpose of the profit they think they will be able to make. These men know very little

## Amount of Cheese From High and Low Testing Milk

The following are the results of the during the months of October and experiments in making cheese from November by the cheese instructors, high and low testing milk, in Western Ontario in 1916. These experiments were made under factory conditions

Lbs. of Milk	Per cent. Fat	Lbs. of Cheese	Lbs. of Cheese to Make One Lb. of Cheese	Per cent. loss of fat in whey
4,578	3.6	448.75	10.21	.25
4,578	4	482	9.49	.22
7,470	3.7	753	9.92	.27
5,355	4.2	561	9.54	.25
2,072	3.3	196	10.57	.31
11,274	3.7	1,138	9.90	.29
3,408	3.7	338.5	10.06	.24
3,408	4.1	371	9.18	.24

about who you realize that it would be to watch on the part of Agricultural ads is opposed admitted to "We have a number of on this watch it an to stop

### Governor

WITH live plans for the revival of have been Two special in farmers the position, and care that the success. To do all in the cattle-breeding and predict Ontario will to secure the for dairying

### More C

647 WISH I ng re induc up the busi Chief of the "There is a ers through will be a stic ics are bet ment in imp maker. mend a com whom I have competent an factory pro-been factorie that would doors because Good men in the work.

### The

WE are letter of ren which states secure as ma as possible, a coagulant, prices that at forth in their "We are af high price of fied. The tre the fact that cheap in year been for the of Russia, wh lect the raw have been po \$5 a gallon. Is what other body would ur cure, dry, pac and deliver c three cents a tura. The c when you c rennet in one and one-half to curdle 1.00 average of 10 gallon rennet and if this c onness only c cents a chees 100 pounds of quarter cent absurd to run sin for one-qu cheese, when c in 10 cents per



about what they are talking about. You gentlemen will all agree with me that it would be suicidal to allow that stuff to be made in Canada. Now, I say to you live stock men, keep a watch on that question: The Minister of Agriculture of the Dominion of Canada is opposed to allowing oleo to be admitted to this country.

"We have a big cabinet, and there are a number of men who are agreeing on this question, and you must watch it and go to Ottawa if necessary to stop it."

**Government Creamery at New Liskeard**

WITH a view to encouraging the live stock and dairying industries in Northern Ontario, the plans for the establishment of a Provincial creamery at New Liskeard have been completed.

Two special agents have been visiting farmers in Northern Ontario for the purpose of enlisting their cooperation, and the reports received indicate that the new venture will be a success. The farmers have agreed to do all in their power to stimulate the cattle-breeding and dairying interests, and predict that in a short time New Ontario will be running a close second to some of the other parts of Ontario for dairying honors.

**More Cheesemakers Wanted**

"I WISH to sound a word of warning regarding the necessity of inducing more good men to take up the business of cheese making," said Chief Instructor Pawlow at one of the recent dairy conventions. "There is a scarcity of qualified makers throughout this district, and there will be a still greater scarcity unless they are better rewarded for their services and receive more encouragement in improving their ability as makers. If I had refused to recommend a considerable number of men whom I knew were not sufficiently competent as cheesemakers to conduct a factory properly, there would have been factories during the past season that would have had to close their doors because of lack of makers. Good men must be encouraged to stay in the work."

**The Cost of Rennet**

WE are recently in receipt of a letter from a well known firm of rennet makers in England, which states that they are willing to secure as many rennets from Canada as possible. The claims of rennet as a coagulant in spite of the high prices that at present prevail, are set forth in their letter as follows:

