

# FARM AND DAIRY & RURAL HOME



DEVOTED TO  
BETTER FARMING  
AND CANADIAN LIFE

Toronto, Ont. November 9, 1916

Dairy and Cattle Shows  
Dept. of Agric.  
Nov. 18



SPECTATORS AT THE TRACTOR DEMONSTRATION

Photo on the Farm of R. J. Fleming, Oxford Co., Ont., Nov. 2

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# FARM AND DAIRY



## & RURAL HOME

The Recognized Exponent of Dairying in Canada

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

VOL. XXXV

TORONTO, ONT., NOVEMBER 9, 1916

No. 44

## Is the Tractor Ushering In a New Era in Agriculture?

### The Demonstration at Meadowbrook Farm a Revelation As To the Development of the Farm Tractor

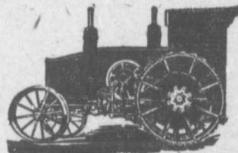
**M**OST, if not all, of those who attended the provincial plowing match and tractor demonstration, held at Whitby, Ont., last week, came away with the conviction that agricultural methods in Ontario are on the verge of another revolution even more important in its scope and possibilities than the one which followed in the wake of the demonstration given many years ago, of the first effective mowers and binders. These early demonstrations are still remembered and talked about by some of our older farmers as having been epoch-making events. The work accomplished last week by the tractors, while by no means perfect, was so remarkable as compared with present-day methods, plowing as some of them did an acre in less than an hour, that as one realized something of its significance he stood aghast at the thought of the changes that may be coming within a few years.

The difference between this demonstration and all past innovations of improved farm machinery is that it is primary in character, inasmuch as it starts with the cultivation of the soil. As long as there have been limitations on the number of acres of land that could be brought under cultivation each season the full benefits of our modern binders, reapers, hay loaders, etc., could not be realized. If, however, within a few years it becomes possible for scores of thousands of farmers to double, treble or quadruple their crop bearing areas, what should it mean to humanity, and what may we expect its influence to be on the future of agriculture and on farmers in particular?

Picture the scene. It was practically a perfect day for the purpose. On the splendid farm of Mr. R. J. Fleming were gathered many thousands of farmers—some placed the number at 10,000 and others still higher—from all parts of old Ontario to judge for themselves what this new movement in agriculture might mean. They were there from Glengarry county in the east to distant parts of western Ontario. Gathered there also were the managers and representatives of firms known for years all over the continent—in fact, all over the world—as manufacturers of agricultural machinery. These firms have expended millions of dollars inventing and testing out all forms of modern labor saving farm machinery, and are constantly trying out more. So new were the tractors and motors being tried out by some of these firms they as yet are not considered perfected, and so they have not been placed on the market, nor has the price at which they will be sold been determined. Because it will mean enormous sums to these men if public tests, such as that made last week, prove their machines to be the best, it was intensely interesting to those who know them to see them rushing back

BY AN EDITOR OF FARM AND DAIRY.

and forth among their own machines and watching those of their competitors as the tests progressed, and the crowds surged here and there



### The Demonstration

**T**HE farmers who watched the Tractor Farming Demonstration were evidently impressed with the possibilities of the latest addition to the category of farm machines. With the necessity of supplementing the decreasing supply of farm labor by larger and more efficient machines they are naturally interested in one that promises so much as the tractor in the saving of time and labor. Their object in attending the demonstration was to gain a more intimate knowledge of the tractor and to judge of its merits as a business proposition. To most of them the demonstration was a revelation. To see several of the tractors in one field, all under perfect control, and leaving straight and even work behind them at the rate of from five to ten acres a day was enough to stir the enthusiasm of the most conservative regarding the possibilities of the tractor, especially in facilitating what has always been the slowest of farm operations.

But that enthusiasm was tempered with caution. On not all Ontario farms are conditions so favorable for tractor farming as on Meadowbrook Farm, and not always would the tractors be under such skilled management as they were at the demonstration. These and other facts were carefully taken into consideration by those in attendance. All were agreed, however, that under favorable soil conditions, such as prevail in large districts in every county of Ontario, the farm tractor will occupy an important place in the future agriculture of the province.

watching, criticizing and comparing the work of one with another, and also of all with that of the old team at home. Nested breeders of heavy horses were on hand also, who wondered perchance what the effect of these wonder working machines might be on the future of the heavy horse industry, and if it might not in time be affected in some such way as the demand for light horses has been by the advent of the automobile. Government officials, politicians and aspiring politicians and large numbers of city people were everywhere in evidence, the latter much impressed by the practical evidence they had before them that the modern farmer is no longer little more than a laboring man, but a capitalist and manufacturer as well. Even more important was the presence of large numbers of farmers' boys, their eyes full of wonder and their heads full of visions of the great future that was opening out before them, and of what it might mean. "Dad," said one of them, as his father and he raced back and forth from one point of interest to another, much like two children turned loose from school, "if you want me to farm you must buy me one of these machines." What could his dad say to that?

### What the Machines Did.

And now as to the machines themselves. What were they like and what did they do? There were some sixteen in all, and the time was all too short for most of those present to much more than begin to size up their many points of difference, their merits and demerits. One wanted to talk and talk to those gathered all around to see what new information they might add to his own meagre supply, so "origin were these machines to any you had ever worked yourself or seen worked, no matter how wide your experience in farming may have been.

As to the various machines, there seemed to be supporters for about every make on exhibition. There was the giant tractor that turned over five furrows at once as well as a harrow cultivator and roller, and which because of its weight and the load it was drawing moved somewhat slowly. Against this and in striking contrast to it was a small four-cylinder machine that looked like a baby elephant compared with the other, and which fairly raced ahead, turning over two furrows at a time, but which because of its speed, said to be 2½ miles an hour, accomplished even more work than some of its larger rivals. Its record during the demonstration was an acre in 55 minutes. Between these two in size and strength were many pulling two, three and four bottoms, and each doing consistent, satisfactory work, showing that under the conditions that prevailed the practicability of tractor farming is no longer in question. Both kerosene and gaso-

(Continued on page 8.)

# A Successful Adventure in Agriculture

## How a Homeless English Lad Became a Successful Canadian Dairyman

By W. G. ORVIS.

IF the successful adventures in Canadian agriculture by men from the Old Land were all chronicled, they would fill many books. That there have been many failures all will admit, but because of them, most of us are all the more willing to respect those who, coming to a strange country and starting with nothing, have worked their way well up to the front rank of farmers. When a young boy of 14 years of age is taken from his home and surroundings to a far-away land, where he finds himself penniless and in a large measure dependent upon those with whom he lives, who could wonder if he did lose heart and never climb high upon the ladder of agricultural success. The subject of this story, Mr. Fred Hillman, Prince Edward Co., Ont., is built of other stuff, for, instead of failure—he can point with pride to successes that many others, more favorably placed, have not achieved.

"In the year 1871 I came to Rawdon, Hastings county, from England," said Hillman. "I was only 14 years of age, and was penniless. I knew practically nothing of farming, but was anxious to learn." Therein lies the secret of his success. Unlike many who have come to our farms with seemingly no desire to improve, he was willing and anxious to learn. He worked for six years for his first employer, receiving in return his board and clothes. As an example of how he had to work in this country, which was bunting peas with a hand rake, truly a man's job.

### Saving the Pennies.

Early in life Mr. Hillman developed the saving habit, and as he had no other habits to make inroads upon his earnings, after the necessities for food and raiment were provided for, the balance was put in the bank. In evidence of his thriftiness he said, "I hired to a man in Sydney township for \$10 a month, and in 18 months saved \$50." From Hastings county he went to Toronto, where he met a farmer who asked him if he was looking for work. In a short time a bargain was made whereby he was to receive \$20 a month and board. Mr. Hillman tells the story of this place as follows:

"We drove out Yonge Street for 16 miles and arrived at the home of my new boss near Richmond Hill, about supper time. After the meal I was sent to the field to mow barley with a scythe, and the next day given a place in a fall wheat field to rake and bind after the cradle. The boss watched me for a while, then he went away remarking that the new man had done that job before. Apparently he was satisfied with me, but I was more than satisfied when, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, some one from the house brought out a pan of hot coffee and a nice lunch. This happened again in the afternoon, and I thought that I had struck the ideal place to work."

From York county Mr. Hillman went back to Hastings county, where he spent two or three winters in lumber camps as cook, gaining independence and much knowledge of the way of doing things. One instance of how such a life

develops the resourceful side of a man was found when the cook's shanty was burned down and all the cooking had to be done in what was something like an open fireplace, only much more crude and likely to tax the originality and the patience of the cook.

Enough money was saved during these years to enable Mr. Hillman to try farming, and a small farm was rented in Hastings county, and three cows purchased from Mr. R. J. Graham for \$32. This farm soon became too small to utilize all



A Countrywoman Who Takes a Real Pride in the Farm Flock. Mrs. F. C. Smith, Haldimand Co., Ont., and her flock of over 150 White Wyandotte chickens, raised this season. They are from the famous strain developed by John B. Martin, Norfolk Co., Ont., a breeder and exhibitor of international note.

the energies of our friend and he sold his stock and implements and took a large place on shares. On this farm everything was found for him, and he did all the work for one-third of the crop and produce. Things did not run so smoothly here as prices were low for the things to be sold. Compared with present-day prices they were very low. Butter sold for 11 cents a pound; dressed pork, five cents a pound; eggs, eight to ten cents a dozen, and potatoes only 30 cents a bag.

For several years Mr. Hillman worked this place and then hired out again to farmers who kept good stock and tilled their land for big production. All through these many shiftings there was, however, one purpose dominant in his mind. This was to own some good stock and a farm of his own. Consequently, when the opportunity came to take a farm on shares in Prince Edward

county, where there were a large number of cows, he was not slow to accept it. At the end of two years he bought out the entire stock and implements, paying nearly all cash. He then rented a large farm on the southern shores of the Bay of Quinte to begin farming in earnest.

