

FARM AND DAIRY

RURAL HOME



DEVOTED TO
BETTER FARMING
AND CANADIAN
COUNTRY LIFE



Toronto, Ont., November 16, 1916

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Dairy and Cold Stor
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HOMEWARD BOUND.

—A scene in the Cowan District, Vancouver Island.

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ONE DOLLAR A YEAR

Impressions of a Successful County Fair

Some of the Features Which Make Prince Edward County Fair One of the Best of its Kind—Gordon H. Manhard, York County, Ont.

WHILE visiting different exhibitions in Ontario this fall I found that the general impression of the fair shows were not up to the standard of previous years, and that in some cases there was a general falling off in attendance and a lack of interest. Mostly everyone was of the opinion that it was owing to the terrible war going on, which no doubt has had a great deal to do with it. Having visited several shows in the United States as well as in Ontario, I would like to note a few things which impressed me forcibly while spending three days at the Prince Edward County, Ont., exhibition, which was held at Pletton. I have never seen a show conducted along the same lines, and I have come to the conclusion that its success is due to the officer; at the head of affairs. They certainly are live wires.

A Parade and a Baby Show. I will try to give a short description of the management. The first day up (till twelve o'clock was devoted to getting exhibits in their proper places, which seemed to be done just as easily as if all day had been taken for it. At one o'clock the gates were open to the public. At the same time arrangements were made to have a parade from the armory to the grounds. It was headed by the band of 48th Highlanders. Next came the Machine Gun Section, 155th Battalion, followed by Cadets and school children, each school section being well represented, marching in two's, each carrying a flag, and their teachers following in decorated automobiles with guests and directors in charge. The parade given for the best decorated automobile. The children were not charged ten cents admission. They at once went to the grandstand, sang a few songs, and listened to several good field sports, afterwards spending the day in looking over the display of exhibits.

In the evening the band gave a concert in the armory where a baby show was held. Some 30 odd babies were there competing for the prizes, each and every baby winning a prize if they did not get the red ribbon. There did not seem to be any hard feelings—each mother went away still thinking her own baby the best.

Attractive Arrangement. The second day the judging was about completed. In several places the buildings are closed to the public during judging time—not so here. The main hall seemed neatly arranged for an attractive display. I might mention that on entering the building from the west entrance the first thing I noticed was the winner of the silver cup for two best cheese. He may be seen smiling and repeat the often heard "I am glad to see the buildings everything was too tight to the race to show off the exhibits to the best advantage. The children's work was worthy of special mention. This alone was worth going to the fair to see, and if I am any judge, some of the best in the near future. Pletton will be turning out some high class artists. The next wine was devoted to beer, corn, dressed / poultry, canned fruit and pastry. A usual thing is to find fair is in leave but, and dressed poultry in the open, exposed to dust a bit. Not so here. They were neatly arranged on shelves in a refrigerator case, leaving them still fresh. The display of the other was for food after the exhibition. The bread, beer and pastry were a credit to the ladies even if I did not get it. I believe the Toronto ladies would have to take a back seat when

it comes to cooking. There was not room to accommodate the vegetables without crowding in the hall, so a large tent was pitched for this purpose, which accommodated a nice display of all vegetables. I have seen anywhere this year. One look in the fruit building convinced one that the country is a leader in this line also.

The Display of Dairy Cattle. The cattle barn was one of the principal attractions. A beautiful sight it was to step in at the entrance of one of the best buildings in the province at the purpose and look down the long rows of Black and Whites. I say Black and Whites because they were largely in the province at the present time. There were two small herds of Jerseys and Shorthorns. The Holsteins were out in large numbers and most of the classes contained a quality. Particularly good was an excellent beautiful carriage, very large yet not coarse, and the best part is he is leaving some high class calves in the near future. In aged cow class I saw a number—very large, roomy cows, very large and straight, but not so good as the first prize cow. The yearlings were equally as good. The beautiful row of 12 large, breedable heifers, like peas in a pod, so much alike, of the same type as first prize cow, could also say as first prize cow. It was a treat for any lover of dairy cattle to see this exhibit alone. I was told afterwards the yearlings were to be left to the best of the center herd sire. I saw a pair of high class stock as uniform as if they had been bred in this hall has done. "Immediately I saw where he was and was told he had met with an accident and had to be killed. What a pity to lose such a fine cow. One thing I noticed throughout the fair was an improvement, and especially in udders, which is the right road to successful breeding.

In the next building were seen the best quality. Sheep were not in large numbers, and pigs, while not so numerous, we did not find any culls.

A Suggestion. On the second day of the fair some fifteen thousand people passed through the gates to see what I have just outlined, together with some good races and field sports. There was not a fair or a show here in good proof that a fair can be a success without them. I did not even hear after the fair was over, and I was there from first to last, as we have seen. "I am glad to see the buildings everything was too tight to the race to show off the exhibits to the best advantage. The children's work was worthy of special mention. This alone was worth going to the fair to see, and if I am any judge, some of the best in the near future. Pletton will be turning out some high class artists. The next wine was devoted to beer, corn, dressed / poultry, canned fruit and pastry. A usual thing is to find fair is in leave but, and dressed poultry in the open, exposed to dust a bit. Not so here. They were neatly arranged on shelves in a refrigerator case, leaving them still fresh. The display of the other was for food after the exhibition. The bread, beer and pastry were a credit to the ladies even if I did not get it. I believe the Toronto ladies would have to take a back seat when

What Makes The "Simplex" The Favorite With Farm Folks?



The favorite everywhere (Fig. 6). Note its beauty and heavy compact construction, with low-down, handy supply can only 3 1/2 ft. from the floor.

Have you ever asked yourself that question? Let me tell you the secret by telling you a story. Bending over his work in Cremona hundreds of years ago, Stradivarius, the great violin-maker, said: "Other men will make violins, but none will ever make a better." It was this spirit that the manufacturers of the

Simplex Link Blade Separator

put into their work of making separators—to produce the best machines possible. While we do not claim that a better will never be made, we do believe that the SIMPLEX is as perfect a separator as long experience, painstaking effort and experimentation can make it. That farm folks appreciate these points is evidenced by the increasing popularity of the SIMPLEX.

The first requisite of a separator is that it shall actually separate. You see, there are separators and separators. The SIMPLEX gets all the cream. It skims to a trace and the user gets value for every drop of his milk. The link blade device gives a larger separating area in the same "feed bowl" than other make of separator. This gives an increased capacity, other make of separator. Then without requiring to have a larger or heavier machine. The SIMPLEX turns so easily—no aching arms or sore backs. The SIMPLEX No. 9 has a capacity of 900 lbs. of milk per hour, but turns as easily as the ordinary 500-lb. machine. Wouldn't you like to know more about the SIMPLEX? Write us a line and we will gladly tell you. It will cost you nothing and may mean a big saving in dollars and cents.

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Xmas and Breeders' Number

DECEMBER 7

New COAL OIL LIGHT BEATS ELECTRIC OR GASOLINE

10 Days FREE—Send No Money

Advertisement for a coal oil light. It features a small illustration of the lamp and text describing its benefits over electric and gasoline lights. The text includes a testimonial from a user and contact information for the manufacturer, the Atlantic Lamp Company.

Trade Incer VOL. XX

The W... THS, when I... been fol... cultural cond... manifest. The answer at the milio... we vote milio... are apt to pas... the 'ammun... greater burden... with one han... There are two... is done. In the first p... unjust to the f... through the ce... ter, and hand... tries probably... farmer in the... recently a well... Advocate est... fected interest... lic amounts to... with the custo... equal a tax or... family in Can... seriously quest... nately correct... not prospering... thousands of o... in despair? A second mi... we have not u... land values in... in our urban c... doing something... the farmer lab... lars, and thus... greater cost of... of the very bos... These increase... Been accumote... rural and natio... a principal cau... if we desire to... turn our custo... completely ins... Increasing la... responding tax... prove a handicap... ture. There is... as benefit from... his land? If he... where to obtain... no better off, o...

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A second
mistake we
have made
has been that
we have not
understood
the effect of
increasing
land values
in our rural
communities
as well as
in our urban
centres. Every
time we suc-
ceed in
doing some-
thing to in-
crease the
prosperity
of the farmer
land values
in country
and cities,
but particu-
larly the
cities, leap
up by mil-
lions of dol-
lars, and thus,
through in-
creased rents
and the
greater cost
of doing
business
deprive the
farmer of
the very
benefit it
was intended
he should
gain.

These in-
creasing
land values,
which we
have been
accustomed
to hail as a
sign of in-
creased
rural and
national
prosperity
have, in fact,
been a
principal
cause of
rural decay.
At this point,
if we desire
to see things
as they are,
we must
turn our
customary
method of
looking at
things
completely
inside out.

Increasing
land values,
if not offset
by a cor-
responding
tax on land
values, in the
long run
prove a
handicap
rather than
a benefit to
agriculture.
There is only
one way in
which a
farmer can
benefit from
them, he must
sell or mort-
gage his
land. If he
sells he must
pay as much
else-
where to
obtain equal-
ly as good
land, so he
is no better
off. On the
other hand,
increased
land

values
make it
difficult for
the agricultural
immigrant
to buy land.
He thus
moves on
and settles
in our cities,
thereby in-
creasing the
problem of
the unemploy-
ed. In the
same way
they make
it difficult
for our farmers'
sons to acquire
land, and,
therefore,
many of them
also drift
off into
other occupa-
tions. In the
days of our
early settlers
good farms
could be
secured in
Ontario for
little or
nothing. To-
day a good
farm cannot
be obtained
for less than
\$10,000 to
\$20,000.

Right here
is where we
have made
one of our
greatest
mistakes.
Every time
we strive to
benefit
agriculture
by organizing
co-operative
societies,
or by building
better roads,
introducing
farm tele-
phones, free
rural mail
deliveries,
hydro-
electric
power and
radial rail-
ways we in-
crease land
values, and
just as fast
as we in-
crease land
values we
encourage
farmers to
sell out and

retire and
speculators
to invest. We
also in-
crease the
percentage
of our tenant
farmers and
make it more
difficult for
immigrants
and farmers'
sons to buy
and own their
own farms.
That's
what we
expect to
prove bene-
fits; often
prove hap-
piness in
disguise. This
is because
the speculative
value tends
to outrun the
real value.
In that much
lauded coun-
try of Denmark
farm land
values have
reached such
a height that
the labor in-
come of the
average farmer
is lower than
it is in Canada,
where we still
have free
lands in
remote dis-
tricts, which
tend to keep
down land
values. In-
creased prop-
erty in the
country, as
already intimated,
tends to in-
crease city
land values,
and thus an
additional
heavy bur-
den is placed
on the farmer
in many de-
vious ways.
Bear in mind
that I am
heartily in
favor of the
introduction
of every one
of the meth-
ods of help-
ing agriculture
that I have
been enumer-
ated and of
many more.
What we must
do is to see
that they are
introduced on
a different
basis than
they have
been hither-
to so as to
avoid the
effects I
have men-
tioned.

A Change
in Policy
Needed.
If, then,
these are
the facts,
what are we
going to do
about them?
In the first
place our
political
parties should
recognize them
as facts and
act accord-
ingly. As yet
they have not
done so. Both
political
parties are
still shouting
for more ex-
perimental
farms, cheaper
money for
farmers,
and other
similar in-
novations,
the ultimate
effect of
which, under
existing con-
ditions, will
be to aggra-
vate, not
benefit the
situation. The
political
party which
first recognizes
these con-
ditions and
acts accord-
ingly will
confer untold
benefit
upon our
country.

The Remedies.
What, then,
is the remedy
for these
conditions?
The farmers
themselves
believe that
they have
found it.
Through their
now increas-
ingly power-
ful organiza-
tions they
are making
their plat-
form known.
In the first
place they
say we must
make farm-
ing more
profitable,
not by hand-
ing out money
grants and
appointing
more govern-
ment officials,
but by re-
moving the
burdens
under which
agriculture
is now
laboring.
A long step
in this
direction
will be taken
when we
remove the
tariff burden
of the main
articles at
least which
the farmer
buys. In this
way \$150
to \$200 a
year could
be added to
the labor
returns of
every farmer's
family in
Canada. The
farmers them-
selves are
in favor of
ultimate free
trade between
Canada and
the Motherland.
A second
step which
the farmers
urge is the
taxation of
land values,
both urban
and rural,
not only as
a means of
raising mun-
icipal revenue,
but for
provincial
and Dominion
purposes
as well.
Such action
would have
an immediate
beneficial
effect. It
would squeeze
out the specu-
lative value
and reduce
existing val-
ues to real
values. It
would bring
onto the
market
hundreds of
thous-

FARM AND DAIRY

& RURAL HOME

It Welcomes Practical Progressive Ideas

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., NOVEMBER 16, 1916

No. 45

The Problems of Agriculture as Seen by the Farmers*

The Wrong in Existing Methods.

THIS, then, brings me to my third point. What is wrong with the methods we have been following in the past to improve agricultural conditions? That something is wrong is manifest.

The answer is that our efforts have not struck at the root of the difficulty. At the very time we vote millions of dollars to aid agriculture we are apt to pass laws that enable other classes in the community to heap on the farmer vastly greater burdens than we remove. What we give with one hand we take away with the other. There are two ways in particular in which this is done.

In the first place our tariff laws are absolutely unjust to the farmer. They take from the farmer, through the combines and trusts which they foster, and hand over to the manufacturing industries probably \$20.00 to every \$1.00 we give the farmer in the form of legislative grants. Only recently a well-informed writer in the Farmer's Advocate estimated that the tax which the protected interests are able to collect from the public amounts to \$270,000,000 annually. This, with the customs duties added, he estimated to equal a tax of \$350.00 a year on every rural family in Canada. His estimates have not been seriously questioned. If this is even only approximately correct need we wonder that farming is not prospering as it should, or that scores of thousands of our farmers are leaving their farms in despair?

A second mistake we have made has been that we have not understood the effect of increasing land values in our rural communities as well as in our urban centres. Every time we succeed in doing something to increase the prosperity of the farmer land values in country and cities, but particularly the cities, leap up by millions of dollars, and thus, through increased rents and the greater cost of doing business deprive the farmer of the very benefit it was intended he should gain. These increasing land values, which we have been accustomed to hail as a sign of increased rural and national prosperity have, in fact, been a principal cause of rural decay. At this point, if we desire to see things as they are, we must turn our customary method of looking at things completely inside out.

