

November 7th, 1918

Annual Household Number

FARM AND DAIRY

The National Dairy Magazine

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Asst Chairman Jan 10



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MAKE MONEY SPARE TIME OR FULL TIME!



Died of Starvation

Many a Belgian mother could have these words engraved on her child's gravestone—"Died of Starvation."

Perhaps the child has wasted away with Consumption, or has been twisted into a mockery of happy childhood by Rickets, but starvation is at the root of the tragedy.

What else can be expected for a growing child whose daily ration is the bowl of soup and two pieces of bread provided by the United States loans to the Belgian Government?

The only hope for the destitute children of Belgium is that we who can afford three meals a day will be moved to pity and send help immediately. Even a small contribution will help to take some child, sinking under its load of trouble, over to Holland, where with good milk, nutritious food, medical care and loving treatment, he or she may regain health, strength and the wish to live.

GIVE—give until you feel the pinch! Don't wait until someone asks you personally. THIS is personal!

Make cheques payable and send contributions to

Belgian Relief Fund

(Registered under the War Charities Act)

to your Local Committee, or to

Headquarters: 59 St. Peter St., Montreal.

FARM CHATS

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

The Horseless Farm

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

THE man with a hundred-acre farm—talk to him to-day about tractors, and he may gradually admit that on a big flat, staccato farm a tractor may do certain amount of the steady and heavy work, such as plowing; but you will never do away with horses; and for a small farm like mine, says his horse, is nothing to take the place of.

There was a time when people said the same of oxen. In fact, of nearly all the great innovations they have filled a larger field than their designers ever dreamed of.

On a farm there are possibly three kinds of work for which horses are now used:

First—Heavy team work, pulling wagons, sprayers, reapers, plows and other large implements. The tractor has already proved its efficiency in this regard.

Second—Light, one-horse work like garden cultivating. One would hardly care to put an H. C. or even a Fordson down through his carrots or turnips. All the same, there is a baby tractor now on the market to do this kind of different attachments of a cultivator. How efficient it is I cannot say; but this or another for the same objects will eventually be made efficient. Someone objects—that means two tractors. Yes, no farmer breaks up his team to do the light work; he keeps an odd horse.

Third—There remain the rough jobs, such as the winter's work in the woods, getting out fuel, etc. A man who keeps horses cannot afford to let them stand idle all winter. Lumbering or any odd job is welcomed so long as it offers a chance to meet the bills all winter for that matter; it will not eat its head off like a horse.

I am quite ready to admit that there are farms where a tractor would be a mist. A ground where a man must stop half a dozen times on one farm to clear his plow of stones or to dodge boulders; where he must put his horses on the run to get through a bit of messy clay or muck; where he must go up hills like the roof of a house, it is no place for a tractor. Neither is it any place for a farm. But just as the old horse tread power has given place to the gas engine, so it may not be long until on the average good farm long until on the average good farm also of an up-to-date farmer the horse also will be banished from the premises as an expensive and antiquated power plant, and his place taken, and more than filled, by a modern tractor.

District Representative Activities

WE had a motor excursion of the Arthur Junior Farmers' Improvement Association. We put an advertisement in the paper that we would hold such an excursion. We asked the car-owners of the different communities around Arthur to gather up a group of young people between the ages of 15 and 30 from their immediate vicinity, and take them with us on a motor tour through the county.

On the morning of September 11th, at 10.30, we had 25 cars lined up, all full of young people, ready to take the trip. Had it not been for the fact that there was going to be a big day in Arthur that very day, where the Indians were to perform, it is altogether likely that we would have had 10 cars more. We left Arthur at 10.50 and stopped at Mr. Adams Armstrong's at Pergus to look at his pure-bred sheep. From there we went to the Quic's College, where we had lunch

in picnic style. We visited various departments of the college and took the young ladies through Macdonald Hall. From there we went over to the prison farm and saw the dairy herd. From the prison farm we went to see Mr. Fraser Auld's Shorthorn herd, and thence to Mr. J. Parkin's sheep farm. At Ben Toller's we saw them breeding with a small 9-18 Case tractor; thence to J. J. Elliott's, and from there to Mr. Jas. Watt's at Elora. We had a most enjoyable party was made up of about half the party was made up of young ladies.—R. H. Clemens, Wellington County, Ont.

The money which is being placed in the savings banks of this county is being placed there largely by the farmer. Only the other day I was talking to a bank manager, who has a bank in the middle of our largest township in Wellington.—I refer to the town of Brice. There are over 600 farmers in this township, and there are no towns, only two small villages and, I believe, only two banks. This banker recently told me that when the last Victory Loan was launched practically every cent of savings that had been accumulated for years went into the Victory Loan, and he thought that even then his own would come back to his own. To his surprise in less than nine months there was more money in the savings department of his bank than there had ever been before in the history of the bank, and this was due entirely to the fact that the farmers had placed it there. This, together with other things, gives us the impression that the 10th Victory Loan can be made probably as large as the last one.—R. H. Clemens, Wellington Co., Ont.

A most interesting feature at the Brampton Fair this year was the nine competition between five teams of four girls each. The teams were selected from the girls who had taken short courses in home economics during previous winters, and they were coached by Miss Ditchburn. The competition was held in our tent, and the Agricultural Society made a grant of \$30 for prizes. Streetville was the winning team, and the four members will be given a free trip to Ottawa and Oshawa and will have a similar trip to London for winning second place. Miss Roddick, from Macdonald Institute, was one of the judges, and she remarked on the excellence of the competition, mentioning specially the accuracy of the work, neatness, speed, composure of the demonstrators, and the attractiveness of the uniform. I believe this is the line of work that our girls will be extended to include competitions every year between girls' clubs or junior institutes or Bible classes, or any organizations whatever.—J. W. Stark, Peel Co., Ont.

What the Victory Loan Means to the Farmer

THE 1917 Victory Loan enabled the Dominion Government to advance \$100,000,000 to finance last year's wheat crop; also nearly another \$100,000,000 to finance the sale of live stock products to Great Britain; also nearly \$50,000,000 to finance export of cheese to Great Britain.

The 1918 Victory Loan will enable the Dominion Government to finance the sale of the wheat crop to Great Britain; also to finance the sale of beef, pork and other live stock products.

To finance exports of cheese, butter, eggs and condensed milk to Great Britain.

Great Britain will take Canada's agricultural products, but cannot pay cash. The Dominion Government must finance the sales.

Wo We

Trade

VOL. 2

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FARM AND DAIRY

& RURAL HOME

We Welcome Practical Progressive Ideas

The Recognized Exponent of Dairying in Canada

Trade increases the wealth and glory of a country; but its real strength and stamina are to be looked for among the cultivators of the land—Lord Chatham.

VOL. XXXVII.

TORONTO, ONT., NOVEMBER 7, 1918.

No. 45.



How Si's Eyes Were Opened

The Tale of an Overburdened Farm Wife and the Change Modern Conveniences Made in Her Home and Her Life—By Laura E. Hutchinson

"**W**HAT'S the matter, Ma!" exclaimed Silas Bascomb, as he came around a corner of the old farmhouse, and saw what he could never remember to have seen before—his wife sitting in the rocking-chair on the small porch, her hands folded and her eyes closed.

"Ma! Ma!" cried he in alarm, as, springing to her side, he noticed the extreme pallor of her face. "Are you sick?"

"Oh, you frightened me, Sil!" was feebly ejaculated, as her eyes looked into his. "I thought you was down in the south meadow."

"So I was, a spell ago, but I needed the monkey wrench I left here on the porch last night, an' so I had to come an' get it," explained the farmer, wiping the perspiration from his rugged face. "But I want to know what ails you, Ma!"

