

# FARM AND DAIRY & RURAL HOME

Dairy and Cold Storage  
Comma... Dec. 2  
Canadian Bldg



DEVOTED TO  
BETTER FARMING  
AND CANADIAN  
COUNTRY LIFE



Peterboro, Ont., Dec. 2, 1915



FRENCH CANADIAN AND AYRSHIRE COWS AT OKA AGRICULTURAL INSTITUTE, LA TRAPPE, QUE.

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The greatest advantage of Burrell-Laurence-Kennedy Machine Milking over hand milking is the big saving every year in actual cash. When you add this to the other advantages you can not but admit that milking by the B=L=K method, as one customer puts it, "has got hand milking beat by a mile," no matter what way you look at it.

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It is impossible for us to tell you more this week, about the etc. but if you send us a card we'll gladly send you literature, giving full details. Get your card and pen now, before the matter slips your memory.

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WE WANT AGENTS IN A FEW UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS

## THE ANNUAL Breeders' and Xmas Number

—OF—  
**Farm and Dairy**

Will be Published

**Dec. 9**

Breeders' and Dairymen who wish to have their herds represented should write us not later than

**Dec. 6**

### The Waldorf Astoria Beehive

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

MY Neighbor and I were looking at my little flock of bees. He listened very patiently, while I recited my little song about the bees that swarmed, and the bees that made no honey. Then our talk drifted off to the wonderful tales of great washtub fulls of honey found in hollow trees; till at last he said: "Why don't you make a big 'nitation' hollow tree hive; a regular Waldorf Astoria hive instead of those dinky little bungalow?"

Now the idea seemed good. As once before I remarked, and I may be permitted to repeat; when a man knows nothing about bees, it is wonderful how fertile of good ideas his brain is. An old maid's wisdom regarding the up-bringing of bad parsons. So as "My Neighbor" and I were equally in a state of blissful ignorance, we carefully and very conscientiously began to devise and draft a big bee apartment house. We concluded that the hive should have the usual depth of about 20 inches outside frame measure. But, instead of having the ordinary width of 16 or eight feet wide. So on a sufficient bottom board we drafted a brood chamber eight feet long or wide and twenty inches deep, and the ordinary height. The entrance, instead of being at the usual front, was to be at the end; making a clearway of 18 inches after allowing for thickness of wall. At first, about six brood frames would be put in; and all beyond shut off by a board partition inserted from the top. As the colony increased, this partition would be moved further back, and more brood frames put in, until eventually the whole hive was filled.

#### The Idea Developing.

Our first idea was that if supers were to be added, to have the top in sections, each the width of a super; and so put on supers with queen excluder zinc below; beginning at the bee entrance end. Probably it would take a couple of years to fill the whole hive with bees; and part of the time they might as well make honey. We calculated that not till they had colonized the whole brooder-chamber would they want to swarm; and when that time came, we would put another hive to the west end of this one, opening a back door first in the old hive; and the bees would work right through. Then, when they had a sufficient nucleus of bees in the new hive, we would move it a little way some cool night, and thus a new hotel would be started. This back door would also be useful at times, for ventilation, but, of course, until the hive got full of bees it would have to be screened with fine netting to keep out bugs as well as bees.

The whole idea looked lovely until the question came—with these "idol covers and supers, how can we keep out the rain?" "My Neighbor" laughed at that as an objection. Why, any carpenter could make the thing water tight. But I doubted. There is a marvellous enjoyment in doubt-

ing; in raising objections to another fellow's proposition. First, it gives one the reputation of having a very keen and discerning mind; a very high order of intellect; and then again, it makes the other fellow amend and twist and circumscribe his proposition; it is the feeling of the spoilt child when his mother brings him some bread and molasses because he is not feeling very well to-day. I knew well enough that the thing could be made water-tight; but all the same I objected. So "My Neighbor" had to amend his plan just to suit me; and how easily he did it. The floor board was widened several inches all round. Then an outer shell was built around it and running an inch above the top of two supers in place. The inter-ference between the hive proper and the outer shell could be stuffed with chaff as high as the top of the brood chamber; and a big water-tight top with an overlap lid put on to cover it all. This would be a summer and winter hotel. I told him that when such an ornament stood out on the front lawn, it would look just two things—a wreath of white roses on the top, and the inscription in Roman letters on each side "memento mori"—"prepare to die"; and a scull and cross-bone at each end. "My Neighbor" wanted to know what I got for my Gravenstein apples? I could not see what that had to do with bee hives; but then I never was very bright on meta physics.

### The Forest's Prime-Evil

By Jas. Lister

A MAN there was and he let his fire burn down his neighbor's shed,

But he was tried and sent to jail  
And "Served him right" they said.

Oh years he spends at breaking stone,  
And he sleeps on a soft plank bed  
For carelessly burning his neighbor's fence  
And his fifty dollar shed.

A man there was and he let his fire  
Burn down a forest wide.  
Millions of dollars went in smoke,  
Thousands of animals died.

Settlers rushed from burning homes,  
Some were burned in their beds,  
And to-day o'er the place where this was done  
A deathlike desert spreads.

And the man went back to his distant home  
With a buck and a hunting 'ole,  
And none of his neighbors rose to  
revenge.

That he ought to be sent to jail  
A fool there is and his name is US  
As the blindest man can see.

If its jags for the man who burns a shed  
While the burner of forests goes free.

### Coming Events

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

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

Alberta Winter Fair, Dec. 14-17.

Western Ontario Dairymen's Convention, St. Mary's, Ont., Jan. 15-18, 1916.

Ottawa Winter Fair, Ottawa, Jan. 15-20, 1916.

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

Milk and milk products constitute one-third of the entire food supply of the British Empire.—Dr. Hastings, Health Inspector, Toronto.



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Vol. XXX

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# FARM AND DAIRY



## & RURAL HOME

*We Welcome Practical Progressive Ideas.*  
Trade increases the wealth and glory of a country; but its real strength and stamina are to be looked for among the cultivators of the land.—Lord Chatham.  
*The Recognized Exponent of Dairying in Canada.*

Vol. XXXIV PETERBORO, ONT., DECEMBER 2, 1915 No. 48

### Evidences of Progress in Cow Testing\* Interest is increasing as the Money Value of the Test Becomes More Apparent

C. F. WHITLEY, DAIRY DIVISION, OTTAWA

IF we may assume that cow testing is of some value to dairymen, we may hope to find some evidences of progress. A hasty sketch of two or three results may therefore be of interest.

One evidence of recent progress in cow testing is the marked increase of interest taken in it by the average dairy farmer, interest real and widespread. Requests for information on the subject and for record forms come by almost every mail from all provinces. One demand for a further supply contains this typical statement, "I would not like to stop weighing; it is a surprising check on the feeding and working condition of the individual cow." That man weighs every milking.

A second evidence is the decided influence cow testing has had on general public sentiment. Occasional discussions on it are overheard amongst non-dairymen in public places, frequently with this commentary, "what a simple and sensible proposition." It is not regarded as a freakish experiment; indeed, cow testing has proved itself a vital necessity to the progress of the true dairyman. Invisibly banded and corded together as such good men are now, the time seems almost ripe for a membership badge or a club button as a distinguishing mark of honor for these leaders, real benefactors of their communities.

#### Where Farm Improvements Flourish

Then the solid and substantial improvements made on dairy farms belonging to this progress class of cow testers constituted even to the most casual observer a third strong evidence. Where do you note the abundant forage crop, the improved stables, the windmills, the new silo, etc., etc.? On the very farms whose owners use milk records. Local tradesmen and machinery agents have that fact sired up, and to those particular farms stream through the local dealers the labor-saving implements, the good piano, the new dresses, the inside plumbing and lighting systems for the deserving partners in the home. Cow testing helps along "business as usual"; it rests not there, but always in the van of progress issues a summons to every devotee for "better business than ever."

Turning now to the personal equation, we find in the large crop of benefit reaped by the farmer himself a fourth evidence in such improvement made in the ordinary dairy herd that registers on the luminous dial of progress not merely present gain, but a forecast of future greatness. We find, for example, that the standard of production is being steadily advanced, men now talk freely of 7,000 and 8,000 pounds of milk as a herd average, and that type of owner aims even higher, while the type formerly content with 4,000 pounds

of delicious food for mankind from the coarsest of feed, yet we can only stand aghast at the large room there is for general improvement. Taking a survey of 650 herds in our five eastern provinces, I contrasted the best cow in each herd with a poor one, the lowest yield but one, and obtained this result; valuing fat at 30 cts. a pound and allowing \$55 as the average cost of feed, each one of the best cows gave as much profit above that feed cost as was made by 15 cows of the poorest type. This comparison of 1,300 representative cows surely points out one great want, a better supervision and direction of willing, but at present quite erratic, cow energy is urgently needed on many a farm to-day; with 15 to 1 the odds are altogether too unequal. In this great cow game, duly indexed on fateful cards, what hand do you hold? Have you four dairy queens, a royal flush, or some mean little two spots?

It is the outstanding privilege, more, the bounden duty, of every dairyman to move the pointer on his own pressure gauge of efficiency. Cow testing is good insurance against losses, and builds a solid concrete dam against the deceptive leaks caused by those poor cows that dribble only a meagre 125 or 130 pounds of fat in a season. We need to replace that too costly kind, that deciduous cow shedding her leaves too early in the fall, by the economical almost evergreen type that in an honest season's work cheerfully gives 280 or 300 pounds of fat. To weigh and sample is but a trifle, a matter of only half a minute; from that tiny seed act climbs the sturdy plant of

While we entertain unbounded admiration for the good dairy cow as an economical producer

(Continued on page 16.)



Cows of this Type Become More Common as the Cow Testing Movement Extends Its Influence. —Photo by an editor of Farm and Dairy on Farm of John Murphy, Dundas Co., Ont.

\*Part of an address delivered to the Eastern Ontario Dairymen's Association, in convention assembled.

# Make the Farm Self-Sustaining

F. O. T., BEAUHARNOIS DIST., QUE.

A COUPLE of years ago, according to a report in Farm and Dairy, Senator Derbyshire remarked at an Eastern Ontario Dairyman's convention that the farmer should grow all of his own feed. I remember that Farm and Dairy disagreed with the sentiments and rightly so. All good dairymen buy at least some concentrates. The Senator may have been merely making a strong statement, however, to emphasize the fact that more feed should be grown on the average dairy farm. The need of strong statements in this regard is well illustrated in our own district. On most of the farms hay is the principal cash crop, and brings in a large part of the farmer's income. Most of these hay farmers, however, claim that they are dairymen, in that they milk a few cows and ship a little milk to Montreal. They grow little cow feed outside of mixed hay, which is mostly timothy. Hence they all are heavy purchasers of grain. I believe the majority of them would be better off without the cows they have unless they can make up their mind to break up the meadows and grow crops better suited to dairying.

My experience has convinced me that the growing of proper roughage on the farm will reduce the grain bill by more than one-half. Good roughage is as essential as grain to heavy milk production and with it more milk can be produced at less expense. The most important crops for the dairy farm are corn and roots and clovers. The growing of all of these crops necessitates a crop rotation. Red clover, I believe, will grow anywhere, except on low, undrained land where alkali is preferable. I am sorry that I cannot recommend alfalfa, for this section at least, where the country is flat and the draining differently done with open ditches. Where it is possible to properly tile a farm, alfalfa would certainly be worthy of a trial.

## Mixed Corn Varieties Preferred

For corn I prefer to plant a mixture of Dent and Flint varieties. In some years the Dent corn will reach a fair degree of maturity and make good fodder. In all years Flint will mature well and a mixture of the two assures us of a reasonable quantity of good quality in any year. So far as grain is concerned, I question if we can afford to grow much outside of that needed for seeding down and for this section of Quebec I would recommend a crop of oats rather than mixed grain as the oats come in better for feeding the horses and are also a fine milk making grain.

Now for a definite plan. There is no better rotation for the province of Quebec than the one that we ourselves follow. It is the ordinary four-year plan, sod plowed for corn, grain seeded down to clover, clover hay one year, pasture one year and then plow again for corn. We have followed dairying on this new basis long enough to realize that hay farming is not comparatively profitable. So we take only the one crop of hay or enough to feed our own stock. If hay is still desired as a money crop, however, the same rotation might be followed, only extending it to five

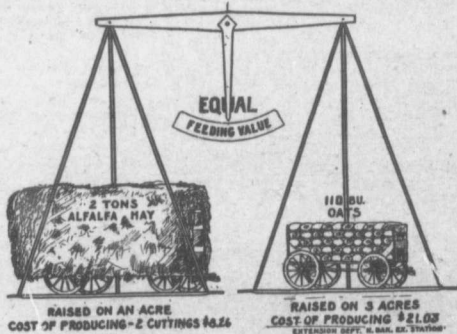
years and taking two crops of hay. I guarantee that on this plan a farmer will get as much hay in two years as he would get in four years when the meadows are cropped of hay year after year. The first crop of clover will be good only for stock food as it does not sell well on our markets. The second crop, which will contain a large percentage of timothy and a little clover, comparatively speaking will make poor food and will realize more on the market and it is the crop that should be sold.

The adoption of our plan involves a silo for the corn, a good cellar (or pits) for the roots, and following it one soon gets a hankering for larger and better quarters for the cows. The beautiful thing about this system of farming is that if it is followed a farmer has the money to provide all of this new equipment.