### His First Pure-Bred.

About this time, Mr. Peter Parry, a Holstein breeder, died, and his entire herd of pure-bred Holsteins was to be dispersed. Mr. Hillman decided to attend the sale, and, if possible, purchase at least one female. Victoria DeKool was knocked down to his bid of \$53 by the auctioneer, and she was taken home with much pride, for, with her the realization of cherished dreams came nearer. Victoria proved to be a cow of great profit to her new owner, and her record gives very conclusive proof of the wisdom of purchasing pure-breds and keeping their progeny. She was bought nine years ago, and to-day Mr. Hillman has 23 of her female descendants in his herd. All the male calves have been sold for good prices, two of them being purchased as premiums for the circulation department of Farm and Dairy. As the young pure-bred females freshened, the grades in the herd were disposed of, and now only pure-breds are kept. As evidence of their producing ability, the August cheque for 14 of them in the local cheese factory amounted to \$175. Three of them were two-year-old heifers, and sufficient milk was kept at home for the family needs and to feed five pure-bred calves. The average production of the cows for the first nine months of this year is given herewith:

January, 1,985 lbs.; February, 1,944 lbs.; March (two of three cows milking coming in late in the month), 2,411 lbs.; April, 1,223 lbs.; May, 1,496 lbs.; June, 1,643 lbs.; July, 1,220 lbs.; August, 1,000 lbs.; September, 1,953 lbs. The average production for each cow a month during this time was 1,116 lbs., and the total production of the herd for the nine months was 60,428 lbs. of milk.

(Continued on page 8.)

## Compensations in Farming

### The Material Rewards Are Not All

W. E. NORTH, Renfrew Co.

WHILE I was sitting comfortably by the fire the other evening the question came to me, "Why are you a farmer?" I tried to answer it candidly and truthfully from my own viewpoint, and I would like to pass my conclusions on, hoping they may assist others, as they did me, to a more clear understanding of the matter.

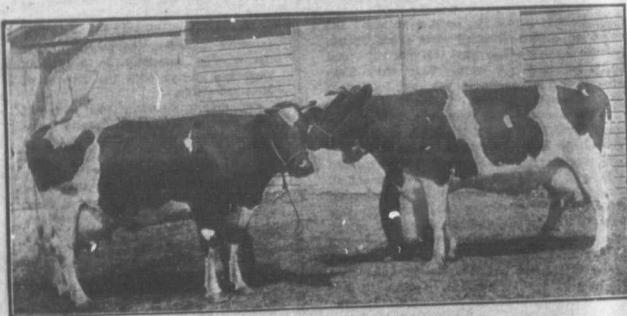
My first thought was that it was for the money there was to be made, but from a careful analysis of my position I found that this could not be cor-

rect, for there are many more in the business than there is money to be made. It is for the leisure time anyone who has had farm knows that leisure there. Neither was it and pleasures to be enjoyed have they been, a pleasure was I a farmer? In other question, "Why answer came quick a statement forced me, men farming to-day that I did. Destiny living and the farm was open. But though I tried to engage in farming, aspects it is not the tions, still it offers numerous cases that those who for a lines of work have resorted to a deliberate choice of backs.

When a boy works a small lake. Many of the enjoyable evenings this lake afforded, as when winter came I had ample opportunities skating and ice-boating. This did much to make my life on that farm enjoyable one. I remembered also that there was a pair of horses in which I took great pride. They were common in many respects, but good workers, and I became so attached to them that when the time came for me to go elsewhere they were the hardest things on my place to part with.

Later I worked for a man who was just starting in pure-bred cattle. As a hired man, it was take much interest in them, however, interest pedigrees, naming of them, caring for the cows to We were all so inter-counted drudgery that cattle.

When I started farming one or two pure-breds, as a hired man increases the fascination of some of these things on the farm that it is holding us to it in spite of the many alluring things in other vocations, and of the many hard and disagreeable things that come to all who live on the land. I heard a prominent Holstein breeder say recently that if it were not for pure-bred cattle he would not farm for ten minutes. Another man, who is still young, and in a sense growing up with the business, remarked to me that the farm with a pure-bred herd of cows was more to



The First and Second Prize-Winners in the Holstein Aged Cow Class at the Pr. Edward Co. Fair. On the right is Keyes Segis Walker (Prize), 1st prize and champion cow. On the left, Princess Segis Walker, winner of the 2nd prize on the aged cow, owned and exhibited by Partelle and Leaven.

ret, for there are many lines of activity in which more money is being made than in farming. Was it for the leisure time the life afforded? No, for anyone who has had experience on the ordinary farm knows that leisure is not generally found there. Neither was it because of the conveniences and pleasures to be enjoyed, for these are not, nor have they been, a part of my life. Then, why was I a farmer? In answer I asked myself another question, "Why did I start farming?" The answer came quick and sure, "Because circumstances forced me." I am convinced that many men farming to-day began for the same reason that I did. Destiny decreed that we work for a living and the farm was the only door that was open. But though circumstances have forced us to engage in farming, and though in many of its aspects it is not the most desirable of occupations, still it offers many compensations. In numerous cases these compensations are so great that those who for a time have followed other lines of work have returned to the farm, making a deliberate choice of it in spite of its many drawbacks.

When a boy I worked for a man living near a small lake. Many were the enjoyable evenings this lake afforded, and when winter came I had ample opportunities for skating and ice-boating. This did much to make my life on that farm an enviable one. I remembered also that there was a pair of horses in which I took great pride. They were common in many respects, but good workers, and I became so attached to them that when the time came for me to go elsewhere they were the hardest things on the place to part with.

Later I worked for a man who was just starting in pure-bred cattle. As hired man, it was not expected that I should take much interest in them. Everything about them, however, interested me, the searching of pedigrees, naming of the calves, and feeding and caring for the cows through periods of testing. We were all so interested that no work was counted drudgery that was connected with those duties.

When I started farming for myself and bought one or two pure-breds, the interest taken in cattle as a hired man increased many fold. So great is the fascination of some of these things on the farm that it is holding us to it in spite of the many alluring things in other vocations, and of the many hard and disagreeable things that come to all who live on the land. I heard a prominent Holstein breeder say recently that if it were not for pure-bred cattle he would not farm for ten minutes. Another man, who is still young, and in a sense growing up with the business, remarked to me that the farm with a pure-bred herd of cows was more to

him than anything else. These are some of the compensations in farming. Though the work is hard and the material rewards not so great as they should be, we find our recompense in the fascinating nature of many of our daily tasks.

## Cultivating Corn Land

### It Should Be Gone Over in the Fall

HERE is a problem that presents itself almost every autumn to the farmer, and it is one on which many opinions and solutions are offered. This problem is what to do with the corn ground. If it has been well cultivated during the summer months, and the weeds have been thus kept in check, many good farmers think that it is not necessary to do anything with it in the fall. Others like to plow the land and will do so if at all possible, even going so far as to re-set the corn, if it is still in the field, on the plowed areas. Some disk or cultivate their corn fields several times during the fall, and I recently saw one farmer going through his fields with the plow,



Stooks of Corn Reset on Plowed Ground.

This entails extra labor. Besides, much of the corn is wasted, as the butts of the stalks become covered with soil and are rendered unpalatable. The corn would be better in the silo. The lumpy condition of the soil is characteristic of fields plowed this fall before the rain came.

—Photo by an Editor of Farm and Dairy.

just turning one furrow where each row of corn had grown.

It would not be wise for all farmers to adopt one method of cultivation, as it is quite obvious that different kinds of soil under unlike conditions require different treatment. There are certain rules, however, that would apply in most cases, and in trying to formulate some of them it would be wise to ask this question, "What are the objects of cultivation?" These are easily enumerated. They are to kill weeds, to make plant food



Their Owner's Interest Was Not Consulted.

Sharp six-inch spikes in this heifer's halter did not hinder her from helping herself at will to new Jersey milk. The Farm and Dairy camera caught her in the act.

available, to conserve moisture, and to fit the soil for the next crop. When we consider the first of these, that of killing weeds, it is desirable to get the land in such shape that any seeds in the ground will germinate so that they can be killed by subsequent cultivation or by frost. This can be accomplished by thorough surface cultivation, or by plowing and harrowing. In doing this we are, in a measure, proportionate to the thoroughness of the work done, accomplishing the better three. Scientists tell us that mixing and stirring the soil assists chemical action and liberates plant food. By keeping the surface worked we prevent the evaporation of moisture, thus storing it for the use of the next crop, and by plowing, harrowing, disking, or cultivating, we bury or break up the roots and stubble of the corn, thereby getting them in such a condition that they will least interfere with the crop to follow. It would seem right, therefore, to adopt some good method of fall cultivation. The system to be followed will depend upon the soil to be treated and the time and equipment at our disposal.—W. G. O.

Are you going to wait till spring to pick out seed ears for your next corn crop? Although this may be a custom, the experience of the most successful growers shows that seed selected from standing corn in the fall yields more than corn taken from the shock or crib. By fall selection the best ears growing under ordinary conditions may be chosen. By selecting seed either at husking time or from the crib, the grower picks out ears that grew on unusually fertile spots or often with a single plant in a hill. The Ohio Experiment Station has obtained gains in yield of more than three bushels per acre by selecting seed in the fall from standing corn.



They Give Two Crops a Year, and Both Are Paying Ones. A Scene in Middlesex Co., Ont.

Photo showing Southdowns on the Farm of Col. Robt. McEwen.

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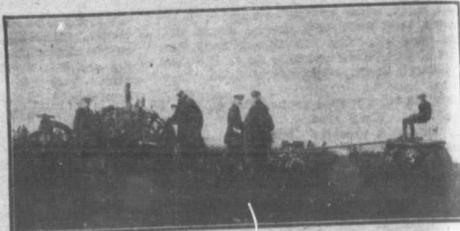
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## Plowing Match and Tractor Demonstration

### Ontario Plowmen Decide Provincial Championship — Tractor Farming Exemplified

THE Ontario Provincial Plowing match, held at Meadow Brook Farm, the country home of Mr. R. J. Fleming, of Toronto, on November 2, was the most successful in the history of the Ontario Plowmen's Association is doing so much to encourage it is no danger of subsiding. Weather conditions were ideal and in spite of the tremendous interest that was being held in the tractor demonstration, which was being held on another part of the farm, large crowds watched the contestants throughout the contest. The Sweeney cup, for the best plowed land and field, presented by Canadian Farm, was won by Mr. Bert Kennedy, of Agincourt.

The competing plowmen were somewhat handicapped by soil conditions. Clover sod and comparatively light soil does not appeal to the man who is an artist in the high cut plow. The sod was not tough enough for the plowmen and the plowmen had some difficulty in making it stand up to the work, and the plowmen had well. Those entered in the contest with classes had constantly changed the plows and straw, which changed the plows and made good work difficult. The youngest plowman in the field was Chester Ley, of Orillia, 13 years old, who did the creditable work. Some were heard to remark that it would be a good thing if more of the younger boys were in the competition; that it would break more for work of good plowmen in the future.