"I don't know myself, Sil," was the feeble answer, as a wan smile flitted across her face. "I haven't felt right pert all day, to tell the truth, but of a sudden, as I was ironing, I just felt 'aif I couldn't do another stroke of work, to save my life. So I came out here to get a breath of air. It's like an oven in the kitchen." "An' I noticed you didn't eat a mite of dinner, either at least, not while I was 'round," added the farmer.

"No, I couldn't eat a mouthful, I felt that beat out. But, don't worry, Si," she hastened to add, as she saw the anxious look on her husband's face, "I guess it's the heat, an' I'll likely be all right in a little while."

"But can't I get you something, Ma, a cup of tea, maybe?" was asked in an unusually solicitous tone. "You ought to have something to sort of brace you up."

"I 'spose so, for I do have an all-gone feeling in my stomach," admitted the wife, "but maybe I could wait on myself now," and she made an effort to rise, and fell back limply, exclaiming:

"I couldn't do it, not to save my life! I'm as weak a rag!"

"Wal, you just sit still, Ma," urged Silas, "I'll get the tea, an' whatever else you want."

"Oh, I couldn't eat anything—ceptin', maybe, a couple of those fresh crackers you brought home from the store last night."

She closed her eyes and did not open them again until Silas returned with the simple repast, and, placing the tray on her lap, said, apologetically:

"I dunno but the tea's a mite strong. I didn't just know how much to use."

It was strong, and had been boiled, too, she knew from the taste, but she would not find fault with his unusual efforts to please her, and only remarked as she sipped it:

"Oh, it's all right, Si, and I'm sure it'll brace me up finely." Then as he watched her dispose of what was so much needed, she added: "Hain't you better go back to the meadow now. I don't want your work put back on my account."

"I 'spose I ought to, but, Jimmy, Ma!" ejaculated the man, "I hate to leave you alone like this!" Then taking up his old straw hat he continued: "You ain't a-goin' to be able to get supper for us four men, that's certain—I tell you what I'll do! An' soon's ever I get the reaper, no's the man can all be at work, I'll fix over an' see if Sue Pettit can't come an' help

you out for a few days. I know she's home, for I saw her in the yard just fore I left the meadow. Now don't you worry, Ma," he added as he was about to disappear around the house, "for you know she's a full team, an' one to let."

Sue Pettit was a spinster of uncertain age, who lived alone about a quarter of a mile from the Bascombs. She was fairly well-to-do, but wanted to make sure of having the comforts of life in her old age. She did not like farming, however, and so she rented her land and earned the remainder of her income by helping the farmer's wives in that vicinity, whenever they needed her.

Quick-witted Sue took in the situation at a glance, and muttered, as she neared the house and saw the unwonted attitude of the woman on the porch:

"All worked out, poor soul! Just as I've long expected! Been a regular drudge for Si Bascomb for thirty years, but I guess she won't be much longer!"

After a little talk with the worn-out farmer's wife Sue went inside, and the first thing she did was to go upstairs and open the windows in the coolest of the two sleeping rooms, put fresh linen on the bed, and do other necessary things for the comfort of an expected occupant. Lastly she slipped down and out of the back door and gathered a big bunch of asters from the sick woman's cherished flower garden and placed them in a vase on the bureau. Then, to the woman on the porch, she remarked:

"I think you'll rest a whole lot better in bed, Mrs. Bascomb."

"Me go to bed—in the daytime!" came from the

pale lips. "Why, only sick folks do that, Sue!"

"But you are sick, my dear woman," insisted Sue, "and if you do not take a much needed rest it may be a long day before you are able to work again."

After much urging, however, and wonderings as to what "Si will think of me," she was finally persuaded to exchange the rocking-chair for a bed; but she again demurred when Sue informed her that the "guest om" was ready for her, saying, in excuse for the chair: "That bedroom of yours is too stuffy and warn't to get any rest in, and, besides, I don't want you where you can hear everything I do and say—specially when I get to ordering Silas 'round."

The feeble woman smiled at the idea of anybody daring to order her stubborn husband about, and then, with a further remonstrance, she allowed Sue to assist her up the steep stairs. As her weary head sank on the cool, snowy pillow she murmured with a long-drawn sigh: "Oh, this is so refreshing! Now I can just rest, rest!" and, closing her eyes, she was soon asleep.

Sue Pettit then prepared supper for the hungry men, interspersed with occasional tip-toeing upstairs to see if Mrs. Bascomb was still sleeping, and she did not find her awake until the meal was almost over. Then the efficient helper prepared her a dainty supper which was eaten with an unwonted relish, and, after a short call from Silas, she again fell into a deep sleep.

Sue had a sharp tongue in her head, and she was not at all backward about using it when occasion demanded. She had for a long time, too, wanted a chance to "give that Si Bascomb a piece of my mind!" as she said to herself, and now she thought was her "chance." Sue, after assuring herself that the sick woman was still sleeping, went out on the side porch, where the farmer occupied the chair his poor wife had so recently vacated. It did not occur to him to offer the chair to Sue, neither did she expect it, and so she dropped down on the upper step, exclaiming, as she mopped her face with her handkerchief: "My! but this fresh air feels good! It's as hot as Tophet in the kitchen!" "How is she now?" asked the one who seemingly took no notice of her remark.

"Asleep, poor soul!" retorted Sue, "and I fear it will be many a long day before she leaves that bed."

"Sho! Sue, you don't think she's really sick do you?" was asked in a rather indifferent tone.

"Sick!" echoed the one who was fairly boiling inside. "Yes, indeed she is, Si Bascomb! She's just worked out! Got clear to the end of her rope, so to speak!"

"You—you don't think she's a-goin' to die, do you, Sue?" was asked in an awed whisper.

The one questioned did not mean to spare the feelings of the man who had seemed to have none for his wife, and so she retorted:

"I think that depends entirely on you, Si. If she does get about again—which I doubt—and is allowed to drudge, as she has been doing since I know her, then you'll not have her long, or I'll lose my guess."

"But she's never complained about the work's bein' too hard," broke in the farmer, exclaiming:

"No, of course not, she's not the sort to complain," snorted the woman on the step. "But you've got eyes, an' you ought to have seen that she was wearing herself out. Then, too, she has ever tried to make things easier for her, Si



Farmer Bascomb and the Architect had many consultations.

Bascomb? You have great barns for your cattle, and others in which you store your grain, and you never think of the cost when it comes to buying the latest improvements in implements for the farm work."

"Have to have 'em, of course, so's to make the work's easy as possible," interrupted the unsuspecting listener.

"Just so," said Sue, "but I notice that your wife is still using the same sort of dash churn that her grandmother likely used. Why hasn't she the latest inventions to make her work easier, as well as you? Docs she have all the water she uses pumped and carried to her by a big windmill? No, sirree," went on the one whose eyes flashed in the darkness. "I've been sewing, as I have seen her, and I knew she was dead tired, too, tugging a heavy pail of water up those rickety back steps. You or the hired man might have saved her that much back-breaking work, but you seemed to think it was no concern of yours,

and your farm work was the whole thing.

"And then look at this old hencoop of a house!" continued the irate woman, as only a long-drawn sigh from the man in the chair broke the stillness, "and compare it with your great, roomy barns and the houses of most of your neighbors. I don't believe a penny has been paid out on the old shack since you came here thirty years ago. Of course, it was all right when it was new and you and Ellen were startin' the sort that bear and bear with all your broad acres, it's a disgrace to you, Si Bascomb!"

"Why, Sue, wife's never complained about these things," again reiterated the farmer.

"Of course not, for, as long as you stay, she's the sort that bear and bear and never complain," retorted the one who had no mercy on the seemingly heartless man.