## Head Work That Counts

T. H. D., Chateauguay Co., Ont.

ONLY a few miles apart on the road running down to the international boundary are two farmers. Both live near enough to the boundary that they can drive over to visit Uncle Sam of a



A Graphic Representation of the Value of a Home Grown Roughage. This diagram, circulated widely by the North Dakota Experiment Station, contrasts the value of an average yield of alfalfa with an average yield of oats. The deduction drawn should encourage many who have failed with alfalfa in the past to try again, giving the crop every chance—inoculation, liming, and so forth.

pleasant summer evening and be back in good time for bed, but they are on the right side to vote for the men who go to Ottawa and follow the war news as citizens of the Empire.

One of the two is an extra good farmer. He is a hard worker and is getting on fairly well. The other is said by his neighbors to be on the lazy side. Certain it is that he doesn't get as good crops and is seen more frequently in town than Farmer No. 1. The part that many cannot understand is that Farmer No. 2, in spite of his apparent carelessness, drives just as good a rig as his thriffter neighbor, wears just as good clothes, pays his bills as regularly, and, as is well known, is not running into debt. He is equally successful financially with Farmer No. 1. The explanation is "head work."

A few months ago the local hog buyer visited Farmer No. 1 and secured his entire bunch at \$7.10, the price that had prevailed for some time. Farmer No. 2 excused himself long enough to call up Montreal on the long distance phone and find that hogs had gone up 50 cts. a cwt. The buyer knew that \$7.60 was a fair price on the advanced market, and he paid it. Only a short time ago this same farmer made \$4 a ton more on his hay by shipping to Boston rather

than sell to his local dealer as did Farmer No. 1. So it is all along the line. The first man of the two is working very hard with his hands, and so is getting on well. The second farmer is working less with his hands and more with his head, is doing equally well.

## Why we Value our Car

Norman Bultynck, Perth Co., Ont.

LAST year, half a dozen farmers in our neighborhood purchased cars. Ours was one of them. A lot more have been bought this year, and all get as much satisfaction from their autos as we have, farm-owned cars will soon be more common on the road than buggies.

The greatest drawback to the car as a farm convenience is that it must be shut up for the winter. On many farms, however, it is the regular practice to drive heavy horses, and here a car comes in nicely. We, however, prefer a good driving horse when we drive at all, and we have solved the problem nicely. We have a well-bred driving mare. She raises a colt for us in the summer and is an excellent driver in winter.

We have not found our car unduly expensive. We drove it for seven months in 1914, and covered 1,500 miles at a cost for gasoline and oil of \$20. Of course, it is a new car, and we have had no repairs as yet. That 1,500 miles represents all the driving we could do and more than we would have done with a horse.

Our car has afforded us many a pleasant holiday. Last summer, for instance, we went to the Southern Counties Ayrshire Breeders' Club Meet at Mt. Elgin, 36 miles. We left at nine in the morning, and were back by seven at night. The whole family went along, four—persons. The railway fare would have been \$11.20. The cost for gasoline and oil was \$1. We didn't have to worry about connections, and we had a great deal better time than we would have had on a railway car, seeing some of the most beautiful sections of Oxford county to best advantage. On one pleasure drive of 120 miles this past summer, we used just five gallons of gasoline. With gasoline at 18 cents a gallon, this makes cheap travelling. In a busy time the car may be used to bring home bran and shorts or anything that can be got into the car. On one occasion I brought home a wheelbarrow. During haying and harvest we have often been able to save time in obtaining repairs for machinery.

The big item in car maintenance, I know, comes from tyre troubles, but I believe that these are largely due to failure to keep the tyres properly inflated. The farmer who will watch this point need not worry about undue expense. And he who owns the car may start out of a pleasant evening, go for a spin of 25 miles, and be back at a reasonable hour. We ourselves saw more of our own township the first year we had our car than we saw in all the years preceding.

Farmers in the past, if fortunate in their business, banked their capital. Do banks loan it back to farmers? Not often. It goes to trust companies and big financial corporations, and is invested beyond the ken of the man who produced the wealth. Better invest your money in your own day bank.—Nelson Monteith, Perth Co., Ont.

Our implement shed cost us about \$40 in cash. Most of the lumber came from old buildings that had been torn down. We paid the carpenter \$10 to frame it. The dimensions are 46x25 feet, and we are confident that it has already saved us three times its cost. An implement shed is as good an investment as a man can make.—Chas. S. Brown, Peterboro Co., Ont.





At the End of the Village Street: The Home of Wm. Casselman.

A few years ago Mr. Casselman milked 80 cows on his farm bordering on Cheterville in Dundas Co., Ont. Now he milks eleven. In an article adjoining an editor of Farm and Dairy tells of a chat with this one time extensive dairyman, whose home may be seen in the illustration.

### From Eighty Cows to Eleven

THERE is probably more milk shipped from Cheterville than any other point serving Montreal. It is the great milk shipping centre of Eastern Ontario. Further up the Canadian Pacific Line, great quantities of milk are also shipped from Innes, and Mountain. All three shipping points are in Dundas county and all are surrounded by splendid dairy farms, run by enterprising dairy farms. A few years ago one of the most extensive milk shippers of this section was Mr. Wm. Casselman, whose farm buildings are right in the town of Cheterville. A one time Mr. Casselman milked 80 cows. His herd has now been reduced to 11 head. Instead of being a wholesale milk shipper, he is now catering to the retail trade of his neighboring town. Wm. Casselman is still recognized, however, as a local authority on all things pertaining to dairying, and a Farm and Dairy representative recently spent a profitable evening with Mr. Casselman in his home.

From 1894 till last year Mr. Casselman shipped milk to Montreal. He kept extending his business until finally he was milking 80 cows. When his business was at a maximum, Mr. Casselman turned philosopher. He began to wonder why a man should work and strive in making a drudge of himself to a big dairy enterprise when a good living could be made with much less worry, even if he did not have the satisfaction of seeing a lot more money pass through his hands. "I decided that a 100-acre farm was big enough for any man," Mr. Casselman told us. "I mean a 100-acre farm that is thoroughly improved. There are too many farmers working unimproved land and there is hardly a farm even in this township that could not be improved by drainage."

### A Retail Milk Trade

Mr. Casselman is now working 130 acres of land, but he is not running it all as a dairy farm by any means. He milks only 11 cows. Cheterville is a comparatively small

town, the Casselman stables are right within the corporation limits, and the people of the town come right to the stables and get their milk; thus the trouble and expense of delivery is avoided. This trade brings in about \$1,800 a year, and it does not take much of the land to sustain the dairy herd. We were interested in finding out how this ex-dairyman is farming what was once the most specialized dairy farm in the district.

Seed grain we found to be one specialty. This year there will be 1,000 bushels of oats for sale as seed. Fat cattle bulk largely in the operations. In the fall Mr. Casselman buys in a bunch of cattle and fattens them on turnips and ensilage, feeding them no grain whatever. This is unusual treatment, but the local butcher was prepared to testify that the beef finished in Mr. Casselman's stables is the best that he can get. "I could fatten the cattle more quickly with grain, but not so cheaply," affirmed Mr. Casselman.

"I feed considerable alfalfa hay," Mr. Casselman told us. "It is not generally grown in this

locality, but most farmers are trying a patch now. I believe we have a little better chance to succeed with alfalfa than most of our neighbors. There is natural drainage along the river and it is here that we grow our alfalfa, a strip of about seven acres. In addition to this piece, we have 13 acres in alfalfa in another part of the farm, and I am now making a practice of sowing a little alfalfa with everything. I did it at first thinking it would inoculate the soil to prepare for straight alfalfa seedings later on. We had no trouble getting a catch, however. The river banks were full of sweet clover, and this probably inoculated the soil for alfalfa. I will tell you, too, that I have come to the conclusion that alfalfa will winter kill less readily than red clover."

Mr. Casselman has been growing alfalfa about six years. His neighbor, Peter McIntosh, however, was probably the first man in the township to grow alfalfa.

### Feeding Methods

Although Mr. Casselman is not now heavily engaged in dairying, the marked success that he made of his business as a dairy specialist, makes his feeding methods of particular interest. "When feeding cows in full flow," said he, "I give them all the ensilage they will eat, 40 lbs. of pulped roots, what clover or alfalfa hay they will eat clean and almost all of the grain feed they will eat, a mixture of oats, bran and oil cake. This may be heavy feeding, but heavy feeding pays. When I sold our herd there were only three or four that would not give 60 lbs. of milk a day sometime in their lactation period, and I planned to have them at full flow in the winter."

The Casselman's still work what most of us would consider a good sized farm. Their situation gives them all of the advantages of an educational and social nature that a small town affords. They are making a good living and probably the life that the proprietor leads is to be preferred to that of manager of an 80-cow dairy.

### Why I Favor Winter Dairying

J. P. Fletcher, Fulton Co., N. Y.

A COW that comes in from September to November, according to my experience, will make 10 per cent more butter in the year on the

some kind of feed and the same amount of care than it she came fresh in March, April or May. There are a number of reasons for this. Cows that freshen in early spring will give a good flow of milk when out on grass. They will give a good flow of milk through June, but when the feed begins to shorten and the heat of summer comes and the flies annoy them, they will certainly shrink one-half and you cannot get them back. They have given you a good flow for perhaps four or five months in a year, and will give a small amount, say, from 12 to 15 lbs. a day, clear along into the winter. They will give you that almost half the year. But if a cow comes fresh in September, when you have plenty of green feed of all kinds, you can keep that cow up to that full flow, and when she comes to the barn give her good feed, as we dairymen do in the winter time, and she will hold that flow right up until April.

(Continued on page 9)



A Simple Apple Grading Machine Such as is Used by the Fruit Growers of Nova Scotia.

Cooperating fruit growers soon learn that their success will be measured largely by their ability to guarantee the quality of their pack. At first freedom from blemishes was emphasized by the fruit societies of Nova Scotia. Now uniform size of all fruit in one package is also desired, and simple grading machines, such as the one here illustrated, are coming into general use. This particular grader is used by the Waterville Society.

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Interst

Most of us waste enough time for self-edu- cation. By the use of our spare moments do we have our destiny.—Selected.

# Farmers of To-morrow

A department for Ambitious Farmers' Sons

Don't thou waste life! Then do not squander time for that is the stuff life is made of.—Orlando Franklin.

### Personal Experience with Correspondence Work

THE Farm and Dairy Correspondence Course in Agriculture is in charge of one who has had personal experience in work of this kind. The first money he ever earned of his own was invested in a correspondence course. Like so many farm boys he had dropped out of public school at about fourteen years of age with a scrap of paper about six inches by eight that would serve, if required, as a passport into a high school or college. But it was never much needed for that purpose. His father's farm required his attention for the next few years. The back twenty acres of the north hundred had to be stoned and stumped and broken up for crop. The old barns had to be remodelled and a new house built. By the time all this was done he was a full grown man, fully aware of how very little he had accomplished in the work of self-education, since quitting the little frame schoolhouse in the bush. The weekly paper that had come to the old home had been read from cover to cover; a few books from the village library had been devoured but the real progress that had been made was almost entirely in development was scarcely worth mentioning.

When at last he was thrown on his own resources and stood face to face with the problem of making his own way in the world he determined that a better showing would have to be made in the future. He had learned from past experience what little progress was to be made by miscellaneous reading. Recognizing that real progress could only come as the result of systematic, sustained study with a definite end in view, he began looking about for some means by which he could obtain the supervision necessary for that purpose. Lack of money made attendance at college impossible, at least for the present, but he had been making some inquiries regarding correspondence work which at that time was being advertised, and seemed to open a way out. Application was made and out of the first payment of wages which he could call his own, the tuition fees were paid and he was enrolled as a student.

From his experience as a student in this course many things were learned beside those on which the papers were written. It was learned that close individual attention each student receives in correspondence work, in fact he receives more personal supervision than he can possibly get with only one of a class of fifty in a lecture room. It was also learned that correspondence work is not a lazy man's job. It requires close study and hard work but the result more than justifies the labor. Since taking that course he has worked his way through an agricultural college, but he can still look back on his correspondence course as the true beginning of his education. He is still able to say, that that first investment has returned higher dividends than any other investment he ever made and he is glad of an opportunity to be of some assistance to any farm boy who may be in a position similar to that in which he once found himself.

### Nature and Scope of the Correspondence Course

FARM and Dairy's Correspondence Course in Agriculture is designed to cover the field of practical farming very thoroughly. The main divisions and subdivisions of the work are here given together

with some of the details of the subject; as far as

- A Field Husbandry Soils—Origin and nature; classification into sands loams etc.; Physical properties, tillage and drainage. Chemical constituents; fertilizers. Bacteria and their work. Metabolism—Plant growth and animal nutrition.
- Field Crops—History, uses, cultivation and varieties of cereals, grasses, clovers and root crops.
- B Animal Husbandry Horses—Breeds; care, feeding and management; improvement by breeding, etc. Beef cattle—Breeds; care, etc. Dairy cattle and Dairying—Breeds, care, etc. Dairying on the farm; official records; cold storage. Sheep—Breeds, care, etc. Swine—Breeds; care, etc. Poultry—Breeds; care, etc. C Orchard and Garden Fruits and Vegetables—Species, varieties; cultivation and care of orchard and garden. Trees, Shrubs, and Flowers—Shelter belts, and ornamental plantings. Fruit and Flower Pests Weeds—Identification and control of the common weeds. Insects and Fungi—Identification and control of common forms. Smuts and Rusts—Treatment of grains, cultural methods. E Agricultural Economics Farm Credits—Co-operative marketing and buying; Organization of farmers' club; Progress of the farmers movement in Canada; Present day economic problems. In order to simplify the work for the students the course is divided into ten divisions. Each of the larger subjects constitutes a division, but of the smaller subjects two or more are grouped into one division. The student's work in each subject will consist of studying it from the information supplied by him. He will then be required to write an essay or thesis on the subject in hand drawing also upon his experience in preparing it. His essay will be carefully examined and marked and returned to him with such corrections and suggestions as will enable him to obtain a thorough grasp on the subject.