Increasing land values, if not offset by a corresponding tax on land values, in the long run prove a handicap rather than a benefit to agriculture. There is only one way in which a farmer can benefit from them, he must sell or mortgage his land. If he sells he must pay as much elsewhere to obtain equally as good land, so he is no better off. On the other hand, increased land

*This is the second and last instalment of an article which is an amplification of an address delivered in London, Ont., Oct. 11, before the members of the Liberal Club, Federation of Ontario whom Mr. C. W. Brown addressed by special request of the officers on the subject of agriculture. The first instalment appeared in our issue of Oct. 28.

H. BRONSON COWAN, Editor-in-Chief,
Farm and Dairy.

values make it difficult for the agricultural immigrant to buy land. He thus moves on and settles in our cities, thereby increasing the problem of the unemployed. In the same way they make it difficult for our farmers' sons to acquire land, and, therefore, many of them also drift off into other occupations. In the days of our early settlers good farms could be secured in Ontario for little or nothing. To-day a good farm cannot be obtained for less than \$10,000 to \$20,000.

Right here is where we have made one of our greatest mistakes. Every time we strive to benefit agriculture by organizing co-operative societies, or by building better roads, introducing farm telephones, free rural mail deliveries, hydro-electric power and radial railways we increase land values, and just as fast as we increase land values we encourage farmers to sell out and

retire and speculators to invest. We also increase the percentage of our tenant farmers and make it more difficult for immigrants and farmers' sons to buy and own their own farms. That's what we expect to prove benefits; often prove happiness in disguise. This is because the speculative value tends to outrun the real value. In that much lauded country of Denmark farm land values have reached such a height that the labor income of the average farmer is lower than it is in Canada, where we still have free lands in remote districts, which tend to keep down land values. Increased property in the country, as already intimated, tends to increase city land values, and thus an additional heavy burden is placed on the farmer in many devious ways. Bear in mind that I am heartily in favor of the introduction of every one of the methods of helping agriculture that I have been enumerated and of many more. What we must do is to see that they are introduced on a different basis than they have been hither-to so as to avoid the effects I have mentioned.

A Change in Policy Needed.

If, then, these are the facts, what are we going to do about them? In the first place our political parties should recognize them as facts and act accordingly. As yet they have not done so. Both political parties are still shouting for more experimental farms, cheaper money for farmers, and other similar innovations, the ultimate effect of which, under existing conditions, will be to aggravate, not benefit the situation. The political party which first recognizes these conditions and acts accordingly will confer untold benefit upon our country.

The Remedies.

What, then, is the remedy for these conditions? The farmers themselves believe that they have found it. Through their now increasingly powerful organizations they are making their platform known.

In the first place they say we must make farming more profitable, not by handing out money grants and appointing more government officials, but by removing the burdens under which agriculture is now laboring.

A long step in this direction will be taken when we remove the tariff burden of the main articles at least which the farmer buys. In this way \$150 to \$200 a year could be added to the labor returns of every farmer's family in Canada. The farmers themselves are in favor of ultimate free trade between Canada and the Motherland.

A second step which the farmers urge is the taxation of land values, both urban and rural, not only as a means of raising municipal revenue, but for provincial and Dominion purposes as well. Such action would have an immediate beneficial effect. It would squeeze out the speculative value and reduce existing values to real values. It would bring onto the market hundreds of thou-



Dairy Education

DAIRY education is not a goal, it is not the end sought; it is a tool to be used in attaining the desired end, and just as some can not drive a nail without marring the wood or even saw a board straight, so some may never profit by education.

Education is training the eye to see, to read, and the mind to think and draw right conclusions from conflicting data and evidence. But education is not only training; it is profiting by the experience of others; it is avoiding the experimental period, the cutting and trying and proving a truth that has already been proved and demonstrated many times over. It accepts that which is proved.

The ancients knew that to keep milk sweet it must be cold. Science has shown us why, and the very beginner in the business of dairying can learn what temperature is necessary to secure the keeping of milk; he can learn whether or not he has that temperature and know that given that temperature, the milk received in the right condition will keep. Education then is but the tool that enables him to secure this information and profit by it immediately. The young man who expects to rise to a position of responsibility and individual independence, who hopes to have his own business in any branch of the great dairy industry, can afford to add to his natural endowment and practical experience the help that comes with systematic training.

sands of acres of farm lands in Ontario now either not worked at all or only partially used. It would establish farm land values on a basis that would make it easier for farmers' sons, immigrants, and even city residents to purchase farm land to advantage and work it at a profit. It would promote closer settlement, and thus naturally facilitate the building of better country roads, schools, and the hundred and one other advantages of which country districts are in need. It would bring back to our rural sections through the money that would thus be raised some part at least of the scores of millions of dollars which are piling up every few years in the form of increased city land values, and which now flow for the most part into the pockets of a comparatively few wealthy city land owners.

I cannot take time to explain in detail how all these improvements would be effected by two such simple reforms. All I can say is that our farmers have studied out this matter carefully for themselves and are satisfied that they are right. In Western Canada they stand 60,000 strong on this simple platform, and within a few years we may expect to see many thousands of our Ontario farmers standing solidly with them. We are pleased to see a gathering such as this, which has met to consider problems of this character. We would be still more pleased to see you take a forward step along the lines I have indicated, in asserting your rights and demanding your freedom from the incubus of iniquitous taxation which weighs so heavily on and even threatens to paralyze the agricultural resources of the country.

daughters or ancestry or both. Type should not be forgotten, as it is not forgotten by the owners of many of the highest record cows. Many of these cows approach very nearly the ideal type of their breed. In combining the two qualities, however, it is well to lay emphasis on the verdict of the scales and the Bebock test regarding the animals.

As a rule the safest way to get into a breed is by buying young animals. It takes considerable money—more than the average prospective breeder has—to secure a line-up of mature, high producing cows. Some get a start by buying calves or yearlings, and this may be a good practice, but there is a possibility of having difficulty in getting them bred right when they come of breeding age. A good plan is to buy from a reliable breeder two-year-old heifers in calf. In so doing the new purchaser is usually securing the result of the ripe experience of an expert breeder. In many cases he is also securing two animals for the price of one. The calves are also likely to be the progeny of a better bull than could be secured by the purchaser. When two-year-olds are secured there is also the advantage that profits soon start to come in. Only females from tested herds should be purchased. The dairyman who is not alive to the value of cow testing is not the man with whom to do business. The connection between a beginner's herd and a high testing herd is one of the greatest assets he can have.

In the selection of a bull it is wise to secure one of the same line of breeding as the females. The advice of an old and experienced breeder is especially valuable in this connection. It is a pretty safe practice for the inexperienced to buy an old and tested sire. There is less uncertainty as to the results to be obtained so long as he is still vigorous and his progeny unimpaired. Since the improvement in the herd must come largely from the sire, he should also be better in his breeding and lines of production than the females of the herd.

As with any other line of business, success in the breeding of dairy cattle depends more on the man himself than of any other factor. There are perhaps few lines of business in which cool, calculating good judgment count for more than in this. To the man with a natural aptitude for the work and with sufficient determination for the task, however, it offers good rewards. As one of our best lecturers has said: "The breeding of dairy cattle has opened up to many a road to early and widespread recognition."

Getting a Start With Pure Bred Dairy Stock

Determination, Good Judgment and Aptitude for the Work are Necessary

R. J. CADMAN, YORK CO., ONT.

THE man who is to make a success in the breeding of pure bred dairy cattle is likely to be one who has already been successful in keeping grades. If he has shown that he can pick out a good ordinary dairy cow, feed and care for her properly, and make her so that her heifer calves will beat her at the milk pail, he is likely to do well with pure breeds. It is only when a man has in this way proven his ability in the handling of grade dairy cows that he should embark in the business of handling pure bred dairy cattle.

In choosing a breed a man is often told to follow his tastes or preferences. This may be all right if he has a very strong preference for a particular breed, but there is a danger of over emphasizing this factor. Although enthusiasm has much to do with the success of a breeder, enthusiasm is not an arbitrary thing. It can be cultivated, and unless a man has a strong preference for a certain breed, the chances are that he can become quite as enthusiastic over one breed as another. A far more important factor than a slight individual preference is the kind of cattle that will do best under the conditions of his district. If there are large numbers of a particular breed, it is generally wise to fall in line with the majority in the neighborhood, for if one breed predominates there is probably some good reason for it. Also in working along with, instead of contrary to, his neighbors, the young or inexperienced breeder is following the line of least resistance. Even then he will find difficulties enough to overcome. If few or no pure breeds are to be found in the district, the selection of a breed is left largely to a man's discretion. He should then take into consideration what is best suited to his own condition. His choice will largely depend on whether butter is to be made at home, or the cream shipped to a creamery, whether milk is supplied

to a cheese factory on condensory or sent to the city milk trade. These, together with the general topography of the farm and the feeding materials that can be grown, will largely determine the choice to be made. It is best for a young breeder to bear in mind that he will have to rely largely on production of his herd at the pail for income, rather than on the sale of breeding animals. The herd should first of all be a producing one. Time will tell to what extent the sale of breeding animals will increase the yearly income.

In starting a herd care should be taken that it will be free from disease. This care should begin at home by seeing that the stock already kept on the farm are free from tuberculosis and contagious abortion. After that no animals but those that are free from these diseases should be brought to the farm. These diseases are hard to detect, but are still harder to get rid of. There is danger also of an inexperienced breeder being influenced too much by show ring success, rather than by the producing qualities in the animals purchased. There is generally a temptation to buy the daughters of some show ring winner, but it is best to keep in mind again that the herd will largely have to pay for its keep through the milk pail and not by winnings in the show ring. Select females sired by bulls having high producing

COO

A R

THE BREEDER in Canada doubtless has good pure blood holding of cows, the effort to do this, noticed, even have been every breed animal, with head two or

A scheme sires require to work on Holstein-Friesian question is our readers:

The dairy formed the first in the state, or accomplish younger breed progressive



This bull was his dam is K. says. His three strong, deep b

To Mr. Wink, goes the ex though the College, Prof materially he sponding with and receiving jer personally cooperation in

"Fourteen Holstein-Friesian are divided in tered bull bet number of bre the number of upon the loca that group. T men each; tw ing one with bulls neede different block bers of each of the group o such as one in This plan seem equitable of a changed to d Bull A in bloc Mock 2 to bloc "One of the Vides that each



One of the Five Sections of the Ontario Grain and Vegetable Exhibit at the Canadian National.

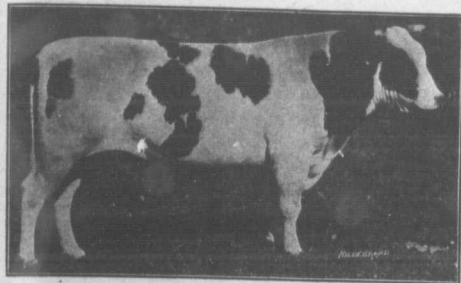
Cooperative Bull Clubs

A Practical Scheme Outlined

THE breeders' club has become quite common in Canada, and as an association is, no doubt playing a large part in the production of good pure bred cattle. But their usefulness has never been extended very far beyond the holding of consignment sales. One of the things which they might do is to make a cooperative effort to obtain and retain better sires. It is noticed, even in districts where breeders' clubs have been established the longest, that almost every breeder supports a sire in his herd. This animal, with good care and feeding, could easily head two or more herds.

A scheme for the cooperative ownership of sires requires careful planning. A well laid plan to work on is reported in a recent issue of the Holstein-Friesian World. A part of the article in question is reprinted herewith for the benefit of our readers:

The dairy farmers near Roland, Iowa, have formed the first Holstein-Friesian Bull Association in the state, and they have done this, not as large or accomplished Holstein breeders, but just as younger breeders of Holsteins with the necessary progressiveness and enthusiasm can do anywhere.



King Segie Pontiac Konigen.

This bull was recently purchased by the Fred. F. Field Holstein Co. for \$25,000. His dam is K. P. Diana Fisterje, who has a record of over 40 lbs. butter in seven days. His three nearest dams average 35.25 lbs. butter in seven days. Note his strong, deep body and great length. In the light of these figures, what is the value of your herd sire?

To Mr. Winkler, of the United States Department, goes the credit for starting this association, although the extension workers of the Iowa State College, Professors Barker and Cort, have also materially helped with the work. After corresponding with some of the breeders near Roland and receiving satisfactory assurances, Mr. Winkler personally visited the men and secured their cooperation in the project.

Fourteen breeders of grade and pure bred Holstein-Friesians form the association. These are divided into five blocks, one well bred registered bull being secured for each block. The number of breeders in each block depends upon the number of cattle kept and also somewhat upon the location of the different men forming that group. There are two blocks with only two men each; two with three each, and the remaining one with four. The expenses for the five bulls needed are pro-rated equally among the different blocks and also equally among the members of each individual block. Thus a member of the group composed of four pays only half as much as one in a block containing two breeders. This plan seems to be the most satisfactory and equitable of any suggested. The bulls will be changed to different blocks every two years, Bull A. in block 1, going to block 2, Bull B. in block 2 to block 3, etc.

One of the provisions of the constitution provides that each herd in the association must be

tested for tuberculosis annually. It is further provided that any bull must be purchased subject to the tuberculin test after being subjected to a 60-day quarantine. The quarantine prevents the bull's infection after being purchased, and also affords an adequate safeguard against any illegitimate practices on the part of the seller. It is interesting to note that the larger number of breeders did not object to this clause, but appreciated the value of having it in force to protect the farmers from this dread disease."

A Convenient Milkhouse

It Is Located Under the Driveway

"ONE man builds and another tears down," so runs an old saying. To fit our illustration it should read: "One man builds and another reconstructs." It is always wise, where buildings are of a substantial nature, to consider well before taking them down, as oftentimes they can be remodelled to good advantage.