"It's always been 'Si, Si,' and I've wondered many a time when her turn was coming, poor soul! but I guess 'twon't be in this world. She'll be well prepared, though, to enjoy her 'mansion' above, if ever

a woman was!"

"Oh, spare me! spare me!" groaned the man who had buried his face in his hands.

"I mean to be good to her, and—never thought but what I was, Jimmy! though, what an all-fired mean cuss I've been, an' never knew it till this minute! And now," he added, in a lower tone, "I s'pose it's too late to make amends."

"Why, no, Si, I don't think it's too late," rejoined the surprised woman, in a much gentler voice. "That is, if you are willing to make life easier for that poor, worn-out little woman upstairs."

"Why, will you?" echoed the repentant man. "Why, Sue, Pet! I'd give 'em all I possess if I could live over the years I've spent with her—now that I see myself as you, an' probably everybody else, see me, I do love Ellen, honest, I do! though, I see now, I've been a queer way of showin' it, an' I'm ready to do anything 'a'in reason to make the rest of her life as easy as the past has been hard.

(Continued on page 14.)

Hot Noon Lunches in the Rural School

Mental as Well as Physical Growth Depends Upon Proper Nourishment—This Development is Noted Where the Hot Lunch Idea is Being Practised—R. M. McKee, Household Editor



Complete Equipment for Serving Hot Lunch.

A cupboard such as this one, which will keep all the equipment in good condition, and may be used as a work table as well, will be found very useful.

ADUTY which the busy mother on the farm has to perform five mornings of every week during the school term, is the preparation of school lunches. Some mothers eat their own breakfast hurriedly, and before the other members of the family have finished their meal, the school lunches are well under way. It is very easy to get into a rut and supply the same kind of food week after week, until the children tire of it and do not relish their noon hour meal. It is an easy matter also to prepare the lunches without giving thought as to what percentage of the food going into them is really nourishing and energy giving, the main idea being to provide something which will "fill up." The noonday meal in the home is the main meal of the day, and while something hot may be prepared for the children's supper, they do not have as extensive a meal as is served at noon.

Authorities have come to recognize that a child's mental condition depends largely upon his physical condition, so that progress in school requires a consideration of factors which in the past have not received much attention. They realize that because the child is growing, he needs large quantities of body building foods, and because he is usually on the move, he needs much energy giving food. It is believed that the hot school lunch throughout the cold weather at least, will supply that necessary nutrition. The hot lunch, of course, in addition to the cold lunch brought by the children from their homes.

Experimental Period Passed.

This hot lunch idea has passed the experimental period in the United States and also in Western Canada, and the plan has proved its feasibility and value under so many and such trying conditions, that its advocates now feel that it will succeed under even the most adverse conditions. As an indication of the results

of this move in Western Canada, it is interesting to note the replies to a questionnaire which was sent out a month ago by the Saskatchewan Department of Education to rural and village schools of that province. Replies indicated that about 12 per cent serve a hot dish to the pupils at noon, and the advantages derived from this practice were enumerated as follows: The school attendance is improved; the children are trained to be more efficient, self-reliant and economical; it makes for a well conducted schoolroom during the noon hour; conditions are more homelike and comfortable; it is a means whereby children may be taught table manners; they are more considerate and patient; it makes them tidy; they are more interested in the school and do better work; their health is better; no food is wasted; for the children eat all of their cold lunch.

Some schools have started the school lunch idea simply by serving a cup of hot cocoa, weak tea with milk, or soup, and this has been found sufficient to interest the children, and will lead them to talk of the plan at home, and thus arouse the interest of the parents. A variety of foods may be served, however, such as cocoa, tea, soup, steams of meat or vegetables, boiled and creamed vegetables, eggs in different forms, scalloped potatoes, baked potatoes, baked beans, macaroni and cheese, and so forth. In cases where the opportunities for cooking at the school are very limited, the mothers sometimes agree to provide for one day out of the week by taking turns in sending a dish that may easily be reheated at school, such as baked beans, macaroni and cheese, or some such dish.

The Equipment.

The amount and kind of equipment depends upon circumstances. While an adequate equipment makes for convenience and efficiency, no school community need hesitate to attempt the plan because of insufficient equipment. This should be forthcoming as the scheme progresses. In the first place each child should bring his own plate, cup and saucer, soup bowl, knife, fork and spoon. Some of the utensils necessary will be a large saucepan or soup kettle, tea kettle, dishpan, one or two paring knives, measuring cup, can opener, one or two large spoons and probably a frying pan. There are numerous other articles which would be useful, but the above mentioned will be sufficient for a start. In some school-rooms a cupboard can be found for a kettle or two on top of the regular heating stove, or where a modern jacket stove is used a separate one will be needed. A one, one or three burner coal oil stove and even seems to be the most practical heating device.

The next necessity will be a cupboard or some kind in which to put utensils and the dishes which the children bring from home.

In some schools an ordinary packing box, with shelves placed in it and the cover set on hinges, fills the bill quite nicely. In the illustration on this page a more elaborate cupboard is shown, but it is really just one packing box on top of a larger one. The important features are adjustable shelves, a drop leaves and the economical use of door space. It is wise to have some sort of work table, and in this illustration the table and cupboard are combined. A cupboard such as this, or one of simpler design, might be constructed by some of the older boys of the school, or by some of the handy men of the community. If there is a basement in the school it will not be hard to find a spot for the cupboard and stove, and in schools without a basement, a space at the back of the room may be reserved for the purpose.

Obtaining of Supplies.

The method of obtaining supplies must be decided in conference with trustees and parents. In a few cases where hot lunches are being served, some of the parents and the school board have furnished money with which the teacher has bought what was required. In more cases, however, it has been found satisfactory for the parents to supply the food. A schedule may be drawn up by the teacher, in order that each home may provide what is necessary in turn. In one school in Saskatchewan where the school board furnishes the fuel and a portion of the supplies, the cost of fuel averages about three cents per day. The cost of supplies furnished by the school amounts to a little over two cents per capita per week, and the cost of supplies furnished by the parents averages about three cents per capita per week.

The school garden may play an important part in connection with the hot lunch as potatoes, carrots, turnips, beets, cabbage, onions, and so forth may be grown in the garden and stored at the school. The preparation of a hot lunch is an education in itself for the girls of the school who are old enough to assist in this work. If desired, the boys, too, may take a hand in the preparations, and especially in the

(Continued on page 8.)



Please, may I have my Supper?

This little dish, which usually accompanies hot lunch, is usually a party dish combination.

Child

THERE is in the one is apt to be one of two their've moralism, etc., then will be that in order must be able best advantage make his man work and the work.

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The Financial Training of Our Children

Children Deserve More Than Toy Bank Training—How This Training May Be Best Acquired is Discussed by Several Home Club Members

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There are so many things we must teach the little ones, that it is a problem to keep each point in its proper place with regard to importance. One is apt to have a hobby in child training as in everything else, and put most of the stress on one or two particular lines without much regard to their eventual use to the child. In watching over their morals and manners, in inculcating piety, patriotism, etc., we must not overlook the fact that most of them will have to live by their own endeavors, and that in order to be good and efficient citizens, they must be able to market their own abilities to the best advantage. In other words, they will need to know as much as possible of the money value of their work and the value of the money for which they work.

So far as my experience goes, it seems that the usual financial training given a child is simply the presentation to him of a toy bank into which he is urged to put all the pennies he can get, with promises of great buying facilities when once the bank is full. Incidentally this also induces begging from all and sundry, and is likely to inspire a miserly hoarding spirit, or, on the other hand, to discourage from a wish to save it all, because the penny once put in cannot be got again at will.

A Better Plan.

