

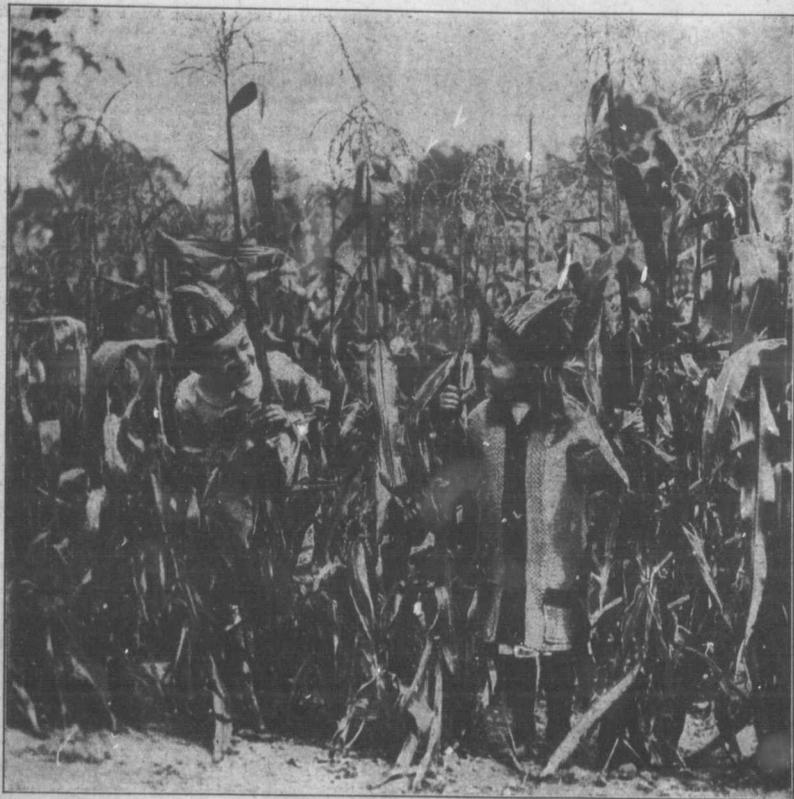
FARM AND DAIRY & RURAL HOME



DEVOTED TO
BETTER FARMING
AND CANADIAN
COUNTRY LIFE



Peterboro, Ont., September 14, 1916



IN THE WILDS OF THE CORN FIELD.

ISSUED EACH WEEK

Rural Publishing Co., Limited, Publishers

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR

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Note the heavy base and heavy rigid frame

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Lakeview Dutchland Hengerveld 2nd.

First in aged bull class, senior male champion and grand male champion at Canadian National.

—Photo by an Editor of Farm and Dairy.

Grand Champion Males at Canadian National

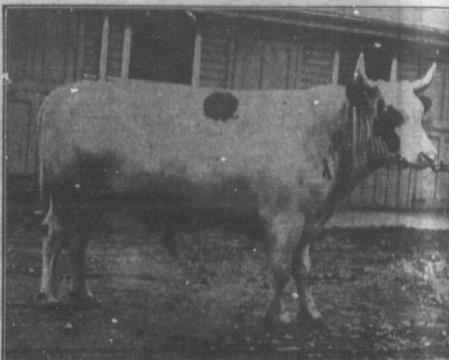
The champion animals illustrated in this issue of Farm and Dairy are almost ideal specimens of their respective breeds. When we consider that every year at the Canadian National Exhibition there is gathered the best live stock that eastern Canada can produce, and when in the face of this an animal rises to the highest place of honor, there must be some exceptional and outstanding merits about that animal.

In Holsteins, Lakeview Dutchland Hengerveld 2nd won first prize in aged bulls, the sr. championship and the grand championship. He is an animal worthy of close study and careful inspection. He possesses the strength of constitution and conformation of body that speaks of inherited qualities from heavy producers that have been ideal in type and that had the power to transmit it. He is only a three-year-old, but carries great substance and is fully developed, and has been the centre of attraction to many of the visitors who are interested in the Black and Whites. The Oak Park herd is one of the newer herds in the competitive ring, and their triumph this year brings them to the forefront in Holstein breeding.

The well known Ayrshire breeder, Mr. Alex. Hume, has developed this magnificent animal and brought out his good points in a way that only experience can do. He stands at the head of the Humeshaugh herd, and has some very fine young animals his get that will be heard from in future show rings.

It was a very interesting time in the judging ring when R. J. Fleming's sr. bull calf, Lord Raleigh, was awarded the grand championship. He is a very typey youngster, possessing great depth, width and character. In fact, he is almost a model in conformation, as the illustration on page 5 of this issue will show. He is one of the many good ones in the Meadowbrook herd at Pickering.

Hillside Peter Pan, the first prize sr. champion and grand champion Ayrshire bull illustrated, is an animal admired of the breed pronounced nearly the best obtainable. He has the deep, full girth, spring of rib, length of quarter, and nervous characteristics that stand for quality and quantity of production with attractiveness in dairy type so much desired by the progressive dairymen to-day.



Hillside Peter Pan.

First in aged bull class, senior male champion and grand male champion at Canadian National.

—Photo by an Editor of Farm and Dairy.



FARM AND DAIRY & RURAL HOME



We Welcome 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

PETERBORO, ONT., SEPTEMBER 14, 1916

No. 36

Some Cow Testing Possibilities

A Method by Which Net Profit, the Acid Test of the Dairy Business, Can Be Increased

COW testing is recommended because it is a rational method of quickly building up a profitable herd. It is almost possible to say that the sun has set on the day of the 3,000 lb. cow; we are beginning to celebrate the dawn of a new era wherein each cow kept by the ordinary factory patron makes a good profit. The aim of cow testing is increased efficiency of all cows kept. If not efficient, why keep them? The pillar of strength on every dairy farm being always built on the foundation stone of dairy records, including as the next three courses, plenty of good feed, the pure bred dairy sire of good dairy ancestry, then good judgment, bears as its crowning keystone, invariably, the profitable herd. That stone of good judgment is necessarily laid with the cement mortar of such measure of business efficiency that determines not only the annual profit on each individual in the herd, but knows that all feed is suitable, is both secured and used economically; remembering, for example, that for every pound of protein, as is contained in 23 lbs. of milk, the cow has to get somewhere two pounds of protein in her daily bread, her owner will know whether that necessary protein costs him 12, 8 or 6 cents a pound. Such efficiency is possible for all dairymen.

No More Guess Work.

This leads to certainty in dairy operations. Have not some of our patient dairymen "guessed" at things just a little too long? Development through cow testing is permanent, not incidental, and surely true wisdom lies in the discernment of the essential, the lasting. It can never be hard-boiled egotism for any man to say, "I've got a good herd, my figures prove it."

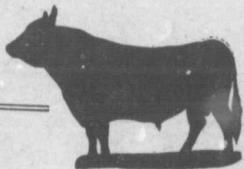
Evidently, therefore, we may expect a realization of our dream of increasingly high yields of milk and fat from our ordinary cows. Why not, indeed? There is a trinity of ruin in poor crops, poor cows and poor conceptions of possibilities. Spurning the old pathway, our cow testing members are stepping into a new track, the primrose way to happiness, exulting in yields of 7,360 lbs. milk and 254 lbs. fat from two-year-old grades; 11,600 and 15,000 lbs. milk, 400 and 500 lbs. fat in the year from mature cows.

No good dairymen wants to be inveigled into running to cover behind the sheltering average which never discriminates good from poor, nor does his ambition for good yields deserve to be dampened by a miserable 2,700 lbs. milk trickling in one full lactation period from a so-called dairy cow. Each owner can decide if it is advisable to dispose of all cows that with the third or fourth

CHAS. F. WHITLEY, Ottawa.

can't do more cost within 500 or 1,000 lbs. of the herd average.

These higher yields mean lower cost, because the expense side of the account does not increase in proportion. When dairymen are found to be reducing the feed cost of milk and fat, even when the feed given is both more liberal in quantity



Comparative Yields

Cow No.	Age	Pounds of Milk.	Pounds of Fat.
1	6	6,834	255
2	6	4,164	147
3	10	6,255	238
4	6	4,362	161
5	4	7,736	281
6	3	6,590	227
7	3	5,170	209
8	5	7,200	258
9	9	6,642	247

Average per cow: Income, \$67.38; feed, \$40.00; net profit, \$27.38. All cows fed the same. Feed weighed by owner.

The lowest yield is from a six-year-old, giving 4,164 lbs. milk containing 147 lbs. fat, returning a profit of only four dollars. Another six-year-old is a close second to this record. A three-year-old is well up above the average. A four-year-old heads the list with a yield of 7,736 lbs. milk and 281 lbs. fat. This means a profit of forty-four dollars, or eleven times as much profit as is made by the six-year-old. Notice the two extremes, one cow giving actually 3,572 lbs. milk more than the other.

When there is seen to be a difference in income of over forty dollars between two cows receiving the same care and attention, it is not self-evident that individual, not average, merit and efficiency must be considered?

and actually costs more hard cash, simply because that feed is handed to cows known to be efficient, then we begin to glimpse the possibilities of cow testing if its common sense principles are more generally applied.

Logically, then, larger incomes are within reach. Our records enable us to submit such figures as these: 73 cows last season earned \$4,310.59, but 69 cows close by earned \$6,694.25. That is, they brought in an extra amount of spot cash to the extent of \$2,383.76. Here we have one sample, a clean cut indication of what can be duplicated in hundreds of localities.

Profit: the Acid Test.

This leads us to notice how the net profit, the real acid test of business, can also be considerably increased. Other professions tell us plainly there are rigid, narrowing laws, clearly defined. The singer, the instrumentalist, have to be exact, no flat or sharp notes must intrude; the artist cannot have one shade of color out of place; the river without banks spreads to a useless swamp. So our cows may be educated by the professional dairymen into the business attitude of increased profit. I find in the statements forwarded to the office by dairy farmers, who keep careful feed records, that at one factory 50 cows made a profit above feed cost of \$615.93. At the next factory is a group of 43 cows that cleared a profit of \$3,540.36. Does your herd average about three cents profit per day, or more than nine? In district after district in Ontario and the east I find single cows making less than one cent per day profit, while other cows, with a feed cost of over forty dollars, are making fifteen times that profit.

Another indication of the usefulness of cow testing is its ability to build every dairy farm into a Gibraltar, impregnable against the ravages of its fertility by hungry stock. Such men as from their dull force of keeping "just cows" shake out the ashes of discontent, the clinkers of indifference, stoke up with the hard coal of well fed, selected cows, soon find their real dairy enthusiasm well abated, and radiating prosperity to every distant corner lot of the farm. Instead of six or seven cows kept per hundred acres, they find it pays to carry 11 or 13; instead of 200 pounds of milk from every cultivated acre, they obtain 800 or 1,400 pounds.

The Value of a Good Sire.

Our records also show that more and more is being appreciated the value of the pure bred dairy sire from a good family. Picking up records of herd after herd, and group after group of grade cows headed by a pure bred sire, I find that the heavy balance in his favor is from 1,500 frequently up to as high as an extra 3,000 pounds of milk per cow. These figures are of immense import to

From an address at the E. O. D. A. Convention held last January at Renfrew.

our farming community; they suggest again that our cow testing members might well add to their cooperative purchases of feedstuffs the further cooperation of the very best pure bred sire to be found.