In the evening a banquet was held at which the prizes were distributed. Among the leading men in agricultural and parliamentary circles present were Mr. Chas. Galton, of South Ontario, Mr. Rankin, of Frontenac, Commissioner W. J. Black and Deputy Minister Roadhouse. The awards were as follows:

First class, in sod, open to all, high cut, 1. Bert Kennedy, Agincourt; 2. Chas. Clifton, Woodbridge; 3. Thos. Swindell, Orillia; 4. Stewart Baird, Newboro City. Second class, open to all those who have never won first prize in sod, 1. Albert E. Day, Niagara-fall; 2. Garthman Train, Whitefish; 3. Harvey Goodrich, Elzemer; 4. John Marquis, Sunderland. Third class, in sod, boys under 18 years, high cut, 1. Alex. Wallington, King; 2. Jas. Lay, Orillia. Fourth class, plowmen in sod, no wheels or shoes, and share not less than 9 inches—1. William L. Clark, Agincourt; 2. Davis J. Train, Clarendon; 3. Eddie Timbers, Stratford; 4. R. J. Kennedy, Orillia. Fifth class, for plowmen in stubble, 1. Fred Timbers, Stratford; 2. W. H. Reed, Orillia; 3. W. H. Munroe, Mississauga. Seventh class, boys in stubble, under 16 years, one wheel allowed—Chester Ley, Orillia. Eighth class, best team and equipment—1. W. H. Munroe, Mississauga; 2. James Brown, Cornwall; 3. Lloyd Marquis, Sunderland. Sweeney cup trophy for best plowed land and field—Bert Kennedy, Agincourt. Sweeney cup trophy for best work done in boys' classes—Alex. Wallington, King.

### The Tractor Demonstration

THE Tractor Farming Demonstration held in conjunction with the Provincial Plowing Match, and which lasted for three days, more than fulfilled the expectations of those who had come to witness it. Some sixteen tractors of different sizes and makes were in operation and all did creditable work. The weather and soil conditions were perfect for displaying the merits of the different tractors. A most favorable impression was given regarding the practicability of the tractor in facilitating farm work. Both kerosene and gasoline burning engines were used. It would appear that the manufacturers are doing exactly their best, and with gratifying success.

to solve the fuel problem by developing engines that will use cheaper oil. Though it is a popular conception that the tractor does not do primarily for plowing purposes, it was shown that it can be used with equal success in dicing, harrowing and rolling. After completing the land that had been slashed and rolled, the officials in charge, the operators hitched up to one or more of the implements needed for these operations and the cultivation of the land was completed. One of the larger tractors drew a wide wheel cut disc, a drag harrow and a roller with apparent ease, and so completed the surface cultivation of the land in one operation.

The demonstration was not confined to tractors. Threshing machines, clover pullers, potato diggers, manure spreaders and all the farm machines usually seen at a large fair were in evidence.

### Tractor Ushering in New Era

(Continued from page 3.)

Gasoline was used as fuel, those using kerosene making much of the fact that it is less than half as much as kerosene.

Plow manufacturers have not been slow in anticipating the demand for an engine gang that will meet the conditions of tractor farming. The one-man tractor requires a plow that is more or less self operating. Most of the plows at the demonstration had a self-lifting device, controlled by a rope from the seat of the tractor. When the rope was pulled the furrow was reached a tug on the rope engaged a lagging and tog wheel. Power transmitted from the front wheel of the plow by means of a shaft and sprockets did the work. After turning again, the front wheel projected forward to within the reach of the operator seated on the tractor and by this means he controlled it.

Fifteen years ago an automobile demonstration would have attracted considerable attention if it would not have attracted the crowds that greeted the tractor demonstration, but since then the development of the internal combustion engine, and the perfecting of the means of power transmission have entirely changed the mental attitude of the majority of people towards the application of mechanical power to purposes for which the horse was formerly relied upon. There is, no doubt, but a very small more scepticism as to the place which the "horseless carriage" would take than there is now regarding the future of the tractor on Ontario farms. Yet who do we see?

The demonstration itself was the answer. Hour after hour automobiles streamed up the lane toward the field where the demonstration was being held. They were packed in series of them, behind the big tents that had been erected on the ground. Many of them belonged to men from the city, who, prompted by curiosity, had come to see the latest innovation in farm machinery, but a fair share of them belonged to farmers, many of whom had come long distances. Most of these had come prompted by business instinct and for the purpose of learning what possibilities the tractor held for them on their individual farms. Who can say what the next few years has in store for them in their farming operations. The tractor may work an even greater revolution in practical agriculture than the automobile has done in facilitating travel.

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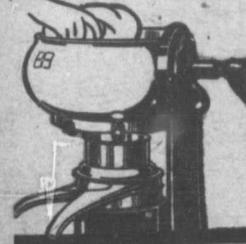
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## Wayside

By W. G. O'Neil, sensitive, Farmer

### A Long

ONE of Prince Edward's good farmers, a cow's hen's cousin, who carried emulsion in a bushel basket, a dish full of grain and a bucket of water would like to know how long I walk to feed a year. We got bushel out.

In feeding 12 cows I average of 20 feet per acre and 240 making a total of 480. We fed them 250 lbs. of grain, he was not he fed them 300 days. This would make a great year of 144,000 feet, the cows were fed would mean 53.6 miles person feeding the cows to travel.

It is needless to say started by these figures. The question was could this be avoided. It is not. It would be avoided, at least in miles travelled in two or three or four, the entire supply of grain box on wheels, or made. As the wheels, a study of fixtures is in order. That many miles of travel in doing the job. A Convertible L. Ingenuity will do it. A place where

A TONIC FOR THE LAND

## Wayside Cleanings

By W. G. O'Vis, Field Representative, Farm and Dairy.

### A Long Tramp.

ONE of Prince Edward county's good farmers was feeding his cows when I called a short time ago. He carried ensilage from the silo in a bushel basket, and then carried a dish full of grain to each cow. "I would like to know how many miles a year I walk to feed my cows," he remarked. We got busy and figured it out.

In feeding 12 cows he would walk an average of 30 feet per cow, or 240 feet for ensilage and 240 feet for grain, making a total of 480 feet. His cows were fed most of the year on ensilage and grain; he was sure, he said, that he fed them 300 days in the stable. This would make a grand total for the year of 144,000 feet, or 26.8 miles. As the cows were fed twice a day, it would mean 53.6 miles a year that the person feeding the cows would have to travel.

It is needless to say that we were startled by these figures, and immediately the question was asked, "How could this be avoided?" A plan was discussed that would likely, if put into operation, at least cut the number of miles travelled in two. A litter carrier or barrow, large enough to hold the entire supply of ensilage, and a grain box on wheels, were all that was needed. As the winter season approaches, a study of the stable and its fixtures is in order. It might reveal that many miles of tramping could be saved in doing the chores for a year.

A Convertible Litter Carrier. Ingenuity will do wonders on most farms. A place where it has been used

to good advantage is found on the farm of Mr. J. W. Richardson, Haldimand Co., Ont. Running from his cow stable to the calf barn, some 50 to 70 feet away, is an overhead track for a litter carrier. The carrier used for cleaning the stables can be disconnected from the car and another one attached in its place. This new carrier is simply made, being only a platform with iron rods extending upwards from each corner to a strong 2x4 inch scantling. Iron hooks extend from this scantling and are the means of connecting it to the car. This carrier is used in transferring the milk from the separator room to the calf barn. The cans of milk are set on the platform and the whole apparatus shoved smoothly along to the different pens where the supply needed for each is taken out. It saves much hard work carrying milk to the calves, and can be used for other things as well.

### A "Safety First" Device.

SOME years ago a veterinarian in Ontario county told me of a case where a yearling colt of his had been injured by running through a gateway where the gate was almost closed. The owner had led his mother and another horse through the gate, leaving it open and expecting it to remain so. The gate, however, as many of them do, swung shut slowly. The colt, seeing this, made a dash to get through before it closed and ran against the fastener, getting three broken ribs in consequence. This circumstance was brought clearly to my mind at Mr. Morris Huff's farm in Prince Edward county a short time ago. His man opened the yard gate to let the cows through, and when it was wide open, he kicked an hon rod near the bottom, which came out in position with one end in the ground and the other fastened to the gate. This held the gate open until all the animals were safely through. The rod or "dog" as they called it was then lifted

and swung parallel with the gate, dropping into the socket provided for it. It is an inexpensive "safety first" device.

### Getting in the Mangels.

I visited Mr. E. B. Mallory at his farm near Belleville lately. He was getting in his mangels, and it was a raw, cold day. Instead of topping them in the mid they were pulled and thrown into the wagon, tops along with the roots. When the wagon was filled it was driven to the barn and the tops taken off the mangels in comparative comfort. The tops were to be fed to the cows next morning, thus insuring the most benefit from them as a feed. This was a small matter, but it meant much in comfort and was about as speedy a method of handling the mangel crop as any other.

## HORTICULTURE

### Transplanting Trees and Shrubs

TREES and shrubs are best transplanted in the fall. By the time that the frost is out of the ground in the spring, the farmer is usually too busy with his seedling to pay any attention to them. By the time seedling is over, they are usually out in leaf and though they can be transplanted even then, it puts a severe strain on the roots. It is in the fall that they can be transplanted with the minimum of injury.

Rainy or cloudy days are the best ones on which to de-transplanting. It may be done any time after the leaves drop. In transplanting, care should be taken to remove all the injured roots and broken branches and to cut back the tops, so as to balance the unavoidable loss of roots which is always occasioned by transplanting. It is al-

ways essential to save as many of the small rootlets as possible. Big roots are for anchorage. The feeding is done through the small root hairs, which are easily destroyed or broken off, unless the greatest care is exercised in taking up the tree or shrub.

If possible, transplant to the new spot immediately to prevent the roots from drying out. If this is not possible, they should be covered with wet straw. The new hole should be dug much larger than is necessary to merely accommodate the roots. They should be given ample room to spread themselves. The soil should be firmly tramped around them and left with a mulch on top to prevent evaporation. If necessary, stays may be provided to prevent blowing over or the loosening of the roots by the winter winds.

### A Successful Adventure in Agriculture

(Continued from page 4.)

there being only three months, July, August and September, when the entire herd was milking. These figures go to show that the herd developed by Mr. Hillman from the one cow, Victoria DeCol, is in no way to be despised.

The story of Mr. Hillman's success would be far from complete without mention of the untiring assistance of his wife and children. In the nine years' residence upon their present farm much has been added to the family treasury by these helpers. Besides the housework of the farm the mother and two daughters find time to assist with canning factory and fruit crops and in the general work of the dairy. Two sons are a great assistance in the farm work and much credit is due the elder of them in that the records of the herd have been so carefully kept and tabulated.