### Scholarships

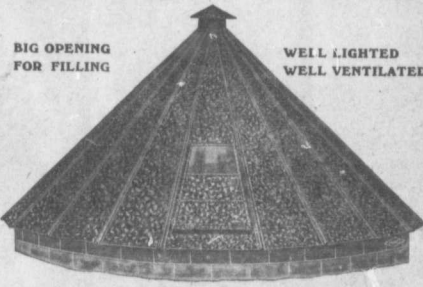
Prizes will be given for the best essays turned in by our students. These will be awarded in the following manner: A number of the best essays in each subject will be handed to a well known and competent specialist in that subject and the prizes awarded by him. These will consist of standard books and will be selected to interest the student by being on the subject in which he has secured his scholarship. The prize winning essays will be published in succeeding issues of Farm and Dairy together with photographs of the successful students. In this way the work of young men of outstanding ability will be given considerable prominence. Those interested should write immediately for particulars.

To enable Saskatchewan farmers to market their poultry for cash at the minimum of expense and the best price, the Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture, cooperating with the Provincial College of Agriculture, has arranged to operate a Cooperative Poultry Killing and Marketing Station at Saskatoon from Dec. 6 to 18. Further information may be obtained by writing to the Director, Cooperative Poultry Organization, Department of Agriculture, Regina.

# ROOFLESS SILOS

MEAN WASTED ENSILAGE

Here is the RIGHT ROOF at the RIGHT PRICE



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SPECIAL PRICES FOR BALANCE OF YEAR

Tell us the OUTSIDE diameter of your silo and we will make you an interesting offer. Terms to suit. A good Silo Roof pays for itself in two seasons in ensilage saved and increased feeding value of balance. Drop us a card today—it means real money to you.

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WINNIPEG, MAN. and TORONTO, ONT.

## STRICTLY NEW LAID 50¢ per doz - and higher



This is the time to make a real profit from your hens. An egg now is worth 10 in April or May.

And you don't have to be an expert to make your hens lay in early winter.

Try this. We take the risk. Put PRATTS POULTRY REGULATOR in the mash. A cent a month for each bird is all it costs. You will get more eggs, your hens will be more active and healthy.

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50c. packages and larger money-saving size up to 25 lb. pails, \$5.00.

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ROUP—Prevent and cure this dreaded disease. Pratts Roup Remedy is guaranteed to do this—of your money back. In 25c and 50c packages.

Pratt Food Co. of Canada Limited  
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160-Page Poultryman's Handbook will help you to get more eggs. Worth \$1.00. A copy will be sent to you for 10 Cents

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### The Harvest Tests

what fields need Plant-food the most. Ask us to help you build up your soil. A 15-page book, "Bumper Crops" is full of valuable pointers on fertilizing.

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Through Trains—No Change  
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Particulars from any C.P. Ticket Agent, or write  
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Fur's are Bigger!  
We pay big prices for Fox, Wolf, Beaver, Fisher and White Weasels and special prices for fancy skins of all kinds. Ours is an old established firm and we have the best market and outlet for furs in America. Right now the demand for raw furs of all kinds is enormous and prices are 'way up. You'll make more money by shipping us. You are guaranteed liberal grading, full value and a square deal on every shipment. Write today for price list and shipping tags. Means money—so act quick. Write today sure!



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## ORCHARD AND GARDEN

### A New Apple Box

CANADIAN fruit growers are well acquainted with two styles of apple package—the old reliable barrel and the new trellis box. The boxes that are being adopted generally are substantially built and the apples packed in tiers. J. W. Clark of Cainsville, fruit grower and poultry man, does not believe, however, that this is a type of box pack that will attain permanent popularity in Ontario. During the past season he shipped his apple crop in bushel boxes of open construction. "I consider this package more saleable than either the tiered box or the bushel box," Mr. Clark informed a Farm and Dairy representative recently. "The apples are simply poured in, racked down, faced and the box nailed up. This is a rapid method of packing and one man can put up 150 boxes a day. Fungus diseases do not develop in this open box to the same extent that they do in the barrel. It is of particular advantage in disposing of No. 9 apples.

"Consumers are as a general rule very wary of No. 9's as the growers can put almost anything in the No. 9 barrel and No. 9 apples in a year like the past one, however, many really good apples had to be packed as No. 9's and when really good apples are put up as No. 9's in trellis boxes, the customers can see without opening the boxes what they are getting and buy more readily. These boxes cost 10 cents each. Hence they are cheaper than barrels, capacity considered and much easier to handle.

"I am satisfied," concluded Mr. Clark, "that this is the coming package for the season in Ontario is too short to properly box pack."

### The Box in Great Britain

F. Dominion Trade Commissioner, Glasgow

INTERVIEWS with importers, brokers and at the retail trade on the above subject indicate that the package is becoming a more important factor in the trade than formerly. "Which is the better package?" cannot be answered categorically. One class of package suits one trade, while another class of package is looked for by a different trade; a good deal depends on what trade is being catered for. There are certain varieties of apples more suitable for the box trade, and others more suitable for barrels. Apples of coarse texture, and whose appearance, color and quality is not so good, can very readily be packed in barrels, while the apple with good appearance, whose texture is finer, and more suitable for dessert, can be packed in boxes. It will pay to do so, even at the extra cost of the box, packing and freight charges.

All towns and cities seem to possess two classes of customers, those who are desirous of obtaining the very best quality, and those who give most attention to the smallest profit naturally represents the smallest proportion of the community, but it reports on the box trade to satisfy their demands. Then there is the other class, the great majority who want class, the great majority who want class, and price is obliged to accept the cheaper grades of fruit, and naturally anything that adds to cost adds to

selling price. These are the two extremes of the conditions.

There are the great intermediate buyers, but the slight difference in the cost of packing is in favor of the trellis box. "Those who follow up the matter closely say the market for the box trade is increasing," at the time, so that the matter is of great consequence to the Canadian shipper. Just how conditions at present existing will affect the trade this season remains to be seen. The feeling is that perhaps people will want to curtail as much as possible but, under normal conditions, the box trade is likely to increase from time to time.



### POULTRY

#### Hints for December

By Mrs. W. G. Randlett

DO not spend too much money on fancy breeds. This is the month when eggs come in so do not let the laying hen out in the snow.

Keep the quarters dry and lean and feed well, and the eggs must come. The hens enjoy the milk now as well as any time.

Alfalfa is splendid for green feed. Keep the hens busy scratching. Leaves make a good litter.

The house will not seem so dark on gloomy days if it is white-washed.

It is good to keep an egg record, and see what the flock is doing. Chickens thrive when they are comfortable and happy. They do not need expensive buildings, nor do they need to be continuously watched.

This is the month of highest prices for eggs and lowest prices for poultry.

The turkey tastes just as good for Christmas as at Thanksgiving and the prices are nearly as good. The lighter ones were kept over and with good care are ready now.

### After the War

Pte. W. S. Dawson, 39th Battery, C.E.F., England.

WITH the war still waging and hundreds of wounded soldiers abroad, one cannot help thinking—what will returning from this awful soldiers on their return? We cannot all return in such splendid physical condition that we will be able to return to our original positions, for only too frequently are such losses occurring as in the case of the Princess Pats, who went into a charge 1,000 strong, and 100 odd returned.

With these thoughts passing through my mind, I am enclosing for Farm and Dairy readers, especially the poultry breeders, an article taken from an English paper called "The Star," dated August 28th, 1915. The plan enunciated would enable the soldier to still live his free, open life and serve his country by producing good fowls. Always think kindly of a man in khaki, no matter who or what he is, for he has a lot to face and takes it cheerfully.

"The visit of a little party of blind soldiers from the St. Dunstan's Hos-

tel at Regent's Park to a farm at Longfield, in Kent, yesterday had an important bearing on the problem of what to do with those of our gallant men who have lost their sight fighting for their country. In these days, when the nation is advised to pay additional attention to our own increased food production, poultry-farming seems to be especially suitable for the blind men of our forces.

At Fairby Farm, which belongs to the Rural Development Company at Longfield, a dozen of the St. Dunstan's blind students showed a keen interest in the knowledge of the various aspects of poultry-farming.

"They went all over the farm, which is 600 acres in extent, inspected the runs and incubators with a keen interest, and a few months ago they left the farm to all appearances hopelessly injured for life. Yesterday they made their way about the poultry house with an almost unobtrusive sense of intimacy. They inquired the birds like experts, and graded eggs with an accuracy that many men with sight would envy.

"Certain tasks were set the soldiers in the identification of breeds that they would take up a fowl, carefully submit the comb to a minute inspection, feeling the length and thickness, next doing the same to the foot of concentrated interest. Then they would announce the breed, Orpington, Leghorn, or Sussex as the case might be, and in many few instances was the blind man's judgment as accurate as that of a man named Hallam, who was wounded, and after being taken prisoner by the Germans to Namur was bayoneted in the neck, was perhaps the most successful in the identification of breeds that they were all given. One man, who had had only a few lessons previously made but two mistakes out of eight attempts.

"These men have acquired a real sensitiveness of touch, and a keen feeling for the nature was wonderfully shown by the readiness with which the men identified different foods placed before them in saucers. They would find various sorts of crushed meal, charcoal grits, etc., and rarely hesitated an instant in selecting in name.

Free Instruction  
It is believed that St. Dunstan's will be given free instruction as students at the farm shortly. They will learn more about preparing fowls for market, and also in the laying down of runs. The 'Waverley' course of instruction is to be set up in Braille for their use—also free of charge.

"Amongst those present at the demonstration was Captain Piers Webber, the great poultry expert, and his sight in the 'Waverley' course. Captain Webber's skill in the various phases of poultry farming is rarely equaled by those who possess sight."

### Mail for the Front

IN order to facilitate the handling of mail at the front and to insure prompt delivery it is requested that all mail be addressed as follows:

- (a) Regimental Number .....
- (b) Rank .....
- (c) Name .....
- (d) Squadron, Battery or Company .....
- (e) Battalion, Regiment (or Squadron). Slight appointment or department .....
- (f) Canadian Contingent .....
- (g) British Expeditionary Force .....
- (h) Army Post Office, London, E.C. 4, England .....

Unless you are of higher positions, such as brigades, divisions is strictly forbidden, and caused a great deal of trouble. Started on it

THE following letter received from a secretary of the Ontario Farmers' Union, is of interest generally:

"Many, even not more than summer months heat and the farm is slack. The spirit of the farmer is low. The fact is that the home are all, which have all their social, in meetings, to be winter evening do not wish to paternal outside. Rather as ask from time to time to enable our task of a larger share of is the cooperat need only in operative spirit created. This familiar with problems, and systems of tra



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Notes From United Farmers

THE following extracts from a bulletin recently distributed to the secretaries of Farmers' Clubs throughout the province of Ontario will be of interest to Ontario farmers generally:

"Many, even of our best clubs, do not meet regularly during the busy summer months. But now that the heat and the rush of work on the farm is slackening, the cooperative spirit of the farmers will again assert itself. Already this office feels quite distinctly the renewal of the life in the home organizations, many of which have already reorganized for their social, intellectual and business meetings, to be held during the long winter evenings now approaching. We do not wish to pose as having 'paternal authority over the local bodies. Rather as your servants, will we ask from time to time for your assistance to enable us to serve you better. Our task of saving to the farmer a larger share of the value of his labors is the cooperative task which can succeed only in proportion to the cooperative spirit manifested by all interested. This will be apparent to all familiar with the farmers' economic problems, and with the established systems of trade with their complex

get it. Therefore we anxiously await your response.

"Seeds are already receiving attention, and the evidence accumulating proves that the abnormal weather conditions so generally experienced in Canada during the past summer, and the deplorable war conditions in Europe will have a strong tendency to make all good seeds higher than last year. Besides it will be later in the season before reliable quotations can be issued.

"However, we are pleased to be able to announce to our co-operators who look to us for seeds that arrangements are being effected which will leave no possibility to regret the confidence placed in us.

"We would be pleased to have an early estimate of your wants, and can assure you when prices are settled we will be found serving you to the best of our ability.

"The United Farmers' Cooperative Company, Ltd., is giving special attention to the raising of live poultry. Cooperating farmers who live poultry for sale, would do well to correspond with the United Farmers' Cooperative Company, Limited, 110 Church Street, Toronto.

Why I Favor Winter Dairying

(Continued from page 5.)

It is astonishing how these cows will run clear through the winter for five months. If they are in a condition to start in at 30 to 35 lbs. a day they will hold that right through the winter. They will give a good flow of milk from September to April. They will shrink somewhat, but when they get out to grass they will give you a fairly good flow through June, and the period when they are dry comes in the heat of summer with the flies and scarcity of grass, and when you are busy about your work, cutting your hay, etc. Dry them off and they will rest through the summer season and will certainly give you 10 per cent more than the same feed will produce if you have them come in in the spring, and your care and trouble comes when you can attend to them a great deal better.

As to the matter of grain, on most of the farms corn is plentiful and this is liable to be fed a little too heavily. It should be used in connection with oats or ground barley or milk feeds of some kind. These foods are milk-making in character, and their use will not only keep up the milk flow, but will bring the animal into good condition before winter. A ration composed of half bran and half oats, or even bran and half and half, will give good results if it is fed to the right kind of cows. The amount, of course, depends upon a number of factors, and should be left entirely to the one who does the feeding.