Mr. Emerson Cohoon, Elgin Co., Ont., found on the farm he recently bought a root cellar under the bridge-way into the barn. The walls were of stone and the roof was formed by a brick arch. In each end was a good sized window and a door near the middle on one side opened into the stable. The new owner needed a good sized milk house and did not need the root cellar. The cellar

was handy and could be made quite sanitary. A cement floor, with a drain to carry off the waste and flushing water and good windows with screens, were the only alterations necessary to make it over into a very cheap yet efficient milkhouse. A thorough cleansing and a good coat of whitewash made it sweet and sanitary.

Mr. Cohoon disposes of his milk to a city trade, and the milkhouse is admirably suited to handling milk that is destined to this purpose. In

the first place there is a milk cooler, as shown in the illustration, through which the milk is run; the water necessary for cooling coming from a nearby well. To heat the water required for washing and scalding the utensils an electric stove is used, above which a tank, holding about a barrel of water, is secured. Just enough current is turned on to keep this at the boiling point at all times. To economize heat, and therefore current, the tank is thoroughly in-



Chas. E. Would, champion plowman of Peterboro Co., Ont., turning the cold furrow at the county match.

—Photo by an Editor of Farm and Dairy.

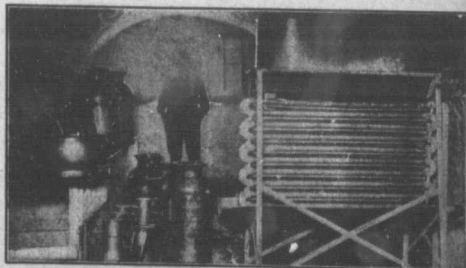
ulated. An abundance of hot water, which is so necessary in the dairy, is by this means kept always ready for use. Since the milkhouse is separated from the stable, utensils may be exposed to air and light without danger of contamination.

By having all the work in connection with the handling of milk done in the milkhouse, close to the cow stable labor is kept down to the minimum. There is no carrying of pails, cans or separator parts to the house for washing, and all the muss caused by the operation is kept away. And all this convenience was obtained for only a small expenditure of money and careful planning.

Adding Fibre to the Soil

EVERYONE who has had experience in breaking up new land has noticed how soon the rich black mould disappears after the soil has been brought under cultivation. The reason for this is that the vegetable matter in such soil has been reduced to humus of a very unstable condition. It is readily attacked by bacteria and broken down so that soon not a trace of it is to be found. The exclusive growing of grain crops, so general on new land and by which but little vegetable matter is returned to the soil, hastens this process of depletion. The process is also most rapid in soils that are naturally rich in lime, as this neutralizes the acids formed by the decay of humus and provides ideal working conditions for the organisms that break down organic matter.

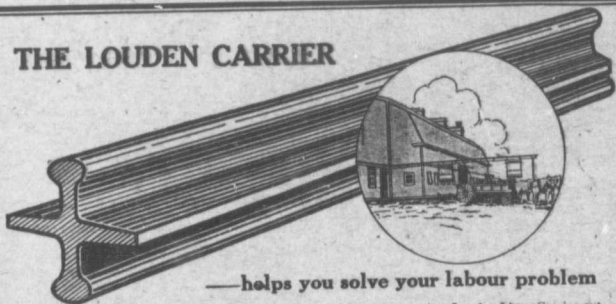
In restoring humus to the soil by the growing of legumes, the plowing down of green crops and the application of manure, vegetable matter of a more fibrous nature than that which is found on the forest floor, is added. This is not readily reduced to humus. It contains considerable cellulose or woody matter, which offers considerable resistance to the attacks of the bacteria of decay. This fibrous matter, when added to the soil, provides a store of vegetable matter, which is broken down into humus and finally into available plant food very gradually. Vegetable matter from this origin does not disappear from the soil as rapidly as the humus found in newly cleared land. Permanent productivity in soil demands a supply of this fibrous material.



Milkhouse of the Farm of Mr. Emerson Cohoon, Elgin Co., Ont.

—Photo by an Editor of Farm and Dairy.

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THOUSANDS of Louden Litter Carrier outfits were installed when labour conditions were normal, and they have since given daily demonstration of their value, as savers of time, and of labour. How much greater this value to-day, when farm help is scarce, and high in price. Secure

a price on a complete Louden Litter Carrier outfit from our dealer in your locality, or from us direct. You will be surprised at the low cost of the equipment, which lasts a life-time, and at the saving in the cost of performing a hard and disagreeable task.

Litter Carrier equipment to give satisfaction must be right in design, in material, and in workmanship. You can purchase Louden equipment, assured that on each count, you are getting the best.

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Wayside Gleanings

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

The Horse Not Passing

AT the banquet held by the Ontario Plovermen's Association on the second evening of the tractor demonstration, Mr. Bartholomew, representative of one of the tractor companies made the statement, that the horse was not passing. Coming from a man who is chairman of the committee in charge of tractor demonstrations in United States, and who was present at each of these demonstrations from Dallas, Texas, to Madison, Wis., it had great significance.

In support of this statement he said that horses were not being produced fast enough to meet the market demand. The automobile is selling at a great rate, many millions of dollars being spent annually for them. Yet one town in the state of Missouri has shipped thousands of horses daily for over two years, and cannot keep up with the demand. The tractor, Mr. Bartholomew claimed, was not going to displace the horse, but do the work they were not able to do.

Facts and opinions like those given by this authority, would act as a stimulus to horse breeders. The annual cull crop should not be allowed to decline.

The Open Door

I know of a successful farmer and breeder who has spent much money in buildings and from a distance they have a very attractive appearance. Upon close observation, however, the sagging of doors and the absence of fastenings is very noticeable. Some of the doors are shattered, cracked and generally dilapidated. This condition is not noticeable that I was once led to enquire the reason. I was told that the weak point of the whole fan-club seemed to be their failure to close and fasten a door after going through it. It is not a big job to keep doors about the buildings closed. On the doors of city offices we sometimes see the words, "Keep this door shut." A similar notice on some of the doors of farm buildings might have a good effect.

To Exhibitors at Guelph

ARRANGEMENTS have been made by which live stock exhibitors at the Guelph Winter Fair may leave Guelph, Thursday evening, December 7th, by fast freight for Toronto, in order that they may be exhibited at the Union Stock Yard Show, on Friday, December 8th.

Coming Events

ANUAL Convention, Ontario Vegetable Growers' Association, Parliament Bldg., Toronto, Nov. 21.
Annual Convention, Ontario Horticultural Association, Parliament Bldg., Toronto, Nov. 22-23.
Ontario "Honeykeepers" Association, Annual Convention, Toronto, Dec. 12, 13 and 14.
Fourth Annual Conference on Marketing and Farm Credits, Chicago, Ill., Dec. 4-9.
Ontario Provincial Winter Fair, Guelph, Ont., Dec. 1-8.
Toronto Fat Stock Show, Dec. 8-9.
Annual Convention and Winter Dairy Exhibitions of Eastern Ontario Dairymen's Association, Napanee, Ont., Jan. 4-5, 1917.
Annual Convention and Winter Dairy Exhibition of Western Ontario Dairymen's Association, Woodstock, Ont., Jan. 10-11, 1917.

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A commission of one-quarter of one per cent will be allowed to recognized bond and stock brokers on allotments made in respect of applications for this stock which bear their stamp.

For application forms apply to the Deputy Minister of Finance, Ottawa.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, OTTAWA,
OCTOBER 7th, 1916.

The

ACCORDING to the egg and a few years ago enough eggs to now we are quantities. They piled chiefly by yard (land, by Brunswick and not yet over. There is a po crease of products shipments are Winnipeg to th The prices o from 40 to 60 they were two to the export controlling fact ent. So insistan bility that our much depleted tions will have lant needs. Y demand for eggs and price high.

Selecting the

THIS value of selection and since poultry it, it is an easy to paying stock breeders should a little alter will mean a gre for next summer fall we have th the marks of P. This eliminates should never be pen. We should ers the first year then according There are sev the workers. On season's work, shanks, break an low pigment is the making of cu high producers disappeared by of the rest perio their color. Th ass is one thin is the late imul er impression, early starts v early moult. eates that the bles late in the sum pelvic bones, w phing of two or them is another hen been laying. pelvic bones to important consti es capacity, w can be a rood iberics may cures, but and the absence blications of fin The good prod active bird. She forner and the She is always on thing to eat, an try is a rood ind When all these ment the bird's food to have the breeder, namely, ptme necessity i high Security, o met desirable ch



The Export Trade

ACCORDING to the Live Stock Branch, Canada is increasing her egg and poultry production. A few years ago we did not produce enough eggs to supply our needs, while now we are exporting in considerable quantities. The surplus is being supplied chiefly by Ontario and Prince Edward Island, while in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Quebec, the supply has not yet overtaken the local demand. There is a possibility of a large increase of production in the West. Trial shipments are now being made from Winnipeg to the Old Country markets. The prices of poultry products are from 40 to 60 per cent. higher than they were two years ago. This is due to the export demand, which is the controlling factor in egg prices at present. So insistent has been the demand for export that there is a possibility that our stocks have been too much depleted and that some importations will have to be made to supply local needs. While the war lasts the demand for export will continue for eggs and prices will continue to rule high.

Selecting the Breeding Stock

Mrs. John Macoun, Kent Co., Ont.
THE value of the flock for production purposes depends on the selection of the breeding stock, and since poultry reproduces so rapidly, it is an easy matter to soon get into paying stock. The selection of breeders should be made in the fall, and a little attention in this direction will mean a great deal in the returns for next summer. By selecting in the fall we have the advantage of seeing the marks of the year's production. This eliminates pullets, but pullets should never be put in the breeding pen. We should try them out as layers the first year, and then select from them according to merit.

There are several ways of picking the winners. One is that after a hard season's work, a hen usually has pale shanks, beak and ear lobes. The yellow pigment is gradually absorbed for the making of egg yolks, and with the best producers they have pretty well disappeared by fall. Upon the arrival of the rest period, they soon recover their color. This characteristic pale-ness is one thing to look for. Another is the late moult. Contrary to a general impression, the late moult generally starts laying as soon as the early moult. Late moulting indicates that the bird has kept busy until late in the summer. The width of the pelvic bones, which should allow the placing of two or three fingers between them is another indication that a hen has been laying. The length from the pelvic bones to the breast bone is an important consideration, as it indicates capacity, without which no fowl can be a good layer. These characteristics may be accompanied by combs, warts, thin, flabby skin and the absence of hard fat, are good indications of fine quality.

The good producer is invariably an active bird. She is the first up in the morning and the last to roost at night. She is always on the look-out for something to eat, and her general activity is a good indication of production. When all these characteristics are present the bird will generally be found to have the requisites of a good breeder, namely, vigor, which is the prime necessity in breeding stock, next high fecundity, or the power to transmit desirable characteristics, such as

egg production to the offspring, and lastly, longevity, for the long-lived fowl does away with the necessity of renewing the flock so often. Birds that will keep their production well up above the base between loss and profit for at least three years, should be the ones selected for the ordinary flock. To renew every two years is a good practice where practicable, but for many of us it requires raising too many chickens.

Breeding and selection is just as important with hens as with dairy cows. Attention to the details mentioned will ensure strong and pre-potent breeding stock.

Turkey Talk

IT is not to be wondered that there are so many failures made in preparing turkeys for market, when it is taken into consideration the course so many breeders take in fattening their birds. It is a mistake to pen up a flock of turkeys for the purpose of fattening them. Turkeys are of a wild nature, and as soon as they are coddled begin chasing one another around and constantly worrying for freedom. They soon tire of their food, grow thin, and when killing time comes, weigh less than when first cooped with the expectation of fattening them.

What about the breeding birds for next year? Fall is the time to select them, and none but the best should be kept. The big, strong, vigorous birds are the ones to select. Resist the temptation to kill the finest one of the flock for the dinner table. One of the difficulties that turkey raisers frequently encounter is to get good birds that are untriable in breeding turkeys, relationship must be protected. If the cock bird has considerable wild streak in him, the offspring will be stronger. Where inbreeding is practiced, after a few seasons the flock will be liable to have crooked breasts and other deformities.

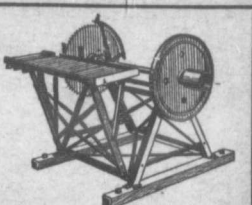
HORTICULTURE

Pruning Grape Vines

IF the vines are well cared for, it is rarely necessary to use any other tool than a pair of hand clippers. Pruning is best done a considerable time before growth starts in the spring, at least six weeks. It may be done any time during the winter that weather conditions permit. The pruning of the grape results itself very largely into a regulation of the number of fruit buds which the vine is allowed to carry during the season, since it must be remembered that the grape bears its crop of fruit upon wood produced the same season as the fruit is harvested. Moreover, these new canes which bear the fruit are grown from winter buds and each of the canes will rarely develop more than three clusters of grapes. With this in mind then, it is a comparatively simple matter to regulate the crop of grapes so far as pruning is concerned. The number of buds left is a matter which depends to some extent upon the variety, the soil, and also to some extent upon the preference of the grower. Perhaps twenty-five to thirty buds per vine is the average number. As to systems of pruning, I use, there are a great number in use and each one has staunch advocates but I doubt if any one can say which is the best. In northern districts where the grape is being grown outside commercial areas, it must be trained in such a way that the vine can be laid down for the winter, while in more southerly districts the method of training is of less importance. One of the most common systems is the Kniffen system, which requires two wires on the

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admirably combines these two qualities. Its frame is built of heavy angle-steel bars, strongly bolted and rigidly braced. And every farmer will appreciate the advantage of having interchangeable pulley and balance wheel. Another desirable feature is its Tiltng Table, with roller at end used to facilitate the handling of long poles. We make it in big enough quantities to get the price way down — \$20.00 delivered to any point in Old Ontario.

We can supply saw blades with any size of hole. In ordering, be sure to mention the size of hole wanted.

SAW BLADE PRICES.

20-inch	\$3.60
22-inch	\$4.25
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26-inch	\$5.75
28-inch	\$6.50
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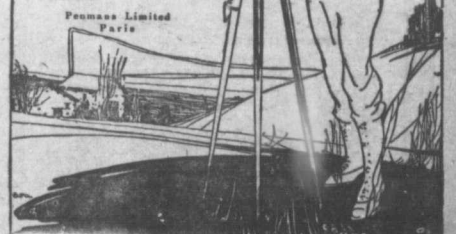
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from the day they were weaned. Gardiner's Pig Meal with skim or separated milk is the best possible substitute for mothers' milk. It suits the digestion of the little pigs, and carries them over the weaning period and up to the fattening of stage without a hitch in their growth.