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

## The Toll of War

THE ready sympathy of the farmers of Ontario goes out to Hon. Jas. Duff in the death of his son, G. Clarke Duff, B.S.A., on the field of honor. Those whose privilege it was to be personally acquainted with Pte. Duff knew him as a bright, clean young man, a type of the best that rural Ontario produces. The proof of his devotion to the cause for which he gave his life is found in the fact that instead of taking out a commission, which he could readily have secured, he preferred to go to the front as a private, believing that in that capacity he could render a more needed service. A letter to his father, which appeared in the press some months ago, was a touching appeal to the young manhood of Ontario to enlist in the cause of freedom, and revealing his complete abandonment to the work of curbing the aggressions of German militarism. His untimely death is a reminder of the drain that the war is making on the best blood of the country, but the war can only prosper by the willingness of young men like G. Clarke Duff to make the supreme sacrifice.

## The Heart of the Problem

PEOPLE wonder why, in an agricultural country like Canada, population increases in cities so much more rapidly than in country districts. One principal reason is the following: Suppose you went to buy your ticket you found all the reserved seats sold. You would have to join the crowd in the bleachers or the "railbirds" along the fence.

When immigrants come to Canada they find our best farm land occupied. The higher the price of that land the more difficult it is for them to obtain any. Therefore they drain into the cities and become renters until they can find something to do; and as more continue to come, city land values and city rentals rise higher and higher.

Fortunes are thereby made for the few at the expense of the many. In time the poorer immigrants are crowded into the shums and into "shacktowns" on the outskirts of our cities.

Thus we are beginning to face in Canada a "land problem" of exactly the same character as confronts the people of the Old Land. That is why we are hearing more and more, and why we are sure to hear still more, about placing taxes on land values. The contention is that a tax on land values will force idle land into use, and thus create more opportunities for people without land to find employment. It is the heart of a great problem. Keep your eye on it.

## The Packers Are Prosperous

THE high prices that abator men are paying for hogs are evidently making no inroads on their profits. The Armour firm of Chicago is paying this year a stock dividend of 400 per cent, while Swift & Company are reported to be distributing some \$25,000,000 in cash dividends. Canadian packers are doubtless making profits that are in keeping with those of the big Chicago firms. If they are not it is due to less efficient methods of handling their business for there is no appreciable difference between the prices paid and received by them and those paid and received by United States packers.

If the consumer, when paying thirty cents a pound for his breakfast bacon, were able to trace the distribution of his money to the various interests connected with bacon production he would probably find that bigger profits are made in manufacturing, bacon than in growing it. But the case is not easily analyzed. What happens to the hog from the time he leaves the weigh scales on the station platform until he reaches the counter scales of the city butcher, and how the profits in handling him in the meantime are distributed, is a profound mystery to producer and consumer alike. There is no mystery, however, about what the farmer receives for supplying the raw product. Prices are quoted daily in the market reports, and it is seen that he is getting twice as much as he did a few years ago, the conclusion seems to be reached that he is the only one being benefited by present prices. This applies with equal force to other food products that he supplies. A closer investigation would show that he is not getting rich, even with present high price levels. The waste of an inefficient system of distribution, and the undue profits of middlemen, have more to do with the high cost of living than the initial increases in the price of food products.

## The High Cut Plow

WHETHER the work of the high cut plow should receive the recognition that it does at plowing matches is a matter on which there is considerable difference of opinion among those who are interested in good plowing and good agriculture. Some hold that the high cut plow has won the contest, and that since it has the edge of the matches should be to encourage good plowing on such farms the ordinary plow that every farmer uses should be the only one recognized. Others claim that good plowing being an art, it should be encouraged as an art, and that since it can only be expressed in its highest form by means of the high cut plow this implement should be officially recognized at plowing matches. They further claim that though the man who excels in handling the high cut plow may not use it in his fields, except to get his hands in for the competition, his pride in good plowmanship ensures that he will not do slovenly work with the ordinary plow. This, they say, removes any objection that can be raised to the recognition of the highest form of the plowman's art. There the matter stands. The interest

taken at all matches in the work of the high cut plow indicates that it will be many months before its use will be discontinued.

## A Clean Bill of Health

BRITISH COLUMBIA claims to have practically eliminated tuberculosis from her dairy herds. This has been accomplished by carefully weeding out affected animals and confining importations to those that have been tested. Throughout the prairie provinces there are many herds that are entirely free from this dreaded plague and their owners are exercising the greatest care in buying to secure only animals with good health certificates. So insistent are they in demanding that additions to their herds be tuberculosis free that some of them have declared that they would not take the best animal in infected districts as a gift for fear of introducing the disease into their herds.

With the rapid advances in dairying that are being made in the West a rapid increase in the demand for pure-bred dairy stock is sure to develop. That demand should largely be met by purchases in eastern Canada, and especially in Ontario. If full advantage is to be taken of this widening market it must be by meeting the requirements for healthy animals. Though for this and other reasons careful breeders are paying the strictest attention to this matter and are in a position to furnish tuberculosis tested animals, there is need of emphasizing the importance of still more effective effort in stamping out the disease. Investigations have shown that the isolation of tuberculous animals, the removal of calves at birth, and the pasteurization of milk before feeding it to the young stock soon results in building up a tuberculosis free herd. Only by such thorough-going measures of prevention by every breeder can the eastern provinces hope to achieve the results that have been secured in British Columbia and to meet the demand for healthy dairy stock. The complete elimination of tuberculosis from his herd should be the aim of every dairy farmer.

## The Cheese Situation

THE high levels reached by cheese on country boards, calls forth the following comment from The Trade Bulletin of Montreal, which is in closest touch with the export cheese situation:

"When exporters will pay 22 1/4 cents a pound for cheese in the country, bringing the lay 'down price here to 22 1/4 and 22 1/2 cents a pound, 'depend upon it that figure was not paid for 'speculation. The cheese was bought to fill 'bona fide orders. It now seems probable that 'all the cheese Canada can produce will be 'wanted for the British market, at pretty high 'prices. . . . The reason for the continued high 'value of the values is that Britain has a greater 'number of men at the front than ever; that 'these millions are steadily increasing, as they 'will go to the end of the war; and that cheese 'has been proved to be one of the most 'nutritious of foods, and at the same time most 'convenient for army purposes. Whilst this 'extra demand from the government continues, 'much lower prices can scarcely be expected."

There has been some feeling that the high prices paid for cheese indicated a tendency toward speculation. It is becoming evident, however, that there is probably as little of the element of speculation in cheese prices as in the prices of any other food product. Present values are based on the value of cheese as a food, as compared with competing foods. The current market quotations for cheese are not relatively higher than those of other food stuffs.

## Pleanty A Big Trade

THE pot is in the farmers' hands in Ontario. Taking deep root greatly increased being done, the once being coming office and the 'that in now enco matters. This interesting feat the moment.

As previously mentioned in Toronto Farmers' Companion business from the ed to try and Clubs for itself, clubs soliciting offering low price, in an effort leave off trading Farmers' Companion 'is trying to win the clubs to its oblige they have of fee a commission, carload quantities ed from them, and eral offer of one pees for business men pretty clever move.

The secretaries men's clubs. It is try to bite at any ba through some may old. They know th the farmers' move stand by the Centra through thick and thin, this secretaries of their local clubs secret commissions clubs do business possibility that the selves open to actio the club. Not only bers of the clubs u to have their clubs n Company, they pared, if necessary for it. Secretaries v from firms, trying to business should n to the Central Com Central may be ke what their oppositio port of this characte success of the far. They should, altho the Central if necessary prices before even the orders elsewhere.

Another development that the Central Co doing business wit around and now thr ceedins against it. The Company are th over the situation. The lawyer, Mr. W the matter has been interesting point is a stree of the effort, made to disrupt and inmers, whenever they and work together f benefit. All these i left before the represent farmers' clubs at the meeting of the Farme the meantime the clu by the Central Com Progress of the

A meeting of the United Farmers' Con last Friday and Satur who's important busi acted. Those represent Gen. J. Pritchard, Gro. Preston, W. E. E. Drury, Barrie; Brantford; Geo. C. Manover W. C. Currie J. Morrison. There w Mr. T. A. Crear, p United Growers' Grain shes; President B. J. Galin Farmers' of Ont

## Pleaty Doing in the Farmers' Movement

**A Big Trade Being Done—The Opposition Active and Tricky**

THE pot is boiling merrily in the farmers' movement throughout Ontario. That the movement is taking deep root is shown by the greatly increased volume of business being done, the enlarged correspondence being conducted with the head offices and the growing opposition that is now encountered in business matters. This last forms the most interesting feature of the situation at the moment.

As previously announced, a business firm in Toronto with whom the Farmers' Company has been doing business from the first has commenced to try and win the trade of the Clubs for itself. It is circulating the clubs soliciting their business, and offering low prices, apparently too low, in an effort to induce them to leave off trading with the Central Farmers' Company. More than this it is trying to win the secretaries of the clubs to its support. With this object they have offered club secretaries a commission of 25 cents a ton on carload quantities of feed stuff ordered from them, and are making a general offer of one per cent. to secretaries for business secured from them. That is a pretty clever move for it is.

The secretaries of the local farmers' clubs, it is trusted, are not likely to bite at any bait such as that, although some may be tempted to do so. They know that to be loyal to the farmers' movement they must stand by the Central Farmers' Company through thick and thin. More than this, secretaries are the officers of their local clubs and if they accept secret commissions from firms their clubs do business with, there is a possibility that they may lay themselves open to action on the part of the club. Not only should the members of the clubs use their influence to have their clubs stand by the Central Company, they should be prepared, if necessary to make sacrifices for it. Secretaries who receive letters from firms trying to win away their business should send these circulars to the Central Company, so that the Central may be kept posted as to what their opposition is doing. Support of this character will ensure the success of the farmers' movement. They should, also, always telephone the Central if necessary for latest prices before even thinking of sending orders elsewhere.

Another development is that a firm that the Central Company has been doing business with has turned around and now threatens legal proceedings against it. The directors of the Company are in no ways alarmed over the situation, nor is the Company's lawyer, Mr. Waldron, to whom the matter has been referred. The interesting point is the indication it gives of the effort that are always made to disrupt and interfere with farmers, whenever they try to cooperate and work together for their mutual benefit. All these matters will be hit before the representatives of the farmers' clubs at the next annual meeting of the Farmers' Company. In the meantime the clubs should stick by the Central Company.

**Progress of the Company.**  
A meeting of the directors of the United Farmers' Company was held last Friday and Saturday in Toronto, when important business was transacted. Those present included: President J. Pritchard; of Gorrie; Anson Grob, Preston; W. E. Good, of Paris; E. C. Drury, Harris; J. Z. Fraser, Bradford; Geo. Carlaw, Warwick; Manager W. C. Currier; and Sec. J. Morrison. There were present also Mr. T. A. Cramer, president of the Grain Growers' Grain Company, Winchester; President R. H. Halbert, of the United Farmers' of Ontario, and Mr.