These seven or eight points, hastily sketched, indicate clearly that cow testing is not a matter of occasionally sharpening a lead pencil to puncture the toy balloon of a low or average yield; the outlook is far broader, higher ambitions are fostered. M. k. records, but the initial letter in

the alphabet of herd improvement, can spell out strong sentences of encouragement for all. They become for the herd owner both eye and ear, helping him to see, to hear, to discern clearly those things easily within his grasp, which make for immediate improvement and lasting success. If men but grip these wider problems, of advanced dairying with intensity and tenacity, we shall with loyal and useful service to country and generation work a revolution through cow testing possibilities.

Getting a Start as a Tenant

Some of the Methods of Renting Land

SOME of our most successful farmers began as hired men, later becoming tenants and finally owners of the land they work. Many young men now working on farms are ambitious to become independent farmers such as these, and will doubtless follow in their footsteps. They are saving from their yearly earnings with the object of purchasing stock and equipment necessary to begin as a tenant. Next spring many of them will launch out on their new venture. To such, as well as to any who have to look still further into the future for the time at which they will become their employers, a few remarks on the various systems by which land can be rented may be welcome.

Renting land is a method of borrowing capital with which to begin farming. There is probably no way in which a man of limited means can secure control of capital so readily as by renting land. With enough money to secure the stock for a farm and to partially pay for an equipment of machinery, a man may by renting a good farm secure control of more thousands of dollars' worth of capital than he could hundreds by borrowing for any purpose. In some cases it is possible for an energetic young man, with practically no capital at all, to rent a farm fully stocked and equipped, thereby securing without financial resources the use of several thousand dollars' worth of capital.

The Different Methods.

The system of rental requiring the least capital for the tenant to start with is that under which the landlord furnishes the land and all the stock and equipment necessary to farm it. In this case the owner reserves the right to exercise considerable supervision over the operations of the farm in order to reduce the risk of loss through the inefficiency or carelessness of the tenant. This supervision, of course, must be paid for, and the share of the proceeds going to the landlord is correspondingly greater. The amount taken for the use of the farm varies in different localities. The system is not much followed in this country, and is not advisable except where the tenant is thoroughly familiar with farming conditions, in which case he will be able to estimate what share of the year's receipts he should have for his work.

Straight share renting in which the owner furnishes the land only and receives a portion of the produce, is the system generally adopted in the west, where grain farming is followed. The reason for this is that, the crops not being so sure, the risk of failure is shared by the owner, and that, since only part of the land may be under cultivation, nothing is charged for that which is idle. The owner pays the taxes and the tenant delivers the owner's share of the grain to the elevator. The landlord usually gets one-third of the grain, as registered by the machine at threshing time. Sometimes the landlord pays part of the twine and threshing bills and may also furnish part of the seed, in which case, of course, he gets a larger share of the returns. Share renting is also followed in the east. In some dairy districts, where no cash crops are

sold, it is usual for the owner to furnish half the seed and all the stock, except the horses, to pay half the threshing and soil filling bills and to get half the receipts, the tenant furnishing the machinery, horses, and all labor, in return getting half of the proceeds. An investigation carried on in New York, where agricultural conditions are similar to those of eastern Canada, showed that though scarcely any two leases were exactly alike, the labor of men, horses and machinery offset the use of land, everything else being divided equally.

Renting for Cash.

The most satisfactory system of tenure is cash renting, the tenant owning everything but the land. The tenant requires considerable capital to

A Protest from Agriculture.

THE following resolution was passed unanimously at a representative meeting of the Directors of the United Farmers of Ontario held in Toronto on September 5th. It speaks for itself.

"Whereas it has been announced that the Dominion Government has called a Convention to discuss ways and means of meeting the critical industrial conditions arising from the war, and whereas it has also been announced that the said Convention is to be composed of representatives of manufacturing industries, transportation companies, banking institutions, labor unions, etc., and also, of mining, fishing, lumbering and agricultural interests, the latter to be represented by officials of the federal and provincial departments of agriculture:

Be it therefore Resolved that we, the Directors of the United Farmers of Ontario, in meeting assembled, place ourselves on record as being strongly opposed to having our industry represented at this Convention by departmental officials, or any one under the patronage of our various governments, and be it further resolved that we urge the Government to secure agricultural representatives for this Convention by asking the same to be nominated by the Independent Farmers' organizations themselves; and further be it resolved that copies of this resolution be sent to the Prime Minister and members of the federal government, to all local branches of the United Farmers of Ontario, and to the press; and further, that we ask the Canadian Council of Agriculture to join with us in securing for agriculture proper representation at this convention."

furnish the horses and equipment for a good farm when renting on this basis. Now, when more machinery is used than formerly, and with higher prices prevailing for all kinds of farm stock, it costs a great deal more to equip a farm than formerly, but on the other hand, the man who is working gets much higher wages and can therefore save more. The chief advantage of cash rent is that with it a greater share of the receipts goes to the tenant who is not required to pay the owner for supervision or for the use of any equipment. His rent will about equal the interest on the value of the land at current rates. In fact, in some districts where land is high and increasing in value less than the equivalent of current rates of interest is charged, the owner looking to the unearned increment for part of his returns. Another advan-

tage is that the tenant owns his stock. Any improvement he puts upon it will be his own. He has an opportunity of building up a magnificent herd and flock, so that when he buys a farm for himself his income will be greater and the work of paying off the mortgage less burdensome.

The tenant has but little opportunity of reaping the reward that comes to an owner in increasing the fertility of the farm or adding to its improvements. Every year work of this kind can be done without seriously interfering with regular farming operations. This matter of getting paid for improvements is always a burning question where tenantry is common. One way of securing recompense for them is to secure an option on the farm rented, so that at the end of a certain period it may be bought at a stated price. All improvements made subsequently to the securing of the option will therefore become the property of the tenant when the farm is purchased without further cost.

A young man is often advised to start farming by purchasing a poor farm, rather than by renting a good one. Investigations have clearly shown, however, that just as farmers owning good land have larger labor incomes than those owning poor land, so do tenants on good land secure larger returns for their labor than tenants or even owners in poorer sections. The energetic young man, with sufficient capital to purchase stock and equipment for a good farm, is well advised to rent as good a farm as is available in his district.

Balancing the Ration

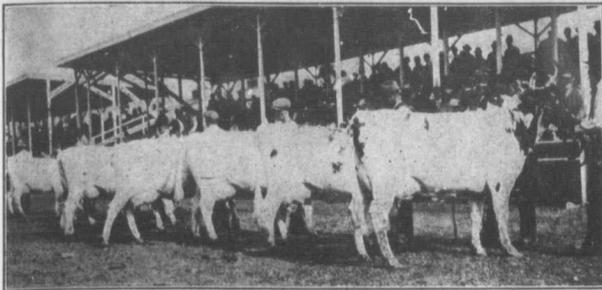
Simple Rules for the Inexperienced

BALANCING the ration for a dairy cow may seem to be a task requiring thorough scientific knowledge of the composition of food-stuffs and of the requirements of the animal organism. So it does, if done strictly according to science, and the nearer the feeder approaches to the true scientific standard the better and more satisfactory will be his result. But without this detailed scientific knowledge it is possible to approach a great deal nearer to scientific standards than is done in ordinary hit and miss systems of feeding in which the cow's ration is governed by the relative sizes of the hay and the straw mow, the grain bin not being taken into consideration. A few helpful suggestions and simple rules are contained in a bulletin issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. They are compiled for the help of the inexperienced, and are as follows:

By balanced ration is meant the combination of such a proportion of nutrients and in such quantities as the cow requires to maintain her bodily functions and as she can utilize in the production of milk. These nutrients are classified as protein, carbohydrates and fats. Protein is one of the principal constituents of milk; fats and carbohydrates perform much the same functions, that is, produce energy and heat, and in the balancing of a ration are usually classified together. If the cow is given a ration containing an excess of either element, the excess is liable to be wasted; hence the economical importance of a balanced ration.

Corn silage, corn stover, timothy hay, millet hay, prairie hay, hays from the common grasses, straws of the various cereals, and cottonseed hulls may all be classed as low in protein content, while legume hays, such as alfalfa, the clovers, cowpeas, soy beans and oat and pea, are classed as roughage high in protein. Grain and concentrated feeds are the chief sources of protein, and the mixture should be made to fit the class in which the roughage belongs.

Under most circumstances the cow should be fed all the roughage that she will eat up clean,
 etoain shrltu onfwrpy vbkqj vbkqj xzd



The Line-up of Mature Ayrshire Cows at the Canadian National.
The winning cow, Humeshaugh Kate, is in the forefront.—Photo by an Editor of Farm and Dairy.

Why Weeds Are Spreading

The Real Cause is Economic

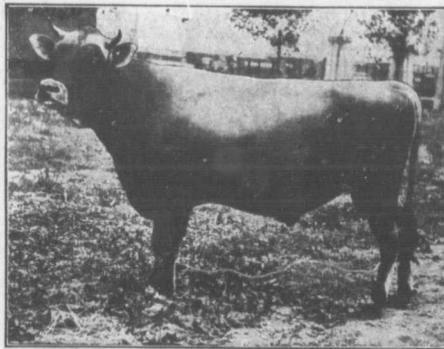
R. Y. Griffiths, Grey Co., Ont.

IN spite of the educational work that has been done in recent years by the agricultural college, institute lecturers, and through bulletins, there seems to be more laxity in some places regarding the spread of the weed nuisance than there was 20 years ago. I well remember when in this district there were only two mustard farms. Some of the other farms may have had a few wild oats, Canada thistle or a small patch of twitch grass, but many of them were almost free from weeds of any description. Farmers were very careful to prevent the spread of weeds. A man would walk to the back end of his farm to pull a stock of mustard if his neighbor mentioned that one was showing, though the chances were that the neighbor, instead of telling him about it, would have gone to the trouble of pulling it himself.

The way in which weeds were held in check is well illustrated in connection with the two mustard farms I spoke of. These had become infested in the early days. They were owned by men who did not live in the neighborhood, and for years were the only rented farms within several miles. For these reasons they had become very badly contaminated, and at a certain season of the year each was a yellow flower garden. The farmers of this district held the line around those mustard farms for 25 years. The weed had no more chance of breaking through than the Germans have on the Western front. The tenants had to wait for the threshing machines until the end of the season, and after the threshing was done the machines were always run empty for half an hour so that all the seeds would be shaken out. This precaution was taken in spite of the fact that the machine would stand for a full year without doing any further work, and would probably be overhauled in the meantime. The local miller would not chop grain from those farms for fear of losing the custom of good farmers. As long as these precautions were taken the mustard never spread beyond the line fences of the contaminated farms.

Of late years no such care has been exercised, with the result that the mustard has now spread largely throughout the neighborhood. It broke through the line about 15 years ago when the farmers started moving away and selling their farms. The new owners were not so careful of the land as the men and the sons of the men who cleared it. They would take the threshing machine whenever they could get it, with the result that the mustard soon got a start and is now found on half the farms of the neighborhood. Not only that, but other weeds equally as bad, have

gained a foothold, and with the scarcity of labor and the rush of work have been neglected. Once the farmers got accustomed to the sight of weeds in the field they seemed to become careless



Lord Raleigh.

—Photo by an Editor of Farm and Dairy.

whether they spread or not. The result is that they are spreading and spreading fast.

The Far Reaching Cause.