That's what makes hogs profitable. Gardiner's Pig Meal is put up in 25, 50 and 100 lb. bags. If your dealer hasn't it, write us for prices—also for information about Gardiner's Calf Meal, Sows—Pals, Crutem and Ontario Feeders' Cotton Seed Meal.

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enjoy, in your own home, as smooth, clean and comfortable a shave as the city man, or as anyone else in this broad Dominion? Why shouldn't you own and use the keenest, speediest, most convenient shaving tool in the world—the

Gillette Safety Razor

The thin Gillette Blades, electrically hardened, honed with diamond dust, stropped in wonderful automatic machines, carry an edge whose uniform, lasting keenness has never been matched. The curved Gillette head holds them rigid—guarded—adjustable by a turn of the handle for a light or close shave.

With the Gillette there's no need for honing, stropping, or careful working round the chin or angle of the jaw! There are no preliminaries—the razor is ready for business—your just pick it up and shave, with the easy angle stroke, in five minutes or less.

The Gillette "Buildup," "Aristocrat" and Standard Sets cost \$5—Pocket Editions \$5 and \$6—Combination Sets \$6.50 up. At Hardware, Drug, Men's Wear and Jewelry stores. 220

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Office and Factory: GILLETTE BUILDING, MONTREAL.

trellis. By this system the young vine is trained upward until it reaches the top wire, when it is bent over and trained along the wire in the direction cane is bent, young shoots will appear, and one of these is selected and trained along the same wire in the opposite direction. Other canes which have started out near the lower wire, are removed, and one is trained in either direction, the remainder being removed. Thus we have the main stem of the vine and four arms to each wire. These arms are renewed each year, since after once throwing out canes and bearing a crop, they are of no further use for fruit production. The new arms are produced from the shoots which will be thrown out from the main stock or the old arms are cut back to a fruiting cane as near the stem as possible and this cane trained along the wire to form one of the arms for the next year. These arms then are cut back to whatever number of buds is decided upon by the grower. If the total number of buds on the vine will be twenty-eight, then the arm will be cut back to about seven buds. This is a brief outline of one of the common systems of pruning the grape, but it is probably no better, in some respects, than other systems which are in use, such as the fan system, high renewal system and others.

Mulching Strawberries

STRAWBERRIES like alfalfa, clover or winter wheat, may be injured during the winter by alternate freezing and thawing and for this reason, they require to be covered before winter sets in. The covering need not be heavy—just enough to keep the frost in the ground during mild spells. If there is a very heavy top this may be all that is necessary, but it is generally wise to scatter a little straw manure over the plants. If such is not available, straw may be used. In fact it is preferred by some as it is not so heavy. Too much manure tends to heat slightly and to damage the crop.

The best time to mulch is the first morning when the frost is hard enough to hold up the horses and wagon. One of these cold mornings when the frost has interfered with the plowing, would be a good time to do the work.

Heard at the Demonstration

IT was interesting to watch the attitude of the spectators toward the different tractors at the recent demonstration and to hear their remarks, critical or humorous, regarding them and their drivers. "That man should be driving a tank on the Somme offensive," said one farmer as he skipped out of the way of one of the small machines, whose ability to turn and get started again was a revelation. Evidently he had an abiding faith in the endowment of self-preservation, for he would charge into the crowd on the headland with perfect abandon.

"My son has one of this make of tractor and he has averaged five acres a day with it," said an elderly man to a crowd that was watching a three-plow machine. "I should think that he would need more than three plows to keep that up," ventured one of his auditors. "Not a bit, not a bit, Bobby has only three plows and he has no trouble keeping that rate up," was the reply. "And when the plowing is done he does not run it into a fence corner and leave it there till there is more plowing to do. He works it practically all the year round. He draws the disc harrow, the drag harrow, the binder, and almost every machine on the place, and when sowing time comes he slips on the belt and runs the ensilage cutter. Our sile is 14 by

32 feet, and this year we filled it on \$2.40 worth of fuel. It would have cost us seven or eight dollars for coal with steam power. Plowing is no harder on fuel than sowing. It costs two dollars and forty cents! It wouldn't buy the oats for horses while they were plowing the same amount of land."

Changes in the Winter Fair Prize List

ANNOUNCEMENTS are to hand regarding the changes in the prize list of the Guelph Winter Fair. Some very important changes have been made in this list, and it would be well for everyone to note them before going to the fair or making any entries for it. The most important ones are given below.

In the dairy cattle classes the standards have been raised, and the ruling now is that cows 45 months or over, and for calves of first price, 175 points. Cows 36 months and under 43 months, must have 175 points for first prize and 140 points for any other prize. Heifer under 36 months must have 140 points for first prize, and 120 points for any other prize. The standard has been raised so that the heifer class this year will be approximately on a par with the full age cow class of former years.

In beef cattle section, classes for steers two years and under three, have been eliminated and other sections added, one of which is for breeders' heifers consisting of bull calf, two yearling heifers and two heifer calves. In almost every section an additional cash prize is being offered. The prize money for the Inter-County Baby Beef Contest has been increased from \$9 to \$100.

The Ontario Sheep Breeders' Association has donated two sterling breeds, one for long woolled wethers, and the other for short woolled breeds. A class for fleeces now is being added this year and the usual breed special prize list will be offered. In the swine section, classes for boar six months and under nine are cut out, also for champion boar, while there is added a class for champion barrow. In the class for champion barrow, it is now seven butcher hog class there are now seven prizes amounting to \$40. The prize list, which is now being prepared from the office of the secretary, also from the special prizes offered for poultry, which were previously published separately. In the selling class only cockerels will be exhibited this year. In the seed department, Geo. Keith and Sons, Toronto, have donated a Special Sweepstakes Trophy for the best bushel of clover or alfalfa seed.

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

All collars should be scraped at noon and every particle of dirt and rust removed.

KEEP TO THE POINT

A horse for hire in the best of the...
Spenix, R. J. & Co. can prevent it horses in the...

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at any drug store...
Treatment on 11...

Dr. B. S. KENDRICK

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If interested...
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other and...
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\$25 FOR Y

See the list of presents opposite

KEEP THEM WORKING

A horse in the field is worth two in the barn. You can't over-drive a horse. It's a good idea to put your horse in the barn but to keep him from getting too hot. Our book "Treatise on the horse's" free. 115

Dr. B. J. KENDALL CO., Enosburg Falls, Vt.

at any drugstore at \$1 a bottle, 6 for \$5, and Kendall's will cure. Thousands of farmers and horsemen will say so. Our book "Treatise on the horse's" free. 115

SEEDS

Preparedness

Many farmers are buying their seed now for spring. While it costs, you can multiply Seed Order of 1916 crop at following prices:

- Wheat, Marquis, Red 1.00
- White Russian, Red 1.00
- Barley, O.A.C. No. 21, 1.60
- Unregistered, bush, 1.60
- Oats, O.A.C. No. 72, 1.60
- Unregistered, bush, 1.00
- If interested in Seed Corn write us.

We are buyers of Alfalfa, Alfalfa, Red Clover, Timothy and Seed Grain. Send samples.

GEO. KEITH & SONS MARKING ST. TORONTO.

MAKE YOUR BIKE A MOTORCYCLE

At a small cost you can convert any motorcycle into a motorcar. Write today for our FREE BOOK describing the BILLY Boykin Motor Car. We are buyers of Alfalfa, Alfalfa, Red Clover, Timothy and Seed Grain. Send samples.

SHAW MANUFACTURING CO.
Dept 128 GALLIMORE, KAN., U.S.A.

FARM CHATS

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

Proud of His Profession

ONCE upon a time there were two farmers; owners of fine farms; both good and equally good farmers. Their working clothes, old overalls, as they labored around the farm, were equally soiled, and evidenced hard work and plenty of it. But there was this difference: Farmer A, when he came in to his meals, removed his overalls, and possibly his boots if odiferous, and sat down to dine in town. When he drove in to town, he wore as good clothes as the townspeople, unless the character of his food prevented it. Farmer B, on the contrary, was content to wash his hands and face, and to eat his meals in the apron that was good enough for his big barn was good enough for the town, when business took him there. As he said, a farmer is judged not by his store clothes, but by his oats and wheat, his turpins and his milk cheque. Farmer A he considered too proud, ashamed of his profession, and in fact one day told him so. Now, which of these was the prouder of 'is two?

once knew an Englishman, a "romantic man," as they say, who came to the country and worked a farm. On one occasion, he came into town with his team with gray homespun "jumper" pants tucked into muddy top boots; the whole outfit as a farmer as you see him in the picture books, but forgetting occasionally a straw litchingly protruding at a saucy angle from his mouth. But when dinner came at five p.m. he not only knocked off for the day, but put on his broadcloth dress suit, the ladies also appearing in "tail dresses," and all dined sumptuously, like we do in England, don't you know.

Apologizing for the slight digression; have you an answer for my question foregoing?

To my mind, labor is merely a means to an end. I fail to see anything ennobling in work itself; that is, ennobling in work itself; that is, simply in spending muscular energy. Much less is there any innate nobility in a pair of dirty overalls. But honest is an element in the accomplishment of a purpose may be ennobled or debased, as that purpose is high or low. There

was something in the remark of a young lady who came upon a friend as he was busily shovelling a lot of dirty manure. "Call it plain food," said she, "and it won't smell nearly as bad." And yet, taking the odor of the "plant food" at its worst, or taking the worst job that a farmer presents, and comparing it with the Doctor who cuts off a man's leg, or opens up his insides in search of a tumor, or a pair of forceps he left there in a previous operation; or comparing it with a lawyer issuing an execution that sells a man out of house and home, or puts him, not the lawyer, in the penitentiary; or comparing it with a dentist who is always looking down in the mouth, and occasionally yanking on a hind tooth till he almost pulls a fellow's toes up his middle; or comparing it with, well, with almost any job except, perhaps, that of preaching the Gospel; and I think the farmer man has the cleanest job. It is not his work, but his occupation that makes a farmer. If a man thinks that farming is good enough for a gentleman and I think the correct, then a farmer may consider himself a gentleman equally as if he were in any of the other professions. That presumes he has pride enough in his profession to consider it the equal of any. From such a viewpoint, A would be vindicated.

The Happy Man

Happy the man, whose wish and care A few paternal acres bound, Content to breathe his native air In his own ground.

Whose herds with milk, whose fields with bread, Whose flocks supply him with attire; Whose trees in summer yield him shade, — In winter, fire.

Blest, who can unobscuredly find Hours, days, and years, slide soft away In health, the peace of mind, Quietude;

Sound sleep by night; study and ease Together mixed, sweet recreation, And innocent, which most does please, With meditation.

Thus let me live, unseen, unknown; Thus unlamented let me die; Steal from the world, and not a stone Tell where I lie.

—Alexander Pope.

Build to Last



BEFORE you build or repair your barn or house, let us show you how much money we can save you. Here are the "Metallic" fireproof, stormproof and timeproof specialties.

- "Eastlake" Galvanized Shingles.
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We guarantee the best for your money. Our goods have been tried and proven superior for over 30 years. Write us for booklets and prices today. A post card will do. Address: **Metallic Roofing Co. Limited** Manufacturers Toronto, Ontario.

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Fistula and Piles

Any cure, however unobtainable, can readily cure either disease with FLEMING'S

FISTULA AND PILE CURE — even the old cases that skilled doctors have abandoned. Easy and simple to use; just a little attention every fifth day. Cures most cases within thirty days, leaving the patient sound and smooth. Detestable cures give in.

Fleming's Vast Pocket Veterinary Advice. Write us for a copy. No special preparation, excepting only that a standard veterinary certificate. Durable boxes, insured and illustrated. Fleming Bros., Chemists, 63 Church Street, Toronto, Ont.

\$25.00 FOR YOU

Our Club's Big Christmas Tree

WHAT PRESENTS ARE ON IT FOR BOYS AND GIRLS?

\$25.00 Cash for the Boy or Girl Sending the Best Reply

\$15.00 CASH FOR THE 2nd BEST; \$10.00 CASH FOR THE 3rd PRIZE and 50 bright, new, crisp \$3.00 Bills for the 50 boys and girls sending the next nearest correct and best written answers

See the list of presents opposite

Study list of presents opposite.

So that we may become acquainted with more of our boys and girls this Christmas, we are giving you this fine Christmas Tree loaded down with beautiful and valuable presents. Ten of the presents are yours to choose from, but Uncle Peter has seen that they contain, but on each one of them, a card that reads: "The Tree for Boys and Girls sends Old Carriage. No. 1." So you get what Christmas you want for a boy or girl in each of the other 49 presents.

Some Xmas Presents on this tree are: Doll, Ball Game, Book, Doll Carriage, Book, Book, Building Blocks, Puzzle, Hockey stick, Football, Vermin, Horse Book, Old Handkerchief, Blank, Wind Wheel, Chess of Teak, and more.

answer to-day, and this Christmas as likely be the happiest you have ever had. The "Success Club" for Boys and Girls has provided these fine prizes and hundreds of Christmas presents as well. You'll hear all about the "Success Club" when you get your answers and read the list of presents on the tree. If you wish you can become a member free and read the list of presents on the tree. It is a beautiful emblem with initials inside. The emblem and list on a gold background. The emblem is the same as the one on the tree. The Lamp of Knowledge is in the top, and at the bottom are the Latin words, emblematic of everlasting regard for good work. Thousands of boys and girls in Canada are already in the "Success Club" and promptly write to send in your answers. You can take in the "Club" too, and win a big cash prize and a dandy Christmas present as well.

Only boys and girls under fifteen years of age may send answers, and each boy and girl desiring his entry to compete for one of the prizes the Club for which additional minutes he earned will be given. Address your answers to: **THE "SUCCESS CLUB"** Care of EVERETT'S WORLD 37 Continental Bldg. TORONTO, ONT.

See the list of presents opposite

Study list of presents opposite.



Model 85-4

So much more for the money

This car sells itself to anyone who starts out to get the most for his money in a good, big, roomy, five passenger car.

Comparison proves a plain case to anyone who cares to know.