Elmer Lick, of Oshawa, of the Cooperative Apple Growers' Association. Manager Gurney reported sales of \$161,000 during the past three months, which constitute a record. So great has been the increase in the volume of the business of the company the directors authorized the manager and secretary to engage a capable office assistant. The position is likely to be offered to some young man who has made good as the secretaries.

The following are extracts from the report presented by the manager: "The suppliers are masters of the situation to a great extent this year. However, when we take into consideration the price of milk, butter, cheese, pork and other meats, as compared with recent years, will not the margin of profit be as great? Is not greater? Is he not a wise man who has retained his normal quantity of stock even though the price of feed has been high? We think he is and we are thankful to have been able to render some service in helping our patrons out."

"That criticism cast on us for not having feeds shipped immediately the order was given we do not deny, but as all suppliers have booked orders are very often prompt shipments are impossible. We can only say that no favors have been done, and so far as possible all orders have been placed the same day as received. It may be that they have not received the same attention afterwards. Often we have to do considerable looking around in order to get them placed at all, as some firms absolutely refuse to take orders without a specified amount of flour. They seem to be getting more particular all the time, compelling us to change orders considerably in some instances. Another thing that we have to contend with is the fact that, firms quoting straight cars demand higher prices than those quoting mixed cars, giving the impression that we are not getting best values. Once in a while a stray car is offered and only a few minutes given to accept, which has necessitated a great deal of long distance telephoning, as to write would lose the opportunity. Another thing that has tended to cause dissatisfaction has been the poor service of the railroads, which owing to so many of their hands enlisting and going to work in munition factories, has left them greatly handicapped. Another difficulty is car shortage, a complaint that seems to be made all over the country, said to be largely due to cars being loaded with wheat for export, which they are unable to unload owing to shortage of ocean space. One of our suppliers claims that they have two hundred forty cars loaded awaiting cars to ship out. However, with all these and other obstacles to contend with business has increased so as to tax the capacity of this office to its utmost."

As regards future developments it looks as if there was an unlimited field for operation. Enquiries coming into this office asking for information and prices are steadily increasing.

From information that has been obtained through this office the writer is satisfied that the grain farmers, that is, those who have wheat, rye and barley to sell, have been exploited to a ridiculous degree this season, even as high as twenty cents per bushel. Please bear in mind that this is a big and complex problem, but still one that should not be overlooked, as the writer firmly believes that some arrangements could be made that would be of great benefit to our farmers and also be a source of revenue to this office."



## A Time for Farmers to Stand Firm

To Our Friends of The Farmers' Clubs:

FROM the time when we first started this Company to help improve the condition of the farmers of Ontario we have been sure that sooner or later an effort would be made to break up our movement. We did not know what form the opposition would take, but we looked upon it as a certainty. A Toronto company is now trying to take your goods at a loss in order to beat our prices, gain your trade and possibly disrupt the movement. This is the time for you to show that you are not in this movement for only dollars and cents, but for the uplift of agriculture as a whole. Stand by us and we will stand by you.

## The Week's Trade News

**CORN**—There is a marked downward tendency in the price of corn. Watch the situation develop and be prepared to buy at the right time.

**MILL FEEDS AND FLOUR**—The car shortage is interfering badly with the trade. Prices are very strong. It is almost impossible to place orders unless containing 75 bags of flour and a limited amount of shorts and middlings.

**GLASSER SEED**—We are now about in a position to quote prices. Write us for them.

**TURNIPS**—The market has gone off badly. Evaporators are filled up and short of storage. It is difficult to make sales. Keep back shipments.

**The United Farmers' Co-Operative Co. LIMITED**  
110 Church Street Toronto, Ont.

## "The Only One"

THE Mutual Life of Canada is the only life insurance company in Canada established and operated on the Mutual Basis.

This means that The Mutual Life of Canada is absolutely the only company ever organized in this country for the express purpose of selling life insurance at net cost.

Every dollar earned by The Mutual Life of Canada is used to increase the insurance for the same premium or to give the same insurance for a reduced premium.

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The Mutual Life of Canada is the only truly democratic, "people's" insurance company ever organized in the history of this country—every policyholder has the franchise, and helps to control the company.

**The Mutual Life**  
Assurance Company of Canada  
Waterloo, Ontario



There is never a day so dreary but that the cheerful heart can find a rainbow somewhere among the clouds.

### God's Country and the Woman

(Continued from last week.)

THE forest people were three-quarters of a mile from this open when they came upon the trail of the lone caribou hunter. Where he had stood and looked up at them the snow was beaten down; from that spot his back-trail began first in a cautious, crouching retreat that changed swiftly into the lone, running steps of a man in haste. Like a dog, Kaskisson hovered over the warm trail. His eyes glittered, and he held out his hands, palms downward, and looked at Adare.

"The snow still crumbles in the footsteps," he said in Cree. "They are expecting us."

Adare turned to the men behind him.

"You who have brought axes cut long, which to hatter in the doors," he said. "We will not ask them to surrender. We must make them fight, so that we may have an excuse to kill them. Two logs for eight men each. And you others fill your pockets with birch bark and spruce needles. Let no man touch fire to a log until we have Josephine. Then, burn! And you, Kaskisson, go ahead and watch what is happening!"

He was calmer now. As the men turned to obey his commands he laid a hand on Philip's shoulder. "I told you this was coming, Boy," he said huskily. "But I didn't think it meant her. My God, if they have harmed her—"

His breath seemed choking him.

"They dared not!" breathed Philip. John Adare looked into the white fear of the other's face. There was no hiding of it: the same terrible dread that was in his own.

"By inches, Philip!" he whispered. "We will cut them into bits that the moose birds can carry away."

"Great God, they shall roar over the Great Bear!" he cried.

He hurried towards the men who were already chopping at spruce timber. Philip looked about for Jean. He had disappeared. A hundred yards ahead of them he had caught up with the Cree, and beside by side the Indian and the half-breed were speeding now over the man-trail. Perhaps in the hearts of these two, of all of those gathered in this hour of vengeance, with Kaskisson it was the dormant instinct of centuries of forbearance, roused now into fierce desire. With Jean it was necessity.

In the face of John Adare's words that there was to be no quarter, Jean still feared the possibility of a parley, a few minutes of truce, the meaning of which sent a shiver to the Cree. And Kaskisson's lips were as silent as the great snakes of the north that began to hiss about them now in a mantle so thick that it covered their shoulders in the space of two hundred yards. When the timber thinned out Kaskisson pinned at with the caution of a lynx. At

the edge of the clearing they crouched side by side behind a low windfall, and peered over the top.

Two hundred yards away was the Nest. The man whose trail they had followed had disappeared. And then, suddenly, the door opened, and there poured out a crowd of excited men.

The lone hunter was ahead of them. He counted—eight, ten, eleven—and his eyes searched for Lang and Thoreau. He cursed if he could not make them out. He had drawn back the hammer of his rifle.

At the click of it Kaskisson moved. He looked at the half-breed. His breath came in a low monosyllable of understanding. Over the top of the

The last of Thoreau's men had darted back into the house. Three of their number they had carried in their arms. A fourth stumbled, and fell across the threshold. "Pa! We have done. Quick—kistlayetaki!"

He darted back over their trail, followed by the Cree. There would be no trace now! It was war, he was glad that he had come with Kaskisson.

Two hundred yards back in the forest they met Philip and Adare at the head of their people.

"They were coming to ambush us when we entered the clearing!" shouted Jean. "We drove them back. Four fell under our bullets. The place is full of the devil's mischief!"

"It will be impossible to rush the doors," cried Philip, seeing the gathering madness in John Adare's face. "We must fight with caution, Men. Perse! We cannot throw away lives."

Divide our men. Let Jean take twelve and you another twelve, and give Kaskisson his own people. That will leave me ten to batter in the doors. You can cover the windows with your fire while we rush across the open with the one log. There is no need for two."

"Philip is right," added the Missioner in a low voice. "He is right. John, it would be madness to attempt to rush the place in a body."

Adare hesitated for a moment. His clenched hands relaxed. "Divide the men."

Fifteen minutes later the different divisions of the little army had taken their positions about the clearing. The men were in the centre, with eight of the youngest and strongest of the forest men waiting for the signal to dash forward with the log. First, on

Another hundred yards beyond Jean, he saw John Adare break from his cover like a great lion, his men spreading out like a pack of wolves.

Swiftly Philip turned and looked to the left. Kaskisson and his braves were advancing upon the Nest with the elusiveness of foxes. At first he could not see them.

Adare's voice boomed over the open. A flight of partridges, and ran swiftly-footed straight in the face of the windows. Thus far went the game of Thoreau and his men would be forced to divide their fire.

It had taken perhaps three-quarters of a minute for the first forward rush of the three parties, and during this time the fire from the windows had concentrated upon Jean and his men.

Philip looked towards them again. They were in the open. He caught his breath—and counted eight! Two were missing.

He turned to his own men, crouching and waiting. Eight were ready with the log. Two others were to follow the log.

Philip stepped forward, prepared to take the place of the first who fell. He looked again into the open field. There came a long, clear cry from the low door of the Nest.

Adare, a screech, and a response from Kaskisson, and at those three signals the forest people fell behind rocks, bits of shrub, and upon the ground.

They saw the crash of rifles in the open drawn the sound of those beyond the wall of the Nest. From thirty rifles a hall of bullets rattled through the air.

Philip rose with a sharp cry, and behind him came the eight with the battering ram. It was two hundred yards from their cover to the building. They passed the last shelter and struck the open on a trot.

Now rose from the firing men behind rock and bush a wild and savage cheer. Philip heard John Adare roar encouragement. With each shot of the Cree came a piercing yell.

Yard by yard they ran on, the men panting in their excitement. They shot the screech of a bullet, and the came on Philip's lip, froze into silence.

As first he thought the bullet had struck. But it had gone a little higher, and a shattered rock spat bits of dust at a stranger thrill.

Philip saw that the fire was not coming from the windows. Flashes of red smoke came from low under the roof of the building. Thoreau and his men were firing through loopholes! Jean and Jean saw that, and with loud cries they led their men fairly into the open in an effort to drop the fire from Philip and the log-bearers. Not a shot was turned in their direction.

A leaden hail envelope Philip and his little band. One of this hail-bearers instantly his place was filled. Twenty yards more and a second staggered out from the line, clutching a hand to his breast and sank his face in the snow.

They were only a hundred yards from the door now, but without a rock or a stump between them and death. Another of the log-bearers rolled out into the vacancy. A fourth, fifth—and with a wild cry of horror John Adare called upon Philip to stop the log.