What seems to me a better plan, and it is one that I have seen tried with success, is like this: Begin as soon as the kiddie can count up to 10. Allow them to earn their money in some way, and having earned it make it their own to spend or keep as they wish. They are sure to consult you as to spending it. Be as interested as the owner is, as willing to consider the matter as if it was your own "all" that hung in the balance, and be patient in explaining exactly why you think the plan a good one or not. They are sure to take the wrong way occasionally. Let them. The same mistake won't likely be made again, and they will begin to feel their responsibility. A little later suggest some plan of investing say in a setting of eggs. Have them buy the feed, do the work, dispose of their stock themselves, and reckon profit or loss.

But even a farm boy or girl should not be forced to invest in farm live stock. Some boys will buy traps and make fair interest on the money invested. In others the trading instinct is strong and, as I think, the hardest trait to control properly. It is so easy to slip from fairness to trickery in bartering with his companions that only careful and incessant cultivation of the ideal of fair play can keep the young trader in the way of uprightness.

A Practical Illustration.

A friend of mine has two boys. Each has a certain part of the work to do as a member of the family company. Extras are paid for at the same rate as a stranger would be paid for the same work. As they chase their money they buy sweets and toys, as well as Christmas gifts for others. Later they themselves proposed buying their own school books, and later still they took pride in being able to buy other necessities. Long before they came to manhood they had a clear idea of the cost of their own living, and had decided opinions regarding various forms of investment. Rate of interest, percentage of profit, etc., were easily learned, and in a way that will be forgotten. They have learned also to count the cost in time, labor wear and tear on tools or machinery and interest on investment, before reckoning profit—a thing that many grown-ups never seem to learn.

I have no use for a settled allowance. If one must earn his living finally, the learning to earn is as much a part of the financial education as learning to spend, and is better begun early.—"Merry Margaret."

CHILDREN HANDICAPPED WITHOUT FINANCIAL TRAINING

When the thought of financial training of children comes to my mind I always recall the words of a dear friend whose father was in very comfortable circumstances. Whenever she was asked to do any buying for the family, which was quite often, because of the kind words of explanation as to the quality and probable price of the

article in question. Plenty of money was given her and the last instructions always were, "Be sure to get it good, whatever the price may be."

My friend married, as most good girls do, and before she was in her own home six months, she said simply made me think for myself, and finance at least a part of the household at home. It would have been so much easier for me now, for I really do not articles for my own home. I also find that I cannot have mother to hand out the hard cash for every thing I need."

Every Girl Should Know.

I often wonder how many mothers are allowing their daughters to do a certain part of the buying and managing themselves. It is one of the very first acts (if we might call it so) that every girl needs to put into practice when she enters a home of her

own kind friends who will give him money, and I believe in keeping that on interest until the child is old enough to look after it himself. When old enough allow children to manage their money for themselves and advise them as well as possible regarding it, but let them do with it as they think best, and in nearly every case I think they will put it to good use.

Victory Bond Possessors.

I might say I have practised this with my own children and now they are each the proud possessors of Victory Bonds of their own. I am quite sure they will add to this from time to time and feel that they are financing their own business.

I sometimes think when young people start in office or other work, and insure their lives, that it is a good investment, as they will always see the need of meeting the insurance payments and will manage with less spending money than they would if they did not have to meet them. If it is a twenty year policy it will come back to them at a time when it will give them a real good help out in life. On the other hand, if they did not have payments to meet, the chances are that the same amount of money would have been spent with nothing to show for it in twenty years. And seldom do we find the youngsters any better for the extra spending money.—"The Dr's Wife."

HANDLE FINANCES ON A CO-OPERATIVE BASIS

The financial training of our children is certainly an important subject and is well worth of discussion. We all know of cases where an inheritance has been squandered and nothing but bitter disappointment was left to tell the story. We also know of people who work and save for the mere sake of possession, until that way of living has become more nature, and they have no understanding or appreciation of life and things outside of their narrow vision; always the vision broadens and the world grows bigger, but then they reap only bitter disappointment as they are left farther and farther behind.

These disappointments have all come because someone blundered in setting up the ideals in the homes where these people gathered their early impressions. Financial training should enter very largely into the question of children's education in this age, and it will, if the parents have the vision that is broad and the mind that is fair. The girl of to-day should develop this faculty so that she may become a broad minded, well informed woman who knows her world just as well as her brother knows his.

Two Heads Better Than One.

The older one, we hope, is passing by which the boy was expected to get the farm or business and the girl to get married. But what if the ones who do not get married? Or want to get married, marry, why should they not profit by a knowledge of financing as well as their husbands? Sometimes two heads are better than one, and, anyway, it is not always best to look to someone for money and advice. On account of her business training, the business girl nearly always makes a good helpmate, and of her trained sense of values and her real business experience in the commercial and financial world.

Children should be taught early in life that spending wisely is better than clever hoarding—that true economy is not necessarily as little expenditure as possible, and that money should be regarded as a means to an end. There are so many things that are bigger than money, yet the earning of it and the using of it for the things that give real comfort and pleasure, is a great privilege.

Why could not the farm business be a cooperative business with the farmer as general manager and each boy and girl as they grow old enough, be made responsible for some part of the work? Then, as the books are made up, the child could be given a certain percentage, according to an agreement for the work accomplished. It seems to me this cooperative way of running a farm would teach the boy and girl how to earn and use their money wisely, also stimulate their interest in their home and be the means of keeping them on the farm where they are so badly needed.—"Dot."

Feeding the Orphan.

The young girl in the illustration is just at the age when she begins to take a special interest in the farm animals—providing she has a share in the profits which the live stock bring into the farm treasury.

own, and if she has not been taught by her mother or guardian how much she can afford to spend on various articles, it will be a very hard lesson to learn in after years.

I sometimes think that it is almost more necessary. No matter how good a financier the man, if the wife does not know the value of money, she could easily spend what half a dozen men could earn, and not be any better satisfied than another woman who really understood her business and who did not spend one-third of what the first in question did.

A woman usually does all the buying for the household, as well as for the family, and in these days of high prices, it costs no mean sum in a year. So let every mother see to it that her daughters are all good financiers before going into homes of their own. If you find it hard to make them understand the value of money, give them an allowance and tell them that if it is all they can have to dress themselves and use as pin money, and if they foolishly spend it before the pay day, just kindly tell them they cannot have any more until next pay day comes (and see to it that they do not get any more). Next tell your children a lie and expect them to tell you the truth.

I believe in giving children all that is theirs. For instance, from the time a child is born there are al-

Man is Mind as Well as Body

Fill Up the "Corners" of Each Day With Reading—Mind Development Should Go Hand in Hand With Bodily Development—Mrs. T. D. Murray, *Picton Co., N.S.*

"To wash, and iron, and scrub, and bake,
To cook a cake,
To sweep and dust, to sew and mend,
And to the little folks attend,
Digging in corners with all her might,
Keeping the house all clean and bright,
Alas social calling and church-meeting!
And yet, what a man to please!
These are the duties which compose
The sum of woman's joys and woes,
With many extraneous do not fear—
That hover round a housewife's sphere."

Do I hear one of the noble army say, "There is no place for reading; that is a luxury that belongs to the idle rich?" Sometimes, indeed, it seems so—especially now when women have to share in men's work. And yet, I think, if we watch carefully we can occasionally find the "place" for books. There are too few books in most homes, and this plea of "no time for reading" is largely responsible. Happily the man or woman for whom the day is never finished without a few moments in quiet with a good book. For books are friends that never quarrel, never complain, are never false. They are ready to talk with us when we wish to hear them, and are silent when we are weary. Good books take us away from our small troubles and petty annoyances into a serene atmosphere of thought, nobleness and truth. There is an old proverb that runs like this: "If you are angry stand still. If you are still angry sit down. If after this, you still feel angry, lie down." This "supplement with, and take a book with you." Reading is a regular safety valve to me; I try always to have some on hand, and when I feel myself growing "hot under the collar" I just cannot get on without a book. For I find that worries are like crumbs in the bed; the more you wriggle the more they scratch you, and the quickest way to forget a worry is to get the mind fixed on something else. Reading is a magic carpet, never read anything that carries us into wrong places. We make a regular scientific business of feeding the body, oftentimes forgetting that "man is mind as well as body," and our mental wants must be supplied.