If you were to ask me what is the root cause of the spread of weeds in this neighborhood, I would say that it is far deeper than our good

friends, the agricultural advisers, seem to think. It is the policy adopted in this country years ago of building up city industries at the expense of agriculture, as a result of which farming became less attractive to our young men than work in the cities. When the farm boys began to leave the farms began passing out of the possession of the families founded by the old stalwarts who cleared the land and handed it down to their sons. There is nothing like the same pride taken in keeping the land free from weeds and in good condition by the new owners as was taken by those whose fathers hewed out the farms from the wilderness. That pride was the very soul of the agriculture of this district as practised 20 years ago. Had farming received as much encouragement as other and less important industries, there is every reason to believe that most of the farms would now be in the possession of the descendants of the old pioneers, and that these men would be taking as much pride in keeping them clean as their fathers and grandfathers did.

Farmers whose crops are very far below the average are seldom prosperous, according to a farm management survey of 205 farms in eastern Nebraska. Forty-three farmers whose crops were 30 per cent poorer than their neighbors made less than one-fifth as much money after paying farm expenses and interest on investment as forty-four farmers whose crops averaged 20 per cent above their neighbors. The farms with intermediates or average crop yields while it is possible to invest so much labor and capital in securing large crop yields that the increased yield will not pay the cost, the survey indicates that the majority of farmers are much more likely to put too little work upon their land than too much.

With the conclusion of the war, the disbanding of the British and Canadian armies, and a fresh influx of immigration, it will be wise, if not necessary, to make land as accessible as possible, and the special taxation of speculative holdings may become imperative.—Toronto News.



Through cutting for the season.

"Golden Opinions"

"I have won golden opinions from all sorts of people."—MAGRETT

The Mutual Life of Canada has just published a booklet of "Golden Opinions" contributed by the policyholders and beneficiaries of the Company—the third of this series.

Golden Opinions on Mutual Dividends Many of these testimonial letters refer to the profits which the Company is paying on its various policies. The Mutual of Canada is without a superior as a dividend payer. This is due to two things—economical management and "gilt edge" investments.

Golden Opinions on Payments of Claims Every day thousands of dollars are paid out to beneficiaries under policies made in their favor, the policyholders having passed away. From these beneficiaries come numberless letters thanking the Company for their promptness in settling their claims—not an hour is lost in placing the money in the hands of the beneficiaries when once the evidence of death has been received.

Golden Opinions on Mutual Endowments A great many of our policies are in the form of endowments which are payable to the assured if he outlives a certain term of years—but payable to his relatives should he die in the interval. These endowments have shown wonderful results owing to the profits paid in cash or allowed as a reduction of premium. All the way from \$120 to \$210 have been returned for every \$100 paid to the Company in premiums—the amount depending on the length of the endowment term.

Let us send you this interesting book of "Golden Opinions."

The Mutual Life
Assurance Company of Canada
Waterloo, Ontario

Wayside Gleanings

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

Cattle Feeding at the Exhibition

It was interesting to observe the different kinds of feed used and the methods of preparing them by the cattle men at the Canadian National this year. If one happened in the beef cattle barns about feeding time and watched the attendants mixing feed and feeding the animals he would see certain feed stuffs used that were of a very fattening nature. While in the dairy barns the concentrates and other feed used were such as would produce milk and body growth. The significant thing about this was that our most progressive stock men had made a study of the many feeds available on their farms, and have adopted those which suit their purpose the best.

In many cases the degree of success in the show ring is largely in accordance with the kind and amount of feed the animal has received, not altogether for the few months, but previous to showing, although this is important, but rather to the earlier periods of its life.

Profitable Advertising.

There have been many sales made by dairy men at the exhibition this year. Many of these would not have been made if the herds from which the animals sold are members had not been shown. The prizes won have also helped more, but the condition and appearance of the animals are the main points that have induced buyers to close the deals for these animals. Nothing attracts a prospective buyer more quickly than these two things. Another form of advertising was used with good effect by the Oak Park Stock Farm and the Manor Farm. The photo of the grand champion Holstein bull on a card with his breeding and good qualities on the back, made a very attractive ad., and many farmers look home with them for future reference. This picture with the name Oak Park Stock Farm impressed very strongly upon their mind. Gordon Gooderham had a very attractive folder containing facts and figures about his herd, which will be carefully studied by many men with future profit to himself.

Corn a Failure.

Farmers meeting at the Exhibition naturally compared notes as to crops, weather conditions, etc., prevailing in their respective districts. One man, who had come about 100 miles into the show, was heard to remark that he only saw two good pieces of corn on that journey. He was not very optimistic regarding the amount and quality of the canned corn for the cows this winter. It was pointed out, however, that the well planned and handled farms have a fairly good crop of corn growing upon them, and this is one of the years that shows up the slacker in farming methods.

The Farmer

"Let the wealthy and great
Roll in splendor and state;
I envy them not, I declare it;
I eat my own lamb,
My chicks and ham,
I shear my own fleece and I wear it.
I have lawns, I have flowers,
I have fruits, I have flowers.
The lark is my morning alarm.
So my jolly boys, now,
Here's God-speed the plow,
Long life and success to the farmer."

HORTICULTURE

Orchard and Garden Notes

Do not allow a weed to mature in the garden or in the place where the garden is to be made next year.

Keep celery plants well cultivated and manured. Bank them with earth, tile, boards or paper.

Peonies and iris should be set out this month. We can not have too many of these plants.

Practically all fruit is selling at a good price this year. Hand pick all apples. Grade and pack them carefully.

Winter flowering bulbs are due to arrive this month. A good supply of daffodils, hyacinths and tulips should be potted for winter blooms.

Lawn grass seed should be scattered on poor spots in the lawn as soon as cool weather begins. Use the best grade of Kentucky blue grass.

Have you canned any sweet corn under the cold-pack method? Try it. Remember to take your best cobs, fruits and vegetables to the county fair. You like to see what others grow; likewise they like to see what you have.

Put off the best flowering plants you want in the house this winter.

Start some nasturtium plants for indoor use.

Commercial Fertilizers in Orchards

W. J. L. Hamilton.

REGARDING the effects of commercial fertilizers in orchards, as these are generally more noticeable the year after application, people are sometimes misled. I think money may be lost by them, if not judiciously used. Nitrate added in the fall would be money wasted, while phosphates thus applied would not, as these would not leak out as the nitrate would. Where clover and other legumes are grown and cultivated in, nitrates are a useless expense. They are a detriment where wood growth is sufficient without them. Roughly speaking, if the foliage is a pale color and the indication is that nitrates will do good. This, of course, is true if the soil moisture has been conserved by constant cultivation. No fertilizer is worth anything if the moisture to dissolve it is lacking.

If the fruit is off color and small, it may indicate lack of sunshine and overcropping. If not, potash may be what is needed. If the cores are large and hollow, and the pits imperfect, phosphates are lacking. It must be remembered that the lack of one ingredient is a hindrance if the tree is well developed even if all others are in excess. It must be borne in mind, too, that fertilizers are transient in their effect, being soluble and quickly absorbed. The proper time to cultivate them is in the spring when growth is starting. This is when the trees want food. If applied later they may do much good, if the moisture is plentiful up to the time the buds open into bloom.

Fertilizer should be disked or cultivated in. Never use a plow in an orchard if you can help it, for it will tear and mutilate the roots. Rather use a disc, which will cut them off clean. By the judicious use of fertilizer larger and better apples and a better crop can be obtained, if the orchard really wants them; not otherwise.

What protection are you giving the birds in your vicinity? You can at least give them a pan of water to drink and take in on warm days.

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is the only cost. Look for the name "OSTERMOOR" woven in the binding as in this border. It's there for your protection.

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"ALASKA" as an article means High Grade Every Particle.

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When You Write—Mention Farm and Dairy

Numerous Activities of the United Farmers

IMPORTANT meetings, lasting two days, of the directors of The United Farmers of Ontario and of The United Farmers' Cooperative Company, Limited, were held in Toronto, September 4 and 5, at the time of the Canadian National Exhibition. The reports presented were all encouraging in nature. The directors of The United Farmers of Ontario met the evening of the 4th and the morning of the 5th. The directors of the Company met the morning of the 4th and the evening of the 5th, and a joint meeting of the directors of the two organizations and others interested in the movement was held the evening of the 5th. The meetings were most encouraging in nature, as the reports presented showed that the farmers' movement in Ontario continues to make substantial and even rapid progress.

A Farmers' Platform.

President R. H. Hulbert presided at the meetings of the directors of The United Farmers of Ontario. A report of a joint committee that had been appointed by both organizations was submitted and considered in detail. It showed that for years the farmers of the United States have had conditions very closely similar to those that exist in Canada, have been losing their economic independence owing to the concentration of wealth into the hands of the few. In 1890 the percentage of the farms in the United States that were operated by tenants was 25.6 per cent. By 1900 it had increased to 35.3 per cent., and in 1910 it was 37 per cent. In addition to this the percentage of farms mortgaged in 1890 was 28.2 per cent. In 1900 it had increased to 34.8 per cent. In 1910 no less than 1,000,011 farms were mortgaged for nearly \$2,000,000,000. While conditions in Canada have not reached the stage that they have in the United States, it was felt that through the operations of trusts, combines, mergers, tariff adjustments and the increasing land values in our large urban centres, enormous sums are being taken from farmers annually that far more than offset the Government assistance to agriculture about which so much is said in the papers. The directors of The United Farmers of Ontario decided that an effort should be made to educate the farmers of Ontario in reference to economic and social questions. The executive committee was instructed to consult with Mr. R. McKinnis, the Secretary of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, and find from him just what planks in the farmers' movement in western Canada are of interest and importance to the farmers of Ontario. Later an effort may be made through an educational committee to prepare information in pamphlet form dealing with these reforms for distribution among the local farmers' clubs throughout Ontario.

The directors felt that a committee should be appointed to investigate if the nationalization of railways would be in the interests of farmers; that the Association should disseminate information in reference to the Initiative and Referendum and the importance of taxing unused water powers according to their value. Government control or ownership of long distance telephone lines was favored. As it seems inevitable that taxes will be increased after the war, and as the result when the tariff is increased is that the Government does not receive more than one-third of the extra money taken out of the people through the tariff, the remaining two-thirds going to the protected interests, it was felt that instead of urging an increase in the tariff, that the Association, if the members approve at the time of the next annual conven-

tion, should urge the placing of a direct tax on land values, as in this way high priced city land, some of which is worth millions of dollars an acre, as well as high priced mineral lands would be made to pay their just share of taxation.

It was reported that the five district conventions held recently in different parts of Ontario had proved successful. It was decided that the Association be justified in continuing the holding of such conventions annually hereafter. The appointment of local organizers in each district was favored, and also the sending out of pamphlets explaining how to conduct meetings.

U. F. O. Pins.

Early in the summer a design for a U. F. O. pin was adopted and arrangements made for the purchase of one thousand of these pins. The pins have been sold for 25c each, and already the first thousand has been distributed, showing the deep interest the farmers of Ontario are taking in the movement. The secretary was instructed to see if arrangements could be made on satisfactory terms for the purchase of an additional 3,000 buttons, which will be distributed at club meetings during the coming winter.

The financial statement presented by Secretary Morrison showed a favorable balance of over \$300.

A letter was read from the Embro farmers' club protesting vigorously against the fact that the Government has called a conference of representatives of different industries, including agriculture, to consider after-the-war problems without inviting the representative farmers' organization to send delegates. The arrangements apparently being that the farmers are to be represented by Government officials. This letter was held over for consideration at the joint meeting of the two organizations. Later, at the joint conference, the matter was

dealt with, and a resolution was passed protesting against this arrangement, and authorizing the officers of the Association to take the matter up with the Government. A copy of this resolution appears elsewhere in this issue.