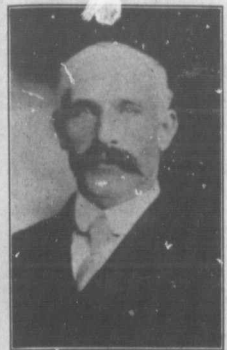
It is possible to feed this kind of a ration to a poor cow in wasteful quantities, while even a good cow might consume more than will be profitable. There is no sense in pouring unlimited quantities of high-priced feed into an old cow that is nearing the end of her lactation period, while in the case of a cow that is just fresh there is less danger of being wasteful in the use of milk-making foods.

One thing should be kept in mind by every man who keeps dairy cows—that if they are allowed to shrink in their milk at any time it is impossible to bring them back to their maximum milk flow in the same lactation period.

The way that some milk is enough to ruin any cow's disposition. Milk as if you realised that a cow has feelings as well as folks. It isn't necessary to jerk the teats to get the milk out.

10-Days Free Trial Charges Prépaid Send No Money NEW COAL OIL LIGHT Beats Electric or Gasoline

Advertisement for 10-Days Free Trial Coal Oil Light. Includes image of a lamp and text: "We don't ask you to pay us a cent until you have used this wonderful modern light in your own home for ten days... Burns 70 Hours on One Gallon... \$1000 Will Be Given to the person who shows us an oil lamp equal to the new Aladdin... 10-DAY FREE TRIAL Coupon... Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Address: \_\_\_\_\_"



An Ontario Cooperator.

R. H. Halbert, Melancton, Ont., is president of the United Farmers of Ontario, the educational organization of the United Farmers movement in his province.

interests covering expense, living and profit, all of which must be satisfied between the point of production and the point of ultimate consumption.

Binder Twins

"Perhaps one of the first favors we ask of you will be to return the slip which is enclosed with this trade bulletin asking for an estimate of the probable quantity of binder twine your club may want for the 1916 crop. This need be only approximate as your judgment upon enquiry suggests. We think those of you who have already done us this favor, and to all the rest we say 'Please send us your estimate at your first convenience.'"

"The reason for this urgent request is that we may close negotiations early on a larger contract than the last and to the end of getting the quantity needed in time. Instead of placing an initial order for 100 tons, as last year, we wish to place our first order for twice that amount. The universal satisfaction given by the Blue Bell Twine this year warrants us in anticipating a requirement of more than 400 tons for next year, but if we cannot place an order early to get the mills started on it we may not be able to

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MAKE YOUR BIKE A MOTORCYCLE. Get a small cost of motor and accessories. Write today for our FREE BOOK describing the SHAW Bicycle Motor Attachment. SHAW MFG. FACTURING CO. Dept. 135, 6 Westburg, K.M., U.S.A.

SYDNEY BASIC SLAG

Do you use Fertilizer? If so, what does it cost you? Probably \$30 to \$35 per ton. Sydney Basic Slag costs \$20 per ton, and is giving at least as good results as any Fertilizer on the market.

Is It Not Worth Your While To Investigate?

Send us your name and address and let our General Sales Agent call and tell you about Sydney Basic Slag.

The Cross Fertilizer Co. Ltd. SYDNEY, NOVA SCOTIA

Vertical text on the far left edge of the page, partially cut off. Includes words like "The Front", "the handling", "to meet", "it is requested", "Number", "Battory or Company", "Regiment", "Boer War", "Call in the various", "farming is right", "who possess sight", "the Front", "the handling", "to meet", "it is requested", "Number", "Battory or Company", "Regiment", "Boer War", "Call in the various", "farming is right", "who possess sight", "the Front", "the handling", "to meet", "it is requested", "Number", "Battory or Company", "Regiment", "Boer War", "Call in the various", "farming is right", "who possess sight".

# FARM AND DAIRY

AND RURAL-HOME  
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY

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

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

Rogues shall not ply their trade at the expense of our subscribers, who are not to be misled 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, Limited**  
PETERBORO, ONT.

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

## A Remedy for Rural Slums

SLUMS are usually associated with cities. Their cause is always poverty and, contrary to general belief, they are not limited to crowded centres of population. Down in the great south-west of the United States, there are thousands of tenant farmers, white men mind you, like ourselves, living in poverty as abject and hopeless and under conditions as vile as are found in our largest cities. This large class of men who must till the land of others for a bare livelihood for themselves, constitute a menace to all society. Their condition was recently investigated by the Commission of Industrial Relations, and the remedy advocated by the majority of that commission was the taxation of land values. The "Rebel," published in Texas, a paper with a circulation of 100,000 among these tenant farmers, recently gave its version as to the true solution of the terrible conditions of which it speaks in the following paragraph:

"In seeking a way out of this dilemma, we have crone, we believe, to the root of the trouble and have reached the conclusion that what is necessary to save ourselves from all entanglements, to go to the heart of the question and permanently destroy landlordism in city and in country, is to adopt the principle of the Single Tax in all its phases without reservation or reservation."  
Even in our own Canada, conditions in the rural districts are not as they should be. The returns from the farm are not in proportion to the energy and ability expended and the capital invested. The 75,000 farmers who are connected with the farmers' organizations of our country, have been studying these conditions and in the Western organizations at least, the almost unanimous decision is that conditions will never be as they should be until all the taxes of municipality, province and Dominion are raised from a Single Tax on land values only.

In Denmark, where the farmers have the bene-

fit of a splendid system of industrial education, where cooperation is developed to its highest efficiency and where money is loaned by the government at a very low rate of interest, the average farmer lives in a condition which very rarely approaches poverty. Over 40,000 of these Danish farmers recently petitioned their government to lighten their load by raising all taxes from land values.

Thus is the world getting near to an understanding of the justice of the principles that underlie the Single Tax. We are glad that thousands of Canadian farmers have been among the first to see the light.

## Forest Destruction

THE Canadian Forestry Association has just issued a timely booklet calling attention to the national loss sustained by preventable and unnecessary forest fires. This pamphlet places the number of forest fires in Canada at \$1,400 a month, between snow and snow, and the total annual loss at not less than \$10,000,000. We are further informed that "certain parts of the United States, all of Switzerland and France, scarcely know what a big forest blaze looks like." Why? "Because the people and their legislators have made up their minds that a forest fire is a common thief, that it robs the woodsman of his employment, robs the farmer of his market, hurts the fertility of surrounding land, causes both flooding and drying up of streams and puts up the cost of lumber for every citizen in the land."

All of these fires are started by human hands. Settlers are held responsible for eighty-five per cent. Responsibility for the other fifteen per cent is distributed among campers, prospectors, surveyors and others who use the woods. Quebec and British Columbia have gotten around the forest fire evil to a large extent by making it compulsory for a settler to get permission from the government ranger before starting a fire in his bush. All other provinces should have similar legislation. In addition, all of us whose business or pleasure carry us into the bush can aid in the preservation of our forest wealth by taking care that we are not responsible for a conflagration; a good ideal to carry with us when we go off on our annual hunting trip.

## Many Children Find Homes

OUR Folks will remember that in our Household Number we published two group photographs, one of Catholic children and one of Protestant children, for whom comfortable country homes were desired. We were somewhat anxious to find out with just what response the appeal for these children had met and accordingly wrote, a short time ago, to the men having the children in charge to find what the result of our work had been.

Mr. Jas. Gilpin, agent, the St. Vincent de Paul Society, Hamilton, writes as follows regarding the applications for the Catholic children: "As the result of the publication of the group photograph a total of 19 applications were received. The districts covered by the replies extend from Quebec to Northern Ontario. Thanks very much for the help you have given us and also for offer of future help of which you may be assured we will be only too pleased to take advantage."

Mr. Jas. Pinch, Secretary of the Children's Aid Society, Hamilton, where the Protestant children were being cared for, writes: "Through your kindness in suggesting that we send the group photograph of our children to you, which afterwards appeared in your valuable paper, we were enabled to place nearly all of our children in comfortable country homes. I received applications from the Atlantic to the Pacific. On behalf of our Society I wish to convey to you our deep

sense of gratitude for the service you have rendered us."

We are pleased to note that our efforts on behalf of homeless little children are appreciated not only by Our Folks, without whose aid the work could not be successful, but also by those who are responsible for Children's Aid work throughout the province.

## Charles Dickens on Thrift

CHARLES Dickens once defined thrift and his dictum on the subject may well be taken to heart by all classes in all lands. Those who have read his "David Copperfield" remember Wilkins Micawber, the most famous of all unthrifty characters. Micawber was always "broke" and during one of his trying seasons of financial difficulties he advised his young friend Copperfield against two bad habits. The first one was procrastination. The narrative proceeds: "My other piece of advice, Copperfield," said Mr. Micawber, "you know, Annual income twenty pounds, annual expenditure nineteen pounds nineteen and six; result, happiness. Annual income twenty pounds, annual expenditure twenty pounds, ought to be, result, misery. The bloom is blighted, the leaf is withered, the God of day goes down upon the dreary scene, and—and, in short, you are forever doored. As I am."

Could the value of thrift be put more neatly? On the one hand happiness, which we all desire, on the other hand negligence, which we all fear. Let us add that the one who spends his money on our mind is the one who spends his money on alcoholic beverages and—well, we were going to say tobacco, but as some of our best friends get much solace from their pipe, we will substitute cigarettes, one of the greatest evils of young men to-day. In these things at least, be thrifty.

## Who Pays for Advertising?

IT costs more than twice as much to print Farm and Dairy than we realize from subscriptions. The same is true of practically all other periodicals in the land. Is it to be wondered then that many ask themselves, who pays for this advertising? Does it not increase the cost of the goods that we buy? The answer comes when an investigation is made of the selling costs of advertised versus unadvertised goods.

Take clothing for instance. Two of the largest manufacturers of clothing on the continent spend a small fortune each year for space in the papers and magazines. The cost of getting their goods from the factory to the shelves of their customers is just five to six per cent of the selling price. The estimated average cost of the same service to manufacturers and importers who follow the usual method of sending out agents to sell their goods, is twelve per cent of the selling price. It stands to reason, therefore, that the advertising manufacturer can afford to sell better goods for the same money; and he does.

Goods widely advertised must be good goods. Manufacturers look for profits on their advertising, not on the first orders received, but on the repeat orders that satisfied buyers send them. It is up to them, therefore, to supply good goods, and so secure these repeat orders.

We know that there are advertising fakirs who operate on a large scale. Such fakirs, however, are not given a place in Farm and Dairy. Our Folks may feel perfectly safe in patronizing our advertisers. You will get full value and security from all who buy space in Farm and Dairy. Read our advertising guarantee on this page.

From booze to butter! That's the program of the brewing concerns of the state of Washington, recently voted dry. Good. The profits of booze may not be as great as the profits in booze, but the net service to humanity is incalculably greater.

With Simple

A few years ago the auto industry was of those days auto could winter adian winter attempted to after the m frozen up however, Jan a back sea have been. In cities th sight to see right thro constant use be possible as car whe sleighs and dian winter help. It would be g have not b however, th or so little would be g One precu



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### Use the Automobile in Cold Weather

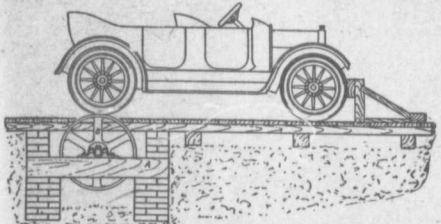
With Simple Precautions it can be Kept in Use Much of the Winter

A few years ago the farm auto was put in winter storage with the arrival of the first cold, blustery weather. Even the experts of those days didn't believe that the auto could be used during the Canadian winter. In practice those who attempted to use their autos much after the middle of November, got frozen up. In more recent years, however, Jack Frost has had to take a back seat. Non-freezing mixtures have been discovered and perfected. In cities nowadays it is a common sight to see business cars running right through the winter. Such a constant use of the auto would not be possible in the country districts as car wheels would not tread with sleighs and the snows of the Canadian winter would render cars more helpless than frost at one time did. During much of the time that autos have not been used in the past year, however, there are good hard roads or so little snow that auto going would be good.

One precaution that may be taken

it hardens. This is the principle of the non-freezing mixture. The perfect compound for this purpose must be one that will not corrode the metal parts or rubber connections, it must dissolve freely and easily, it must not settle out and form a sediment to clog the radiator passages and it must not evaporate out of the solution and should not have a boiling point higher than the boiling point of water. Alcohol which is used very largely with water to form a low freezing mixture is about the best available, a mixture of 80 per cent. water and 20 per cent. alcohol freezing at five degrees above zero. Its one disadvantage is that it boils away faster than water and the driver must be careful or his mixture will change and his freezing temperature rise.

Glycerine is used, but is in dis-favor with many because, being obtained from animal fats, when subjected to long or repeated boiling temperature, it may decompose and form a gummy substance which will



Multiplying the Usefulness of the Farm Auto

The device here shown in diagram is recommended by The Iowa Homestead as a means of harnessing the farm auto. The small diagram below will make the method clearer.

against freezing is the practice of drawing off the water after each time the car has been used. This system is effective but also troublesome. If the water is not entirely withdrawn, danger of freezing is still left and the radiator may burst. Another disadvantage is that the cars cannot be left standing for any length of time and this renders it ineffective for the general use to which the farmer would put his car in winter—going to market and letting it stand by the curb while he attended to business. On the other hand, when the radiator is filled each morning with piping hot water, the engine can be started much easier than if it is cold. The system too has the merit of being inexpensive. An extension of this same system is to have a small water heater to attach to the radiator when the car is in the garage; the expense of running one of these is light.