Nothing! but the bullets could stop the little band now. Seventy yards! Only fifty more—and the man ahead of Philip fell under his own shot.

The remaining six fell under his shot with the log. As he stood up from behind his men, firing Jacques Croiset and his men, firing Jacques Croiset and his men, enveloping the men and the log in those last few yards, meant safety from the fire above.

(Concluded next week.)



Scenery on the Grand-Trunk Pacific Railway, near St. Rupert, B.C.

windfall he poked the barrel of his gun. Then he looked again at Jean. And Jean turned. Their eyes met.

They were eyes red and narrowed by the beat of storm. Jean's breast beat. He knew what that and no word might have spoken. But no word had made a cross over his heart.

Deep in his soul he thought a prayer. Jean looked again at the huddled group about the door. And beside him there was a terrible silence. He held his breath, his heart ceased to beat, and then there came the crash and roar of the Cree's heavy gun, and with one of the group staggered out in a shriek and fell face downwards in the snow.

Even then Jean's finger pressed lightly on the trigger of his rifle as he tried to recognize Lang. Another moment, and in their direction, rifles were blazing in one direction.

It was then that he fired. Once, twice—six times, as fast as he could pump the empty cartridges out of his gun and fresh ones into the thunderous roar of the Cree's single-loader.

"Pa, Kaskisson!" cried Jean then.

his right, was Jean and his men, and two hundred yards beyond him the master of Adare, concealed in a clump of thick spruce. Kaskisson and his braves had taken the windfalls on the left.

As yet not a man had revealed himself to Thoreau and his band. But the dogs had scented them, and they sniffed watchfully in front of the long log building, barking and whining.

From where he crouched, Philip could see five windows. Through these would come the enemy's fire. It was Jean who was to begin, and draw the first shots. Suddenly the half-breed and his men broke from cover. They were staggering, dazing low among the boulders and bush, partly protected and yet visible from the windows.

Philip drew himself head and shoulders up into the air he watched. He doted over his log as he watched. He forgot himself in this moment when the dogs were barking upon men running into the face of death. In another moment came the crash of rifle muzzles behind log walls.

He could hear the whine of bullets, the zip, zip, zip of them back in the spruce and cedar.

The Up

The "L" ET the book upon us.

Such an

ceived last evening early Greek ark, and Holborn, that is to try to tell you a Study carefully.

face and character will not find the perfection of feature character expression of the fifth century.

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epistles to the Ro- theobians, and C- apostle Paul tells the story. In the seven-

Romans he is the de- and cries out in th- words in despair. He

tain his ideals. In he is the victorious Ch- found that by allow- out His life in him- able to walk after th- in the flesh. Note h- question in the thi-

See how he says in 2:11. "Now thanks be always caused us Christ," and in the 17th verse, "Therefore

In Christ, he is a ne- thine are passed aw- thine are become a- gnost assurance, as

chapter the 8th vers- able to make all s- waken, that ye, al- sufficiency in all th- to every good work."

how Paul piles up the we doubt that God is us here and now as a blind faith in Chr- just attain through

Just put Him to the see—L.H.N.

## The Upward Look

### The Infinite

"LET the beauty of the Lord be upon us."—Psalm 90:17.

Such an inspiration was received last evening by a lecture on early Greek art, given by Sloughon Horn, that this morning I am going to try to tell you about it.

Study carefully the most beautiful face and character you know and you will not find perfection. It was this perfection of features and form and character expression that the artists of the fifth century strove to express. Crude and incomplete as many of these were, this high ideal could easily be seen.

In the fourth century they strove to express more than the perfect, the infinite. Broken and shattered and marred, as many of these old treasures are, yet can be seen in them a soul-expression, denoting this longing for this high ideal.

Again in the Middle Ages, this same high aspiration is expressed in the construction of their sacred edifices. They were frequently in the form of a cross. As one stood within and looked up, the skillful use of the Gothic arches one after another, gave one the impression of stretching on and on, towards infinity.

Is not this an incentive now to us to think how people down these long ages have been reaching after the ideal of the better, the nobler? But we have a still higher incentive—the knowledge that Christ has offered to make the attainment of this ideal wonderfully, blessedly attainable in our individual lives. The very longings implanted in the hearts of these ancient masters and expressed in their great works, are the proof that the ideal may be attained. God would not permit such a holy desire without granting the power for its accomplishment. The tragedy is that instead of seeking to attain it in God, we so many have and still are striving to obtain it through their own efforts and by holy living. Success under these conditions is impossible and effort after effort thus made made with the same inevitable defeat.

When in humility we ask God to reveal it unto us we find God's method for its accomplishment perfectly outlined in the New Testament, especially in the Gospel of St. John and the epistles to the Romans, Galatians, Ephesians and Colossians. The apostle Paul tells the whole glorious story. In the seventh chapter of Romans he is the defeated Christian and cries out in the twenty-fourth verse in despair at his inability to attain his ideals. In the eighth chapter he is the victorious Christian. He has found that by allowing Christ to live out His life in him he has been enabled to walk after the spirit and not in the flesh. Note his unanswered question in the thirty-second verse. See how he says in 2nd Corinthians 1:1, "Now thanks be unto God, which always causeth us to triumph in Christ," and in the 5th chapter the 17th verse, "Therefore if any man be in Christ, he is a new creature; old things are passed away; behold all things are become new." Hear his joyous assurance, also, in the 9th chapter the 8th verse, "And God is able to make all grace abound to us, that ye, always having all sufficiency in all things, may abound to every good work." When we notice how Paul piles up the "alls" how can we doubt that God is longing to give us here and now as a gift, accepted in His love and in Christ, what we can never attain through our own efforts. Just put Him to the test in faith and see.—I.H.N.

## Farm Profits and Cooperation

By APPOINTMENT TO HIS HONOUR SIR JOHN

ALL manufacturing concerns figure on the profits they will make out of their articles and sell them at a certain price in order to make a profit. If the farmer could get the profits that manufacturers do, there isn't a place under the sun where it would be nicer to live. If the farmer were to figure how much he should get, however, for his cream, butter, eggs, live stock, etc., in order to make a profit, and add several tablespoons sweet milk, one and a half cups flour with two teaspoons baking powder sifted in it.

Too many farmers are of the opinion that they have to be directed and have things done for them. The cooperative clubs are doing a splendid work throughout the country in causing farmers to realize that they can carry on business through their own efforts, but these clubs could do much more good if the farmers would only go into them more freely. It takes a long time to convince some farmers to deal cooperatively.

## COOK'S CORNER

Conducted by L. G. Grummy.

### Miscellaneous Recipes

MIX one cupful granulated sugar with two tablespoons butter, then add three eggs, and beat until light, add several tablespoons sweet milk, one and a half cups flour with two teaspoons baking powder sifted in it.

### Layer Cake.

milk, one and a half cups flour, with two teaspoons baking powder sifted in it.

### Ginger Snaps.

One cup sugar, one cup black strap, one egg, one tablespoon ginger, one tablespoon soda, one and a half tablespoons vinegar. Mix stiff, roll out and bake in a hot oven.

### Oatmeal Gums (To be Served Hot).

One egg beaten, one cup sweet milk, one cup cold oatmeal porridge, half a teaspoon soda, one teaspoon cream of tartar, one and a half cups flour. Roll out thin and cut in rounds or squares.

### Drop Biscuits.

One qt. sifted flour, one teaspoon salt, four teaspoons baking powder, sift flour and baking powder thoroughly, rub in a good tablespoon butter. Add milk to make the consistency of pancake batter. Drop from spoon into greased tin, allowing room to spread. Bake in a quick oven.

### Dainty Egg Dish.

Butter fireproof china cups, put two teaspoons cream into each. Break into each cup an egg. Do not use salt and parsley. Stand cups in granite dishes with boiling water. Boil until eggs are set. Serve hot.

### Dainty Potato Dish.

To each pint mashed potatoes take two eggs, one cup sweet cream and salt and pepper to taste. Beat all well and drop in spoonfuls on hot, well-greased griddle. Let brown well. Turn with a wide knife. This is a delicious supper dish.

In ironing a shirt waist on which tiny buttons are sewed, try laying it on a flannel or heavy card towel, as you do your embroidery. The buttons sink in as the material is ironed.

A hot knife will cut warm or soft cake with a nice, clean cut, and maintain the appetizing appearance of the cake much better than a cold knife.



ESTABLISHED 1810.

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ADVERTISING DEPT.  
FARM & DAIRY PETERFORD, ONT.



to try out both methods. All that is necessary is to secure a few dishes, not too shallow, fill about half way with stones, set in the bulb and add water so that it just touches the bulb. A good way to keep the water sweet is by adding a little charcoal.

I leave my potted bulbs in the dark from four to six weeks, or sometimes longer, until the bulb has developed plenty of roots. I can always tell this by watching until the roots begin coming out through the hole in the bottom of the pots. I water them every week or so during this time to keep them moist. Then I bring them out into a subdued light for a day or so, and afterwards put them in the sunlight. Bulbs grown in water should also be left in the dark for a time in order to form plenty of roots.

Another thing about bulbs which I have learned is that some varieties like the Dutch hyacinth, sometimes have a tendency to blossom without developing any stalk. To overcome this difficulty, I cut the ends out of old cans, in which canned goods come and place them over the plants, as shown in the diagram, which makes the stems draw up to the light.

### Home Training Most Important

Mrs. H. Greer, Toronto, Ont.

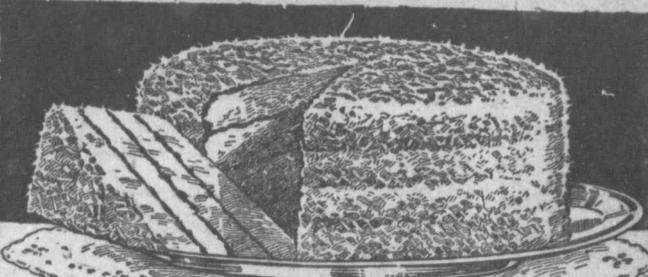
THE bulk of humanity is made or marred in youth. The training of our boys and girls is most important. We should help our children to select a vocation and then assist them all we can in their work for the future. It is a mistaken idea to think that a girl can leave her home and go out into the world and take a position of any kind without any preparation. It is also a mistaken idea to think that a girl can go into a home of her own without some preparation. That is the cause to-day of so much extravagance—because girls are not trained in the home.

How many girls love to do housework? You hear that expression, "I just hate to do housework," every place you go. It's just our own point of view. If we are discontented, or do not like our house work, there is something radically wrong. What are we doing this work for? Are we not doing it for those most dear to us. We sometimes hear a mother say, "I would rather do such and such a thing myself than be bothered teaching Lizzie." That's all very well, but that girl is going to have a home of her own some day and it is necessary that she know how to do things. Probably you have heard that quotation, "What God hath joined together, ill-cooked joints and badly cooked dinners, often put asunder."