Life Insurance Scheme.

A deputation composed of Mr. Channel, of Washington, D.C., and Mr. Dalrymple, a prominent member of the Grange in New York State, laid before the directors a proposal to establish a life insurance company for farmers in Canada similar in character to one it is proposed to establish in the United States. One of the important principles of the proposal was that the surplus funds of this Company should be loaned to farmers at reasonable rates of interest. The deputation furnished the names of prominent members of the Farmers' National Grange of the United States who have endorsed it, and requested that a committee should be appointed to look into the matter and report later on its feasibility. Mr. A. J. Reynolds, of Solina, and Mr. H. B. Cowan, of Farm and Dairy, were nominated for this purpose. Later, the directors dealt with the same matter and appointed Messrs. John Pritchard, of Gorrie; S. A. Beck, South Cayuga; B. C. Tucker, Harold, and Anson Groh, Hespeler, to cooperate with the representatives from the U. F. O. in looking into the matter.

The meeting of the directors was one of the most successful held since the Association was organized. Those present, besides the President, were Messrs. A. J. Reynolds, Solina; W. C. Good, Paris; E. A. VanAllen, Aultsville; W. H. Hunter, Varney, and L. H. Blatchford, Embro.

The United Farmers' Company.

The financial statement presented by Acting Manager W. C. Gurney, of the Farmers' Company, showed that the business operations of the company were proving profitable and en-

couraging. A most important announcement was made to the effect that arrangements had been completed between the Cooperative Apple Shippers' Association of Ontario and The Grain Growers Company of Winnipeg for the sale of this year's crop of apples to the grain growers of the west. It is hoped that the arrangement that has been entered into will prove most advantageous not only to the Ontario farmers, but to the farmers of the west as well.

Another very important announcement was that the western grain growers have offered to send a ship load of western grains to a lake port in Ontario this fall for distribution among the farmers' clubs of Ontario at reasonable prices. The manager was instructed to carry on further negotiations with the Grain Growers' Grain Co., with the object of bringing such an enterprise to a successful conclusion. Already local clubs have indicated their willingness to take care of this feed, which is likely to be composed for the most part of wheat, oats and barley.

The directors present included President John Pritchard, Vice-President and Acting Manager W. C. Gurney of Paris, S. A. Beck, C. F. Whitaker of Williamsburg, A. A. Powers of Orono, L. Schurng of Shallow Lake, Anson Groh and B. C. Tucker.

At the Joint Conference.

At the joint conference it was reported that an Order in Council had been passed recently making it a criminal offence for any one to interfere with a recruiting officer while he was endeavoring to induce a man to enlist. It was intimated that this might mean that if a recruiting officer was canvassing the hired man of a farmer or even his son to enlist and the farmer objected and tried to convince the person being canvassed that he could serve his country equally as well by maintaining production at home, that the farmer might be arrested and fined upwards of \$100. It

(Continued on page 11.)



Briscoe

The Car with the Half Million Dollar Motor



Four
24
\$825

Eight-38 \$1185
Four-38 \$975

The Half Million Dollar Motor at Toronto Exhibition

The latest Briscoe beauty has taken Canada by storm. At the Toronto Exhibition, the crowd who thronged the Automobile Section were enthusiastic in their praise of Benjamin Briscoe's masterpiece—the Briscoe 4-24—the car with the Half Million Dollar Motor.

It is the Car that all Canada has been waiting for—a beautiful car—a luxuriously comfortable car—a powerful car—at a price that is within easy reach of the man of every-day income.

It is a car that is 82% as possible because of Mr. Briscoe's success in perfecting the Half Million Dollar Motor—the longest long-stroke Motor in the world..... 3 1/4" by 5 1/2" stroke—a motor that made 32 miles on a gallon of gasoline.

The 105-inch Wheel Base, Floating Type Rear Axle, Full Elliptic Springs and deep Upholstery insure the utmost ease and comfort, when motoring.

Built on beautiful lines, with 5 passenger Touring or 4 passenger Roadster body's, Splendid electric Steering and Lighting, fully equipped throughout.

You are interested, of course. You want complete details? Well, send for a copy of Mr. Briscoe's own story of "The Half Million Dollar Motor". It's a big man's narrative of a big achievement. A fascinating picture of pluck, veracity and romance in the world's worst pathos and non-world success. Mailed Free. Write to-day for it.

The Canadian Briscoe Motor Co. Limited, Brockville, Ont.

WAR LOAN

DOMINION OF CANADA

Issue of \$100,000,000 Five per cent. Bonds Maturing 1st October, 1931

PAYABLE AT PAR AT

OTTAWA, HALIFAX, ST. JOHN, CHARLOTTETOWN, MONTREAL, TORONTO, WINNIPEG,
REGINA, CALGARY, VICTORIA

INTEREST PAYABLE HALF-YEARLY, 1st APRIL, 1st OCTOBER
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD

ISSUE PRICE 97 $\frac{1}{2}$

A FULL HALF-YEAR'S INTEREST WILL BE PAID ON 1st APRIL, 1917
THE PROCEEDS OF THE LOAN WILL BE USED FOR WAR PURPOSES ONLY

The Minister of Finance offers herewith, on behalf of the Government, the above named Bonds for subscription at 97 $\frac{1}{2}$, payable as follows:—

10 per cent.	on application;
30 "	" " 16th October, 1916;
30 "	" " 15th November, 1916;
27 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	" " 15th December, 1916.

The total allotment of bonds of this issue will be limited to one hundred million dollars exclusive of the amount (if any) paid for by the surrender of bonds as the equivalent of cash under the terms of the War Loan prospectus of 22nd November, 1915.

The instalments may be paid in full on the 16th day of October, 1916, or on any instalment due date thereafter, under discount at the rate of four per cent. per annum. All payments are to be made to a chartered bank for the credit of the Minister of Finance. Failure to pay any instalment when due will render previous payments liable to forfeiture and the allotment to cancellation.

Subscriptions, accompanied by a deposit of ten per cent. of the amount subscribed, must be forwarded through the medium of a chartered bank. Any branch in Canada of any chartered bank will receive subscriptions and issue provisional receipts.

This loan is authorized under Act of Parliament of Canada, and both principal and interest will be a charge upon the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

Forms of application may be obtained from any branch in Canada of any chartered bank and at the office of any Assistant Receiver General in Canada.

Subscriptions must be for even hundreds of dollars.

In case of partial allotments the surplus deposit will be applied towards payment of the amount due on the October instalment.

Scrip certificates, non-negotiable or payable to bearer in accordance with the choice of the applicant for registered or bearer bonds, will be issued, after allotment, in exchange for the provisional receipts.

When the scrip certificates have been paid in full and payment endorsed thereon by the bank receiving the money, they may be exchanged for bonds, when prepared, with coupons attached, payable to bearer or registered as to principal, or for

fully registered bonds, when prepared, without coupons, in accordance with the application.

Delivery of scrip certificates and of bonds will be made through the chartered banks.

The issue will be exempt from taxes—including any income tax—imposed in pursuance of legislation enacted by the Parliament of Canada.

The bonds with coupons will be issued in denominations of \$100, \$500, \$1,000. Fully registered bonds without coupons will be issued in denominations of \$1,000, \$5,000 or any authorized multiple of \$5,000.

The bonds will be paid at maturity at par at the office of the Minister of Finance and Receiver General at Ottawa, or at the office of the Assistant Receiver General at Halifax, St. John, Charlottetown, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary, or Victoria.

The interest on the fully registered bonds will be paid by cheque, which will be remitted by post. Interest on bonds with coupons will be paid on surrender of coupons. Both cheques and coupons will be payable free of exchange at any branch in Canada of any chartered bank.

Subject to the payment of twenty-five cents for each new bond issued, holders of fully registered bonds without coupons will have the right to convert into bonds of the denomination of \$1,000 with coupons, and holders of bonds with coupons will have the right to convert into fully registered bonds of authorized denominations without coupons at any time on application to the Minister of Finance.

The books of the loan will be kept at the Department of Finance, Ottawa.

Application will be made in due course for the listing of the issue on the Montreal and Toronto Stock Exchanges.

Recognized bond and stock brokers will be allowed a commission of one-quarter of one per cent. on allotments made in respect of applications bearing their stamp, provided, however, that no commission will be allowed in respect of the amount of any allotment paid for by the surrender of bonds issued under the War Loan prospectus of 22nd of November, 1915. No commission will be allowed in respect of applications on forms which have not been printed by the King's Printer.

Subscription Lists will close on or before 23rd September, 1916

Department of Finance, Ottawa, September 12th, 1916.

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Ontario Dairymen's Associations Meet

Western Dairymen's Association

THE directors of the Western Ontario Dairymen's Association held a meeting in Toronto, September 5, at the time of the Canadian National Exhibition. It was decided to hold the next annual convention and dairy show at Woodstock, early in January. The prize list for the dairy show will be much the same as last year. The prizes given for the dairy herds competition will be increased slightly.

A discussion took place in reference to the new Dairy Standards Act. It was found that all the dairymen present with only one exception represented factories which were paying for milk by the test. Therefore, they had heard very little complaint among their patrons in reference to the new Act. The reports received seemed to indicate that the patrons of the factories in Western Ontario are taking the new legislation philosophically. For the most part the only complaints being heard are from patrons with cows whose butter fat test is low.

Mr. J. N. Paget, of Carleton Place, pointed out that the new Act is likely to work a hardship to the proprietors of some factories in view of the fact that patrons, whose milk tests low, and who know that they will be paid for it according to the test, will be apt to ship their milk to the cities, instead of sending it to the factory. While it is true that several cities have established a minimum test for milk sold within the city, Mr. Paget said that dealers are inclined to mix the milk of different shippers together, with the result that the high testing milk brings up the average test to that required by the city by-laws. The discussion of this point indicated that the directors present felt that this weakness in the Act should be amended at the next session of the Legislature.

Mr. John H. Scott, of Exeter, in reply to the contention that patrons cannot depend upon receiving a reliable test from their makers, points out that the patrons of creameries have been paid for their cream according to the test for years with little or no complaint. It is much more difficult for this work to be conducted in creameries than in cheese factories, in view of the fact that the average cheese factory will only have 100 patrons whereas the average creamery has 300 to 400. The creameries also often test their cream twice a month, instead of only once a month as will be required for the cheese factories.

The fact that the western prairie provinces have again captured a number of the principal awards at the Canadian National Exhibition, and that only four Ontario butter makers had made entries this year, was discussed. It was admitted that the success of the western dairymen is due largely to their system of grading cream and paying for it according to grade. A resolution was passed by the directors asking the Ontario Government to investigate this situation, with a view to finding if there is any way in which a grading system can be introduced in Ontario.

The make of cheese and butter in western Ontario this year is likely to be lower than in 1914, owing to the unusually dry weather that prevailed during July and part of August. Western Ontario missed the rains which have helped out production in eastern Ontario.

Eastern Dairymen's Association

THE executive committee of the eastern Ontario Dairymen's Association held a meeting in Toronto, September 5th, at the time of the Canadian National Exhibition.

Those present included President Nelson Stone, of Norwich; James Sanderson, of Oxford Centre; T. A. Thompson, Almonte; Henry Glendinning, Manilla; Jos. McGrath, Mt. Chesney; Geo. Leggart, of Newboro; and G. G. Pulow, of Kingston.

The place for holding the next convention was not definitely decided upon. It is likely that it will be held at Napanee. An exhibit of cheese and butter will be held in connection with the convention.