You don't have to be an expert or have any special knowledge to determine the big extra value you get in this car.

Its advantages stand out so coldly that they cannot be overlooked in a comparison with any car selling for \$1115—or for a great deal more.

You get more power—35-horse-power motor—more than 250,000 in use.

You get more room—112-inch wheelbase.

You get greater comfort—long, 48-inch cantilever rear springs and 4-inch tires.

You get greater convenience—electrical control buttons on steering column.

You get bigger, safer brakes—service, $13\frac{3}{4} \times 2\frac{1}{4}$; emergency, $13 \times 2\frac{1}{4}$.

You get better cooling—you never heard of an Overland overheating.

This is the biggest and best car we have been able to sell until now for less than \$1400.

In fact it's a fourteen hundred dollar car which the economies of our enormously increased production enable us to sell for \$1115.

Catalogue on request. Please address Department 760

Willys-Overland, Limited

Head Office and Works, West Toronto, Canada

5 Passenger Touring Car

\$1115

f.o.b. Toronto



Overland

Model 85-4

No Argument is possible here

If you want the most for your money in a big, comfortable, roomy, five passenger car of long proven mechanical superiority—here it is—no argument possible—you can determine the facts for yourself.

And back of the car is the largest and most successful automobile concern in the world that produces cars of this size and class.

And back of it also are the best established, most successful automobile dealers to be found.

You can't beat such a combination—a car that everyone knows is 100% right mechanically—a car that is priced so low that extra value sticks out all over it—a big strong thoroughly established con-

cern back of the car and a successful enterprising local dealer to do business with.

See the Overland dealer in your nearest town—he will gladly show you the car—demonstrate it—give you a prompt, delivery—and render prompt, efficient service as long as you own it.

Now is the time to buy—when you've time to enjoy your car and lots of good driving weather.

And when things freeze up, put on your curtains and go anywhere comfortably in any kind of weather all winter long.

Same model, six cylinder—35-40 horsepower—116 inch wheelbase, \$1295.

Catalogue on request. Please address Department 760

Willys-Overland, Limited

Head Office and Works, West Toronto, Canada

5 Passenger Touring Car

\$1115

f.o.b. Toronto

FARM AND DAIRY

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.

OUR GUARANTEE.

We guarantee that every advertiser in this issue is reliable. We are sure to do this because the advertisements of Farm and Dairy are as carefully verified copies of the paper sent to subscribers who are but slightly in arrears, and sample copies, varies from 23,000 to 25,000 copies. No subscriptions are accepted at less than the full subscription rate.

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cannot afford to neglect this important consideration any longer, for there is a tendency for good milk to be diverted to those branches of the industry in which its quality is most recognized. This is obvious to the majority of dairymen, and they are in a frame of mind for uniting to get the Dairy Standards Act off to a good start. A good policy to give it a boost is at the district dairy meetings that have been planned.

The Making of a Billionaire

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER is said to be now worth \$2,027,000,000. This estimate has been arrived at by one of his fellow-citizens, and is based on the present market price of Standard Oil stock. Two thousand millions is a comfortable fortune. It is about half as much again as the total value of the farms of Ontario, the richest agricultural province of Canada, and has been accumulated in a working lifetime of about fifty years.

How did he get it? Not by earning and saving. He would need to have saved about \$40,000,000 a year in order to have accumulated this amount. He got it by taking advantage of economic conditions to gather into his own control the savings of others. In the dim ages of the past the Creator laid down certain geological deposits, which have served as reservoirs for the oil that has been distilling throughout the centuries that have intervened. He did not charge anyone for doing this, intending that humanity should enjoy the benefit of the oil, on condition that they perform the work necessary for the utilization. But economic conditions have enabled Mr. Rockefeller to frustrate the designs of the Creator and to decree that before humanity could get at the oil they should pay him for the privilege. He has bolstered up his position by all kinds of subterfuge methods. Chief of these have been the influencing of legislation, rebates from transportation companies, and monopolistic control of various phases of the great oil industry. By this means he has been enabled to gather into his own control a sum equal to the total annual income of some 350,000 of his fellow-citizens. As long as men are permitted to deny their fellow-men free access to the gifts of nature multimillionaires will flourish in the midst of poverty.

Paying the Directors

THESE directors of the United Farmers' Company are practical farmers. Their time is valuable, yet up to the present they have not been paid for their services while attending meetings of the directorate. Sometimes these meetings necessitate an absence of two days from their farms. Attendance at them entails considerable inconvenience and loss because of the difficulty of securing men and of the high wages that have to be paid to get them. One director recently had to pay five dollars for help necessary to run his farm while he was attending one of the meetings. This exemplifies the self-sacrificing spirit of the men in whose hands the direction of the farmers' company has been placed.

While these sacrifices are an indication of the interest that is being taken by the directors in the progress of the company, and of the economical way in which it has been run to date, it is no longer necessary that they should be continued. It may have been necessary in the early days of the company's activity that the services of the men connected with it should be rendered without recompense, but the company has now plenty of funds from which to reimburse the men for the time they devote to its management. It is not creditable, therefore, for the company to ask that they continue to render gratuitous service. At the next meeting the shareholders should see that a generous allowance is made for attendance at the directors' meetings, in this way ex-

pressing their appreciation of the credit that is due to these men for the success which the company has achieved.

The Service Syndicate

AS the value of dairy products increases the prices of stress from the record making days become higher. The price asked for young sires from champion animals is now so high that many of the smaller breeders cannot afford to buy them. This means that such men must use cheaper and inferior animals, which has a tendency to discourage or even cripple their operations.

In the United States and in some parts of Canada, breeders are getting around this obstacle by uniting their resources and purchasing approved animals of high quality to use in their herds. By having an animal kept at certain farms for definite periods of time, a uniform service fee being charged to all, this plan has proved quite practicable. There is a danger, however, in all service syndicates, and it is one which demands constant watching that no undesirable results ensue. One of the rules of every syndicate of this kind should be that no female will be accepted for service until every precaution has been taken to ascertain that she is free from infectious disease. The disastrous effects of these diseases are well known to many Canadian dairymen, and each of them should feel his responsibility for doing all he can in stamping them out. If a diseased sire is used on only one herd the evil effects of infection are not so widespread as if he were used in a syndicate, therefore the greater vigilance is necessary under this arrangement.

Cream Grading Coming

CREAM varies more in quality than any other farm product, yet in Ontario, which has long claimed to be the premier dairy province of the Dominion, the quality of cream is ignored when it is being paid for. In many cases it is gathered in tanks, into which it is thrown promiscuously, whether good, bad and indifferent. In this regard Ontario lags far behind all the other provinces, some of which grade practically all the cream from which their creamery butter is made. The result of the grading is plainly discerned in the quality of the product; those provinces which exercise the greatest care in regard to the quality of their cream standing at the head of the list as far as the quality of their butter is concerned.

The Dairy Standards Act recognizes the necessity of the grading of cream. It defines the grades, and provides that upon proclamation of the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council all cream shall be graded according to its suitability for making first or second-class butter. It is understood that investigations are being carried on with a view to securing information on the quality of the butter that is being marketed and on the probability of improving it by paying more attention to the quality of the cream from which it is made. If Ontario's reputation as a dairy province is to be maintained a change from some of the methods now widely practiced is imperative.

It is reported that the Government is making arrangements for the opening up of war savings accounts in the banks and post office savings branches. When an amount has been saved, the depositor may purchase a war savings certificate, issued at an attractive rate of discount. That is at least an approach to bringing war rates of interest within the reach of the small investor.

The quinquennial census shows that Western Canada's population has increased considerably since 1911. That is not saying that Canada's population is increasing now. The immigration for the first two years of the period more than accounts for the increase reported.

The Rural Publishing Company, Ltd
PETERBORO AND TORONTO

"Read not to contradict and to confute, nor to
reprove and take for granted, but to weigh and con-
sider."—Bacon.

To Discuss the Dairy Act

WHEN the Dairy Standards Act was passed it was recognized that, as less than ten per cent. of the cheese factories of Ontario had voluntarily abandoned the pooling system, it would be necessary to do considerable educational work before the act came into force. In order that patrons and makers might be familiarized with the details of the system which it was proposed to establish. The meetings that have been arranged by the Dairymen's Association of Eastern Ontario have for their main object the making of the provisions of the act familiar to those who are affected by them. They will be addressed by men who are thoroughly conversant with conditions that have prevailed and with the necessity for, as well as with the probable difficulties in the way of, the adoption of the quality basis of payment.

It is to be hoped that the meetings will be largely attended by patrons of cheese factories as well as by cheesemakers. By holding meetings at various points, it has been rendered possible for almost every dairymen in Eastern Ontario to attend one of them, and to hear a thorough discussion of the act and of the provisions that have been made for its enforcement. There will be an opportunity to discuss the situation in detail and to obtain all the information required on the subject. During the summer considerable new light has been thrown on the question of the desirability of paying for milk according to quality. Inspector Ward, of the Peterboro district, as he reported elsewhere in this issue, states that he has found the milk being delivered at one factory to vary from three to six per cent. in the butter-fat content. The same has probably been found in many factories. The gross injustice of neglecting the butter-fat when paying for milk is more readily recognized when it has a market value of from 40 to 50 cents or more a pound, as has been the case this season. This fact alone has resulted in making many converts to the new policy. If the cheese trade is to get its share of the milk, it

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In Union There is Strength

Standing by the Central

THE announcement of the fact that the United Farmers' Company is now having with a business concern in Toronto, is showing the interest members of the local farmers' clubs are taking in this recent development in the provincial situation. This is illustrated, for instance, by a letter received by Farm and Dairy from Mr. Judson Austin, Secretary of Norfolk Grange, at Simcoe, who writes in part as follows:

"I am pleased that Farm and Dairy has taken up this matter. If we let our central office go down, all our 'unlucky for cooperation would prove a failure. I believe in cooperation, as I belong to the Erie Farmers' Seed 'Growers' Association, and the Norfolk Fruit 'Growers' Association, and consider I am benefited by both. Norfolk Grange 147 will stand by the United Farmers' Company, and if the 'granges and clubs consider the matter carefully I am sure they will stand by their own company, which 'they have helped to organize.'"

Mr. Austin is right. If the other clubs will stand firm and not allow themselves to be run away by the other competing firm, a great success for the Central Company is assured, and the real strength of the movement will be shown.

The New Ontario Fire Sufferers

LETTERS of appreciation are being received by Farm and Dairy from the fire sufferers in new Ontario, who are benefiting from the generous assistance extended to them by the farmers' clubs of old Ontario. Mr. Alex. Andrews, the secretary of the Matheson Farmers' Club, has several times passed on the appreciation of the members of that club for the help they have received. This week Mr. Cowan of Farm and Dairy, who has been making arrangements with the different clubs, received a letter from Mrs. M. E. Kirton, the district secretary of the Temiskaming Women's Institute, who acknowledges the receipt of flour from Mr. Andrew. In part Mrs. Kirton says:

"The people of old Ontario have been most thoughtful and generous to us in our hour of need. Through them we have been able to pass along many comforts to our unfortunate ones, for in the recent fire we were all left in the same position, that is without anything. Therefore, your visits are the more appreciated, considering as they did as a surprise and presented in this tactful way for some of us found it very hard to be obliged to accept this aid."

Farm and Dairy is assured that the fire sufferers need have no hesitation in accepting the assistance given, as were the conditions reversed, we know that the people of new Ontario would be glad to do their share to help us out in every way possible.

Mr. John MacKay, of Braemar, has written Mr. Cowan stating that the Braemar Union Sunday School gave a social in aid of the new Ontario fire sufferers and raised some money which they desire to forward. The Braemar Women's Institute also have some clothing and household necessaries awaiting consignment. Mr. MacKay has been advised as to how best to forward them.

In November 2 issue of Farm and Dairy appeared an announcement that Mr. Alex. Andrew desired to purchase a bob sleigh, his having been burned in the fire. Unfortunately, a couple of paragraphs which should have ap-

peared at the end of this announcement were dropped out. If any reader of Farm and Dairy have a good bob sleigh that will be likely to meet Mr. Andrew's requirements, we will be pleased to hear from them. He would prefer to have one with shafts if at all possible. The need is all the greater for Mr. Andrew not only has to do his own driving, but also for several of his neighbors, whose sleds were also burned.

The farmers' club at Barrie, of which Mr. J. H. Luck is the secretary, has raised \$21, which has been used for the purchase of provisions through the farmers' company in Toronto, and sent on for distribution. These contributions are helping out splendidly in the good work being done.

Farmers' Club Meetings

WITH the advent of the fall the farmers' clubs have been resuming their regular meetings. Requests are being sent to the officers of the United Farmers' of Ontario for speakers. President Halbert, Secretary Morrison and possibly other speakers will shortly start out to address as many of these meetings as possible. A series of meetings are likely to be held this month on Manitoulin Island, which will be addressed by both the president and the secretary.

Council of Agriculture.

The November meeting of the Canadian Council of Agriculture is likely to be held about the middle of this month at Regina, at the time of the annual meeting of the Saskatchewan Cooperative Grain Growers' Company. Delegates from Ontario are likely to be sent by both the United Farmers' Company and the United Farmers of Ontario. It is understood that many important matters relating to agriculture will be discussed, and that there will be a large representation from the farmers' organizations of the three prairie provinces. The annual meeting of the Grains Growers' Grain Company will be held in Winnipeg the following week. Some of the Ontario delegates may remain over for it also.

Prices Paid for Wheat

AT the recent meeting of the directors of the United Farmers' Company, one of the most interesting subjects discussed was the possibility of the company doing something to help the farmers of Ontario obtain a better price for their wheat. Manager E. C. Gurney reported that at times there was a spread between the price paid farmers and the price being paid the dealers who bought the grain from the farmer of from 20 to 25 cents a bushel. He felt that it should be possible to greatly reduce this spread and ensure the farmer a larger return for his wheat.

It will be remembered that attention was called to this spread by Mr. paid the directors of Winnipeg, Roderick MacKenzie, of Winnipeg, Secretary of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, who, while he was addressing a series of meetings in Ontario recently, stated at a loss to understand the difference in price being received by Ontario farmers for their wheat and the sale price on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange. The directors authorized the management to handle some trial shipments of wheat on consignment with the object of testing out the possibility of opening a line of trade in wheat.