"We are afraid the outcry about the high price of rennet is hardly justified. The trouble should be found in the fact that rennet has been too cheap in years gone by and had it not been for the ridiculously cheap labor of Russia, which was employed to collect the raw material, it would never have been possible to sell rennet for \$5 a gallon. We would like to know in what other part of the world anybody would undertake to collect, clean, cure, dry, pack, dispatch, pay freight and deliver calves' rennets at two or three cents each to rennet manufacturers. The outcry is also too absurd when you consider the cost of the rennet in one pound of cheese. Two and one-half to three ounces are required to curdle 1,000 lbs. milk, making an average of 100 pounds of cheese. One gallon rennet is equal to 134 ounces, and if this cost say \$10, then three ounces only costs 17 cents and for 17 cents a cheesemaker is able to make 100 pounds of cheese at less than one-quarter cent a pound. It is perfectly absurd to run all the risk of the per cent for one-quarter cent per pound of cheese, when cheese has, in fact, one to ten cents per pound in value."

**HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN NEWS**

Farm and Dairy is the leading exponent of dairying in Canada. The great majority of the members of the Canadian Holstein-Friesian Association are readers of the paper. Members of the Association are invited to send items of interest to Holstein breeders for publication in this column.

**THE OXFORD DISTRICT HOLSTEIN SALE.**

AS reported last week, the sale of the Oxford Holstein Club was a splendid success. The 52 animals catalogued sold for the magnificent sum of \$9,477.40, an average of \$187 each. The highest price paid was for Prince Payne Colman, the property of M. J. Halsey, which went to T. A. Spratt, Hines Bros., for the sum of \$575. The animals selling for \$100 or more and the bids:

- Nettie Poach, 3170, Geo. De Montmercy, Woodstock; Payne Secia Mercens, 3166, Geo. De Montmercy; Helen Kormlyka Tehee, 3146, G. F. 3115, G. F. Adams; Inka Sylvia Pina Bo, 3190, Roy Saunders, St. Thomas; Homebrook Korona Payne, 3145, G. Brown, Frank; Madam Masha Dot, 3190, Pieterte, 3190, John Campbell; Meadow View Dot, 3100, P. Braund, Woodstock; Bell 269, H. Cameron, Norval; Lisowet; Highland Tynjula Shauer, 3170, T. A. Spratt; Dutchland Hiawatha Beauty, 3200, H. Cameron; Nettie Pieterte, 3206, H. F. Loney, Warton; Pauline, 3190, H. F. Loney; Paul Mariatt, Beamville; Walker, 3150, Geo. De Montmercy; Pussie Great-Fairfax Tehee, 3190, Geo. J. Cowing, Inverlor; Johanna Tehee, 3190, Geo. De Montmercy; Johanna Hunger-Mercens Tehee 2nd, 3190; Harry Foster, 3170, Geo. De Montmercy; Belle Mercens, 3255, G. S. O'Connell, Havelock; Colantha Johanna, 3200, W. P. Thistle, Stratford; Hammetted Josie Colantha, 3252, H. F. Loney; Josie Colantha, 3195, H. F. Loney; Kitchener, 3195, H. F. Loney; Princesse, 3195, G. S. O'Connell; Abbecker Poach, 3195, G. S. O'Connell; Selia Princess DeKol, 3190, Chas. H. Hilliker, Burgessville; Aegle Mercens Poach, 3195, R. W. Beck, Arts; 3140, F. N. Van Burenville; Dugha, 3100, Wm. Bell, Springford; Dutchland Canary, 3190, H. Christie; Douglas Abbecker, 3120, H. Entwistle; 3120, H. F. Loney; Calanthy Cornishman, 3206, W. S. Shearer; Centre View Calanthy, 3206, W. S. Shearer; Ingersoll, 3206, W. S. Shearer; Countess Gay Mechtilda, 3200, Hartort; Count Mechtilda, Canary; Hengervord Beauty, 3190, Donald McKay; Ribby Princess Netherland DeKol, 3200, H. S. Selder; Belle Pieterte, 3190, H. S. Kelly; Culloden; Rose Tula, 3195, R. W. Beedford; Chatham; Duke Pieterte, 3190, Roy Sackrider, Burgessville; Heather Blossom, 3195, Geo. Willison; Woodstock; Lena, 3195, Geo. Willison; Birchbark Schulling, 3122, B. D. Smith, Stratford; Canary DeKol Springer, 3140, H. S. Selder; Lakeview Win-win, 3190, J. J. Lammiman; Rose Lakewood; Countess 3rd, 3125, Frank Shelton, Woodstock; Selia 1st, 3185, Wm. Pullin, Woodstock; Tynjula Bell Seeta, 3190, John J. Masters, Woodstock; Aegle DeKol Frances, 3130, J. Orton Haviland, Waterford.