Mr. Pulow reported that the make of cheese this year is likely to be fully equal to that of last year, and may

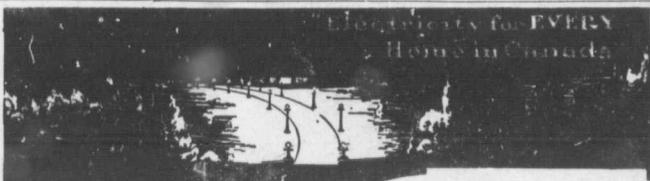
exceed it. Prices have been averaging about one cent a pound higher than last year, which means that this year the dairymen of eastern Ontario are having the best year in their history. A census of the production of cheese was taken by the dairy instructors during the last week in August. It indicated that the factories were making an average of three-quarters of a cheese a day more than they were a year ago. The total make to date is ahead of last year's. Last fall was an unusually favorable one, with the result that there was a larger make than usual for that time of year. If this fall is not as favorable the comparative production may fall off during the next few weeks. The total production, however, is not like-

ly to be less than last year's, and as already stated may exceed it.

The average price paid for cheese last year was about 15c, this year it will be about 16c. The directors felt it is desirable that dairymen should feed liberally this fall, as prices for cheese are likely to be well maintained and production should be encouraged.

A brief discussion took place in regard to the new Dairy Standards Act. The reports received indicated that but little complaint has been made against the Act so far.

Up to date this year seven precautions have been made against patrons for watering their milk, and six are before the courts. In the cases that have been settled, the fines imposed have ranged from \$20 to \$50 each.



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Delco-Light is a complete isolated electric plant—thoroughly reliable, thoroughly efficient. It combines in one compact unit gas engine, dynamo for generating current, specially designed storage batteries, and switchboard. The low voltage system—32 volts—saves battery expense. Yet it is powerful enough to supply all the lights required and power for small machinery. Gasoline engine is air cooled—no danger of freezing no matter where located. Self-starting—a switch sets it in motion. Automatically cuts off when batteries are fully charged. Sealed glass jar batteries specially designed for Delco-Light. No danger—a beautifully trouble-proof—a child can operate it. Engine only needs to run once or twice a week. Write for full illustrated folder.

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Delco-Light is the first completely reliable and efficient isolated electric plant. Supplies current sufficient for all the lights required. Yet the cost is small, averaging less than five cents a day. No trouble to operate—a child can do it. First cost alone is worth while to make your life on the farm easier, brighter, more pleasant. Delco-Light comes complete—gas engine, dynamo, switchboard, and batteries fully charged. **\$375** Price.....

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Behind Delco-Light lies the great ideal of "Electricity for EVERY Home in Canada." Never was ideal so big, so sure of attainment. For the Delco-Light plant is efficient. So too is the big organization selling Delco-Light—all enthusiastic about the success of Delco-Light.

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FARM AND DAIRY

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CIRCULATION STATEMENT.

The paid subscriptions to Farm and Dairy exceed 12,000. The actual circulation of each issue, including copies of the paper sent subscribers who are not slightly in arrears, and sample copies, varies from 22,000 to 25,000 copies. No subscriptions are accepted at less than the full subscription rates.

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

OUR GUARANTEE

We guarantee that every advertiser in this issue is reliable. We are able to do this because the advertising columns of Farm and Dairy are as carefully edited as the reading columns, and because to protect our readers, we turn away any advertiser who does not pay as one of our paid-in-advance subscribers. We will make good the amount of any circulation advertisement transaction occurs within one month from date of this issue, that it is reported to us within a week of its occurrence, and that we find the facts to be as stated. It is a condition of this contract that in writing to advertisers you state: "I saw your advertisement in Farm and Dairy."

Requests shall not pry their trade at the expense of our subscribers, who are our friends, through the medium of these columns; but we shall not attempt to adjust trifling disputes between subscribers and honorable business men who advertise, nor pay the debts of honest bankrupts.

The Rural Publishing Company, Ltd
PETERBORO, ONT.

"Read not to contradict and to confer, not to believe and take for granted, but to weigh and consider."—Bacon.

The Exodus to the United States

SPEAKING in the House of Commons in May, 1911, Mr. now Sir Robert, Borden drew attention to the astonishing fact that almost 100,000 persons were leaving Canada annually for permanent residence in the United States. His statement was based on the reports of the United States Commissioner of Immigration, the accuracy of which he strongly affirmed. According to the same reports, this movement has gone right on and has increased in volume. In 1915, over 150,000 persons left Canada for the neighboring republic. In a recent article in the *Grain Growers' Guide*, Mr. J. H. Haslam, a member of the Saskatchewan Commission on Rural Credit, and an authority on the movements of American settlers, states that when the figures for 1916 are available it will be found that for the last three years the total number of people entering the United States from Canada will total nearly 500,000.

From a personal investigation into the causes of the movement, which included many personal interviews with the men involved, Mr. Haslam has concluded that the exodus is due largely to economic causes. An instance is given of a settler in western Canada who was living within 100 miles of friends in one of the northern States. They frequently visited each other, and were careful to compare notes on the relative prices of the things which they bought and sold. They found that whereas the settler in Canada paid about twenty per cent. more for the things he purchased than his American friend, he received from ten to twenty per cent. less for the products he sold. Under the circumstances, he had deemed it advisable to return to the United States, believing that even with the higher price for land

prevailing there he would thereby improve his condition.

The revelation of such a state of affairs is, to say the least, disquieting. Within the last three years Canada has lost through this movement alone a number of people about equal to those enlisted for overseas service and engaged in the manufacture of war material. The total number withdrawn from the pursuits that they followed in 1913 from these three causes totals nearly one million, or about one-eighth of our entire population as given in the census of 1911. When with our boasted natural resources and unlimited agricultural lands one-half of these have left the country mainly for economic reasons and moved to a trust-ridden country like the United States, there must be something radically wrong with our economic conditions. The exodus proves conclusively that Canada has been mistaken in trusting to her abundance of fine agricultural lands and a vigorous immigration policy for increasing her population. It also proves that a policy by which agricultural education is devoted exclusively to increasing production is inadequate for the work of making a prosperous and contented rural people. If we are to retain our settlers it can only be by correcting economic conditions so that farmers will retain a larger share of the product of their toil.

The Voice of Agriculture

ANATIONAL Business Conference, to be held, this autumn at the instance of the Minister of Trade and Commerce, will discuss ways and means by which Canada can meet the industrial conditions arising in the reconstruction period following the war. The various business interests of the Dominion, including agriculture, will have representatives at the conference. But, whereas, financial, industrial, labor and other interests will have representatives of their own appointing, it is proposed that the farmers' representatives will be appointed for them. The representatives from the authorities fail to recognize that agriculture has an organization which is representative of the industry, but it is nevertheless a fact. The Canadian Council of Agriculture, composed of representatives of the great farmers' organizations of the west and of the organized farmers of Ontario, is a representative body. It is fully seized of the economic conditions of Canadian agriculture, and is, therefore, in a position to represent it at a conference where economic conditions will be the subject of discussion.

It may be said that the Canadian Council of Agriculture does not truly represent the industry because there are many agricultural organizations not affiliated with it, and that it is, therefore, not in a position to secure for agriculture proper representation at the convention. This objection can be raised with equal force to the representative nature of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association and other organizations which will have a voice in the selection of representatives. There are hundreds of manufacturing enterprises throughout the country that do not claim membership in the Manufacturers' Association. There are hundreds of thousands of Canadian working men who have no connection with Trades and Labor Councils, and there are innumerable business interests that have no affiliation with our great financial and industrial organizations and no voice in the selection of the representatives of their interests. The Canadian Council of Agriculture is as truly representative of agriculture as the other organizations, to whom is being left the selection of representatives, are of their several industries. It is in a position, therefore, to appoint agriculture's representatives for the National Business Conference.

A Friend in Need

THE organized farmers of Ontario have a splendid opportunity of assisting their brothers farmers who have lost their all in the disastrous fires which have visited the North. The action of Secretary Morrison in writing to the clubs in the districts that have suffered to ascertain if anything could be done to alleviate the distress of members, and the promptness of the officers of the company in deciding to send supplies that had been requested by a deserving secretary, will be commended by every member of the farmers' clubs throughout the province. Their sympathy, we feel sure, will not stop with commending the action that has been taken, but will take the more substantial form of sending further assistance to distressed fellow cooperators as soon as the information is obtained as to where such assistance is needed.

It is fortunate that the farmers of Ontario have an organization through which they can minister directly to the needs of their unfortunate brothers in the north lands. Many demands are being made upon the generosity of farmers at this time. None of these, however, are deserving of more ready response than this one of helping the settlers in the fire stricken area. Farmers know something of the disabilities under which the settler labors under the most favorable conditions. They will be able to form some conception of how discouraging it must be when the labor of years is wiped out in a few hours as it was in the case of many of those who live in the devastated districts. Their response to the call for assistance will be spontaneous and generous.

Misleading Cream Quotations

A PROMINENT dairyman of western Ontario pointed out recently to an editor of Farm and Dairy the need that exists for greater uniformity in the methods of paying for cream. The present methods, he contended, are misleading to the patrons and unfair to many factory men. The dairyman in question pays for his cream according to the Babcock test. He found that he could not pay as much as certain other creameries, including some Toronto creameries, were offering. One of these creameries offered 39 cents, another one 31.5 and another 33.6, whereas the dairyman in question found that he could not pay his patrons more than 29.9.

In order that he might find if it would be profitable to ship his cream to one of these creameries, this dairyman had his butter maker send 20 cans of cream to one of them. He found that there was very little difference between his weight and that of the creamery to which he shipped, it being a matter of only a few pounds, but that there was a big difference in the test. The test when received was so low that instead of making anything by shipping the cream to the creamery in question he lost \$2.90 on the shipment. The reason was because the creamery in question was paying by the Pippette, "instead of by the Babcock test. Where creameries pay by the Pippette test patrons cannot be as sure of receiving an accurate test as when the Babcock test is used. The speaker pointed out that he was really paying a higher price for cream at 29.9 cents in connection with the use of the Babcock test than these other creameries were which, while they appeared to pay more were not doing so, because of the low test they gave the cream received.

This condition is apt to lead patrons of factories to become dissatisfied, and to start shipping their cream to buyers who appear willing to pay more for it, but who actually do not. The factoryman in question thought that some action should be taken to bring about more uniformity in the methods of testing and paying for cream.

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Numerous Activities of the United Farmers

(Continued from Page 7.)

was decided to investigate and find if this was true, and the Secretary was authorized to write the Government in reference to it. If found to be true, a vigorous protest will be made, as it is believed that this strikes a dangerous blow at liberty of speech without which liberty of action of all kinds would soon be in danger.

The Brotherhood Feeling.

Secretary Morrison said that after several severe fires in Northern Ontario he had written to several of the clubs in Northern Ontario to find if any of their members had been burned out or suffered heavy loss. He had received word from the Secretary of one club, who had lost all his possessions. When the fire broke out he and his family took shelter in an out shed. By lying down with their faces close to the ground they had escaped with their lives, all but a little girl of ten who was suffocated. In reply to a request for information as to whether or not the organized farmers of Ontario could help them to get a fresh start, the Secretary of this club replied that the Government had promised to furnish money for a new house, and all that he needed immediately was a second-class set of harness, a good wood stove, a clock, a looking glass and a razor.