Not long ago a friend of mine said to me: "I guess Lizzie will have to be a housekeeper, because she hasn't brains for anything else." I felt like telling her if Lizzie hadn't brains to be anything else, she hadn't brains to be a housekeeper. A housekeeper to-day has to be a many sided woman. She has to know how to do her work in a systematic way, because if she doesn't she is going to stick right at it and get into a rut. A housekeeper has to know how to keep accounts and to run her house on a businesslike basis. If a girl is brought up in a home like this she has no difficulty when she gets out in the world.—Extract from an address.

To give a rich, creamy flavor to coffee, before adding the water mix well with the dry coffee as much mustard powder as will cover a five-cent piece and the same quantity of salt for every pint of coffee required.

Salt will remove blackberries. Put plenty of salt where the beetles frequent, and keep it there for a week. Do not leave any water where the insects go. When they eat the salt it will dry up their bodies.



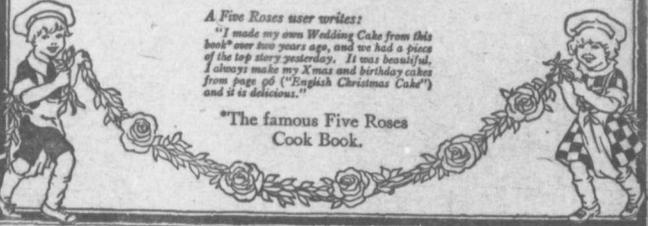
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### for Breads-Cakes-Puddings-Pastries

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*A Five Roses user writes:*  
"I made my own Wedding Cake from this flour over two years ago, and we had a piece of the top story yesterday. It was beautiful. I always make my Xmas and birthday cakes from page 98 ("English Christmas Cake") and it is delicious."

\*The famous Five Roses Cook Book.



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

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





**A Sure Prize Winner**

**Windsor Dairy Salt**

THE CANADIAN SALT CO., LIMITED

naturally considers it a part of his farming business and after a little consideration he will see that it is an appropriate place to do the family washing."

**Fire Protection in the Factory**

**T**HE Frankford, Ont., cheese factory, which was recently destroyed by fire, was one of the finest and best equipped in the province. The cost of the building was about \$5,500, of which \$3,000 was covered by insurance. The factory was well constructed, the walls being of concrete hollow blocks; yet it was soon destroyed by the flames. Besides the loss sustained in the destruction of the building a considerable loss will accrue to the patrons in inconvenience regarding the handling of their milk. The neighboring factories will no doubt get the most of the supply formerly going to the Frankford plant, but this would mean longer hauls and increased expense. These are important, particularly with the present shortage of labor.

When money to the extent of over \$5,000 is invested in a cheese factory it would it not be advisable to spend a small amount in a force pump, hose, and the necessary emergency fire equipment to reasonably insure it against fire? This is a question well worthy of the consideration of other cheese factory owners.

**Pasteurizing Whey**

**S**O much is said in connection with the new Dairy Standards Act in Ontario regarding the payment for milk according to test at cheese factories, that another provision of the Act and one of considerable interest to cheesemakers and factory owners, is being more or less overlooked. One of the provisions of the Act calls for the pasteurization of whey. It reads: "When whey from a factory is return-

ed in the same milk can in which the whole milk is hauled to the factory, the whey shall be properly pasteurized."

The advantages of whey pasteurization are numerous. Animals like warm, sweet whey better than the cold, sour product and thrive better upon it. It checks the spread of live stock diseases from one farm to another in whey tanks, and this is probably what was uppermost in the minds of those who framed the Dairy Act when the pasteurization clause was added. Pasteurization also prevents the infection of cans, tanks and milk by the impurities of former days and greatly reduces the annoying and persistent foul odors found around so many whey tanks.

The installation of a plant for pasteurizing whey is not expensive. A few feet of pipe to conduct steam from the boiler to the whey tank is all that is necessary. During operations, however, a small amount of extra fuel is required of course to supply the heat steam utilized in the heating of the whey.—J. B. M.

**St. Catharines Milk Prices**

**T**HE milk producers of the St. Catharines district have submitted the following schedule of prices to the vendors of that city: At the farm, five and one-half cents a quart, for eight months, and four and one-half cents for the summer months; delivered at dairies, six cents for eight months and five cents for summer months. The new schedule has been assented to by the milk vendors, who have passed the raise on to the consumers by raising the retail price to 10 cents a quart.

If there is any time when the thoughtless boy and the worthless dog should be left at home when the cows are to be brought from pasture it is in hot weather.

**CREAM WANTED**

Our markets have advanced. We are paying according to quality from 40c to 44c per lb. fat Net to shipper. Cans supplied. A line will bring you particulars.

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

**STEVENS' POTASH FERTILIZER**

destroys wire worms, Click-beetles, white grubs, cut worms, army worms, Gypsy moths, brown-tailed moths. Address **GEORGE STEVENS** Peterborough, Ontario, Canada

**Creamery Wanted**

One running throughout the year preferred. Address, giving full particulars and price of plant, to "Creamery," care Farm & Dairy, Peterboro, Ont.

**Peck, Kerr & McElderry**

Barristers, Solicitors, etc.  
415 Water St., Peterborough  
E. A. Peck F. D. Kerr V. J. McElderry

**WELL DRILLING WELL**

Owne a machine of your own. Cash or easy terms. No delay in style and size for all purposes. Write for Circular. **WILLIAMS BROS., 444 W. 54th St., Chicago, N.Y.**

**SHIP YOUR BUTTER & EGGS**

to us. We are not commission merchants. We pay best prices and remit promptly.

**THE DAVIES COMPANY LIMITED**  
Established 1854. TORONTO, ONT.

**Get Frost & Wood Catalogue**

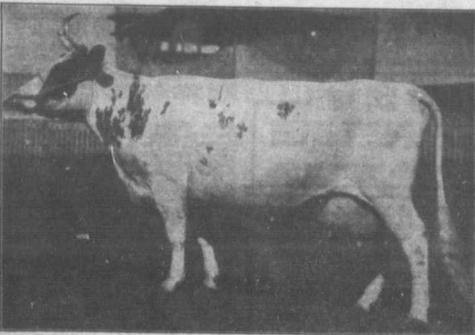
Handsome New Catalogue just off the press. Full description of splendid complete line of Frost & Wood and Cashabait farm implements. Write for a copy to-day.

**The Frost & Wood Co., Limited**  
Smith's Falls, Ont. (Incorporated, St. John)

**The Scotchman Knew What Breed to Select FOR THRIFT AND PRODUCTION**

Dairy farmers over Canada and the United States are realizing as never before that the value of a cow or a herd for dairy purposes, depends on the net returns they give in butter fat at the pail from year to year.

- Primrose of Tanglewyld**—15942—owned by Wood-dise Bros., Moorefield, Ont., in a 4 yr. record, made 80,213 lbs. milk and 1,915 lbs. butter fat (2,394 lbs. butter).
- Eliten**—18220—owned by G. D. Mode, of Vankleek Hill, Ont., has a 3 yr. record of 52,520 lbs. milk and 2,378 lbs. butter fat.
- Daisy of Ferndale**, owned by W. C. Tully, Athlestan, Que., made in 4 yrs. and 9 months 78,456 lbs. milk and 2,879 lbs. butter fat.



Grade Ayrshire, Champion Over all Dairy Grades at Ottawa Exhibition, 1914 and 1915. Sired by Leasescock Oyama's Guarantee.

The figures opposite but show the remarkable dairy ability of the Ayrshire to make good year in and year out, under conditions such as are found on our farms here in every part of Canada. She has the highest type of perfection as a milk producer—both in quantity and quality.

As an all round money-maker on the dairy farm, she stands at the head—and this without the handicap of intensive breeding applied to our other dairy breeds. The Ayrshire embodies the desired natural dairy ability which has made her so noted for "earning dollars for dairy-men."

Are you interested in having on your farm a better paying, higher testing herd than you have to-day? Then write for full information about Ayrshire and list of breeders to

**W. F. STEPHEN, Secretary**

**The Canadian Ayrshire Breeders' Association - Huntingdon, Que.**



# Market Review and Forecast

**TORONTO, Nov. 8.**—The September statement of Canadian chartered banks, issued 4 days ago, shows a further large increase in the interest-bearing deposits during the month. According to the Journal of Commerce of Montreal, the deposits at the end of July reached the record-breaking figure of \$195,000,000, on the last day of September attained a new all-time high of \$215,074,000. This brings the aggregate deposits at the end of the month to \$215,074,000, in excess of the same date last year. Total deposits in Canada at the end of September were \$177,623,000; deposits outside Canada increased almost \$5,000,000 in a month, and the balance sheet increased \$2,427,000, and current loans abroad \$2,372,000.

### WHEAT.

Official reports from the International Institute at Rome estimate the world's wheat crop to be seven per cent below the average for the last 10 years, and 25 per cent below the crop of last year. This is the chief factor in the advance in wheat prices of late. Quotations this week, however, are somewhat easier, due no doubt to reports of rain in the Argentine and better conditions in the Canadian West, which will allow husbandry to be made in thrashing. Prices rule as follows: Manitoba wheat, No. 1 Northern, track, bay ports, \$1.97 1/2; No. 1, \$1.94 1/2; Ontario wheat, winter, new crop, No. 2, \$1.75 to \$1.77; No. 1, old crop, \$1.71 to \$1.73; commercial, car lots, according; No. 1, freight inland, \$1.71 to \$1.73; No. 2, \$1.6 to \$1.64; \$1.52 to \$1.54.

### COARSE GRAINS.

Quotations on oats have dropped in sympathy with wheat, being quoted now to be lower than last week. Manitoba oats, track, bay ports, No. 1, C. W., \$1.45; No. 2, \$1.42; Ontario, winter, new crop, No. 2, \$1.25 to \$1.27; No. 1, old crop, \$1.21 to \$1.23; commercial, car lots, according; No. 1, freight inland, \$1.21 to \$1.23; No. 2, \$1.1 to \$1.14; \$1.02 to \$1.04.

### MILL FEEDS.

Shorts, \$22; bran, \$30; good feed flour, \$21; best middling, \$20; \$1. At Montreal, bran is quoted at \$20; shorts \$21, middlings, \$22; rouse, \$20 to \$22.

### MAY AND STRAW.

No. 1, track here, now, \$12 to \$13 car lots; No. 2, \$10 to \$11; straw, \$3 to \$3. At Montreal, No. 2, has a \$1.50 to \$1.75.