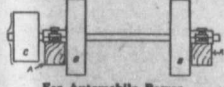
#### Non-Freezing Mixtures

The common method adopted nowadays to keep the car going in cold weather, is to use a non-freezing mixture in the radiator. We know that whenever a substance is dissolved in water, it requires a lower temperature to freeze the water. For instance, a saturated solution of salt water will not freeze at all in ordinary cold weather. The temperature must go almost to zero before

clog the radiator. It also attacks the rubber of the connections. When used with alcohol, equal parts of each, the bad effects of either are not so prominent. When glycerine and alcohol are used together the proportion of the two to the water must be greater than when the alcohol is used alone, say about 25 per cent. to 75 per cent. This mixture will freeze at eight degrees above zero.

**Calcium Chloride**  
Calcium chloride solution is very popular for this purpose and is on the whole quite satisfactory. It cannot be used, however, in any car where the solution will come in contact with two kinds of metal, because it will cause an electrolytic action between them and eat them out. The calcium chloride is obtained from hydrochloric acid, which is very active on metals. The least presence of the acid in the solution is harmful, so only commercially pure calcium chloride can be used. The freezing temperature of a calcium chloride solution will be as follows:  
Two pounds to one gallon of water freezes at 18 degrees above zero.  
Three pounds to one gallon of water freezes at 1 1/4 degrees above zero.  
Four pounds to one gallon of water freezes at 17 degrees below zero. If too much of the chloride is present in the water, however, some of it will crystallize and clog the radiator.

Such common precautions as throwing a blanket over the radiator when the car is standing, even although filled with a low freezing solution, and partially covering over the radiator surface in very cold weather, are well known to all and generally practiced.



For Automobile Power

The auto wheels act on the large pulleys and drive them, the power being transmitted by the shaft to the left hand pulley and thence by belt to the machine to be operated.



### There is no good reason why you should wait till next spring before getting a

## DE LAVAL

IF YOU ARE SELLING cream or making butter and have no separator or are using an inferior machine, you are wasting cream every day you delay the purchase of a De Laval.

THESE CAN ONLY BE TWO real reasons for putting off buying a De Laval; either you do not really appreciate how great your loss in dollars and cents actually is or else you do not believe the De Laval Cream Separator will make the savings claimed for it.

IN EITHER CASE THERE IS one conclusive answer: "Let the local De Laval agent set

up a machine for you on your place and SEE FOR YOURSELF what the De Laval will do."

YOU HAVE NOTHING TO risk and more than a million other cow owners who have made this test have found they had much to gain.

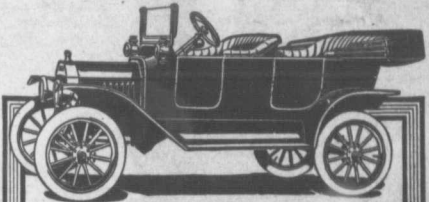
YOU CAN'T AFFORD TO wait till next spring. Let the De Laval start saving cream for you RIGHT NOW and it will earn its cost by spring.

SEE "THE" NEAREST De Laval agent at ONCE or if you do not know him write us direct for any desired information.

### DE LAVAL DAIRY SUPPLY CO., Ltd.

LARGEST MANUFACTURERS OF DAIRY SUPPLIES, IN CANADA. Sole distributors in Canada of the famous De Laval Cream Separators and Alpha Gas Engines. Manufacturers of Ideal Green Feed Silos. Catalogues of any of our lines mailed upon request.

MONTREAL PETERBORO WINNIPEG VANCOUVER  
50,000 BRANCHES AND LOCAL AGENCIES THE WORLD OVER



"MADE IN CANADA"

### Ford Touring Car Price \$530

A bumper crop—of pleasures and profits is reaped by the farmer who owns a Ford. He has broken down the barrier of distance, for himself and his entire family. Now after the harvest—aren't you going to buy that Ford?

The Ford Runabout is \$480; the Coupelet \$730; the Sedan \$890; the Town Car \$780. All prices are f.o.b. Ford, Ontario. All cars completely equipped, including electric headlights. Get particulars from any Branch Manager, or write Ford Motor Company, Ltd., Ford, Ontario.





COULD we forbear dispute and practice love,  
We should agree as angels do above.—*Voltaire.*

## The Rest Cure for Mother

MANTHEI HOWE

JEAN came rushing into the kitchen, eyes sparkling, cheeks flushed. "Madge," she declared, between breaths, "I've had the first worth-while idea that has burdened my brain in the last six months."

"You want to be careful," laughed Madge, who stood beside the window finishing the frosting for a "company" cake. "You want to be careful of so much brain work in hot weather."

"You can laugh all you want to, but this is a perfectly good idea. I want to give mother a rest cure."

"Jean Kennedy! are you crazy? You know we couldn't get along alone while mother goes away on a rest cure, and we can't get a hired girl for love or money."

"Oh, who wants a hired girl," cried Jean impatiently, "but I just tell you, Madge, that you and I and Bob and Jim and Dad are just a lot of selfish pigs. We let mother do all the mending, the washing, the cooking, the baking, except when you take a whirl at fancy flubbubs! We let her work until she is so tired she just aches. Why, the other afternoon I found her with her eyes all tear-stained. I was frightened, I can tell you. Thought she had had news—but it turned out that she was so tired that she just cried."

Jean gulped quickly. She flicked carefully on an imaginary speck on her skirt. Madge stirred uneasily, and stole a shamefaced look at her sister.

"I tell you, we are a lot of pigs," Jean snapped. "Think of working her until she is so dead beat she just cries! We ought to have the Society for the Suppression of Overwork for Mother on this farm."

"But what are you going to do about it?" questioned Madge. "I can't help mother. I had no idea things were quite so bad."

"I'll tell you what we can do, we can get busy. It's time this household did some co-operative house-keeping. In the first place, I'm going to coax father to get a washing machine. He has a first-class good machine, new this year, but I don't know why mother can't get a washing machine. If we had any gumption we'd would have a community laundry. It paid for itself, too."

"Keep to the question in hand, please," suggested Madge demurely. Jean contented herself by sniffing indignantly, but she took the hint.

"Well, she went on, writing on the fly leaf of a cook book. "Washing machine first. Then we're going to make every new piece of underclothing out of nice white cotton crepe. It washes easily and doesn't need ironing."

"Is it pretty?"

"Yes, it is, old fuss body. More than that, you and I are going to help mother with the ironing. I'll give you an improved iron for

Christmas and you can give me one, so we won't need the hot range during the warm weather."

"Can you get flowered crepes, Jean?"

"Lovely ones, why?"

"Well, then, I'll make all our house dress of crepe; they'll be cool and it will cut down on washing and ironing." Madge never went at things half heartedly.

"All right, and we are going to systematize this housework. I'll invite Jim to give me a fireless cooker for a present, and Dick will be al-



Now for the Season When Evergreens Are Most Appreciated!

Deciduous trees may be more beautiful in summer and early fall; but what of the winter? Then it is that the stately evergreen imparts to a farm home an air of coziness and warmth that can be equalled in no other way. The evergreen-tradecost home here illustrated is that of M. G. Schell, Sr., M.P., Oxford Co., Maine.

—Photo by an editor of Farm and Dairy.

lowed to save mother all the bother of watching the oven, and cooking over that whooping range."

"But how much will it all cost, Jean? It looks like a pretty big expense."

"I can't help it, we'll have to do without something else. We can get the whole outfit for less than the cost of one good-sized piece of farm machinery. I saw a good vacuum sweeper for \$6.00. The fireless cookers, big enough for this family, would be \$25 or \$30, but I'm not sure that Jim and Dick couldn't make one this winter, if the expense looks a little too big."

"We'll do the dishes," continued Jean, "and I think I'll start right in saving my money for a dish washer. Jim and Dick will have to help, too, in saving mother steps."

"But you know they don't like indoor work," protested Madge. "That's because we tried to get them to do the woman's share. Now we'll let them do the boy's task. I'm going to get them to fix up a little shed for the 'priming' room. They can make a bench and put a soft water pump out there, and then they can wash their instead of getting under mother's feet at meal time. Next year I'm going to coax them to cut a door at the other end of the kitchen, opposite the present door, and

then there will be a through draft. It will make the kitchen heavenly cool."

Jean's lips trembled, and her eyes filled with tears. She had a heart and a conscience big as the universe. All she needed was to have them jolted into activity.

"It makes me sick, Madge, when I think how blind and selfish we've been. Mother has worked in this hateful little inconvenient kitchen the greater part of her life. Never a word of complaint, never a cross and crabbed day. Don't you worry, I'll throw the fear of death into the boys and dad."

Madge looked up in shocked protest.

"I don't care, the occasion demands slare. I saw old Dr. Clinton. He said if we aren't careful of mother she'll be beyond care in a few years. Don't—don't you cry, Madge. It isn't as bad as that. It is some heart trouble that he says will be all right if she can get up a little on all this drudge."

"I'll help—I'll do anything, Jean," sobbed Madge. Jean mopped her eyes in sympathy.

"Of course you will, sis. So will dad and the boys when they know. I'm going to take my Christmas money and get a new linoleum for the floor and white chesecloth curtains for the windows. You can make them, and you can buy a stool. We'll want one about three feet high, the kind of bookkeepers use. You can get one for \$1.25. We'll paint it pale yellow."

ward the patient figure in the doorway. They were looking at their mother with new, seeing eyes. She was a woman, fifty, pretty in a fragile way. The eyes were soft brown, infinitely loving, but infinitely pathetic. Her mouth dropped a little wearily, like tired, listless child—the smooth white brow was becoming finely wrinkled, and the veins stood out too blue and shadowy.

All her work, and uncomplaining saying on them had left its mark on her painfully thin face. A wave of pity rushed over the girls. Jean sprang to her feet.

"We'll tell you all about it, mummy, but not right now. Now you are going to take a rest hour. You're going to lie on the couch in the living room while we get supper."

Mrs. Kennedy prostrated faintly. "I've had a rest, dear. I'll get supper."

"Oh, yes, you must have had a great rest," scoffed Jean tenderly, "open that side door, Madge, and let in a breeze. We'll have you fixed in a minute. In a minute. That's it. Want to read, mummy?"

Mrs. Kennedy shook her head. Tears gathered and fell.

"You're my dearest girls ever," she whispered.

"Oh, yes," groaned Jean, "we're certainly dear," while Madge stroked the whitening hair gently. "I wish mother we've been pretty thoughtless mother," she murmured, "but we'll make up for it now. You are to have a rest hour every afternoon after dinner. It's late today, but you might as well start in now."

So the girls began the rest cure. After supper M. Kennedy and the boys were taken into the secret, for mother for convenience sake had been put to bed early. They were wild to help and were anxious when Jean and the boys came in with Dr. Clinton that they wanted to bundle mother right off to a sanitarium for the regulation rest cure. "We can't do that," Jean declared, "mother would only be terribly unhappy and it would spoil everything. All we'll have to do is to get this house fixed up so as to keep pace with the civilization and improvements on the farm."

Jim disappeared and came back with his check book.

"Here you are, Jean," he exclaimed, buskily. "May be this will help you out." He handed her a check for \$10.

"Count me in for the same, sis," said Dick.

Madge slid her arm about her father's neck.

"Mother will be all right, dad," she murmured comfortingly. "She just needs a rest and we'll give it to her."

"You girls do whatever is best," said Mr. Kennedy. "I'll keep mother for me."

"We've got to keep her," cried Jim.

About ten o'clock the next morning the phone rang impatiently.

"Hello, Louise," called Jean. "Yes? yes, Louise—this is Jean. What? No, I can't talk; to you now, dear. You'll have to call on this afternoon. Telephone visiting in the morning takes too much time—yes. Yes, I'm busy—Why, I'm helping Madge give mother a rest cure!—New England Homestead."

\*\*\*

So often when at a social gathering rubbers are exchanged. This oftentimes causes considerable annoyance, especially if a person has invested a good deal of money in the purchase of this difficultly paint the initials on the inside of the rubber or work on a piece of cotton and stick on the inside. It is a good plan also to work the initials on one's gloves.



## The Upward Look

### Travel Thoughts—No. 11

#### The Regularity of God's Nature-Laws

**E**VEN more wonderful than the yellowstone Park were the geysers, many of them rising to such great heights and spouting with such regularity.

Although with some, it was never known when the stream of water would rise, yet with many, there were indicators, that is smaller geysers or basins. When these latter boiled, then the larger geyser would burst forth. Some go regularly every few minutes, others at much longer periods.

The giant goes every six to fourteen days; Old Faithful every sixty-three minutes. This has been going on day and night the year round, for no one knows how many years. It was a thrilling never-to-be-forgotten moment, as we sat and watched, just before the sixty-third minute. Suddenly there was a seething and bubbling of the water, then the whole mighty boiling volume rose to the height of a lofty steeple, the steam rising far higher. At night a search-light was turned on this, and then over the whole valley, with its many, many springs and geysers. As I looked it seemed like dreamland, fairyland, wonderland.

More than ever before was borne in upon me the mystery and the wonder and the regularity of God's laws. The wonder of the regularity of the motion of the planets so that astronomers can tell the appearance of certain bodies years ahead; the rotation of our own earth, the succession of our seasons of day and night; all these are so taken as a matter of course, that too rarely are we impressed by the miracle of it all.

Too often the joys and blessings in our own lives are so taken as a matter of course, that we fail to realize all of God's constant goodness towards us.

"O Lord, thou art my God: I will exalt thee, I will praise thy name: for thou hast done wonderful things: thy counsels of old are faithfulness and truth."—I.H.N.