**FORRESTER HERD NOTES.**

TWELVE years ago R. H. Brock, a Silesian, brought his first pure bred female, Lady Blinney, sire Justice Clay's Paul; dam, Rosa Cross, who was mated with my sirewood bull. This foundation now produced six from her the herd was practically bred up. She passed the Record of Perfection, 100 lbs. of milk and 58 lbs. of butter, under ordinary conditions and freshened in two weeks after breeding. She was the dam of R. O. P. daughters and one grand-daughter, also a beauty in the other, not mature, 17 1/2 lbs. butter. Her fall calf, the only one tested, and 10 lbs. butter. They have used only good bull Mercens, a great Countess Ribby, a son of Count Mercens Poach and brother of the winning Poach, a winner of the dairy test at Guelph. This bull left his impression on the herd. The next fall I bred a cow, the one used Laika's Prince, a son of the great cow Lady Keyes, and her calf is one well known to need repeating. This bull had great size, remarkable depth and good dairy type, with a high price in the lot shown. Young bulls and heifers



**The Future Prosperity of the Farmers of Ontario Lies in Mutual Respect, Mutual Confidence AND CO-OPERATION**

We have to offer a few cars of Cotton Seed Peed Meal, 20 to 24% protein, Toronto freight basis, at \$40. We can also supply a higher grade brand containing 36% protein, and one other brand containing 35% to 41% protein. Prices quoted on application. Present prices cannot be guaranteed after January 1st. This is good buying at present. Take advantage of it.

Our business in Cutters and Sleighs has been moving briskly. Customers are well satisfied. Get our prices. Remember, we are in a position to take care of your Clover Seed requirements, and hope to be favored with your orders. Get our quotations on Gasoline and Kerosene Engines. Coal Oil and Gasoline is in great demand. We can supply your needs.

**The United Farmers' Co-Operative Co. LIMITED "THE ONTARIO FARMERS' OWN ORGANIZATION" 110 Church Street Toronto, Ont.**

**Skimmed Milk Wanted**

- I. Is this not the expression on the faces of your Calves and Pigs when you meet their face to face?
- 2. If so, give them what they require.
- 3. Send your CREAM to us and have two cheques coming in instead of one, as all our Creamery patrons do.
- 4. We pay all express charges.
- 5. Keep you supplied with Cream.
- 6. And—Well, you'll always be supplied with money. We do not Boast of our business methods, they speak for themselves.

**Cornwall City Dairy, Adelphius Street, Cornwall, Ont.**

**CREAM WANTED**

Either sweet or churning grade. We guarantee to quote price because the figures of to-day are likely to be low for to-morrow. Our guarantee is: Prompt Service, Accurate Records, Highest Prices.— Write for particulars—it will be worth your while.

**Toronto Creamery Co., LIMITED 9-11 Church St. Toronto**

**SHIP YOUR BUTTER & EGGS**

—to us. We are not commission merchants. We are pay net prices and remit promptly. THE WILLIAM DAVIES COMPANY LIMITED. Established 1854. TORONTO, ONT.