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While Corn and Oats are high, we can give as good service as anyone.

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THE hour with its opportunity, its own individual beauty, comes but once.
Grasp it!—Myrtle Reed.

God's Country and the Woman

(Continued from last week.)

BEHIND him came John Adare, and from the south Kawisnoo and his Creses, a yelling, triumphant horde of avengers now at the very doors of the Devil's Nest!

Phillip staggered a step aside, wind-swept, a warm trickle of blood running over his face. He heard the first thunder of the battering-ram against the door, the roaring voices of John Adare, and then a hand like ice smote his heart as he saw Jean huddled up in the snow. In an instant he was on his knees at the half-breed's side. Jean was not dead. But his eyes were a fading light that struck Phillip with terror. A warm smile crept over his lips. With his head in Phillip's arm, he whispered:

"M'sieur, I am afraid I am struck through the lung. I do not know, but I am afraid." His voice was strangely steady. But in his eyes was that swiftly fading light! "If I should go—you must know," he went on, and Phillip bent low to hear his words above the roar of voices and the crashing of the battering-ram. "You must know—to take my place in the fight for Josephine. I think—you have guessed it. The baby was not Josephine's. It was Miriam's!"

"Yes, yes, Jean!" cried Phillip into the fading eyes. "That was what I guessed!"

"Don't blame her—too much," struggled Jean. "She went down into the world she didn't know. Lang—trapped her. And Josephine, to save her, to save the baby, to save her father—did as Muntio the White Star did to save the Cree god. You know. You understand. Lang followed—to demand Josephine as the price of her mother. M'sieur, you must kill him! Go!"

The door had fallen in with a crash, and now over the crime-darkened portals of the Devil's Nest poured the avengers, with John Adare at their head.

"Go!" gasped Jean, almost rising to his knees. "You must meet this Lang before John Adare! Go!"

Phillip sprang to his feet. The last of the forest people had poured through the door. Alone he stood—and stared. But not through the door! Two hundred yards away a man was flying along the edge of the forest, and he had come from behind the walls of the Devil's Nest! He recognized him. It was Lang, the man he was to kill!

CHAPTER TWENTY-SIX.

In a moment the flying figure of the Free Trader had disappeared. With a last glance at Jean, who was slowly sinking back into the snow, Phillip dashed in pursuit. Where Lang had hurled himself in the deeper forest the trees grew so thick that Phillip could not see fifty yards ahead of him. But Lang's trail was distinct—and alone. He was running swiftly. Phillip had noticed that Lang had no rifle. He dropped his own now, and drew his pistol. Thus unencumbered he made

swifter progress. He had expected to overtake Lang within four or five hundred yards; but minute followed minute in the mad race without another view of his enemy. He heard a few faint shouts back in the direction of the Devil's Nest, the barking of dogs, growing fainter and fainter. And then Lang's trail led him unexpectedly into one of the foot-beaten aisles of the forest where there were the tracks of a number of men.

At this point the thick spruce formed a roof overhead that had shut out the fresh snow, and Phillip lost several



The Splendid Farm Home on Engleburn Farm.

In our issue of Oct. 19 appeared a writ-up of Engleburn Farm, owned by Mr. M. S. Burnham, Peterboro Co., N.H. The illustration herewith shows the beautifully situated house on this farm.

—Photo by an Editor of Farm and Dairy.

minutes before he found the place where Lang had left the trail to bury himself again in the unblazed forest. Half a mile further he followed the Free Trader's trail without catching a glimpse of the man. He was at least a mile from the Devil's Nest when he heard sounds ahead of him. Beyond a clump of balsam he heard the voices of men, and then the whine of a cuffed dog. Cautiously he picked his way through the thick cover until his hand upon the thick cover until his way open. In an instant it seemed as though his heart had leapt from his breast into his throat, and was choked him in. Within fifty paces of him were both Lang and Thoreau. But for a moment he scarcely saw them, or the powerful team of eight huskies, harnessed and waiting. For on a ledge, a cloth bound about her mouth, she was Josephine. It was Josephine! At sight of her Phillip did not pause to plan an attack. The one thought that leapt into his brain like fire was that Lang and Thoreau had fooled the forest people—Josephine had not been taken to the Devil's Nest, and the two were attempting to get away with her.

A cry burst from his lips as he ran from cover. Instantly the pair were facing him. Lang was still panting from his run. He held no weapons.

In the crook of Thoreau's arm rested a rifle. Swift as a flash he raised it to his shoulder, the muzzle levelled at Phillip's breast. Josephine had turned. From her smothered lips came a choking cry of agony. Phillip had now raised his automatic. It was level with his waistline. It was level with the deadly precision that is a part of the training of the men of the Royal Northwest Mounted. Before Thoreau's forefinger had pressed the trigger of his rifle a stream of fire shot out from the muzzle of the automatic.

Thoreau did not move. Then a shudder passed through him. His rifle dropped from his nerveless hands. Without a moan he crumpled down into the snow. Three of the five bullets that had flashed like lightning from the black-muzzled Savage had passed completely through his body. It had all happened in a space so short that Lang had not stirred. Now he found himself looking into that lithe engine of death. With a cry of fear he staggered back.

Phillip did not fire. He felt in himself now the tigerish madness that had been in John Adare. To him Thoreau had been no more than a wolf, one of the many at Devil's Nest. Lang was different. For all things this monster was accountable. He had no desire to shoot. He wanted to reach him with his hands—to choke the life from him slowly, to hear from his own blackening lips the confession that had come through Jean Crosset.

He knew that Josephine was an her

fect now, that she was struggling to

It was a fight for life now, and his one hope lay in the fact that his assailants, escaping from the Nest, did not want to betray themselves by using firearms. The first man at him he struck a terrific blow that sent him reeling. A second caught his arm before he could recover himself—and then it was the hopeless struggle of one against three. She had seen Josephine stoop free. She had seen Phillip draw his pistol and she sprang to the spot where it had fallen. It was buried under the snow. The four men were on the ground now, Phillip under. She heard a gasping sound—and then, far away something else: a sound that thrilled her, that sent her voice back through the forest in cry after cry.

What she heard was the wailing cry of her dog pack following over the trail which her abductors had made in their flight from Adare House! A few steps away she saw a heavy stick in the snare. She grabbed the stick, ran back to the men, and began striking blindly at those who were choking the life from Phillip.

Lang had risen to his knees, clutching his throat, and now staggered toward her. She struck at him, and he caught the club. The dogs heard her cries now. Half a mile back in the forest they were coming in a gray, fierce horde. Only Josephine cried as she struggled with Lang. Under his assailants, Phillip's strength was leaving him. Iron fingers gripped at his throat. A flood of fire seemed bursting from his head. Josephine's eyes were drifting farther and farther away, and his face was as Lang's face had been a few moments before.

Nearer and nearer swept the pack, covering that last half mile with the speed of the wind, the huge yellow form of Hero leading the others by a body's length. They made no sound now.

When they shot out of the forest into the little opening they had come so silently that even Lang did not see them. In another moment they were upon him. Josephine staggered, her eyes big and wild with horror. She saw him go down, and then his shrieks rang out like a madman's. The others were on their feet, and not until she saw Phillip lying still, and white on the snow did she power of speech return to her lips. She sprang toward the dogs.

"Kill! Kill! Kill!" she cried. "Here—Kill! Nipa Haa, boys! Beaver-Wolf—Here—Kill—Kill—Kill!"

As her hero voice rang out, Lang's screams ceased, and then a shiver of Phillip dragging himself to his feet. At her his face came a sudden surge in the pack, and those who could not get at Lang leaped upon a man, a man, three. With a cry Josephine fell upon her knees. Phillip, who had clasped his head in her arms, held him in the protection of her own breast as they looked upon the terrible scene.

For a moment more she looked, and then she looked her face on Phillip's shoulder with a ghastly cry. Still she stared, Phillip stared. Screams such as he had never heard before came from the lips of the dying man. From screams they turned to moans, and then to a horrible silence broken only by the snarling shriek of the maddened dogs.

Strength returned to Phillip quickly. He felt Josephine limp and lifeless in his arms, and with an effort he staggered to his feet, half carrying her. A few yards away was a small tepee in which Lang had kept her. He pushed it, carried, partly and returned to the dogs.

Vainly he called upon them to leave their victims. He was seeking for a club when through the dense forest burst John Adare and his father George with a host of a dozen men. In re

(Concluded on page 17.)

The Upward Look

Salonica

FROM you sounded out the word of the Lord, not only in Macedonia and Achala, but in every place your faith is spread abroad.—1 Thes. 2:8.

In these dreary days of war, Salonica is one of the best known geographical names. The setting of the city, at the head of a beautiful gulf, is very picturesque, the white houses with their white walls, rising tier-like up the side of a mountain with other loftier snow-capped mountains for a background. Other houses are situated along the sides, natural ravines running up to the castle of Seven Towers. The ancient domes and minarets scarcely correspond with the modern electric trams. Once in the vast hippodrome, 7,000 citizens were massacred, charged with having taken part in an insurrection. During the Christian centuries, merchants came there from all parts of the Mediterranean, and even from countries beyond the Alps. On the house of every Christian is to be found a cross.

Now the walls and streets are echoing and re-echoing with the sounds of troops and have been ever since the Allies landed there a little over a year ago. This Salonica is the site of the ancient Thessalonica, made famous all down the ages since by their work of faith, labor of love, patience and hope in those early days of the first Christian church.

As one reads through this, the earliest of Paul's letters, given in the first chapter of First Thessalonians, one cannot but be touched and stirred and roused, by his deep gratitude for their conversion, his joyful pride in results accomplished, and his heartfelt exultation over their acceptance of the gospel, in spite of their having had to undergo much affliction.

In our day so far removed from theirs, we can have no realization of the great courage it needed to become a Christian. It meant giving up their own religion, which they had believed all their lives. Though they recognized its errors, yet even that must have caused pain. It meant soul-separation from their dearest, who could not see the new as they did. It meant giving up their idols, they had been taught to love and revere. It meant often persecution of the bitterest kind, bodily torture, loss of possessions, loss of life itself. Their example has proved an inspiration for Christians of all ages since. Their love and faith moved their persecutors and as a result has been the cause under such circumstances, was many in Chet, the incidents of the war are common results, attention to their heroism.—I. H. N.

Butter Turns White

WHAT causes butter packed in tubs to turn white around the sides of the tub even when the tubs are packed as soon as notices are put in the ears in the fall.—Mrs. J. T. Carleton Co., N. H.

In all probabilities this is caused by moisture in the butter. If butter is packed in a tight tub or cask, the moisture cannot drip away and comes to the surface, causing the whiteness mentioned. Paraffin paper should be placed in the bottom of the tub and along the sides also, so that butter will not come in too close contact with the wood. If butter can be packed in a tub or box so that moisture can drip away, this whitish appearance should not be in evidence.

Quality is All Important With the Household Editor.

THESE are the days when it is well worth our while to plan and day dream of all the things we are going to get with our butter and egg money, for if we take 20 lbs. of butter and probably 10 dozen of eggs to market, we receive enough cash to give quite a healthy bulge to our pocket books. The city people who buy from us do not see things from our point of view, however, and many are the tales of bitterness regarding

high prices, which come to our ears. Here is an incident that came to my attention a few days ago.

A woman went to market here in Peterboro in order to secure fresh eggs. She was very anxious to have them strictly fresh, as they were to be used by one of the members of the family raw. The woman from whom she thought of purchasing assured her that the eggs she had for sale were fresh, so she purchased the eggs. The first egg used in the home was up to the standard, but when the next one was broken it was decidedly the opposite. Another one was tried

and it was as inedible as the second. When the incident was related to me, the woman had not had the courage to test any more of the eggs. "Just think," she said, "of paying 40 cents a dozen for eggs like that!"

One experience like the one related above, causes consumers to become suspicious of all producers and the woman who sold those eggs of inferior quality would do much to hurt the reputation of other women who were selling perfectly good ones. We are getting high prices for our produce. Let us see to it that the quality of that produce is the very best.

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God's Country and the Woman

(Continued from page 14.)

spense to Adare's roaring voice the pack slunk off. The beaten snow was crimson. Even Adare, as he faced Philip, could find no words in his horror. Philip pointed to the tepee. "Josephine—is there—safe," he gasped.

As Adare rushed into the tepee Philip swayed up to Father George. "I am dizzy—faint," he said. "Help me—"

He went to Lang and dropped upon his knee beside him. The man was unrecognizable. His head was almost gone. Philip thrust a hand inside his long-fang-torn coat—and pulled out a long envelope. It was addressed to the master of Adare. He staggered to his feet, and went to Thoreau. In his pocket he found the second envelope. Father George was close beside him as he thrust the two in his own pocket. He turned to the forest men, who stood like figures turned to stone, gazing upon the scene of the tragedy.

"Carry them—out there," said Philip, pointing into the forest. "And then—cover the blood with fresh snow."

He still clung to Father George's arm as he staggered toward a near birch.

"I feel weak—dizzy," he repeated again. "Help me—pull off some bark." A strange, inquiring look flitted the Missioner's face as he tore down a handful of bark, and at Philip's request lighted a match. In an instant the bark was a mass of flame. Into the fire he put the letters.

"It is best—to burn their letters," he said. Beyond this he gave no explanation. And Father George asked no questions.

They followed Adare into the tepee. Josephine was sobbing in her father's arms. John Adare's face was that of a man who had risen out of black despair into day.

"Thank God she has not been harmed," he said.

Philip knelt beside them, and John Adare gave Josephine into his arms. He held her close to his breast, whispering only her name—and her arms crept up about him. Adare rose and stood beside Father George.

"I will go back and attend to the wounded, Philip," he said. "Jean is one of those hurt. It isn't fatal."

He went out. Father George was about to follow when Philip motioned him back.

"Will you wait outside for a few minutes?" he asked in a low voice. "We shall need you—alone—Josephine and I."

And now when they were gone, he raised Josephine's face, and said:

"They are all gone, Josephine—Lang, Thoreau, and the letters. Lang and Thoreau are dead, and I have burned the letters. Jean was shot. He thought he was dying, and he told me the truth that I might better protect you. Sweetheart, there is nothing more for me to know. The light is gone. And Father George is waiting—out there—to make us man and wife. No one will ever know but ourselves—and Jean. I will tell Father George that it has been your desire to have a second marriage ceremony performed by him; that we want our marriage to be consecrated by a minister of the forests. Are you ready, dear? Shall I call him in?"