The officers of the Company decided that the Company would send all these things to the man in question free of cost, as they knew him to be deserving, and they desired to show how deeply the organized farmers of Ontario sympathize with their fellow farmers in northern Ontario in the catastrophe that has fallen upon them. Several of these present at the meeting expressed their intention of laying this matter before their local clubs and having extra supplies of one kind and another sent to the sufferer mentioned in this case. Secretary Morrison was requested to find how many more members of farmers' clubs in new Ontario have suffered loss in this way, and if they are still in need of assistance to announce through Farm and Dairy and other farm papers what is required in order that other clubs in old Ontario may do what it is felt they will gladly do in the way of furnishing supplies.

What Is Practical

ONE of the most useful things we as dairy farmers can learn is a better understanding of what is really practical. About every man limits the meaning of this much about to the narrow dimensions of his own experience. What he knows to be practical is practical, that is the end of it. The Babcock test was not "practical" said nine out of ten farmers in 1885; now everyone believes in its practicability. The allo, the pure-bred bull, the growing of alfalfa, the Kitz system of ventilation, and a host of other well accepted improvements in dairy practice have had to run this gauntlet of "practical" in the mind of the average farmer.

Seager Wheeler, a Canadian Saskatchewan wheat farmer, has had an experience in this line that is well set forth in the following brief paragraph which we take from an article in the Country Gentleman:

"When Wheeler first began growing wheat from seed selected and bred by hand he was looked upon as a faddist. Many were not quite so charitable as that in applying names to him and his work. But since he won the \$1,000 first prize at the New York Land Show in 1911 for the best wheat raised on the American Continent, and another international sweepstakes prize at the IFA show in Kansas, and international prizes at various other exhibitions

in the United States and Canada, they have stopped calling him a faddist. When he began to grow wheat at the rate of forty-five to fifty bushels an acre on small plots and thirty to thirty-five bushels on his large fields, even in unfavorable seasons, and to sell his grain as seed for two dollars to three dollars a bushel, practically everyone decided that he was a practical farmer and a competent business man."

Every step in the way toward greater profit and greater efficiency in the business of dairy farming has been fought out and won against the narrow judgments of farmers whose only word was "not practical." This proves beyond controversy that the only impractical man in the business is the one who is foolish enough to measure the question solely by what he knows and that alone.—Hoard's Dairyman.

Jersey Awards at C.N.F.

COMMENTS on the Jersey classes at the Canadian National Exhibition were made in the last week's issue of Farm and Dairy, but at the time of going to press the placing had not been completed. The awards were, as follows:

- Aged bull: 1, Clyppha's Majesty, R. J. Fleming; 2, Clyppha's Knight, R. J. Fleming; 3, Meadow Boy, Herbert Colton, Malton, Ont.; 4, Brantford King, Bull & Son.
- Two-year-old bull: 1, Tramps, R. J. Fleming; 2, Brampton Merry Prince, Bull & Son; 3, Brampton Agate, Prince Bull & Son; 4, Brampton Bell Boy, Bull & Son.
- Yearling bull: 1, Betty's Stockwell, Fleming; 2, Brampton Radiator, Bull & Son; 3, Lord Raleigh, Fleming; 4, Lord Raleigh, Fleming.
- Senior bull calf: 1, Lord Raleigh, Fleming; 2, Brampton Bright Star, Bull & Son; 3, Lord Raleigh, Fleming.
- Junior bull calf: All three prizes went to Bull & Son the only exhibitor.

Female Grasses.

- Aged cows: 1, Meadow Grass 2nd of Kirkfield, Fleming; 2, Monale, Fleming; 3, Brampton Maltina, Bull & Son; 4, Brampton R. P. Alcona, Bull & Son; 5, Brampton Silver Bell, Bull & Son.
- Three-year-old cow, in milk: 1, Brampton 2, Brampton Queen Cowgirl, Bull & Son; 3, Brampton Queen Maggie, H. Colton; 4, Brampton Cowgirl, Bull & Son.
- Two-year-old cow, not in milk: 1, Brampton Lady Alice, Bull & Son; 2, Brampton Lady Betty, Fleming; 3, Brampton Dandy Bull, Brampton Bright Duchess, Bull & Son.
- Yearling cow: 1, Brampton Princess Belle, Bull & Son; 2, Mabel's Post, Shawbury; 3, Ivernia of Pickering, Fleming; 4, Brampton Dot, Bull & Son.

- Senior yearling heifer: 1, Brampton Silver Beach; 2, Raleigh's Brightness; 2, Brampton Cowgirl, Poppy, Bull & Son; 4, Lady Evelyn of Pickering, Fleming.
- Junior yearling heifer: 1, Brampton, Miss Moulder; 2, Brampton Bright; 3, Brampton Western Pearl; 4, Brampton Silver Victoria, Bull & Son.
- Senior calf, heifer: 1, Rose of Pickering, Fleming; 2, Iva of Pickering, Fleming; 3, Miss Vivian, Brampton Fleming; 4, Maage Raleigh, Nicholls.
- Junior calf, heifer: 1, Rr. Golden Leas, Bull & Son; 2, Daisy of Pickering, Fleming; 3, Rr. Little Wonder, Bull & Son.

- Two animals, progeny of cow: 1, Fleming; 2, Fleming; 3, Bull & Son; 4, Bull & Son; 4, Bull & Son.
- Graded herd: 1, Fleming; 2, Bull & Son; 3, Fleming; 4, Bull & Son; 5, Colton.
- Junior herd: 1, Bull & Son; 2, Fleming; 3, Bull & Son.
- Senior champion bull: Clyppha's Majesty, Fleming.
- Junior champion bull: Lord Raleigh, Fleming.
- Senior champion female: Meadowgrass 2nd of Kirkfield, Fleming.
- Junior champion female: Br. Miss Morrish, Bull & Son.
- Senior champion female: Meadowgrass 2nd of Kirkfield, Fleming.
- Special, bull and three females: Colton.
- Special, bull and three females: Colton.

Cool the cream immediately after each separation, by placing the receptacle in cold water. Never mix cold and warm cream, for bad flavors are sure to result. Keep the cream in a cool place till within a few hours of churning. Churn at between 50 and 60 degrees F.—G. L. Martin.

"Production and Thrift"

You Dairymen of Canada! The Department of Agriculture, in its War Book, "Production and Thrift," asks you to "do your bit" in the great struggle by increasing production. The shortage of labor has made this hard to accomplish. Yet the problem can be solved by labor-saving devices. Take milking: One man can milk and strip 30 cows per hour with a Sharples Milker. If you have 15 cows or more, it will pay you to get a



SHARPLES MILKER

The patented "Upward Squeeze" keeps the teats perfectly healthy—Nature's own way. Valuable cows can be safely milked—hardiest milkers respond readily. Breed makes no difference. Over 300,000 cows milked twice daily by the Sharples is abundant proof of satisfactory service. Milk flows through rubber tubes to sealed silver buckets, so no pollution is possible from stable air, stable dust or hands. That makes cleaner milk and higher prices. Anybody can operate it. Practically every farm is non-corralive—built to last. Send for free booklet: "Dairying for Dollars Without Drudgery"—full of hard-headed facts.

Another Aid to Economy

Cream production can be increased by the use of a separator that will get ALL the cream at ANY speed. There's only one machine that will meet this requirement, the



SHARPLES CREAM SEPARATOR

will save on the average about \$47 a year—sometimes as high as \$100—over any other separator. Remember, the cream is perfectly even every time—that means higher prices. Sharples tubular bowl contains no dump—by far the easiest to wash. Low supply tank—easy to fill. Send for our free book "Values" for Dairymen. Write Dept 77.

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WHY build with inflammable wood when you can get fire-proof, weather-proof and lightning proof "Metallic" building materials. They are far cheaper in the end. "Empire" Corrugated Iron Siding is easily and quickly laid and makes a strong, rigid wall. Its light weight makes heavy construction unnecessary.

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"Metallic built" means fireproof, stormproof, neat and durable construction.

Before buying any building materials write us for Booklet and complete information. We can save you money.

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Toronto and Winnipeg

A Date to be Remembered

SPECIAL HOUSEHOLD NUMBER—Oct. 5



FEW persons have courage enough to seem as good as they really are.
—Harc.

God's Country and the Woman

(Continued from last week.)

THERE was a strange sweetness in Miriam's smile, a smile softened by something that was almost pathetic, a touch of sadness.

"That is the one thing we keep alive of the world I used to know—roses," she said. "The first roots came from my babyhood home, and we have grown them here for more than twenty years. Of course Josephine has shown you our little hot-house?"

"Yes," lied Philip. "Lun he added, finding her clear eyes resting on him steadily. "And you have never grown lonesome up here?"

"Never. I am sorry that we ever went back into that other world, even for a day. This has been paradise. We have always been happy. And you?" she asked suddenly. "Do you sometimes wish for that other world?"

"I have been out of it four years—with the exception of a short break. I never want to go back. Josephine has made my paradise, as you have made another man's."

He fancied, as she turned her face from him, that he heard a little catch in her throat. But she faced him again quickly.

"We have been happy. No woman in the world has been happier than I. And you—four years? In that time you have not heard much music. Shall I play for you?"

She rose and went to the piano without waiting for him to reply. Philip leaned back and partly closed his eyes as she began to play. The spell of music held him silent, and neither spoke until Josephine and her father returned. Philip did not catch the laughing words Adare turned to his wife. In the door Josephine had stopped. To his surprise she was dressed in her red coat and hood, and her feet were moccasined. She made a quick little signal to him.

"I am ready, Philip," she said. He arose, fearing that his tongue might betray him if he replied to her in words. Adare came unwittingly to his assistance.

"You'll get used to this before the winter is over, Philip," he exclaimed banteringly. Josephine "Wapkinoo"—the White Owl, and the same has stuck ever since. I haven't known Mignonette to miss a walk on a moonlit winter night since I can remember. But I prefer my sittings in the day. Eh, Miriam?"

"And there is no moon to-night," laughed his wife.

"Hush—But there is Philip!" whispered Adare loudly. "It may be that our Josephine will prefer the darker nights after this. Can you remember—"

Josephine was pulling Philip through the door, laughing back over her shoulder. As soon as they were in the hall she caught his arm excitedly.

"Let us hurry to your room," she urged. "You can dress and slip out unseen, leaving Jean and me alone.

You are sure—he wants to see me—alone?"

There was a tremble in her voice now.

"Yes," they came to his door and he tapped on it lightly. Instantly it was opened. Josephine stared at Jean as she darted in.

"Jean—you have something to tell me!" she whispered, no longer hiding the fear in her face. "You must see me—alone?"

"Out M'selle," murmured Jean, turning to Philip. "If M'sieur Philip can arrange for us to be alone."



A Fishing Scene in British Columbia. There is an abundance of game and fish for the homesteader in the valleys of British Columbia.

"I will be gone in a moment," said Philip, hastily beginning to put on heavier garments. "Lock the door, Jean. It will not do to be interrupted now."

When he was ready Josephine went to him, her eyes shining softly. Jean turned to the window.

"You—you fail in me. It is beautiful," she said gratefully, so low that only he could hear her. "I don't deserve it, Philip."

"For a moment he pressed her hand, his face telling her more than he could trust his lips to speak. Jean heard him turn the key in the lock, and he turned quickly.

"I have thought it would be better for you to go out by the window, M'sieur."

"You are so right," agreed Philip, relocking the door.

Jean raised the window. As Philip dropped himself outside the half-breed said:

"Go no farther than the edge of the forest, M'sieur. We will turn the light low and draw the curtain. When the curtain is raised again return to us as quickly as you can. Remember,

M'sieur—and go no farther than the edge of the forest."