### The Catbird

**T**HE catbird, like the brown thrasher, is a lover of swamps and delights to make its home in a tangle of wild grapevines, greenberries and shrubs, where it is safe from attack and can find its favourite food in abundance. It is found throughout the United States west to the Rocky Mountains and extends from Washington, Idaho and Utah northward into the provinces of Canada. It winters in the Southern States, Cuba, Mexico, and Central America.

Reports from the Mississippi Valley indicate that the catbird is sometimes a serious annoyance to fruit growers. The reason for such reports may possibly be found in the fact that on the prairies fruit-bearing shrubs, which afford so large a part of this bird's food are conspicuously absent. With the settlement of this region comes an extensive planting of orchards, vineyards, and small-fruit gardens which furnish shelter and nesting sites for the catbird as well as for other species.

There is in consequence a large increase in the number of the birds, but no corresponding gain in the supply of native fruits upon which they were accustomed to feed. Under these circumstances what is more natural than for the birds to turn to cultivated fruits for their food? The remedy is obvious: Cultivated fruits can be protected by the

simple expedient of planting the wild species which are preferred by the birds. Some experiments with catbirds in captivity show that the Russian mulberry is preferred to any cultivated fruit.

The stomachs of 645 catbirds were examined and found to contain 44 per cent. of animal (insect) and 56 per cent. of vegetable food. Ants, beetles, caterpillars, and grasshoppers constitute three-fourths of the animal food, the remainder being made up of bugs, miscellaneous insects, and spiders. One-third of the vegetable food consists of cultivated fruits, or those which may be cultivated, as strawberries, raspberries, and blackberries; but while we debit the bird with the whole of this, it is probable—and in the eastern and well-wooded part of the country almost certain—that a large part is obtained from wild vines.



The rest of the vegetable matter is mostly wild fruit, as cherries, dogwood, sour gum, elderberries, greenbrier, spiceberries black alder, sumac, and poison ivy. Although the catbird sometimes does considerable harm by destroying small fruit, it can not on the whole be considered injurious. On the contrary, in most parts of the country it does far more good than harm.

### What to Do with Sour Cream

By Nellie Maxwell.

**T**HE question is often asked by women living in dairy districts, "What can be done with sour cream, we often have more than we know how to use?" It almost seems like asking what can be done with money for cream is such a valuable food and may be used in so many appetizing ways that it should never be wasted.

The idea with most women is not "What can we do with it, but instead tell us some new ways of using it profitably." Many of us have used sour cream for criddle cakes, biscuits of various kinds, cakes, cookies, shortcakes, puddings, salad dress-



## ROYAL YEAST

Has been Canada's favorite yeast for over a quarter of a century. Bread baked with Royal Yeast will keep fresh and moist longer than that made with any other, so that a full week's supply can easily be made at one baking, and the last loaf will be just as good as the first.

MADE IN CANADA

E.W.GILLET COMPANY LIMITED

WINNIPEG TORONTO, ONT. MONTREAL



## Is Santa Claus Going to Bring YOUR Children the Joy of Music?

Are you going to make YOUR children happy this day of days? Make this Christmas children's day. Their happiness depends upon you. Give them a gift that will add to their lives new joy, love and life, and cultivate their fine qualities.

Make this Christmas memorable in your family through the gift of a

## NEW SCALE WILLIAMS Piano

The Joy Bringing Gift to all the Family. There is no music like that of a piano. Send TODAY for our beautiful booklet "Art and the Critic" with illustrations of our models. To have a piano in your home on Christmas Eve you should write AT ONCE.

THE WILLIAMS PIANO CO., LIMITED  
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## Send for the 1915-16 Edition of our FUR STYLE BOOK

54 pages, illustrated, of beautiful fur sets and fur garments for men, women and children. IT IS FREE. Address: JOHN HALLAM, LIMITED, Room 170, Hallam Bldg., TORONTO

## City conveniences for country homes—Write!



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

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

## Prices complete, \$225 and upwards

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

## EMPIRE WATER SUPPLY SYSTEM

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

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

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



### THIS WASHER MUST PAY FOR ITSELF

A MAN tried to sell me a horse once. He said it was a fine horse and not unlike the one I had. I wanted a fine horse, but I didn't know anything about horses much.

And I didn't know the man very well either. So I told him I wanted to try the horse for a month. He said "All right, but you use first, and I'll give you back your money if the horse isn't alright."

Well, I didn't like that. I was afraid the horse wasn't alright and that I might have to subsidize for my money if I once parted with it. So I didn't buy the horse, although I wanted it badly. Now I think I'm thinking you see I make Washing Machines—the "1900 Gravy" Washer.

And I said to myself, how many people very think about my Washing Machine as I thought about the horse, and about the man who owned it.

But I'd never know, because they wouldn't write and tell me. You see, I sell my Washing Machines by mail. I have sold over half a million that way. So, thought I, it is only fair to let people try my Washing Machines for a month, before they pay for them, just as I would to the horse.

Now, I know what my "1900 Gravy" Washer will do. I have it used the clothes, without washing or tearing them, in less than half the time they can be washed by hand or by any other machine.

I know it will wash a tub full of very dirty clothes in less than a minute. I know no other machine ever invented can do that without wearing the clothes. Our "1900 Gravy" Washer does the work so easy that a child can use it almost as well as a strong woman, and it doesn't wear the clothes, fray the edges nor break buttons, the way all other machines do.

It just drives soapy water clear through the fibres of the clothes like a force pump might.

So, I said I would like to see your "1900 Gravy" Washer what I wanted the man to do with the horse. Only I want to see people to ask me. I'll offer first, and I'll make good the offer every time.

Let me send you a "1900 Gravy" Washer on a month's free trial. I'll pay the freight out of my own pocket, and if you don't want the machine after you've used it a month, I'll take it back and pay the freight, too. Surely that is fair enough, isn't it?

Doesn't it prove that the "1900 Gravy" Washer must be all I say it is?

And you can pay me out of what it saves you. It will save its whole cost in a few months in wear and tear on the clothes alone. And then it will save 50 to 75 cents a week over that no wash-machine's expense if you keep the machine after the month's trial, I'll see you pay for it out of what it saves you. If it saves you 50 cents a week, and you save 25 cents till paid for, I'll take that cheerfully, and I'll wait for my money until the machine itself wears the clothes.

Drop me a line to-day, and let me send you a book about the machine itself across the business.

Drop me a line to-day, and let me send you a book about the machine itself across the business.

Address me personally: M. F. Morris, Manager, Nineteen Hundred Washer Co., 387 Yonge Street, Toronto, Ontario. Factory: 79-81 Portland Street, Toronto.

**Learn to Stuff Birds**

Do you ever hunt or fish? Be sure to write today for our new book. Find out how to stuff and preserve your birds and fish. The book is written by a hunter and fisherman and tells you how to do it. Don't get another book written by a book store.

**Write Today!** Every trophy you take is valuable for its skin. Write today and get this book. Let your name be on the list.

**A Big Demand for Maple Products**

The "Pure Maple Law" is driving out adulteration—and you can now sell your pure maple syrup and sugar at better prices than ever before.

The supply is exhausted, and 1916 will be an unusually good year for you to get a big share of the profits that will be made on high grade maple products.

**The Champion Evaporator** makes the highest grade syrup and sugar faster, easier and at less cost than is possible by any other method. Sold on easy terms.

Write to-day for full information.

**Grimm Manufacturing Co., Limited**  
80 Wellington St., MONTREAL.

### One Thousand Meals

THREE meals a day, seven days in the week, and 22 weeks of every year—for life. That's the sentence. No wonder some of us get in a rut and just take a lot of things and hold a sufficient bulk of other things, and then fry the rest.

"They" eat and eat and eat and never seem satisfied and many times "they" even growl, and so "what's the use?"

Why do "they" growl? Is it just "cussedness," or is there any real reason. Is there too much of a sameness in our meals or have we let things build or served them up underdone. Or maybe we have overworked and are so tired and so peevish that the best of food doesn't seem good served by a bundle of nerves. Maybe not any of these. Maybe we have just let the family form the habit of growing so that they do it anyhow like puppies gnawing a bone. A cheerful suggestion from mother that if that's the way pumpkin pie affects them she better not make any more is often a timely hint. And don't make any more until asked and then tie a string to the promise.

Good-nature at meals is something the whole family have a right to expect of each member. "I don't care to eat," I've heard so many mothers say after cooking an elaborate meal for the family. I remember one case; the mother had done this so much and said it so often that the family had become hardened to it and didn't really expect her to want to eat. Daughter Annie came home from a journey and heard again the same old familiar reply when ma was asked what she'd have. She had been away though, and had learned a lot of things, and she saw Ma in a new light. In a few minutes she slipped from the room and pretty soon mysterious and enticing smells came from the kitchen. Before long in came a steaming, savory and dainty special dish prepared for Ma, one that she hadn't herself cooked, and the love that went into the preparation of it was no small part of the appreciation with which it was eaten. This is a true story. I tell it because, you see, I was Ma—F. S. & H.

Address me personally: M. F. Morris, Manager, Nineteen Hundred Washer Co., 387 Yonge Street, Toronto, Ontario. Factory: 79-81 Portland Street, Toronto.

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### Utility Contest

HOW about that letter you are going to write in connection with our "Utility Contest"? We are anxious to hear the experiences of many of Our Women Folk, on what they consider the greatest convenience in their home and how they obtained it. We published an interesting letter on the subject in our issue of last week and trust that Mrs. Burnett's letter and this reminder will inspire others to follow suit. Remember, there is a year's renewal subscription to Farm and Dairy and a cook book for the best letter and for every other letter published during a year's renewal subscription. Let us have your letter on or before Dec. 15th when the contest closes.

Address me personally: M. F. Morris, Manager, Nineteen Hundred Washer Co., 387 Yonge Street, Toronto, Ontario. Factory: 79-81 Portland Street, Toronto.

**EASY to LIGHT SOFT and BRIGHT**

**Rayo Lamps**

ROYALITE OIL GIVES BEST RESULTS

## How Mrs. Smith Won Her Tea Set

Mrs. Jones—What a lovely set of dishes you have Mrs. Smith. They are just new, too, aren't they?

Mrs. Smith—Yes. I got them last week, and I got them so easily. I don't know what I was thinking about to do without a set so long.

Mrs. Jones—I am getting interested. How did you get them?

Mrs. Smith—Why, I saw Farm and Dairy's offer of a 40-piece tea set for a club of only four new subscribers, and it occurred to me that it would be an easy way of getting it a set, and I needed them so badly! Well, that afternoon Mrs. Shipley called, and when I told her what I had in mind she said she would start me off by giving me her subscription. That was encouraging so in the evening I called up two of my other neighbors and asked them to subscribe. They said they would be glad to. Then on my way to the village the next day I dropped in to see my sister, and she completed my club of four subscribers. It was all done in two afternoons, and cost me scarcely any time at all. In less than a week the dishes arrived, and here they are. Aren't they lovely?

Mrs. Jones—They certainly are. I'm going to try for a set myself. I'll get them with the gold band, like yours. How many subscriptions to Farm and Dairy did you say it takes to get them?

Mrs. Smith—Only four at \$1.00 each. Just send the subscriptions to the

**Circulation Department**  
**Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, Ont.**  
and in a few days you will get the dishes.

You couldn't make one for the same money



Griffiths' Tie

A simple tie that can't be pulled apart... Griffiths' Saves You Money.

G. L. GRIFFITH & SON, 75 Waterloo St., Stratford.

Ask for GOOD LUCK BRAND CALF MEAL MAKES HEALTHY, VIGOROUS CALVES

WE WANT YOURS... BELLEVILLE CREAMERY LTD., BELLEVILLE, Ont.

EGGS, BUTTER Live Poultry... The DAVIES Co., Ltd., TORONTO, ONT.

CREAM... VALLEY CREAMERY LTD., OTTAWA - ONTARIO

SHIPPED TO BOWLES... The Bowes Co., Ltd., 78-79 The Front St., Toronto

Dairy Cattle at Panama-Pacific Exposition

VIEWED in the light of its possibilities, the Dairy Cattle Show... Griffiths' Saves You Money.

Ayrshire entries totaled 104. The exhibitors were J. W. Clise, Washington; Walter J. Domes, Oregon; E. McFarlane, California...

Holsteins W. H. Standish, of Lyons, Ohio, placed the awards among the Holsteins. The exhibitors were: Wm. Bishop, Washington; Carnation Stock Farm, Washington; Laura J. Frakes and Bros., California; University of California and Oregon Agricultural College...

Jerseys The Jersey show was an excellent one, and Mr. Thos. Delsey, of Ohio, who placed the awards, had a more difficult task than any of the other

judges. Here, as among the Ayrshires, there were many high record cows that also stood high in the show ring. Guy H. Miller, of California, showed five cows with yearly fat records as follows: 709 lbs., 587 lbs., 618 lbs., 400 lbs. and 442 lbs., an average production for the five cows of 620 lbs. The grand champion Jersey cow was shown by F. E. Lynn, of Oregon...

Guernseys, practically unknown in Canada except in the extreme East and extreme West, are popular on the Pacific coast, and were well represented at the Exposition by eight herds. Mr. C. L. Hill, of Wisconsin, placed the Guernseys. Here too there were many high record animals that also scored in the show ring.

All in all, the dairy exhibit at San Francisco was a good one, but when we consider what it might have been, the showing was disappointing.

The Makers' Corner Butter and Cheese Makers are invited to send contributions to this department...

A Cheese Selling Problem THE Quebec Cheese Makers' Society under the Co-operative Society of the poor reputation of Quebec dairy produce on the export market.