For a full minute she gazed steadily into his eyes, and Philip did not break the wonderful silence. And then, with a deep sigh, her head drooped to his breast. After a moment he heard her whisper:

"You may call him in, Philip. I guess—I've got to be—your wife."

And as the logs of the Devil's Nest sent up a pall of smoke that rose to

the skies, Metoosin crouched shivering far back in the gloom of the pit, wondering if the dogs he had loosed had come to the end of the trail.

THE END.

HOME CLUB

An Enthusiastic Book-Lover Heard From

I WAS very pleased to notice Cousin Mae's letter about winter reading. Perhaps the following experience may interest her and other members of the Home Club.

One thing certain, we young people on the farm should use more time for self-improvement. Most of us do not collect education, but we can do much strength and active minds, which is more than can be said of many in the cities. The long winter evenings are at times rather a trial. Many young men have their lady friends, and two or three of what is known in our parts as "calico nights," but some of us have the warm, comfortable fireside.

"Cousin Mae" sure is to be congratulated on the success of her little club. It is to be hoped more will follow her example, for even if one has six can surely be given for such an important purpose. It is quite a coincidence, but I had a somewhat similar experience to "Cousin Mae's" last winter. I am fond of reading, and got to know three other like-minded young fellows in our neighborhood. Deciding we could not afford to waste our time all winter, we formed a little private club, made a few simple rules—the most important of which was that any member absent from a meeting was for buying books for a common library. We met once a week at our four respective homes. The first part of the evening was spent in reading aloud and discussion. Sometimes we had a little debate on some points brought up. Promptly at ten o'clock, the women folk were allowed in, usually with some refreshments, and an hour would be spent with the family. At first we would often get to arguing and discussing side issues, but we overcame that by having the host of the evening preside as chairman to direct our work.

During last winter we read parts of six books, carefully selected: a number of biographical sketches from "The War Lords," by A. G. Gardiner; all of "Fisher's Luck," by Henry Van Dyke; these were followed by several chapters from "The Letters of a Self-Made Merchant to His Son," by G. H. Lortmeier; and that inspirational book, "Pushing to the Front," by Orison Swett Marden. Toward the end of the winter, just to vary our reading, we also took a few of Longfellow's poems. The last book selected was not read aloud. It was a novel, "The Broad Highway," by Jeffrey Farnol. Each one of us had to read this in a given period, and then one night we discussed it thoroughly. In that way we covered considerable ground.

In closing, I might say that I have had some experience in helping to form a debating society, and would be glad to write to the Home Club again if any readers would like information on the subject. I hope that "Cousin Mae" may have a pleasant and profitable winter.—"Brother Jonathan."

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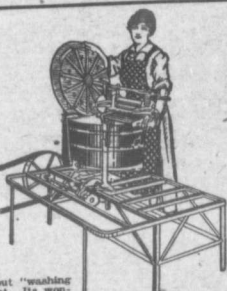
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Breads, Cakes, Pastries, Pastrics

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is called "The All-Purpose Sugar," because the extra "FINE" granulation makes it equally suitable for the table, for cooking and for preserving.

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Relation of Art to Modern Dress
 IMPORTANT NOTICE

Farm and Dairy Patterns shown in these columns are especially prepared for Our Women Folks. They can be relied upon to be the latest and include the most modern features of the paper pattern. When sending your order please be careful to state last or was measure for adult size for children, and the number of the pattern described. Orders are filled within one week to 10 days after receipt. Price of all patterns to Our Women Folks, 10 cents each. Address orders to Pattern Dept., Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, Ont.



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Nor long ago Prof. Parsons, president of the school of Fine and Applied Arts, New York, gave a lecture in Toronto, the subject of his address being the vital aspect and realisation of art in modern dress. Among other things, he said that you can stick out a lady by her dress. She does not want to have people stare around and stare after her. To arrive at the most desirable stage of attire at the most desirable stage of the figure and the colors that will be most becoming to the wearer. Vertical lines give height, while horizontal lines detract from it, and diagonal lines have to be considered in relation to height.

According to Prof. Parsons, if one is short and stout, she should never wear contrasting belts or bands around her waist cut half-way down, as the effect will be bad. Neither should a woman wear the shape of a "V" at the throat; if so, it should be cut very short. Better still, make it round or square according to the shape of the face. In selecting colors, the tone of the skin, the coloring of the eyes and hair should be considered. A brunette with highly colored auburn. A brunette with highly colored auburn. A brunette with highly colored auburn.

belt would make all the trimming necessary, and the tie would add a finishing touch. Four sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years.

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The Makers' Corner

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

Wide Variations in the Test

ADDRESSING the Peterboro Cheese Board at its last session for the season, Mr. R. W. Ward, instructor for the district remarked that even at present prices cheese is one of the cheapest of foods. He reminded the salesmen of the new law which comes into force on March 1st, next, providing for the sale of milk by patrons on the basis of the Babcock test, instead of the present method of selling by weight. Already eleven of the thirty-six factories in his district are using the test, but of the thousand factories between Toronto and Montreal, only eighty are paying by test. Mr. Ward stated that he had recently tested all the milk to be had, and found that the factories paying by weight and had found some samples registering only three per cent. butter fat, while others showed as high as six per cent. It was unfair, he stated, to pay for milk of such varying qualities upon the same basis.

Every cheese maker should be content to make the test, Mr. Ward stated, but in any event the Government contemplated taking over the testing work at some future date, the factories to pay for the work.

Dairying in Canada*

F. M. Logan, B.S.A., Asst. Dairy Commissioner, Regina, Sask.

ACCORDING to the best authority obtainable the first cheese factory in Canada was built and operated in the year 1864, fifty years ago, by Mr. Harvey Farrington, who was previously engaged in cheese making in New York State. This factory was located in the township of Norwich, in the County of Oxford. The year following a cheese factory was built by Mr. E. E. Hill, in the village of Dunham, Quebec. These two factories marked the beginning of the cheese industry in Canada, which has now developed into large proportions.

The first creamery in Canada, as far as can be learned, was started in the year 1873, forty-two years ago in Huntington County, Quebec. Two years later a creamery was started at Teeswater, Ontario, and others followed in rapid succession. The cream at that time was separated by the old shallow pan system, and it was not until 1882, thirty-three years ago, that the first cream separator was imported into Canada. This came from Denmark, and was installed in a creamery in Beauce County, Quebec. From this small beginning of thirty years ago, the industry has developed, until there are now over 1,300 creameries in Canada, with an output of about 70,000,000 lbs. of butter.

The cheese industry has grown even more during that time and has now over 2,000 factories which operate during the summer season at least, and manufacture in the vicinity of 200,000,000 lbs. of cheese.

Reverses to Dairy Growth.

During this period dairying in Canada has had many reverses, and while it has reached large proportions, it should have, and no doubt would have been, a much greater industry had it been conducted upon sound principles and along business lines.

The operation of creameries and cheese factories presented an attractive field for hundreds of men with a lucrative turn of mind. But who knew nothing about the manufacture of cheese and butter; so the inevitable result was that many factories

were poorly built, badly equipped and turned out poor products, which sold at low prices. The final result in hundreds of these cases was failure and bankruptcy, with thousands of farmers being left unpaid for milk and cream, while they could ill afford to donate to the experience of some ambitious, but unwise operator.

Failures among co-operative creameries have been almost as numerous. During the early nineties a wave of enthusiasm in favor of dairying swept over the Maritime Provinces and scores of creameries and cheese factories came into existence. Most of these were built by cooperative companies, part of the funds being contributed by the farmers and the balance being loaned by the Dominion Government. Many of these factories were located too close to each other (which always means a limited supply) and were badly planned and poorly built. I managed one for some years that had the best of the modern specifications which called for two thicknesses of inch lumber to separate the refrigerator from the boiler room, and the boiler was located close to this wall. Others possessed features equally as bad.

Management Invites Failure.

Boards of Directors were selected from among the farmers who supplied the milk and cream. Without the slightest experience, and with little knowledge of the business they were expected to operate successfully and economically the affairs of the company and to meet the products to the very best advantage. It is not surprising then that some of these creameries operated only one or two seasons, and that only 15 years later the number in some of these provinces had been reduced 50 or 60 per cent.

Practically the same conditions obtained in British Columbia and the Prairie Provinces. In British Columbia a paternal government had made generous loans to start co-operative creameries and then left them to work out their own salvation or destruction, according to the blunders made and mistakes avoided. For instance more butter was made during May, June, and July, than during the other nine months of the year, but no financial or other arrangements were made for holding part of this surplus in cold storage for a few months, until the market required it, with the result that prices were slaughtered at a time of year when farmers had the most cream to supply, and the prices obtained often ranged below 20 cents a pound of butter fat. With land and labor unobtainable at the same prices, it is not surprising that many farmers gave up dairying and tried the real estate game, or some other vocation more fascinating than dairying.

Similar mistakes were made in the prairie provinces. Dairying experienced a boom in Saskatchewan between 1890 and 1900. During this period 13 creameries were established in different parts of the province. Nine of these were located along the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, between Mooseomin and Maple Creek, a territory, which 15 years later and after a large increase in the production of milk and cream, has now only four creameries, so it would be reasonable to conclude that at least four unnecessary creameries were built. Whether it was the system followed, or the unlovely number that was reasonable, the fact remains that only one of the thirteen creameries is now in existence.

The same difficulties have been experienced in Ontario and Quebec, in fact in every province in Canada, with the result that the industry has made only about half the progress it should have made during the past forty years.

*Extract from an address before the Dairymen's Convention in Saskatoon.

Safety First
Every Farmer, Every Owner of Horses Should Use RED TIP HORSESHOE CALKS during the Winter Season.

Whether your horse is a light roadster or a heavy draught team there is a calk made especially to fit his requirements. When worn down RED TIP HORSESHOE CALKS can be renewed in a few minutes at no cost.

They will not break if not fastened or becoming dull will wear sharper with use. By this method your horse is always sharp and dry and you eliminate all the danger and worry of Winter travel.

RED TIP HORSESHOE CALKS are cheap, easy to get, easy to put on and will absolutely hold up any horse on any pavement or road, no matter how slippery. They will save time, money and annoyance.

Go to your horsehoes today and have your horse fitted with RED TIP HORSESHOE CALKS and remember that genuine NEVERSLIP HORSESHOE CALKS ALWAYS HAVE RED TIPS.
Send for Booklet 5 which will tell you all about them.

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Dec. 7

Our Special XMAS AND BREEDERS' ISSUE

Will be published. Indications are that this will be the finest issue we have yet produced. In this issue your advertisement will go to over 24,000 of the best class of farm houses in our land to-day. Is it not worth your while, then, to be with us? Have your strongest copy go through. Send it along early. You will thereby get our best service and a better position. Last forms close December 1.


Adv. Dept. FARM AND DAIRY, Peterboro, Ont.

25 CENTS
Griffith's Handy Tie is as strong as two knots, but it won't bind. You could tie or untie it with mitts on. It's as handy as a snap and ring, but it won't break. If your dealer can't supply you, send a quarter and get one by mail.

Griffith's Handy Rope Tie

You can see dozens of Griffith's money-savers at your dealer's. Ask him for our list of harness specialties. Or write to us, mentioning this paper. We will send you our list at regular price.

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



BE SURE AND COME TO THE ONTARIO PROVINCIAL WINTER FAIR
GUELPH, ONTARIO, DECEMBER 1 to 8th, 1916

Visiting Days, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday
December 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th.

W. W. BALLANTYNE, President
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WE ARE BUYERS OF ALL KINDS OF CLOVER AND GRASS SEEDS, SEED GRAIN, Etc.

Of Fancy qualities in Alsike or Red Clover Timothy, Etc. We invite correspondence, and pay highest prices for Fancy grades. Sample Bags sent free upon request.

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CHOICE

REGISTERED HOLSTEINS

at Durdle's Feed Stable, Elgin St.

ST. THOMAS, on Tuesday, Nov. 28, 1916

AT 1 P.M. SHARP

50 Females

5 Bulls

A gr. son of May Echo Sylvia, 2 good sons of Pinderne King May Payne, daughters of Idaline Pauls Vecman, Palatin Ormsby, and other good sires. About 25 will be fresh or due soon after the sale. A few Reg. Tamworths and Duroc-Jersey hogs will also be sold.

Write for catalogue to
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Auctioneers.
LOCKE & McLACHLIN, T. MERRITT MOORE,
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The New York Settlement
THE drastic action of the Dairy-men's League of New York, in diverting their milk from New York City, and, according to reports, instigating the throwing of thousands of gallons of milk from independent producers into the ditches to prevent its reaching the city, was given great prominence in the daily press on account of its news value. But little mention, however, was made of what to the dairyman is the infinitely more important matter—the terms of settlement. After considerable manoeuvring, a conference was arranged, in which representatives of the city dealers and the producers' association met, at which a "gentleman's agreement" was reached covering prices to Jan. 1st.

By the terms of the agreement, an increase of 45 cents a cwt. was secured by the producers, which is equivalent to about one cent a quart more than had been received. It was also arranged that, at the expiration of the agreement, two representatives of the dealers and two of the dairymen would come together and appoint a fifth, these forming a committee which would set the price for the months of January, February and March. None of the members of this arbitration board have yet been appointed.

For the handling of matters after the time arranged for, two suggestions are put forward, the first one being that an arbitration board be appointed to settle disputes between the producers and the dealers; the other, that a price committee be appointed with power to fix prices. It has not yet been decided which of these proposed courses will be followed. There is, however, a strong inclination to protect both parties involved on that side and costly disturbance as that which has characterized the New York city milk supply during recent months. It is estimated that the total loss to all concerned, as a result of the trouble, amounted to several million dollars.

the French and Mennonite districts. None have dropped out during the season; some are still continuing their season's activities, and at least two of them, St. Pierre and Lorette, intend to keep open until December. During no previous year have the farmers patronising these Manitoba cheese factories made so much money as during 1916.