The window dropped behind him, and he turned toward the dark wall of spruce. There were six inches of fresh snow on the ground, and the clouds were again drifting out of the sky. Here and there a star shone through, but the moon was only a pallid haze beyond the gray-black thickness above. In the first shelter of the spruce and balsam Philip paused. He found himself a seat by brushing the snow from a log, and lighted his pipe. Steadily he kept his eyes on the curtained window. What was happening there now? To what was Josephine listening in these tense minutes of waiting?

Even as he stared through the darkness to that one lighter spot in the gloom he knew that the world was changing for the woman he loved. He believed Jean, and he knew Jean was now telling her the story of that day and the preceding night—the story which he had said would destroy the hopes she had built up, throw their plans into ruin, perhaps even disclose to him the secret which they had been fighting to hide. What could that story be? And what effect was it having on Josephine? The minutes passed slowly—with an oppressive slowness. Three times he lighted matches to look at his watch. Five minutes passed—ten, fifteen. He rose from the log and paced back and forth, making a beaten path in the snow. It was taking Jean a long time to tell the story!

And then, suddenly, a flood of light shot out into the night. The curtain

I've got to jump pretty soon—in some direction—or I'll bust. It's impossible—"

Jean's hand fell softly upon his arm. "M'sieur, you would cut off this right arm if it would give you Josephine?"

"I'd cut off my head!" exploded Philip.

"Do you remember that it was only a few hours ago that I said she could never be yours in this world? Crooked set reminded him, in the same steady voice. "And now, when even I was there is hope, can you not make me have the confidence in you that I must have—we will?"

Philip's face relaxed. In silence he gripped Jean's hand.

"And what I am going to tell you—something which Josephine would not say if she were here, is this, M'sieur. I went on Jean. "Before you left me alone in this room I had a doubt, now I have none. The great fight is coming. And in that fight all the spirits of Kiamunoo must be with us. You will have fighting enough to win, but will be such fighting as you will remember to the end of your days. But until the last word is said—until the last hope you must be as you have been. I trust you must be. Have you faith enough in me to believe?"

"Yes, I believe," said Philip. "It seems inconceivable, Jean—but I believe."

Jean moved to the door.

"Good-night, M'sieur," he said.

"Good-night, Jean."

For a few moments after Crooked had left him Philip stood motionless. Then he locked the door. "I'll be alone he did not know what a restraint he had put upon himself. Jean's words, the mysterious developments of the evening, the half promise of the fulfillment of his one great hope—all worked him into a white heat of unrest. He knew that he could not stay in his room, that it would be impossible for him to sleep. And he was not in a condition to rejoin Adare and his wife. He wanted to walk—find relief in physical exertion. His strange mind was made up. He extinguished the light. Then he reopened the window, and dropped out into the night air.

He made his way once more to the edge of the forest. He did not stop this time, but plunged deeper into the gloom. Moon and stars were beating to lighten the white waste about him. He knew he could not find himself, as he could follow his own trail back. He paused for a moment in the shelter of a spruce to fill his pipe and light it. Then he went on, knowing he was alone but that he could cover some key to that which Jean had said to him. After all, his first name had not been so far out of the way. It was a physical force that was Jean's phlegmatic, dead, menacing force. How could he be so close to the baby back in Adare's home? Unconsciously his mind leaped to Thoreau, the Free Trader, as a possible solution, but in the same breath he discarded that as unworkable. Such a force as Thoreau and his gang would be dealt with by Adare himself, or the forest people. There was something more. Vainly he racked his brain for some possible explanation.

He waited an hour without receiving the direction he was taking was he was brought to a standstill with sudden shock. Not twenty paces from him he heard voices. He dodged behind a tree, and an instant later his fingers hurried past him. A cry was to his lips, but he choked it back. One of the two was Jean. The other was Josephine!

For a moment he stood staring at them, his teeth clenching at the bit of the tree. A feeling that was almost physical pain swept over him as he realized the truth. Josephine had

(Continued on Page 14.)

The

Growth
Perfect love
John 14: 18.

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The Upward Look

Growth in Christian Life

Perfect love casteth out fear.—1 John 14: 18.

AMAN engaged an artist to paint a picture for him. In a short time the artist informed him that the picture was completed. When the man learned the price asked by the artist, he expressed his surprise as it had taken such a short time to do the work. To his expression of surprise the artist replied, "Remember, friend, that in this picture are 33 years of experience."

It is only when we have had considerable experience along some particular line that we are enabled to accomplish something near perfection in the Christian life, if we are to be happy and have power to do things worth while, we must seek to cultivate the "perfect love which casteth out fear," spoken of by John. This perfect love in our lives is not tested by sentiment, but measured by our harmony with God and the keeping of His commandments. In 1 John 5: 3 we read, "For this is the love of God, that we keep his commandments."

Thus often we test our growth in the Christian life by the experiences of others and the services they render and thus disturb our peace of mind. We should rather test it by the intimacy of our walk with the Master, seeking to walk closer with Him, and thus receive strength and guidance from Him. We all understand what it is to have a friend in whom we have perfect confidence. There is no fear of misjudgment and there is harmony of ideals, of interest and of thought. This is what God wants. If we seek His ideals, His plans and His will, we shall have no fear. We should remember that "life is what God is daily planning for us, not what we are planning for ourselves."

In the city of Florence there is a wonderful statue of David, with a stone and sling in his hand. So perfect is it that one almost expects the piece of marble to move. And yet many years before an artist had tried to make a statue out of this same piece of marble and he made such a failure of it that he became discouraged and gave it up. The discarded statue remained on some waste land for about a century. Then Michael Angelo came along, looked at it, brushed the dust away, looked at it again and began to work on it. Out of it came the beautiful statue now in the city of Florence.

Often times we become discouraged with our lives and feel that we are making a failure of things. That is when we are endeavoring to accomplish something in our own strength, and the first artist we become disheartened and feel like giving up, if we would but give ourselves into the Master's keeping, let him brush the dust and cobwebs of discouragement from our lives and fashion us into the "perfect love which casteth out fear," we would receive strength from Him to accomplish many of the worth while things in life.—L. B. W.

Notings on the Canadian National

THE great Canadian National Exhibition is over for another year. Many of our Folks, we have no doubt spent a short time, at least, at the Exhibition and have again to take up their duties with fresh zeal and a desire to try out some of the ideas gleaned during their visit to the EXH. While going around from building to building, one is ever aware to pick up a few items of interest to our Women Folk, just for the sake of

those who did not attend this year. Only a very few points of course, can be mentioned here.

In the Health Department were the usual exhibits on the danger of the house fly, which visits the barns and outbuildings, and then comes into the house; the care of babies; evils of the public drinking cup as a germ carrier; danger of well water being contaminated by barnyard seepage; importance of ventilation in our homes, etc. The ideal method of ventilating a sleeping room was shown very clearly in a miniature bedroom with the window lowered from the top the full depth of the sash, and the transom above the door also opened wide. A telephone also opened wide, surface also aroused considerable curiosity and many had a peep through it. Upon doing so they found at the other end the motto, "Keep your windows open."

In the Manufacturers' Building and Industrial Building, there were scores of interesting exhibits, and if one had plenty of time, it could be spent with pleasure and profit around these exhibits. It delights the heart of woman-kind to study the cozily furnished rooms, where everything is arranged just where it should be and rugs, decorations and hangings harmonize in such a pleasing manner. If one is thinking of re-decorating the home, getting a new rug for the parlor, a new dining or bedroom suite, or probably the piano which we have been looking forward to purchasing for sometime, it is a good place to go for suggestions.

It almost makes one's head whirl when we try to remember—all the articles on exhibition for making housework lighter, such as power washing machines and cleaners, vacuum cleaners, dustless mops for polished floors, kitchen cabinets, stoves of all kinds and captions, all kinds of prepared soups, puddings, potted meats, creamed cheese and so forth. We might go on ad infinitum. An exhibit of practical value was one showing the relative value of spring chicken, bread, fresh eggs and macaroni was set forth as follows: Macaroni, 13¢; fresh eggs, 13¢; spring chicken, 12¢; and bread, 9¢. Now that the price of foodstuffs is soaring to such a height, we should plan our meals as intelligently as possible, keeping in mind the food value as well as the cost of various foodstuffs. Macaroni, if properly prepared, is a very appetizing dish, and that on ex-hibit was no exception to the rule, as we had the pleasure of sampling it.

A labor saver which is practical on the farm as well as the city is the iceless refrigerator. We stopped for a moment to examine one on exhibition. The principle is simple and worth to be noted out by the home carpenter. Take a box in which shelves have been placed and wire screening inserted in the two sides. Then fasten burlap curtains around the sides to the depth of the box. These are kept shut all the time by having extensions ends brought upward and placed in a pan of water on the top. The evaporation of the wet curtains keeps the air in the box very cool.

Of course we saw a look to visit the Women's Building where canned fruit, pickles, copkey, hand painted china, wood carving, fancy work, etc., are shown in such profusion. In the croquet department, flut work was much in evidence, and very beautiful work was shown on five o'clock tea table covers, pillow slips, towels, cushion covers, centre pieces and lingerie. Those in search of new designs would do well to carry home several in their mind, providing they can pick out a pattern and work it up from memory.

Another exhibit which attracted our attention was the one of Made-in-Canada toys. The toys were mostly



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Here are Two Coupons for Quaker Oats users, to apply on our valuable premiums. Start now. They will all come quickly. See our offer in each package—dozens of things in Jewelry, Silverware and Aluminum Cooking Utensils as gifts.

Two Coupons come in each 25-cent package of Quaker Oats. The 10-cent package contains one. You may use those coupons, with the coupon below, to pay for any premium you want.

Quaker Oats is soft flakes in their most luscious form. This grade is made of Queen oats—just the big, rich grains. We get but ten pounds from a bushel, so you want you to know this extra quality. It makes the dish doubly delicious. So we offer these premiums to get you to it. It costs no extra price.

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- No. 9—Windsor Kettle—6 quart Given for 133 coupons, or 20 coupons and \$1.15.
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- No. 11—Sheet Tea Kettle—5½ qt. Given for 185 coupons, or 10 coupons and \$1.80.

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Cut out the coupon in this ad. It takes the place of two of the Quaker Oats coupons. Then each 25c package has two coupons—each like package has one. Buy Quaker Oats until you have two coupons to use with the coupon we print here, and get a free set of this Silverware free. We send it by post prepaid.

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The Quaker Oats Company

Premium Department Peterborough, Canada (1400)

constructive ones, such as building and about eight inches deep. It was blocks. These have a tendency to create inventive genius in the child and if, instead of getting too many useless toys, which are easily broken, we would get the children articles with which they can make things, they are started early in life to use their own initiative and are being trained for future usefulness.

How to keep flowers healthy and attractive in the home window is oftentimes quite a problem. A window box was shown which would help to solve the difficulty in any home. It was a box the size of the window sill

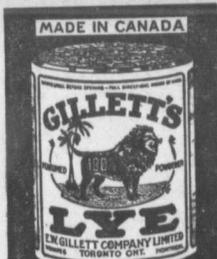


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REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.

THE GILLETT COMPANY LIMITED
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God's Country and the Woman

(Continued from page 12.)

gone to her room. He understood now. She had purposely evaded him that she might be with Jean alone in the forest. Three days before Phillip would not have thought so much of this. Now it hurt. Josephine had given him her love, yet in spite of that she was placing greater confidence in the half-breed than in him. This was what hurt—at first. In the next breath his overwhelming faith in her returned to him. There was some tremendous reason for her being here with Jean. What was it? He stepped out from behind the tree as he stared after them.