The Right Kind of "Mind" Food. Good reading is to the mind what good food is to the body, and inferior reading makes inferior minds, just as inferior food makes inferior bodies. If we want to develop bodily strength we do not feed our bodies light, trashy foods; but good, solid flesh and muscle builders. There's not much backbone in light fluffy foods, frilly dressings, and cakes, etc. They are pleasant to taste, but that is about the extent of their usefulness. So with the mind. If we want to develop brain and character we must feed accordingly. Too many people are feeding on the garbage of the world's output, and they might be enjoying the society of the richest and best minds of the ages. In the wide range of general literature there is the sary not only to choose the good and the bad, but also because of the great abundance, to choose between the best and the good. Each one of us has a moral nature that must be considered, and deepened, and developed by the higher, vaster truths which come through reading. The moral influence of good books is very great. They purify the taste, elevate the character, making low pleasures unattractive. We cannot read a story of a beautiful, pure, true friendship without appreciating anew what a wonderful thing good comradeship is, and so strive to be to our friend all that the name implies. We cannot read of a noble, heroic character without desiring that quality in ourselves, and, consciously or not, the quality of heroism in us strengthens. On the other hand we cannot read cheap literature without becoming saturated with its evil influence. Cheap, trashy books are to the mind what whiskey is to the body. They dull the intellect and are utterly destructive to the finer feelings, and generally corrupt the whole inner workings.

If the home makers are true to their task, there need be little fear that our children will err in this direction. The ability to enjoy good reading must be acquired in childhood, when the imagination is fresh and vivid. The task of starting the children upon the printed trail generally falls on the mother, and that mother is wise who grasps the opportunity and uses the spare moments in reading to her children. For

the taste of good literature once well cultivated will never leave them, and the child who has plenty of good wholesome nature stories, and stories of adventure, will seldom choose trashy ones. A child will readily detect and apply a moral. Their sense of fair play is more sensitive, and their faculty for remembering is greater than in grown-ups. Therefore, let the reading for them be careful and prayerful, so chosen, remembering always that the impressions they now receive form a large factor in the moulding of their character and future in general.

I cannot refrain from recommending in particular "Thornbury Cottage" and "Homeview," the impressions they now receive form a large factor in the moulding of their character and future in general. "Thornbury Cottage," and altogether of high moral standard. Objection has sometimes been made to



A Beautiful Little Cottage in Fine Location.

This attractive home, which is described in the article below, may well be the "apple" pride of the owner, Mr. Palmer and his nephew, did all of the work themselves with the exception of the masonry in the foundation.

The Building of Homeview

Mr. and Mrs. Palmer Have Made Provision for Spending Their Declining Years Comfortably Amongst Old Friends and Familiar Surroundings

MR. AND MRS. E. B. PALMER have very appropriately called their place "Homeview." From the pleasant living room of the new home they can look out on the broad acres and across to the old homestead where they labored together for 40 years. "Lots of people in town said I should have moved in with them when I retired from the active management of the farm," Mr. Palmer told me when I called on him last summer. "I was not going to town, however, and have people make fun of me as they are apt to do of retired farmers—from forces of habit more than anything else. Out here on the farm I can have a horse to use when I want one, I am living amongst my old friends and neighbors, and, you know, even a man of my age is of some use on the farm these days."

Perhaps I had better explain that Mr. E. B. Palmer is the senior member of Messrs. E. B. Palmer & Sons, who are becoming well known as breeders of Yorkshire cattle. There are two boys, Burnie and Burpee, now running the two farms that represent the fruit of the family labors for two score years. Burnie is on the old homestead along with his father, and in the corner of the original farm, in the shade of great maple trees, the senior member of the firm has built a home for himself and Mrs. Palmer that is a model of its kind. In earlier years I had frequently enjoyed the hospitality of the Palmer home, and when in Norwich this summer I looked up my old friends.

I found Mr. Palmer busy putting the finishing touches on the woodwork of their bungalow. The illustration herewith will give a better idea of the construction of "Homeview" than any description of mine. The first story is brick veneer. The gables of the bungalow roof are shingled with red rock faced asphalt shingles. The reddish color

them, because they are highly imaginative, in that they have our little wood animals possessors of the powers of speech and understanding. But, even so, the development of the imagination is not to be deplored. These stories uphold truth and honor—they never fail to enlarge on the virtues of unselfishness, kindness and general helpfulness, while they never miss an opportunity to teach against untruthfulness, spying, deceit, dishonesty, etc., and this pleasant method of impressing these ideas on the child cannot but bring good results.

Fill the Corners.

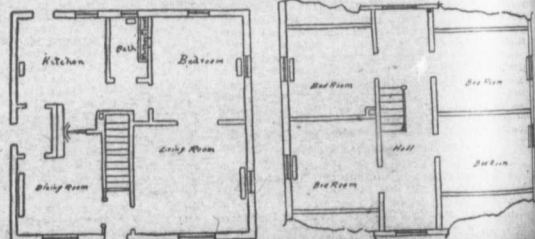
I once heard a woman censure a neighbor for enjoying a quiet rest in the midst of the morning, and explained that her feet had become so tired she had to sit down, so she relaxed the whole body and revived her flagging spirits with a literary feast. But this friend, the censor, could not see in that light, imagine my amusement some time later to enter her kitchen in mid-morning and to find her thumbing over Eaton's catalogue, and she did not seem to think she was wasting "time a bit! But—while the young woman laid up her book with a sigh of content and pursued her work with renewed vigor, the second shoyed the catalogue aside with a sigh of rebellion—because she could not send for all the things she would like to have. We need to learn to "fill the corners," and we must cultivate the habit.

You men! You say, "That's all right for women folk; they have lots of odd corners, but a man hasn't."

Well, what about next time you come in a little earlier than usual for a meal, and have to wait a few minutes; or maybe you come in at the right time, but dinner is not quite ready, owing to some trivial mishap or delay. Maybe a neighbor woman dropped in and hindered the process—or, maybe, when wife went to get kindling and wood (which she fondly imagined would be cut all ready for her), she found that she had to turn in and quit it for good. Oh! there are a dozen things to delay the setting of a meal, and it happens in the best of regulated homes, and is a source of great annoyance to the housewife. Now, then, Mr. Man, instead of pacing rest and telling "them" over and over, just how many minutes you are losing, just go way and sit down with— (Continued on page 8.)

is given by a natural rock facing embedded in the asphalt and will therefore be very lasting. The roof is covered with asbestos squares. The diagram herewith give the floor plan. The flooring downstairs is of maple, and the woodwork finishes is a white oak. The stairs are of white ash, and upstairs the doors are of hard maple.

A surprising feature of this bungalow is its roominess. Upstairs the bedrooms are of fair size with full height ceilings and with commodious closets under the eaves. This roominess is due to the not extending right out over the veranda in two bungalow style. "We took a picture of this bungalow of a book of plans, "and copied it almost exactly." Mr. Palmer has a special interest in his new home in that he and his nephew, neither of them professional carpenters, did all of the work themselves with the exception of the masonry in the foundation. This includes the plumbing and the installation of the hot water furnace. All of the work is well done. The plumbing is included a three-piece bathroom and hot and cold water in the kitchen, supplied from a pressure tank. The Palmers can live on the one floor with accommodation on the second floor for guests. It is a beautiful little cottage, and no finer location could be found. I might add that Mr. Palmer's retirement so far is merely nominal. Help has been impossible to obtain, and this year he has been doing the full work of one man on the farm.—E. E. I.