**THE FARMERS' SEEDS**

Preparedness

While it lasts we can supply 1916 and 1915 Canadian grown corn on cost of high germinating power at \$5.00 per bushel in crates, following varieties—Wisconsin No. 1, Golden Glow, Leaming, Blatley, White Cap, Compton's, North Dakota. This advertisement has been suggested to us by our number of farmers who are buying SEED CORN NOW for Spring. We are buyers of Ayrick, Ayrick, Red Clover, Timothy and Stocking. Send samples. We are especially in need of Rye Buckwheat, Spring Rye, Ermine, Tallberry, Oats, Black Oats, Black Tullies, Barley, Two Row, Hairy Vetch, and Farrow's Tree Beans.

**GEO. KEITH & SONS SEEDS TORONTO**

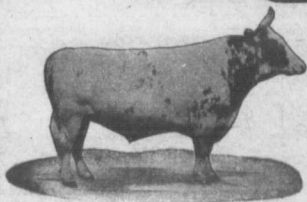
**ADVERTISE** in these popular columns—watch other side—find so profitable—a inch.





# Ayrshires

The Quality Breed



Substance—Style—Breeding—Propensity.

The outstanding feature of Ayrshire sires is their propensity. This makes them of such special value in improving any grade herd, in both fat test and total production. A. E. Turner & Sons' London St. Champion (1916) Metherton King Theodore (Imp.).

## The Short Cut to Dairy Profits Through Ayrshire Sires

**S**HREWD dairy farmers over Canada and the United States are realizing as never before that the value of a cow or a herd for dairy purposes depends on the net returns they can give in butter fat at the pail from year to year. Not only must the production be liberal, but the fat test must be creditable.

The Government acknowledges the wisdom of this when after March 31st, all milk at our factories will be paid for according to its food value, i.e., fat test.

Thousands of our grade herds over Canada could be made much more profitable by the use of good sires—sires that come from blood of high fat test, and large total production. The dairy branch has shown where this has been done in hundreds of cases over the Province. Is your herd among these? Make it so for 1917.

Hobland Sunrise,  
The O.A.C. Sire.



### 1/2% INCREASE IN BUTTER FAT WOULD MEAN

Suppose we figure it out. Say that you have 12 cows (about the average for Ontario), each giving an average of 6,000 lbs. milk in a year.

It Would Mean—

30 lbs. more butter fat per cow at 40c. worth ..... \$12.00  
360 lbs. more butter fat from your herd, worth ..... \$144.00

And this without increasing your labor or feed cost in the least.

### YOU CAN ACCOMPLISH THIS IN YOUR HERD

By using a good Ayrshire sire. Ayrshire bulls are known for their propensity and easy feeding. They come of naturally high-testing blood-hardy, thrifty, and especially suited to average farm conditions.

A good way to get a start in Ayrshires is to buy an Ayrshire bull from a good milking dam and buy a sire with a good dam and start grading up your herd. **BETTER STILL**, buy a registered Ayrshire cow or heifer and **GET A START** in pure-breds.

The Ayrshire has long been acknowledged as the economical producer among dairy breeds

### THE REASON IS THAT

**SHE IS A HIGH TESTER**—To Oct. 30th, 1916, 832 Ayrshires in R.O.P. averaged 4%.  
**A PERSISTENT HEAVY PRODUCER**—To May 1st, 1916, 224 mature cows gave an average of 10,254 lbs. in milk and 413.90 lbs. fat.  
318 R.O.P. two-year-olds averaged 7,352 lbs. milk over 4% fat.  
**AYRSHIRE SIRES** are very propent— they transmit the high-testing virtue.  
**AYRSHIRE FEMALES** are thrifty, good grazers, and very prolific. And, above all, **THE AYRSHIRE IS A SHOW ANIMAL**, admired by all who love the attractive form of the perfect dairy cow.



The Aged Ayrshire Cows at the Canadian National, Toronto, 1916. Ayrshires have a national honor and reputation for beauty and symmetry of form. In the line-up here shown, note the strong, straight lines and the wonderfully uniform udder development—beauty and performance combined.

Write for Booklet and Further Information About Ayrshires to

## The Canadian Ayrshire Breeders' Association

W. F. STEPHEN, Secretary, Huntingdon, Que.