His eyes caught the pale glow of something that he had not seen before. It was a campfire, the illumination of it only faintly visible deeper in the forest. Toward this Josephine and Jean were hurrying. A low exclamation of excitement broke from his lips as a still greater understanding dawned upon him. His hand trembled. His breath came quickly. In that camp there waited for Josephine and Crockett those who were playing the other half of the game in which he had been guilty of a blind man's part. He could not refuse to argue with himself.

He accepted the fact. And no longer with hesitation his hand fell to his automatic, and he followed swiftly after Josephine and the half-breed.

He began to see what Jean had meant. In the room he had simply prepared Josephine for this visit. It was in the forest—and not in Adare House, that the big test of the night was to come.

It was not curiosity that made him follow them now. More than ever he was determined to keep his faith with Jean and the girl, and he made up his mind to draw only near enough to give his assistance if it should be necessary. Roused by the conviction that Josephine and the half-breed were not making this mysterious trust without imperiling themselves, he stopped as the campfire came into full view, and examined his pistol. He saw figures about the fire. There were three, one sitting, and two standing. The first was not more than a hundred yards ahead of him, and he saw no tent. A moment later Josephine and Jean entered the circle of firelog, and the sitting man sprang to his feet. As Phillip drew nearer he noticed that Jean stood close to the companion, and that the girl's hand was clutched in his arm. He heard no word spoken, and yet he could see by the action of the man who had been sitting that he was giving the others instructions which took them away from the fire, deeper into the gloom of the forest.

Seventy yards from the fire Phillip dropped breathlessly behind a cedar log and rested his arm over the top of it. In his hand was his automatic. It covered the spot of gloom into which the two men had disappeared. If anything should happen—he was ready.

In the fire-shadows he could not make out distinctly the features of the third man. He was not dressed like the others. He wore a knickerbockers and high laced boots. His face was beardless. Beyond these things he could make out nothing more. The three drew close together, and only now and then did he catch the low murmur of a voice. Not once did he hear Jean. For ten minutes he crouched motionless, his eyes shifting from the strange tableau to the spot of gloom where the others were hidden. Then, suddenly, Josephine sprang back from her companion, Jean went to her side. He could hear her voice now, steady and swift-vibrant with something that thrilled him, though he could not understand a word that she was speaking. She paused, and he could see that she was tense and waiting. The other replied. His words "must have been brief, for it seemed he could scarcely have spoken when Josephine turned her back upon him and walked quickly out into the forest. For another moment Jean Croisset stood close to the other. Then he followed.

Not until he knew they were safe did Phillip rise from his concealment. He made his way cautiously back to Adare House, and re-entered his room through the window. Half an hour later, dressed so that he revealed no evidence of his excursion in the snow, he knocked at Jean's door. The half-breed opened it. He showed some surprise when he saw his visitor.

"I thought you were in bed, M'sieur," he exclaimed. "Your room was dark."

"Sleep!" laughed Phillip. "Do you think that I can sleep to-night, Jean?"

"As well as some others, perhaps," replied Jean, offering him a chuk. "What you smoke, M'sieur?"

Phillip lighted a cigar, and pointed to the other's moccasined feet, wet with melting snow.

(To be continued.)

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HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN NEWS

Farm and Dairy is the leading paper 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.

Another Big Purchase

M. R. GORDON H. MANHEARD, manager of W. L. Shaw's stock farm, informs us that he, while on a three-week tour in the United States, bought 10 head of cows, all of which are due to foal before the beginning of the new year. Five of the animals are from a son of Woodcrest Anselm Jewels. This bull has three 20-lb. sucklers and more developing. All of the ten animals purchased are in calf to Spring Farm Pontiac Cornucopia 2nd. The pedigree of this bull is a very rich one, and the calves of these cows promise to be animals of interest to Canadian breeders. A few of the outstanding facts of his pedigree are: the average record of five nearest dams is: Butler, 3 days, 14 1/2 butter, 30 days, 150.00. He is a son of the \$10,000 Spring Farm Pontiacia Cornucopia, and from the highest record of Spring Farm King Pontiac. His dam is a 25-lb. sr. 2-yr.-old daughter of a 21-lb. cow. His sire, S. F. Pontiac Cornucopia, is from E. Pontiac, Canada, who was the first and one of the two 40-lb. cows by Sir Kormyrke Cornucopia. We will all watch with interest this new herd at W. L. Shaw's farm.

HOLSTEIN SALES AT EXHIBITION.

Records of Farm and Dairy will be interested to know of the animals bought and sold during the exhibition. The following is a fair and complete list of sales made at Toronto: W. H. Haley, Springfield—A son of the Grand Champion Cow, Lady Frances breeding to Allan Graves, Villa Nova. Fred Roy, Currie's Crossing—The excellent calf, Baron Mercedes Canary, to Mr. Henderson, Kingston. L. H. Lippitt, Strathfordville—A six month's bull calf to Manitoba Agricultural College, as their future herd leader. This calf's dam and sire's dam have an average record of over 21 lbs. scatter. The bull is Bob's King Squire, to Edward Dyson, Guelph. E. J. Kelly, Caledon—The 2-yr.-old cow, Belle Darkie, to Manitoba Agricultural College, and a 2-yr.-old heifer to Edward Dyson, Guelph.

Ayrshire News

AYRSHIRE EXHIBITION SALES.

NO greater evidence of the increasing popularity of the Scotch dairy type is to be found than the record of sales made at the Toronto Show. A review of most of the sales is given below. Lauris Bro., Malvern—Two junior heifers and three calves sold by James W. Meiss and Fairview Milkman and from record performance cows, were sold to W. J. Mackett, Elliotville, N.Y. R. B. Ness, Howick, Que.—The Junior Champion Bull, Burnside Ypres Masterpiece, sold to Don, Experimental Farm, Oshawa. The second prize sr. bull calf, Burnside Florio, sold to Hon. Senator Owens, Montebello, Que. Two bull calves, sold by Hamilton Masterpiece, to breeders in Mt. Elgin district. Max. Burns Co., Campbellford—Barneshaugh Inevitable Peter, son of Grand Champion Bull, sold to A. B. Turner, Elm. Barneshaugh's champion, Wm. Stewart, Campbellford sold 34 females and the bull, White Duke of Menno, to E. Griswold, Madawa, Ohio. Bluebell of Menno and Mayflower of Menno, two sons of Don, Experimental Farm, sold to Hon. Senator Owens, Montebello, Que. Two p. heifer calves, Sweetheart of Burnside and Lady of Haverhill, to James W. Mackett, Elliotville, N.Y. A. S. Turner, Elm—Crosbyman's Cut—the sr. bull calf, Springbank Warrior, to E. F. Toth, Hagersville. The 2-yr.-old bull, Tanglehead Victor, to Geo. Cook, Oakville.

HUMESHAUGH NOTES.

ALEX. HUMES informs us of the breedings of the calf sold to A. B. Turner as follows: Humeshaugh Inevitable Peter—51481—, Humshe Peter Pan—52457—, Dan, Sold at Van 4th—54232—, Peter Pan was first as a two year old at Toronto and London in 1914. Sold at Toronto and Grand Champion at Van 4th in 1915. In grand finale, seller and Grand Champion at Toronto in 1914. Sold at Van 4th was first in dry cow sales at Toronto in November, 1915; was second at Toronto and London and Grand Champion at London in 1915. This bull year she made a private record of 401 lbs. of milk, testing 7 per cent. fat.



New Prices, August 1st, 1916

The following prices for Ford cars will be effective on and after August 1st, 1916

- Chassis \$45000
- Runabout 47500
- Touring Car 49500
- Coupelet 69500
- Town Car 78000
- Sedan 89000

f.o.b. Ford, Ontario

These prices are positively guaranteed against any reduction before August 1st, 1917, but there is no guarantee against an advance in price at any time.

Ford Motor Company of Canada Limited Ford, Ontario

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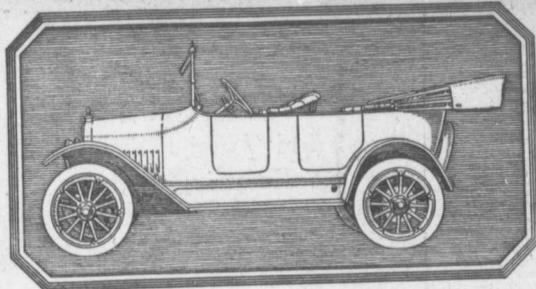
ZENOLEUM—the powerful Coal-Tar Disinfectant—is harmless to hands and is not greasy or inflammable. It kills lice, mites, fleas and germs. It not only PREVENTS disease, but is a recognized cure. Try it according to directions for diseases of live stock and poultry. Keep your barns, Stables and Poultry Houses clean and sanitary by liberal use of diluted Zenoleum. If you want healthy birds and animals, use Zenoleum. It kills and keeps away ticks and fleas, and keeps your floors clean and sanitary. It is cheap as carbolic acid, and three times as effective. Ask your dealer or send to us.

25c, 50c, 100c, and \$1.50 sizes. 1 gal. (\$1.50) makes 10 gal. disp.

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Not content with the generous value heretofore present in our product, we have just added these extra improvements. This is in line with our policy—so widely advertised—not to change the Maxwell in any essential detail, but to improve it from time to time in minor respects so that it would always be a standard, recognized product, constantly abreast of the best practices of the industry.

Notwithstanding the superlative and sometimes confusing claims that are made in behalf of various automobiles, we restate our sincere conviction that *Maxwell Motor Cars offer more real value per dollar than any other car in the world.*

This is the belief of hundreds of distributors and dealers who sell Maxwell cars. It is the belief of thousands and thousands of Maxwell owners. And these beliefs are supported by actual and tangible facts.

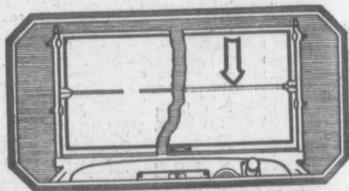
We absolutely *know* that within the entire history of the automobile business, no motor car—in any class or at any price—has equalled the Maxwell in honest, dollar-for-dollar value. *We know this.*

And if you will examine a Maxwell, ride in it, compare it with other cars, consider its splendid record, reputation and past performances, *you, too, will know it.*

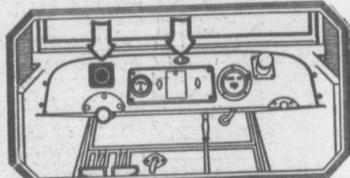
(Roadster, \$830; Touring Car, \$850; Cabriolet, \$1235; Town Car, \$1300; Sedan, \$1400. All prices f.o.b. Windsor, Ont. All cars completely equipped, including electric starter and lights.)

Write for the New Maxwell Catalogue. C-7

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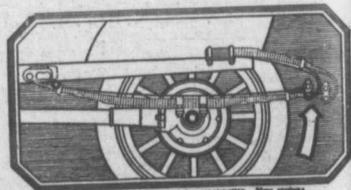
Arrows point to new and improved windshield. Upper half overlaps lower half. Absolutely rain-tight.



Instrument board, showing gasoline gauge and electric dash light, as well as speedometer, electric starting and lighting plugs and ammeter. See arrows.



Wider and longer seats and deeper cushions, as shown by arrow.



Arrows show old and new spring construction. New springs much longer and more flexible.