The Floor Plans of the Palmer Home.

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Are Our School Children Healthy? If Not, Why Not?

Results Already Attained from Medical Inspection Prove Its Worth.

"GOOD morning, children! Why do you suppose I have come to see you today?"

Silence reigns; for a few moments and then not infrequently some shy answers. "To see if we are healthy. Then we begin the exercise of medical inspection by having an informal talk about health, comparing it with other possessions such as money, pleasure, property, etc., and by the time we are ready for the real work of the day, the children have decided that it is best to be desired than gold and more precious than rubies."

Teeth demand first attention and the first teeth require special care. The vital importance of these cannot be overestimated, as they serve the child during the period of most important development, just when it is getting a start in life. Besides these first teeth, which do service from six to ten years, the child has four permanent molars that come at about the sixth year, and quite frequently I have found from 15 to 20 per cent of the children in a school to have lost one or more of these teeth, which means an injured face for life and a greatly reduced power of mastication.

Mothers, see to it that your children's teeth are cleaned. The child's face must be washed before it goes to school—its teeth need it more. Who would think of sitting at a table and eating from a plate and eating from a dish, and not after meal, that had not been washed? But how many meals are eaten with uncleaned teeth? The necessity of the toothbrush is gleaned from the fact that in the average mouth there are 22 square inches of oral surfaces, exclusive of tongue and tonsils. In a schoolroom of 40 there would be about six square feet of such surfaces. With such an area covered with particles of food decaying and fermenting, and with the air constantly passing over it, do we wonder that teacher and pupils alike often suffer from the effect of stale and vitiated air?

Another frequent cause of decayed teeth is the sugar habit of our age. All starchy foods (potatoes, flour, cereals, etc.), are converted into sugar during the process of digestion. When an extra amount is added, we are over-indulging, with the result that there is an overflow of sugar into the saliva and returning to the mouth in this form, it has a particularly harmful influence upon the teeth. I have invariably found that where there is a candy store near the village school, the percentage of decayed teeth is higher than where the children are free from this baneful influence.

Then again the practice of bolting our food is most injurious to the teeth and the general health. To obtain their supply of blood, the teeth need exercise just as much as any other part of the body. Thorough mastication of food is an important factor in the healthy condition of the teeth and of the whole body. When I ask the children of a rural school what their fathers do with a horse whose teeth are bad, the almost invariable reply is, "Sell him." And further questioning elicits the information that with bad teeth the horse cannot chew his food properly, his strength declines, and therefore he cannot do his work well.

Good teeth are claimed by some to be "more important than the multiplication table or the rule of three," so essential are they to good health. All children—in fact, everybody—should have their teeth regularly examined by a competent person, and while we await that progressive state when the dentist will come to the school, the school must go to the dentist.

Bad Health and Bad Tonsils.

Scarcely less important than the condition of the teeth is the condition of the tonsils. "Have you ever had any rheumatism?" was the first question a throat specialist asked a friend of mine who sought examination of his tonsils. "Diseased tonsils and diseased teeth are now being recognized for many cases of rheumatism, neuritis, heart trouble and other dis-

ease. In the 1,300 children I examined during the last month, I notice that 32 per cent of them have diseased tonsils. A much smaller percentage of the town children are thus affected, due no doubt to walk on, which county children do not enjoy. Sitting for hours with cold, wet feet is often fruitful of arthritic troubles, easily contracted but difficult to eradicate. With diseased tonsils we usually find the glands enlarged down the side of the child's neck, showing that poison is being absorbed into the system. The child thus becomes susceptible to tonsillitis or any other throat affection, and at the same time the general health is being undermined.

Every such case should have immediate attention. Generally the child does not shrink from the operation as was evidenced the other day from an incident on the road. We picked up some children who had been examined in the school a few days previous. One little chap said: "Doctor, I am going to have my throat cut."

"Your throat cut? Surely not!" I exclaimed. "Yes," he said, "you told me to."

On enquiring I learned that the child's mother had

ing space as compared with the floor space is not sufficient unless there is the proper color on the walls—the buffs or some of the lighter tints such as we enjoy in our own homes.

Many a mother worries about the rounding shoulders of her fast growing boy or girl and usually attributes it to excessive growth. But if she would peer into the schoolroom she would see that a seat was too high for the desk—sometimes we find a discrepancy of two or three inches—and the seat not far enough under the desk, thus causing the child to stoop down and lean forward and thus fixing the neck that is difficult to square again on the shoulders of the boys and girls. The seats are almost always arranged so that the high ones are at the back of the room and the larger boy or girl who is near slighted can have no accommodation near the blackboard at the front.

Fresh Air a Vital Point.

One thing more. Nowhere in the world is fresh air more needed than in the schoolroom—and at a time when the child is developing his physical frame— "The carbon upon which the light of God is to play and have its work." Few schools have any ventilating system at all except that of opening the windows.

I found a simple and effective means in a few places, whereby a piece of glass was set two inches inside the window and running about one-third of the way up the lower sash. When the window was open the air struck this at right angles and was directed up to the ceiling, thus causing no direct draft to blow on anyone.

The results already attained in medical inspections of rural schools argue strongly that it should become general through the country. Many cases are coming to light showing the great benefit received. One father tells that when his boy had been fitted with his glasses he exclaimed: "Good dad, I never knew anyone could see like this before." Not only should there be medical inspection, but also parent inspection and a parent application of the principles recommended that we may have a healthier, happier class of people to follow the progress of the age and to meet the unfolding of the years.

No gift of God should be more gratefully recognized than a nature's early tendency towards enjoyment. So that of its own accord, it avoids sources of annoyance and discerns in everything some bright ray.



"Done to a Turn" in an Old Fashioned Bake Oven.

While this loaf of bread looks quite tempting, there are not many housekeepers nowadays who would use the antique method of baking. While our housekeeping methods are vastly improved over the methods of curing or the health of our children in the rural schools have not advanced to the same degree. In the article adjoining, an excellent outline is given of how school conditions may be improved.

arranged with a throat specialist to operate on her two boys according to the recommendation made to the school inspection.

Lighting System Causes Eye Trouble.

Medical inspection is finding many defects in schoolrooms that are proving injurious to the eyesight of the children. In the two lower grades, about two and one-half per cent of the children are found with eye trouble, while we find it steadily increasing as we rise to the entrance classes, reaching about 20 to 22 per cent. The cause is not far to seek, but how many parents are concerned enough to look into the schoolhouse where their children spend so many hours of their precious lives? Shiny blackboards, careless decorating, and insufficient and bad lighting are the chief contributory causes. Today I examined a school where the lighting space was only one-eighth-cent of the floor space, instead of one-fourth cent as it should be. And the children's eyes? Fourteen out of 50 were recommended for glasses and 10 more couldn't see within two feet of what they should. The light should come from one side of the room alone and fall across the left shoulder of the child working at the desk. Light from two opposite sides of the room causes cross lights, and is a frequent source of eye strain. But there is something else. Why do trustees persist in decorating the walls of the school rooms with a w/d, flaring green or bluish-brown, or a dull grey? The one-sixth of light-

The Girl on the Farm---Her Future

Is She Getting a Square Deal?

ALICE A. FERGUSON, York Co., Ont.

JACK and JILL were brother and sister, born and bred on the farm. They remained on the farm, and Jack assisted his father and learned to do by doing. JILL assisted in the house, did part of the milking, the gardening, feeding the calves, attending to the poultry, and many other things. They both worked faithfully and both had many busy good times.