There seem to be two methods of overcoming this, first an active advertising campaign in favor of Quebec cheese by establishing agents in Great Britain, and the second, a revising of the three grades as they stand...

on the market the equal of any made in Canada. The manager of the society, August Trudel, holds that cheese made in Canada irrespective of the part it comes from should be sold as Canadian cheese.

The Guelph Meeting

THE Annual Cheese and Creamery Meeting will be held at the Dairy School, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Wednesday, Dec. 8, at 1.30 p.m. The Winter Fair will be in progress at Guelph and single fare may be secured on all the railroads.

Mr. Robert Myrick, President, D. A. W. O., will be chairman. An outline of some of the subject that will be up for discussion is as follows: To what extent are the patrons of cheese factories and creameries responsible for loss on quality.

Evidence of Progress in Cow Testing

(Continued from page 8) knowledge by the trellis of your perseverance and intelligence, finding full fruition in cows that pay well.

Success Requires Detail Work Do you say it is too niggling a job? May I venture to remind you that lack of detail is the sombre headline in many historical chapters of failure.

It is desired to lay emphasis on testing as well as weighing, because it becomes daily of more importance. You may have noticed that since 1911 the value of Ontario butter has increased by one and a half millions of dollars, while the value of cheese made in Ontario has decreased by a similar sum.

A B...

REPORT ON THE Census of Agriculture, 1914, showing quality and total crops of various sections.

Root and fodder raising of potatoes... and sugar beets... 1.20 ton per acre, 60 tons from 7 1/2 acre per last year...

The area sown... year's harvest... of 1,294,000 acres. The decrease in area...

For all information needed for persons employed by the Government in the Northwest follow: Hamilton, Ont., Dec. 1, 1915

ONTARIO FOLLOWING

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A Batch of Canadian Crop News

REPORT ON CANADIAN CROPS.

The Census and Statistics Office, Ottawa, has issued its report on the quality and price of the root and fodder crops of 1915, the acreages and conditions as compared with 1914 and 1916, and the progress of fall plowing.

Root and fodder crops in Canada, consisting of potatoes, turnips, maniocas, and hay and clover crops, and sugar beets, occupied this year a total area of 5,777,000 acres, as compared with 5,800,000 acres in 1914 and 5,600,000 acres in 1916. The total value, subject to revision, is \$230,370,000 as compared with \$256,277,000 last year. The decrease in value is principally in respect to hay and clover, and the increase in total value is due to the larger yield of the same crop. Hay and clover yield 10,685,000 tons from 7,850,000 acres, or 1.39 tons per acre, as compared with 10,239,000 tons from 7,797,000 acres, or 1.32 tons per acre last year. The yields of alfalfa are 12,465 acres, or 2.53 tons per acre, of fodder corn 4,429,000 tons from 35,400 acres, or 19 tons per acre, and of turnips and other roots 64,220,000 bushels from 172,700 acres, or 373 bushels per acre.

Wheat in 1915. The area sown to fall wheat for next year's harvest is estimated to be 3,100,000 acres, which is about 15 p. c. less than the area of 3,594,000 acres sown in 1914 for 1915. The decrease is principally in Ontario and is due to the heavy rains in August which prevented the working of the soil in time for seeding. The area sown to fall wheat in Ontario is estimated to be 2,820,000 acres, as compared with 3,000,000 acres in 1914, the decrease being 220,000 acres, or over 21 p. c. In Alberta there is an increase from 230,000 acres in 1914 to 260,000 acres in 1915, the difference representing 13 p. c. In Manitoba there is a decrease from 10,000 to 9,500 acres. It is noteworthy that there is a change from the estimated area of 4,100 acres, and in British Columbia there is a small increase of 200 acres, making 6,300 acres sown to this crop. As regards condition on October 31, the figures are 86 or 47 p. c. of the harvest for Canada and for Ontario and Alberta. In Manitoba the condition is 69, in Saskatchewan 55, and in British Columbia 58. For Ontario and Alberta the figures of condition are less than in either of the previous years, when the condition on Oct. 31 was over 90.

Progress of Fall Plowing

For all p. c. of the area intended for next year's crop is reported as plowed by October 31, as compared with 84 p. c. in 1914. In the Northwest the percentages are, as follows: Manitoba 56 against 51; Saskatchewan 72 against 71; Alberta, 54 against 56.

ONTARIO FIELD CROPS OF 1915.

The following statements give area and yield of principal field crops of Ontario for 1915. The areas have been compiled from individual returns of farmers and the yields by a special staff in each township in addition to our regular crop correspondents:

- Fall Wheat: 411,582 acres yielded 54,737,831 bush., or 30.5 per acre, as compared with 445,549 acres and 59.9 in 1914. The annual average per acre for 24 years was 21.5.
- Spring Wheat: 261,543 acres yielded 3,439,912 bush., or 13.1 per acre, as compared with 259,625 acres and 18.3 in 1914. Av. 16.1.
- Bury: 569,338 acres yielded 29,252,129 bush., or 51.3 per acre, as compared with 508,754 acres and 31.3 in 1914. Av. 26.1.
- Oats: 3,273,758 acres yielded 130,227,922 bush., or 41.4 per acre, as compared with 3,064,223 acres and 37.8 in 1914. Av. 35.2.
- Rye: 174,736 acres yielded 3,530,213 bush., or 20.2 per acre, as compared with 173,138 and 16.7 in 1914. Av. 16.5.
- Wheat: 156,492 acres yielded 4,278,267 bush., or 27.3 per acre, as compared with 148,421 acres and 29.0 in 1914. Av. 20.7.
- Barley: 2,079,343 acres yielded 2,043,049 bush., or 18.1 per acre, as compared with 2,029,586 and 14.7 in 1914. Av. 19.1.
- Beet: 62,682 acres yielded 363,819 bush., or 14.0 per acre, as compared with 63,676 and 18.3 in 1914. Av. 17.0.
- Hay: 47,978 acres yielded 13,478,378 bush., or 40.9 per acre, as compared with 46,564,556 and 36.9 in 1914. Av. 25.3.
- Potatoes: 374,354 acres yielded 15,267,023 bush., or 16 per acre, as compared with 377,767 and 13.0 in 1914. Av. 11.5.
- Peas: 50,799 acres yielded 25,302,323 bush., or 496 per acre, as compared with 49,230 in 1914. Av. 409.
- Carrots: 2,433 acres yielded 66,232 bush., or 27.2 per acre, as compared with 1,746,828 and 468 in 1914. Av. 453.
- Sugar Beets: 22,690 acres yielded 2,656,221 bush., or 274 per acre, as compared with 22,321 in 1914. Av. 262.
- Turnips: 97,451 acres yielded 45,590,651 bush., or 476 per acre, as compared with 4,245,704 and 426 in 1914. Av. 453.
- Corn for Husking: 309,773 acres yielded 3,780,496 bush. (in the ear), or 12.3 per acre, as compared with 3,132,266 and 10 in 1914. Av. 71.8.
- Corn for Silo: 443,736 acres yielded 4,411,000 (green) or 10.90 per acre, as

compared with 4,781,223 and 11.36 in 1914. Av. 11.57.

Hay and Clover, including Alfalfa: 3,233,753 acres yielded 4,533,763 tons, or 1.35 per acre, as compared with 3,625,644 and 1.13 in 1914. Av. 1.48.

NOVEMBER CROP BULLETIN.

The following is a brief report regarding the crop conditions, based on the reports of 1,000 correspondents sent in during the first week of November, and recultured:

Fall Wheat: Yield considerably above the average; quality uneven. A good deal affected by wet weather at harvesting. Spring wheat: Good yield but uneven quality. Barley: A splendid yield but much grain discoloured by rain.

Oats: While this crop suffered from wet weather the net result is on the whole satisfactory. Yield much over the average. Grain of good weight and quality, especially where seed was treated for smut. Root also complained of.

Rye: Yield and quality about average. New: Yield and acreage of wheat now growing for 1916 will be about three-fourths of that of the area out in 1915, and will also be less than that of 1914. Fields look thrifty and crop promises to enter the winter well.

Corn: Crop a satisfactory one. Corn for ensilage has done relatively better than that grown for husking and this year's ensilage will be unusually well cobbed. Actual injury done by frost is not reported as serious.

Beans: Season too wet for best results; yield about average; beans discoloured. general quality: Rank growth of straw but second cutting of hay than it did for seed. Threshing results have been con-

paratively light. Alfalfa was much better for seed than red clover.

Potatoes: Wet condition of the soil has induced rot to such an extent that net result may be termed a failure.

Beets: Turnip fairly good; mangels, relatively better; red carrots have done fairly well.

Dairying: This year the milk cow is queen. The province has never had such a season for dairy products. Cheese factories, creameries and condenseries have been going ahead all season at full speed with prices most satisfactory to producers. Fall Plowing: While all fall work has been thrown more or less late on account of the wet season, latest reports show that plows were going lively all over the province during the first week of November, with good prospects of catching up to the acreage desired to be turned under.

Farm Improvements: Judging by the number of tractor ditchers reported to be at work this year, many farmers seem to agree with the sentiment that tile draining is "a mortgage lifting scheme."

A Pointer from Pickering

Read what Mr. J. F. Prowse, of Pickering, writes us:

DEAR SIRS—

Pleased to advise you that my 5 H.P. engine purchased from you some months ago is giving me the best of satisfaction.

I think the 5 H.P. engine is the most suitable Farmer's Power, for it will run everything the ordinary farmer uses. I have found that my engine has lots of power to run a Outing Box, cutting large corn sheaves and straw as fast as the box will take it.

The Page engine is very simple, and I am sure a child could start it, and I have also found that it is very easy on gasoline, using only about one gallon in three hours of hard running.

Yours very truly,

J. F. PROWSE.

ALL WE CAN SAY about the Page engine must be wash besides the above letter—an opinion from a man like Mr. Prowse is far more to the point than all the statements we can make.

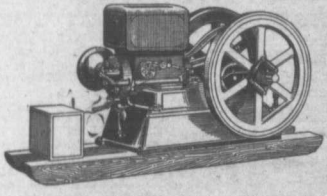
If you prefer, however, to have your own experience before you decide definitely to own a Page engine, we have a proposition that meets you more than half way. We go to the limit to prove you need a Page. We send it to you (freight prepaid) to try for 30 days. At the end of that time, if it hasn't convinced you, return it and we'll send back the money without argument.

Could we make such an offer do you think, if we weren't SURE—if we didn't KNOW the Page to be a necessary part of your farm's equipment?

We also know we've got the cheapest engine on the market; horse power for horse power it sells for about half the cost of its best competitor.

Note the prices:

- 1/2 H.P. .... \$48.50
- 1 H.P. .... 65.00
- 5 H.P. .... 113.50
- 6 H.P. .... 128.00



Farm Power Information Bureau

THE PAGE WIRE FENCE COMPANY LIMITED.

1138 KING STREET WEST TORONTO

Wire Fence, Concrete Reinforcement, Wood Saws, Farm Tractor, Feed Grinders, Pumping Outfits, Roading, Marine Engines, etc., etc.



1675; heifers, \$2.50; med. \$2.10; to stockers, \$4.75 cows, \$3.25 to \$4.00.

in a strong demand higher was \$6.00; springing, \$5.00; quality, \$6.00; improved on \$7.00; lamb, ewe, \$2.50; to \$3.25; to \$4.00; to \$5.00; to \$6.00; to \$7.00; to \$8.00; to \$9.00; to \$10.00; to \$11.00; to \$12.00; to \$13.00; to \$14.00; to \$15.00; to \$16.00; to \$17.00; to \$18.00; to \$19.00; to \$20.00; to \$21.00; to \$22.00; to \$23.00; to \$24.00; to \$25.00; to \$26.00; to \$27.00; to \$28.00; to \$29.00; to \$30.00; to \$31.00; to \$32.00; to \$33.00; to \$34.00; to \$35.00; to \$36.00; to \$37.00; to \$38.00; to \$39.00; to \$40.00; to \$41.00; to \$42.00; to \$43.00; to \$44.00; to \$45.00; to \$46.00; to \$47.00; to \$48.00; to \$49.00; to \$50.00; to \$51.00; to \$52.00; to \$53.00; to \$54.00; to \$55.00; to \$56.00; to \$57.00; to \$58.00; to \$59.00; to \$60.00; to \$61.00; to \$62.00; to \$63.00; to \$64.00; to \$65.00; to \$66.00; to \$67.00; to \$68.00; to \$69.00; to \$70.00; to \$71.00; to \$72.00; to \$73.00; to \$74.00; to \$75.00; to \$76.00; to \$77.00; to \$78.00; to \$79.00; to \$80.00; to \$81.00; to \$82.00; to \$83.00; to \$84.00; to \$85.00; to \$86.00; to \$87.00; to \$88.00; to \$89.00; to \$90.00; to \$91.00; to \$92.00; to \$93.00; to \$94.00; to \$95.00; to \$96.00; to \$97.00; to \$98.00; to \$99.00; to \$100.00.

CLUB

written. I. LAND kinds of crabs use the usual step get set to stop the use of farm produce; bro. milk; pork, 9c; mince, 5c to 6c.

ONT.

weather has been getting better and snow. Our cheese factory is doing better than last year.

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We have had a hard winter but our stock is doing better than last year.

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Our stock is doing better than last year. We have had a hard winter but our stock is doing better than last year.

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Our stock is doing better than last year. We have had a hard winter but our stock is doing better than last year.