MILK — MILK
THE WHITE OAK FARM DAIRY Limited
 210 Mavelly St., W. Toronto,
 Phone June 198, will pay 25c per gal. (f. o. b. Toronto). Furnish cans, etc.
 Pay weekly for your milk.
 Reference: Dominion Bank, W. Toronto.

RAW Big MONEY IN TRAPPING FURS
 Milk, Beaver, Muskrat, Mink, Otter, Fox, Lynx, Bobcat, and Skunk made by shipping to us. We pay of express charges, and refund postage in full. Money paid weekly for your furs. See our report and price list, sent FREE.
 CONDENSED FUR CORPORATION
 165 King St. East, TORONTO
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GASOLINE and OIL ENGINES
 1 1/2 to 50 H.P.
 Stationary Mounted and Tractor

WINDMILLS
 Grain Grinders, Water Boxes, Steel Saw Frames, Pumps, Tanks, Etc.
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STEVENS' POTASH FERTILIZER
 destroys wire worms, Cick-beetles, white grub, cut worms, army worms, Gipsy moths, brown-tailed moths. Address
GEORGE STEVENS
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CHICKENS
 21c PER POUND
 We will pay the above price for crate-fattened chickens, bird, and picked clean to the wing tips. Write for price list on all kinds of poultry.
WALLER'S
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IF YOU DON'T FIND IT, WRITE US
 Occasionally readers of Farm and Dairy wish to secure the address of manufacturers of farm or household equipment, but are not able to locate it in our pages. At any time our Advertising Dept. will be pleased to give you any information of this nature. Write us freely.
ADVERTISING DEPT.
FARM & DAIRY PETERBORO, ONT.

CREAM PRODUCTION AND THRIFT

Consists in producing all the cream you can and shipping it to Belleville Creamery. We furnish Cans and pay Express. We never before paid such prices for cream. We are the most up-to-the-minute Creamery in Eastern Ontario.

WRITE US.

BELLEVILLE CREAMERY, Limited
 118 FRONT STREET - BELLEVILLE

Good Cheese Season in Manitoba

IN quantity of cheese made in Manitoba, in the quality of the product, and in the profit to the patrons of the factories, the season of 1916 has been the best yet. Two years ago Manitoba made 471,355 pounds of cheese which sold for 14 cents per pound. Last year the province increased this amount to 750,725 pounds, selling at 15 cents; this year the complete returns when in are expected to come close to the million pound mark, and the prices have mostly hovered between an 18 and 20 cent level, with a wholesale price of 22 cents at the factories at present.

The success attained has been in the face of some unfavorable weather conditions. The long hot spell of July and August, which worked disaster to many grain crops, was also very unfavorable to cheese manufacture and storage.
 Mr. I. Villeneuve, the Manitoba Government instructor, who has the cheese factories under his supervision, reports a very successful first experiment in the province in the paraffining of cheese. One carload was treated with paraffin upon reaching Winnipeg. This lot was sold to P. Burns & Co., and shipped to Calgary. The buyers were pleased and wrote a complimentary report upon the shipment. The effects of using paraffin are to retain the moisture in the cheese, thus maintaining the weight, and to prevent the growth of mold. Because of these results the cheese continues in a more palatable condition for a long time. Mr. Villeneuve estimates that in cases of six months storage, the paraffining will prevent from one to three per cent loss in weight.
 There are a total of 22 cheese factories running in Manitoba, mostly in



Goes Like Sixty
Sells Like Sixty **\$65**
Sells for Sixty-five

The greatest engine value ever offered—our new 3/4 h.p. engine—ready to go to work on your farm for only \$65.00. No farmer in Canada today can afford to be without this engine. It is absolutely guaranteed for FIVE years. Write us for our free trial and demonstrating offer on any size for the first one in each neighborhood.

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OXFORD HOLSTEINS AT WOODSTOCK

60 HEAD



Pure Bred Holsteins

Sixth Consignment Sale

55 FRESH MILKERS AND SPRINGERS AND 5 CHOICE BULLS

THE Oxford District Holstein Breeders' Club will hold their first fall sale at WOODSTOCK, DEC. 13th, 1916. With milk and butter record breeding prices surely this is a rare opportunity offered to the dairying public. In this sale will be some of the best blood of the breed, all imported, none under two years old, nor any old ones. A number of them have been prize winners at the leading fairs and in dairy tests, and nearly all are in R. O. M. or from R. O. M. dams. The well-known reputation of this sale company is a guarantee to the buyer.

The feature of the sale is the unusual number of fresh milkers and springers, and easy terms. No by-bidding, no protection, all at your own price. Write the Secretary for a Catalogue with full details of this sale.

Sale will begin at 12.30 sharp.

W. E. Thomson
Woodstock, Ont.
Moore & Dean, - Auctioneers



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.

HOLSTEINS AT CALGARY.

AT the Calgary Fall Show and Sale of dairy cattle, sheep and swine the following were the Holstein awards: Holstein cows, 3 years and over—1, Jos. Laycock, Calgary, "Baby Jean"; 2, Duke of Sutherland, Clive, "Lady Irene"; 3, C. E. White, Leamora, "Kordyke Marie Palatine Girl."
Cows, 2 years and under 2-1, J. Laycock, "Tiny Sarcastic Calamity"; 2, Jos. Laycock, "Dilly E. Calamity"; 3, P. M. Brett & Co., "Queen Fayne Fafort."
Cow, under 2 years—1, Duke of Sutherland, "Sutherland Peach Dowdrop"; 2, P. M. Brett & Co., "Netherland Fayne Colantha."
Champion Holstein cow—Jos. Laycock, Clonaka, "Baby Jean"; reserves champion, Jos. Laycock, "Tiny Sarcastic Calamity."

Holstein bull, 3 years and over—1, J. A. Carlsson, Clareholm, "Big Swede"; 2, G. Dawson, 2, E. W. Bjorkeland.
Bull, 2 years and under 2-1, A. B. M. Gorman, Bonifail, "Pontiac Sylvia Champion"; 2, J. M. Williams, Besfir, "Paul Veeman Pontiac"; 3, A. R. McGorman, "Cloverknob King de Kol."
Bull, 18 months and under 2 years—1, W. M. Williams, "Beauty Clothilda Hengervald"; 2, G. E. White, Leamora, "Kordyke Clifton Wayne"; 3, Jos. Laycock, "Honnie Rose Pontiac Sarcastic."
Bull, 12 months and under 18 months—1, The Duke of Sutherland, "Sutherland Principal Negt"; 2, Jos. Laycock, "Sir Abbekirk Palatine"; 3, E. W. Bjorkeland & Sons, Red Deer, "Kays Echo Seven."
Champion Holstein bull—A. R. McGorman, "Pontiac Sylvia Champion"; reserve, The Duke of Sutherland, "Sutherland Principal Negt."

YONGE ST. SERVICE SYNDICATE.

AN interesting example of consistent breeding is found on the farms of the Yonge Street Service Syndicate. Breeders will remember that a number of years ago this syndicate purchased the bull, Sir Lyons Hengerveld Segis, and later, to cross on his daughters, the famous sire, May Echo Champion, a full brother of May Echo Sylvia. A very profitable lesson can be learned by looking over the animals that have come from this cross in the hands of these men. They are straight and deep and show good milking qualities.

You Can Use One of These

NO. 1—A cow seven years old, half and half in color. Sire, Prince Teake Doakel. Dam's record, 20.15 R.O.P., 27.69 R.O.M., 110 lbs. milk in one day. Her year records, 12,892 lbs. without extra feeding; capable of doing very much better. She is an extra show cow, veins well developed, handsome and right every way. Never been tried for a record. A three-quarter sister of hers has 30.13 R.O.P., 30.04 R.O.M., 104 lbs. in one day. Dam to freshen first week of December.
NO. 2—One bull, rising three years old, from same dam and sired by a grandson of Pontiac Kordyke. He is about half and half in color. Right every way and easily handled.
NO. 3—One young bull, fit for service. Sired by above bull, and from a 31,220 lb. two-year-old. They won't be here long, so write quick if you want one.

JOHN B. WYLIE

ALMONTE, ONT.

HIGH-LAWN HOLSTEINS

If you want a herd sire for next year, or young females, we can supply you. The bulls we are using are a son of "May Echo" and brother of "May Echo Sylvia" (World's Champion), and a son of "Rauverdt," the 29,000-lb. cow. Write or come.

Joseph O'Reilly

R.R. No. 9

Peterboro, Ont.

HIGHLAND LAKE FARMS

Offer for sale at attractive prices a few choice bred Holsteins.
No. 1—A yearling son of a 34 lbs. bull and a 20 lb. 3 year old prize-winning cow. No. 2—A 3 months son of a 34 lbs. bull and a 16.23 lbs. 2 year old grandaughter of King Segis. The dams of these bulls are in our foundation herd, and will be tested again at next freshening. Write for printed pedigree. We also have for sale a few females bred to our herd sire, KING SEGIS PONTIAC CANADA.
R. W. E. BURNABY (Farm at Stop 55, Yonge St. Radial) Jefferson, Ont.

Lynden Herd Holsteins

Offers the 2-yr.-old herd bull, Victor Paul Pieterle, a son of Daisy Pauline Pieterle, 23.50 lbs. butter, 74.5 lbs. milk 7 days, 110 lbs. milk in 1 day, 22,907 lbs. milk and 1,037.50 lbs. butter in 1 year. Champion cow of Canada, 7 days. He is easy to handle, prompt and very sure, nicely marked. Price, \$250. Also well-bred bull calf, mostly white, 6 mos. old. Price, \$50. Write for particulars.

S. LEMON & SONS

Lynden, Ont.

Lakeview Dutchland Hengerveld 2nd

THE GRAND CHAMPION

Holstein-Friesian bull at the Canadian National Exhibition and Western Fair heads our herd. His senior three-year-old three-quarter sister is PRINCE PONTIAC, bull bred in seven days. BOTH "HAM" bulls out of high testing R.O.M. dams for sale. Write for extended pedigrees and prices.

W. G. BAILEY, Oak Park Stock Farm, R. R. No. 4, PARIS, ONT.

HOLSTEINS

Could spare 19 cows or heifers bred to the Great Bull KING SEGIS PONTIAC DUPLICATE. Have one yearling bull, and calves from 10 months down. Myrtle, C.P.R. Manchester, G.T.R.
R. M. HOLTVY, Port Perry, R. R. 4

Lakeview Stock Farm, Bronte, Ont. The home of Dutchland Colantha Led, 101 A.R.O. daughters, 4 over 32 lbs., and 7 over 20 lbs.; 3 of them world records for 365 days; and Sir Mona's 1st 3-yr.-old daughter is the new Canadian Champion Sir 3-yr.-old, 34.66 lbs. Choice young bulls for sale. MAJOR E. F. OSLER, Prop. T. A. DAWSON, Mgr.

UNRESERVED SALE

Will be held at the farm of

J. C. BOECKH, Willowdale, Ont.

Step 35, Metropolitan Railway from Toronto

Tuesday, Dec. 5th, 1916

at 12.00 noon

18 Head 18

PURE BRED

Holstein Cattle

and other Stock and Implements



THE Herd consists of nearly twenty head, including a majority of young cows, several heifers, 2 bull calves, and one 38 month old bull (son of Sir Lyons Hengerveld Segis). A considerable number of the herd are from the well-known and highly bred bull, Sir Lyons Hengerveld Segis, and from Grace Fayne 2nd, Sir Colantha and Prince Abbekerk Mercena. Some have been prize winners at Toronto Exhibition.

Write for Catalogue.

J. H. PRENTICE, Auctioneer

J. C. BOECKH, - Willowdale, Ont.



—but it wouldn't be a Reo!

Are you one of those who, just because you can't get a Reo on the minute, are thinking of accepting as a substitute a car that is your "second choice"?

Or are you one of those who think perhaps you can get as good value in some automobile of lesser reputation?

If you are in doubt on any point, let us just say this:

Take a Reo, and have it made in any other factory—and it wouldn't be a Reo.

It isn't design alone—there are no radical features of design in Reo cars.

Nor is it factory equipment—all automobile factories have about the same machines. Reo, being a leader, is always a few months ahead of most—but machine tools are practically standard.

Nor could one say that Reo mechanics are all more skilled—others can hire good mechanics too.

That's why we say that if you took Reo design and Reo specifications and had the car made up in some other plant, still it would not be a Reo.

It's the Reo spirit—that indefinable but still tangible thing that pervades the whole Reo organization from General Manager down to the Last Man in the Shops, that gives to this product the quality that has come to be known as Reo.

We like to call it good intent—for after all that is the determining factor.

It is the desire of the Reo Folk to make the best automobiles it is possible to make.

Not the most, but the best. Not quantity, but quality, is the Reo goal.

And every Reo man—from the Chief Engineer to the Final Inspector—is imbued with that spirit, is actuated by that desire to make good, dependable automobiles. Better than others.

Visit the Reo plant. You will be welcome—the doors are always open. Reo Folk, proud of their work, are glad to show you through. Note the atmosphere of the place. Watch the workers—listen to the remarks you'll hear.

No one asks—"How many did we make yesterday?" as you hear in so many factories nowadays.

For that isn't the thought uppermost in the minds of Reo workmen.

It's how many parts were discarded, turned back by the inspectors—because of some error so slight it would "pass" in most plants.

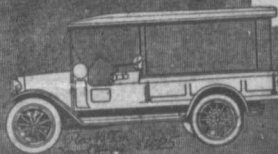
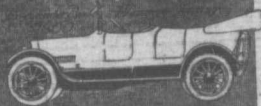
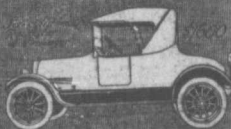
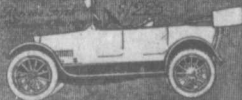
There's no secret—no necromancy—about Reo quality or how it gets into the product.

It's the result of that fervent desire of the Reo Folk to make Reo cars excel—and the eternal vigilance that results from that desire—that is responsible for Reo quality, Reo stability, Reo low cost of upkeep, and finally, Reo preference—Reo demand.

Is it any wonder that Reo cars are known as "The Gold Standard of Values"?

Reo Motor Car Company
Lansing, Michigan, U. S. A.

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"THE
GOLD STANDARD
OF VALUES"

All Prices and Delivery Made for Lansing, Michigan