In the course of time Jack married. He then set him up on a farm, giving him stock and implements—a good start, for Jack had been a good farmer. JILL also married. She was given a wedding, many presents, such as a young housekeeper would need, a feather bed, pillows, etc., and her father gave her a cow. It was such an unusual thing for her to receive so much that she felt humbly unworthy of it all.

Another sister, Jennie, felt it her duty to remain at home and care for her aging parents. She set aside the thought of a home of her own, and she might devote her time to caring for the home and (Continued on page 23.)

Hot Noon Lunches in the School

(Continued from page 4.)

washing of the dishes. It has been found a good plan for the pupils to work in twos, under the supervision, of course, of the teacher. The preparing of the dish for noon may be largely done at the morning recess. Here too, it is wise to have a schedule placed in a prominent place, in order that each girl may know her turn and avoid confusion.

Educational Advantages.

The hot lunch plan would justify itself if it were developed to supply the physical needs only. There are educational possibilities in the plan as well. Subjects usually taught in an abstract manner may be made more profitable and interesting by making use of articles used in connection with the lunch as the basis of class work. For example, in the arithmetic class the properties and uses of various materials to be used for the lunch could be given and the quantity needed determined, for the principles of arithmetic are the same, no matter what symbols are used. Current prices for all the materials used can be looked up from time to time and very definite problems in regard to cost of total amount served and of per capita cost can be obtained. The production, cultivation, care and use of the products could and should be taught in agriculture. The physiology class could not have a more important topic than the food requirements of the body and the way in which these are met by various food combinations. In the geography lesson, the source of the materials used might be found and their transportation traced. In the language and grammar classes, stories based on the geography lessons and accounts of the experiences in performing the work will interest the pupils. The spelling lesson and penmanship practice will be vitalized by using material based on this work.

Even the art class may be given most interesting and instructive work based on the day's lunch. One of the most successful art lessons in a rural school of which we have heard, was the drawing of a few potatoes. The grouping, outlining and shading were definite and valuable art exercises. In addition, however, the student learned the percentage composition of the potato as it was divided and shaded so that 78 per cent of it represented water, two per cent tissue building material, 18 per cent heat producing material, and one per cent mineral matter. If the students had not been set to drawing and shading a wooden sphere, which certainly does not have the native interest to a child, the drawing of a potato, a physical and mental capacity of all the pupils, the live interest added to many of the school subjects, the knowledge gained either directly or indirectly in regard to proper planning of the food, its preparation and sanitary care and the definite provision for a social hour under the guidance of the teacher, constitute a set of arguments in support of the hot lunch plan.

Making a Part.

In most of the schools in Western Canada where hot lunches are served, the teacher has been instrumental in getting the scheme started, but there is no reason why the women of a community should not get together and interest both teacher and trustees in the matter. Would this not be a splendid work for Women's Institutes or our United Farm Women of the various provinces? A word of warning might be along in the "action" with working up such a scheme; it is strongly advised by those who have already tried out the school lunch plan that a modest beginning be made in the interest that the parents on the one hand and the ability of the teacher to organize the work well on the other hand, secure

the success of its development on a larger plane.

While in this article we have only mentioned Western Canada and the United States, having tried out the hot lunch, the Ontario Department of Education has advised us that the subject of providing Household Science instruction and a hot dish for the noon lunch, has for a considerable time engaged the attention of the Department. Special equipment has been designed for the use of rural schools and full particulars regarding this equipment and methods of serving in the school lunch are given in a manual now under preparation. At a number of rural schools in York, Prince Edward, Hastings and West North-west counties, hot lunches are already being provided, although up to the present we have not heard what results have been achieved. As results in Western Canada and the United States, however, have proven that this hot school lunch movement is something which is of material benefit to the boys and girls, and is a promising line of work, as something which should commend itself to the thoughtful support of all!

Man is Mind as Well as Body

(Continued from page 6.)

book and you'll forget you're losing time (as a matter of fact you are not). For your peeing round and coming out the morning is a blessing to your wife's poles. It rattles her and causes her to take just twice the time she would take if you would leave her a clear field. Oh, yes! You have your corners, too, if you learn to look in them and utilize them. "Habitat are the rights of steps that lead to the health of character." And it is not enough to have a sound body, the principal thing is to make good use of it.

"A merciful Providence fashioned us hollow, in order that we might our principles swallow."

No Time to Waver

IT is possible that Germany's peace offensive may cause war, not among our gallant armies, but among our civilian population. Who can tell what the effect on the world would be of a great over-subscription in the present Victory Loan campaign in Canada? That is a question which we in Canada to make to the enemy's war campaign of winning insincerity.

"When the Hun first used his poison gas on the battlefield, it was a late Canadian division that saved the situation. It may be possible for Canadians at home to render a similar service now.

"The watchword, therefore, for the Victory Loan organization and for the Canadian people until unconditional surrender by the foe is an accomplished fact is not to relax but to redoubt every effort.

"There is, further, considering that, supposing peace could be declared to-morrow, on terms satisfactory to the allies, Canada's war expenditure would continue for at least another twelve months and consequently the necessity for raising the full amount of the loan would be none the less urgent"—E. R. WOOD, Chairman, Dominion Victory Loan Committee.

Item of Interest

The Fifty-Second Annual Session of the National Grange Patron of the Handy Year will be held in West Co., New York, Nov. 13-22. All Grangers in Canada have received an invitation to attend the sessions of that great body of farmers across the line. In membership the organization has a million. The worthy master of the Dominion Grange, Bro. J. A. Dixon, of Morefield, has been selected to represent Canada at this convocation.

NOTICE

Military Service Act, 1917.

EMPLOYMENT OF MEN IN DEFAULT UNDER THE MILITARY SERVICE ACT.

The following Regulations, recently approved by the Governor General in Council, impose strict obligations upon every employer TO ASSURE HIMSELF THAT EACH OF HIS EMPLOYEES OF MILITARY AGE AND DESCRIPTION IS IN POSSESSION OF DOCUMENTS PROVING THAT HE IS NOT IN ANY WAY IN DEFAULT UNDER THE MILITARY SERVICE ACT.

An employer who is charged with having a defaulter in his employ must be able to prove THAT THE MILITARY SERVICE PAPERS ISSUED BY THE REGISTRAR OR MILITARY AUTHORITIES TO THE EMPLOYEE IN QUESTION WERE PRODUCED FOR HIS INSPECTION at the time when the employee was taken into his employment, and that it was reasonably established to his satisfaction that the man was not in default under the Military Service Act. It should be clearly understood that the Canadian Registration Certificates given on June 22, 1918, at the time of general registration, in no way define the status of a man under the Military Service Act.

REGULATIONS.

"106. Every person who employs or retains in his service any man who has deserted or is absent without leave from the Canadian Expeditionary Force, or who is in default in the performance of any obligation or requirement for reporting or for military service, imposed upon him by the Act or Regulations, or any proclamation thereunder, shall be guilty of an offence punishable on summary conviction by imprisonment not exceeding six months, or by a penalty of not less than One Hundred Dollars, and of not more than Five Hundred Dollars, or by both such imprisonment and fine, unless such person prove that he made due inquiry and that THE MILITARY SERVICE PAPERS ISSUED BY THE REGISTRAR OR THE MILITARY AUTHORITIES TO THE MAN SO EMPLOYED OR RETAINED IN HIS SERVICE WERE PRODUCED FOR HIS INSPECTION, and that it was reasonably established to his satisfaction by such inquiry and papers that the man was not a deserter or absent from the force without leave, or in default in respect of any of the

obligations or requirements aforesaid."