### SEEDS.

Wholesalers are quoting as follows: Aloose No. 1, \$3.25 to \$3.75 a bush; No. 2, \$2.50 to \$3; No. 3, \$2.50 to \$3; red, bush, \$2.50 to \$3; timothy, cow, \$2 to \$2.50; common grasses, \$2 to \$2.50; red clover, bush, \$2 to \$2.50; No. 2, \$2.25 to \$2.75; No. 3, \$2 to \$2.50.

### EGGS AND POULTRY.

Quotations on eggs are still soaring, and consumers are beginning to wonder where they are going to stop. New-yalids in cartons are quoted \$2 to \$2.50; ex-cartons, \$1.50 to \$2; storage, select, 29¢; No. 1 storage, 26¢ to 27¢.

### Poultry.

Live. Dressed. Spring chickens, lb., 14c to 17c; 21c to 22c; old fowl, lb., 12c to 14c; 12c to 14c; Dackings, lb., 12c to 13c; 17c to 18c.

### POTATOES AND BEANS.

New Brunswick potatoes are quoted at \$1.30 a bush; western, in car lots, \$1.65 to \$1.70. Beans, hand-picked, 4¢; primes, 4¢.

### HAIRY PRODUCE.

Total export shipments of butter from Oct. 1 to Oct. 31 are estimated to be 107,075 packages, an increase of 131,683 packages over the year. These figures contain the cost of the butter situation, and amply account for the constantly increasing price. According to recent advices, the creamery butter has been good. The market developments on the butter market, however, are as follows: Creamery—Creamery prints, fresh made, 45c to 46c; creamery prints, storage, 42c to 43c; butter, 41c to 42c; choice dairy prints, 41c to 42c; ordinary prints, 38c to 39c; baker's, 38c to 39c.

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The reports from the cheese markets still testify to the feeling that is in sympathy with higher prices. Local cheese boards report the loadings for the past week at 14,831, and for the corresponding week last year, 8,482 boxes. Now that the make is declining and the demand for overseas purposes is still great, prices are likely to remain at high levels for some time. Composition in home and foreign markets is lively.

### CHEESE BOARD SALES.

Cheddar—New, large, 21c to 23 1/2c; twins, 21c to 23 1/2c; triple, 21c to 23 1/2c; Stilton, 21c to 21 1/2c.

St. Peasch, Que., Oct. 31—445 boxes were offered. All sold at 21 1/2c; 49 boxes butter sold at 47c.

Sulides, white, 21c to 22 1/2c; balance at 21c.

Campbellford, Oct. 31—751 white offered. All sold at 22 to 1 1/2c.

Kingston, Oct. 31—1,270 white and 458 colored were boarded, and sold at 22 to 1 1/2c; about 6,900 boxes sold on street at 22 1/2c; about 6,900 boxes sold on street at 22 1/2c.

Alexandria, Ont. Nov. 2—1,000 white cheese sold at 22 1/2c; and 31 colored at 22 to 1 1/2c.

Quebec, Ont., Nov. 2—To-day the record price in Canada when made when the 1,563 boxes of colored brought 22 1/2c.

Port, Nov. 2—600 boxes of white and 300 colored sold here to-day. Price, 21 1/2c.

Victoria, Que., Nov. 3—One thousand boxes of cheese sold here to-day at 21 1/2c.

Mont. Joli, Que., Nov. 3—100 boxes were offered. All sold at 21 to 1 1/2c.

Napanee, Nov. 3—352 white, 505 colored were offered at 7 to 1 1/2c.

Pictou, Ont., Nov. 3—1,627 boxes colored. All sold at 22 to 1 1/2c.

### RAVE STOCK.

Choice butchers' cattle were in demand throughout the week, and the offerings were small. Butchers' cows and bulls found a steady market, and the demand was fairly brisk, the top price being \$7.25. Trade for carcasses of steers is steady at unchanged prices. Quotations are as follows: Steers, 70 to 75; calves, \$5 to \$5.50; med. weight, \$7.25 to \$7.50; butchers' choice, handy, \$7.25 to \$7.45; med., \$6.50 to \$6.90; cow, med., \$5 to \$5.50; butchers' cows, choice, \$5.50 to \$6.00; med., \$4.50 to \$5.00; butchers' calves, \$5.50 to \$7.25; \$3.10; heifers, \$4.50 to \$5.25; feeders, 900 to 1,000 lbs., \$3 to \$3.75; stockers, 900 lbs., \$3.50 to \$4; med., 700 to 800 lbs., \$3.30 to \$3.60; cow, light, \$4.00 to \$5; canners and sows, \$2.75 to \$4.75.

### HIDES AND WOOL.

Beef hides, lat. cured, 90c to 92c per lb.; calfskins, 20c to 21c; part cured, 28c to 29c; deacons or bob calf, \$1.75 to \$1.85; horsehide, country, \$1.75 to \$1.85; No. 1, \$1.75 to \$1.85; No. 2, \$1.75 to \$1.85; No. 1 sheepskins, \$1.50 to \$1.60; sheepskins, \$1.50 to \$1.60; \$1.25 to \$1.35; horsehair, farmer's stock, 35c to 41c.

### SALES DATES CLAIMED.

At Wiltonville, on Wednesday, Dec. 6, Mr. J. C. Boeckh will dispose of a public auction his splendid private herd of 18 head of registered pure-bred Friesian Friesian cows, and a number of other valuable animals, including a pair of pure-bred Holstein-Friesians, Tillsburg, Nov. 29th.

### THE SOUTHERN CATTLE AYRSHIRE BREEDERS' CLUB'S THIRD ANNUAL CONSIGNMENT SALE AT IMPERIAL HOTEL STABLES, 250 BAY ST., TORONTO.

The Southern Cattle Ayrshire Breeder's Club's third annual consignment sale at Imperial Hotel Stables, 250 Bay St., Toronto, Dec. 26th, 1917.

### 2 HOLSTEIN BULLS 2

No. 1.—A large, type 3 male, old calf by Sir Belle Fayne, who is brother to Colantha Butter Girl, 50.58 lbs. at 3 yr. old, and to Queen B. H. Payne, 52 lbs. at 3 yr. old. He was grand champion at Toronto and Ottawa 1915.

DAM—A good strong 3 yr. old, making 16.75 lbs. under very ordinary conditions. She has 23 lb. 4 yr.-old sister, a 27 lb. 2 yr.-old sister, and a 23 lb. 2 yr.-old sister, also 13 sisters averaging 13.25 lbs. butter at an average age of 2 yrs. 6 mos.

No. 2.—A robust growthy calf, 9 mos. old, by a son of the famous Dutchland Colantha Sir Abbecker.

DAM—A strong 12 yr. 4 yr.-old daughter of Gano's Fajoret Butter Boy with 12 1/2 R.C.M. daughters with records up 27 lbs. at 3 yr.-olds. She made these calves are in fine, snappy condition, and will not stay long at the price.

APPLY TO

**H. W. PARKINSON**  
R. R. No. 1, HAGERSVILLE, ONT.  
PHONE, WRITE OR COME.

## WANTED

SIX HOLSTEIN COWS, sound and young, capable of giving 10 lbs. milk daily. Full particulars with price to

**J. C. MARTIN** - Melbourne, Que.

### Lynden Herd Holsteins

Offers the 2-yr.-old head bull, Victor Paul Pieterie, a son of Daisy Pauline Pieterie, 25.59 lbs. milk, 74.5 lbs. milk 7 days, 110 lbs. milk in 3 days, 25.90 lbs. milk and 1,877.50 lbs. butter in 3 year. Champion cow of Canada for 1 month after calving test with 26.72 lbs. butter and 536.1 lb. milk in 7 days. He is easy to handle, prompt and very sure, nicely marked. Price for particulars.

**S. LEMON & SONS** Lynden, Ont.

### IDEAL BULL CALF FOR SALE

His Honorable Evergreen, No. 27748, winner of first prize at West Durham Exhibition, born March 15, 1916. He combines World's best Holstein blood; his type is perfect; and his 6 nearest tested dam average 27 price will sacrifice him. Also for sale females, various ages of Evergreen genes, etc., etc.

A. ARTHUR GIBSON, R. R. No. 2, Newcastle, Ontario.

## HIGH-LAWN HOLSTEINS

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

**Joseph O'Reilly** R.R. No. 9 Peterboro, Ont.

### HIGHLAND LAKE FARMS

Offer for sale at attractive prices a few choicely bred Holsteins.

No. 1.—A yearling son of a 34 lb. bull and a 30 lb. 3 year old prize-winning cow. He is 8 months son of a 34 lb. bull and a 16.21 lb. 2 year old granddaughter of King Seta. The 5 of these bulls are 2 foundation herd, and will be tested again at next freshening. Write our printed pedigrees. We also have for sale a few females bred to our herd sire, KING SETH'S PONTIAC CANNON.

R. W. E. BURNABY (Farm at Step 55, Yonge St. Radial) Jefferson, Ont.

### VILLA VIEW OFFERS FOR SALE

Six heifers from 12 to 18 months old, bred or guaranteed to get with calf to King Sevia's Alcantara Calandry, the 35 lb. bull, sired by the 50,000 lb. Also void Dokal. Write for full information.

**ARBOGAST BROS.** SEBRINGVILLE, ONT.

### RIVERSIDE HOLSTEINS

For Sale, Choice Young Bulls, sired by King Johanna Pontiac Korndyke, a grandson of Pontiac Korndyke, and a brother of Pontiac Lady Korndyke, 28.02 butter in 7 days, 166.29 lbs. 30 days—world's record when made. Also females bred to "King." J. W. RICHARDSON, CALEDONIA, ONT.

When You Write—Mention Farm and Dairy



**Fleming's Vets.**

There is no one else on the list that will sell guarantee

**Fleming's Spin and Ringbone Paste**

It cures the lameness and makes the horse go. It is the best medicine for all cases of Spin and Ringbone. It is the best medicine for all cases of Spin and Ringbone. It is the best medicine for all cases of Spin and Ringbone.

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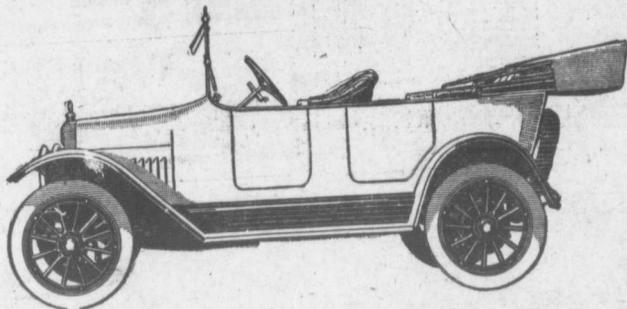
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