**SALE DATES CLAIMED.**  
Dispersion Sale of Holsteins, H. Bollert, Maple Grove Stock Farm, Tavistock, Dec. 10.  
Ayrshire Breeders' Sale, Montreal, Dec. 10.  
Dec. 16. A. E. D. Holden, secretary, Southern Counties Ayrshire Breeders' Club Constitution Sale, Dec. 20.  
Messrs. M. Armstrong and J. H. Smith's second dispersion sale of Holsteins, at Tillsonburg, Ont., Dec. 21, 1915.  
Brainford District, Holstein Breeders' Association annual meeting, Dec. 26, 1915, N. P. Sager, St. George, secretary.

**THE TAVISTOCK SALE OF HOLSTEINS.**  
The dispersal sale of the Maple Grove Stock Farm Holstein herd of Mr. H. Bollert, December 9th, one of the finest bred and most widely known herds of Western Ontario since our existence. Mr. Bollert is a true breeder and his aim, through years of labor has been to develop (rather than purchase) a herd of producing Holsteins backed by blood, type and constitution. That he has succeeded is clearly indicated by the fifty or more splendid animals to be offered at his sale. The mature cows, of which there are but five, are all the large, deep, smooth kind that catches the eye of every lover of Holsteins. His offerings in both mature and in younger bred females will be an opportunity for many a breeder to add richer blood or the beginner to obtain the right type in foundation animals.

Resolute Alice De Kol 2nd (5 yrs.) is one of his big roomy animals. She is very deep in the udder and with outstanding veins. In test she averaged 4.30 per cent. fat, and made 22.6 lbs. in seven days. This heifer is very type, square and big. She comes in March 4th and will carry a big square udder.

Maple Grove Tydie Pauline, another mature cow, will take her bidding. She is the finest form in the \$2.00 bill, straight and deep. Back of this she is the only other lady bred, being a grand daughter of old Tydie Abbecker with 27.2 lbs.—the only cow known to produce four sons each with 30 lb. daughters. Pauline is the sixth generation of heavy producers and is possibly the finest evidence of quality, type and breediness in the Dominion. She shows her breeding in every way. Her record, moreover, was made on very ordinary rations and care. She is thus an economical producer and easily the best animal in the herd. She has the sharp chin, the silky hair and soft pliable skin. Her mother made 25.5 lbs. as a Jr. two-year old, nine and one half months after calving a world record at that time. Mark this animal for your best.

Another strong constitutioned cow is Allie De Kol Abbecker. She is well veined

and shows the use of them by making 27.4 lbs. She has a 30 lb. sister and other 27 lb. sister that won Champion-ship honors in the ring in N.S. Another mature cow is a grand daughter of Pontiac Korozyk. Her udder carries rich the chest between her ribs carrying extra good blood in the forelegs.

Among the four-year-olds are some extra good cows. They will make heavily and thrifty, showing good care. They will be bred or in calf to either of the herd sires.

A pair of two-year-olds of Maple Grove Dream. She is a milk producer every way, the head of a feeder and one of ten months the ring in N.S. Another one of this being milled by a milking machine. She is a grand daughter of Maple Grove Tydie Pauline and one of the best.

All the two-year-olds in milk are producers and are by King Lyons Hengerveld. In the younger females are twelve thrifty yearlings—some as young as one could bear to see. They are all by the Senior King and all bred to King Lyons Colantha. They offer a great selection in breeding type and quality. These heifers will come in at between twenty-five and thirty months, and their big, strong frames is an indication that good blood is not only well-bred but well fed. The Senior King of the Bollert herd is well known. His dam is Blanche Lyons and his sire is the best of Blanche Lyons. She has a grand daughter of Blanche Lyons, Netherlands with 34 lbs. and who in the world with four daughters each that average over 30 lbs. in 7 days. On the King's dam are King Hengerveld, De Kol's Butler Boy and of Blanche Lyons.

King Lyons Colantha, the young Junior King, is a big, smooth animal for three years—straight and strong. He is by King Lyons out of a 21 lb. two-year-old daughter of King Walker, and traces twice to King 8-ris. Her dam was sold to Arfman's farm, unreservedly. He is by King twice the kind of blood that most breeders would like to secure. Mr. Bollert is a breeder of Holsteins who has never before bought an animal for speculative purposes—but only to improve his herd. This herd has been bred to improve the and the breeders of Holsteins in Ontario have a big privilege of being able to buy these animals unreservedly.

See Herd Catalogue at 1 p.m., with lunch served at noon. F. O. H. Bollert has arranged to have all the G.T.R. trains on the Tavistock-Paris branch stop at his crossing. Breeders kindly take note of this when making the sale. The conductor will tell you the place which is only a few hundred yards from the Bollert crossing.

Holstein Bull Calves To Highest Bidder

To the highest bid received by December 8th, we will give the choice of two 7 month old Holstein bull calves. These are from untested dams and are beautiful, straight calves. Your yearling sisters from the same stock as dams brought \$215 each at our last sale. These two calves SIBED by WOODCREST SIR CLYDE, who is sired by Plette Ed Woodcrest Ltd, the same as our first great herd bull, Prince Hengerveld Plette, who has three over 30 lb. 5-yr-old daughters; his dam, Alma Clyde has record of 13.86, yearly record of 970.8. A son of Sir Clyde's full sister (record 30 lbs. 7 days.) sold last month for \$10.30 in New York State.

Both calves much more white than black. Good bids to H. LYNN AVONDALE FARM BROCKVILLE, ONT.

**HOLSTEINS** 19 Bulls, 50 Females. One yearling bull (a dandy), by King Segle 6 day milk records for Canada, for a senior 3-year-old. His dam is a Grand-daughter of King Segle's mother by a son of Pontiac Korozyk from a 29 lb. dam. R. M. HOLTYR - - - - - R. R. 4, PORT PERRY, ONT.

Orchard Leigh Holsteins

Present offering R.O.M. and R.O.P. cows, heifers and young bulls fit for service. Good individuals. All records made on the farm. Write us your wants, or better, come and see them. Electric cars stop at the gate. We will be glad to meet you at Guelph Winter Fair. JAMES G. CURRIE & SON - - - - - INGERSOLL, ONT.

VILLA VIEW HIGH-TESTING HOLSTEINS

Herd headed by King Segle Alacrita Calamity, the \$2,000 34-lb. show bull King's full brother, 4 months old, recently sold for \$6,000. King's services are for sale at \$60. to insure. Also Bull Calves from one to three months old. Several M. cows average 21.50 lb. butter, 4.00 per cent. fat, for seven days, including four heifers with first calves, and five three-year olds. No females for sale. Visitors always welcome. ARBOGAST BROS. - - - - - SEBRINGVILLE - - - - - ONTARIO

KORNGOLD IMPROVED ENGLISH YORKSHIRES

Boys and Sows of breeding age. A choice lot of Young Pigs, just ready to wean. F. J. McALPIN, Korngold Stock Farm, GANANQUE, ONT.

SUMMER HILL OXFORDS

Flock-established many years. Rams and Ewes for sale in any quantity, all recorded. By the late Peter Arkell. Strictly no grades handled except by order. PETER ARKELL & CO., Proprietors, TEESWATER, Ont. P.O. Box 105 and C.P.R. Station.

Lakeview Stock Farm, Bronte, Ont.

Breeders of high-testing Holstein-Friesian cattle, offer for sale a bred in the purple and black foundation herd, consisting of 1 male and 3 females, all backed by officially tested dams. Terms to suit purchaser. H. OHLER, Proprietor. T. A. DAWSON, Manager

Made at King Lyons Farm - 50 Head Registered Holsteins

Will be sold at Public Auction at my Farm, on Thursday, December 9, at 1 p.m. This Sale comprises MY ENTIRE HERD, that has taken years to build up to the present standard. All-health forces me to sell. Every animal offered will be sold strictly without reserve. If you have not already sent for a catalogue, do so and note the records and breeding of my animals. Every mature female is backed by good 7-day records (Maple Grove Tydie Pauline has 25.00 lbs. to her credit), in addition to strong R. O. P. records. As to type, we ask you to judge at the sale. Our young females offer a great choice, there being 15 Daughters (yearlings and 2 yrs.) of King Lyons Hengerveld, and nearly all bred to the jr. herd sire—King Lyons Colantha. These sires combine the blood of King Walker, King Segs and the Colanthas—a combination that is regarded the highest of records and demanding the best of prices both in Canada and the U.S.

This is strictly a Breeders' Clearing Sale, as practically every animal is of our own breeding and from high-producing, officially-tested dams and our own Herd Sires. If you need Holsteins, or whether you buy or not, we invite you to be with us on December 9. The Sale will be held in a comfortably-heated building and lunch served at noon.

King Lyons Hengerveld  
Bred by  
Look Up His Blood

TERMS—Cash or 6% on 8 mths. bankable paper. Conveyances will meet G.T.R. trains at Tavistock and New Hamburg on day of Sale.

FEMALES  
With Records from 14.6 to 25.07 lbs. in 7 days.

T. MERRITT MOORE, Auctioneer  
NOTE—We have made arrangements to have all G.T.R. trains on the Tavistock-Paris line stop at my crossing on morning of sale. This is only a few hundred yards from the building. Ask the conductor about the place.

H. BOLLERT & SONS R. R. 1, TAVISTOCK, ONT.

Drop a Card for Your Catalogue Nestle Farm & Dairy

# A Christmas Gift for You



HERE IS A SPECIAL CHRISTMAS GIFT OFFER to our farmer friends—and only good for the month of December.

With every 98-lb. bag of flour ordered between now and the end of the month, we will give an interesting novel or a cook book free. On and after January 1st, 1916, only one book will be given with every four bags.

These books are neatly bound, clearly printed and are by famous authors. You would like several of them we are sure.

Many of you who are reading this announcement have used our products before, and know how good

## Cream of the West Flour

*the hard wheat flour guaranteed for bread*

and our other flours are. To those who have not used them, we say, "try them at our risk." We guarantee satisfaction or your money back. Read the price list on the left, make out your order, and select the book or books you want from the list below. One book free with every 98-lb. bag of flour.

GUARANTEED FLOURS	Per 98-lb. bag.
Cream of the West Flour (for bread) .....	\$3.30
Toronto's Pride (for bread) .....	3.10
Queen City Flour (blended for all purposes) .....	3.00
Monarch Flour (makes delicious pastry) .....	3.00

CEREALS	
Cream of the West Wheatlets (per 6-lb. bag) ....	.25
Norwegian Rolled Oats (per 90-lb. bag) .....	2.70
Bob-o-link Corameal (per 98-lb. bag) .....	2.20

FEEDS	Per 100-lb. bag.
"Bullrush" Bran .....	\$1.25
"Bullrush" Middlings .....	1.30
Extra White Middlings .....	1.45
"Tower" Feed Flour .....	1.75
Whole Manitoba Oats .....	1.80
"Bullrush" Crushed Oats .....	1.85
Sunset Crushed Oats .....	1.70
Manitoba Feed Barley .....	1.85
Barley Meal .....	1.90
Geneva Feed (crushed corn, oats and barley) .....	1.80
Old Cake Meal (old process, ground fine) .....	2.25
Chopped Oats .....	1.85
Feed Wheat .....	1.65
Whole Corn .....	4.70
Cracked Corn .....	1.75
Feed Corn Meal .....	1.70

**PRICES ON TON LOTS**—We cannot make any reduction on above prices, even if you purchase five or ten tons. The only reductions from above prices would be on carload orders.

**TERMS CASH WITH ORDER**—Orders may be assorted as desired. On shipments up to five bags, buyer pays freight charges. On shipments over five bags we will prepay freight to any section in Ontario East of Sudbury and South of North Bay. West of Sudbury and in New Ontario add 1½ cents per bag. Prices are subject to market changes.

## List of Books

### Ye Olde Millers Household Book

—Over 1,000 tested recipes. Instruction how to carve meat and game. Large medical section. A very valuable book. Would retail at \$1.00. Enclose 10 cents to pay for postage and packing of this book. No postage asked for our other books.

**Black Beauty**—A world famous story of a beautiful horse. Has been translated into dozens of languages.

**Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm**—A characteristic story of country life which has achieved great popularity.

**Little Women**—The story of a family of everyday girls so interesting that you'll want to re-read it the minute you finish it.

**Innocents Abroad**—One of the best stories of the famous Mark Twain.

**The Lilac Sunbonnet**—A splendid story by S. R. Crockett, the famous English author.

**Quo Vadis**—A stirring historical romance of Rome in the time of the Caesars by the famous Polish novelist, Sienkiewicz.

**Lorna Doone**—R. D. Blackmore's famous classic. A story that will live forever.

**Three Musketeers**—A thrilling adventure by Alexandre Dumas.

**The Mighty Atom**—A novel written with a view to improve methods of education.

**Mr. Potter of Texas**—A. C. Gunter's stirring book of adventure, with a plot set in Egypt.

**Beautiful Joe**—A real story of a real dog that has made its Canadian author world famous.

**A Walsh Singer**—Three hundred and sixty thousand copies have been sold.

**Adam Bede**—George Eliot has written nothing more moving or true to life than this masterpiece.

**Helen's Babies**—A most refreshing and amusing book.

**Tom's Brown's School Days**—A story of public school life in England.

**David Harum**—An amusing character novel that has been one of the world's best sellers.

**The Scarlet Pimpernel**—A tale of romance and adventure that has thrilled thousands.

**The Mill on the Floss**—A typical story of human nature by George Eliot.

**Jess**—One of Rider Haggard's most popular mystery stories.

**The Story of an African Farm**—A most interesting story of the Boers and Englishmen in Africa fifty years ago.

**The Campbell Flour Mills Co., Limited**  
(West) Toronto Ontario