"106a. Every person who HARBOURS OR CONCEALS OR IN ANY WAY ASSISTS ANY MAN WHO IS A DESERTER OR ABSENT WITHOUT LEAVE FROM THE CANADIAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, or who is in default in the performance of any obligation or requirement for reporting or for military service imposed upon him by the Act or Regulations, or any proclamation thereunder, shall be guilty of an offence punishable upon summary conviction by imprisonment not exceeding six months, or by a penalty of not less than One Hundred Dollars and of not more than Five Hundred Dollars, or by both such imprisonment and fine, unless such person prove that he was not aware and had no reasonable ground to suspect that the man so harboured, concealed, or assisted was a deserter or absent from the force without leave or in default in respect of any of the obligations or requirements aforesaid."

* MILITARY SERVICE BRANCH.



POULTRY

Trap Nest Observations
THERE used to be an old-time theory that when a hen laid a small (pigeon-sized) egg, it indicated that she had reached the end of her litter, and her usefulness as an egg-producer had stopped for the season. The trap nest proved otherwise. My record sheet for last year shows that on May 7 hen No. 23 laid one of these small eggs. May 9 she laid an egg of normal size, and during the remainder of the month laid on an average every other day, and each time the egg was of good size.

The trap nest also proved that, as a rule, eggs do not hold the same shade of color throughout the season. Although of a dark brown in the beginning, they become lighter in color as their yield increases—some coming pretty near a white. This is more true with heavy layers than with only ordinary ones. The pigment, or coloring matter, becomes weaker towards the end of the season.

Another fact has been shown: that in the case of heavy laying the eggs become smaller in size as their num-

is no other way by which we may learn the true condition of our stock as well as a correct report of what they are doing.

The Wonderful Egg

THE average length of a hen's egg is 2.37 inches, its diameter, at the broad end, is 1.72 inches, and its average weight is about one-eighth of a pound.

It is claimed that the yolk of a soft-boiled egg is a good substitute for cream in coffee.

Raw eggs are also used as a tonic, and especially recommended for weak, nervous women.

The white of an egg is recommended as a burn remedy.

The white beaten to a froth with two tablespoonfuls of rosewater, is said to be excellent for inflamed eyes or eyelids.

The skin of a boiled egg, moistened and applied to a boil, it is said, will, in a few minutes draw off the matter and relieve of soreness.

"Foultry" says that the egg of the turkey is nearly as good as that of the hen, and that the goose is preferable to either for all culinary purposes. The egg is said to have a rich flavor, but are not as desirable to eat alone. They are, however, as good for all purposes of cookery.

Protein for Egg Production

THE ratio of the laying hen cannot be nicely balanced on paper in the same way as the ration of the dairy cow. Protein from all sources is not of equal value for egg production. For instance, we might balance a poultry ration very nicely with cottonseed or oil meal, but the results obtained would prove that protein concentrates of vegetable origin do not stimulate laying. A series of tests has been conducted at the Missouri College of Agriculture to determine the relative efficiency of animal proteins as represented in meat scrap and sour milk and vegetable proteins as represented by oil meal, gluten meal and cottonseed meal.

These tests have proved conclusively that vegetable proteins cannot be fed economically, but that meat scrap and sour milk are necessary to the greatest and cheapest egg production. According to these tests, 100 lbs. of sour milk is worth 6.4 lbs. of meat scrap.

Boiled Oats for Poultry

BOILED oats as a poultry feed are highly recommended by a Pennsylvania poultryman, W. P. Wittman. This feed was used by several large poultrymen last year with good satisfaction. Mr. Wittman's directions for preparing it are as follows:

"Soak the oats 10 to 12 hours in cold water. Boil one to two hours and feed when cooled or cold in a clean trough. Do not feed while hot, or after they have turned sour. Feed all they will clean up quickly, two or three times a day. The last feed for the day may be given in the trough, with free range and free access to sour milk or beef scraps this is all that is needed to secure maximum results."

But why boil the oats? For three years we have been feeding rolled oats (horse oats) along with a little corn or wheat for scratch feed (corn only this last year), and we have gotten excellent results. In fact, our egg yield is just as great as when we were feeding a wide range of rations and meal. We consider rolled oats the greatest of all egg feeds, and it certainly is easier for the hen to peck than to soak and boil and then feed two or three times a day, with the risk of losing some by souring. Perhaps the boiling would be advisable if it were necessary to feed to cats, as was the digestive system of the hen is not intended to handle oat hulls in their natural form.—F. E. E.

NOTICE TO SOLDIERS ON HARVEST LEAVE.

Attention is directed to a recent announcement published in the Press by the Military Service Branch, Department of Justice, regarding extensions to be granted to men EXEMPTED AS FARMERS.

It is pointed out that this DOES NOT IN ANY WAY AFFECT MEN WHO HAVE BEEN ORDERED BY THE REGISTRAR TO REPORT TO Depot Battalions and who have thereafter received leave of absence from the Military Authorities.

Once a man has been ordered to report for duty by the Registrar he leaves the jurisdiction of the Registrar and comes under that of the Department of Militia and Defence, and is to be considered as a soldier. This applies to men of the 20 to 22 Class who have been ordered to report by the Registrar in virtue of the cancellation of exemptions by Order-in-Council of the 20th April last, as well as to those ordered to report in the usual way on refusal of claim for exemption, or an expiration of exemption granted.

All men, accordingly, who have been ordered to report, and are therefore SOLDIERS, and who have subsequently been granted harvest leave by the military authorities, MUST NOTWITHSTANDING THE NOTICE ABOVE REFERRED TO, REPORT ON THE EXPIRATION OF THAT LEAVE, unless they are notified to the contrary by their Commanding Officer or by general notice published by the Department of Militia and Defence.

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE.

KILLING TWO BIRDS.

CANADA'S exports of agricultural produce in 1915 amounted to \$209,000,000. For the last fiscal year the exports were \$194,000,000. That is why our markets for cattle, sheep, hog products, wheat, oats, beans and other products have kept up the prices and enabled Canadian farmers and business men to secure such good prices.

And when we finance our own loans in Canada we send Great Britain to take still more of our products and to encourage their increase. By saving for the next Victory Loan every person is going about it in the right way to hold property for 1918. He who saves for the loan kills two birds with one stone. He is patriotically helping to fight, and also safe-guarding the home market for his home products. The common sense business man can't do differently. Get ready for it.

ber increases. Eggs from hens are generally larger than those from pullets, principally on account of a less number being laid. However, there are exceptional cases where there is no difference in color or size, but the hen has had the egg with the great majority there is considerable difference.

Trap nests make the hens tame, due to frequent handling, and this in itself has a tendency to increase egg production. They prevent crowding on the nest, and thus avoid breakage of eggs.

Trap nests do not consume as much time in their care as some writers would have one believe. Fifty traps can be attended to in from five to ten minutes, according to the convenience of location. If a trap is made five or six times a day—say, in the morning when opening up the house, then four trips between nine in the morning and three in the afternoon, and then again during the hours at night, there will in all be consumed not much more than a half hour each day. That half hour's work is more profitable than any hour's labor on the farm, and when once fully understood becomes an imperative order.

Trap nests allow of no guess work. No other method can equal it, as there

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Therefore, when you come forward at your country's call and loyally lend your money that Canada may continue her vigorous prosecution of the war, you are also benefitting

yourself and the whole farming community.

It is the duty of every earnest Canadian not only to invest heavily in Victory Bonds 1918, but to work among his neighbors to make the loan a success.

Before the subscription lists close, every man should realize the sterling character of the investment; the good interest return of 5½%; the undoubted security offered in the Bonds of this wealthy nation; and the vital importance to all classes of people, particularly to the farmers, of the Victory Loan 1918.

Buy
Victory Bonds

HORTICULTURE

Select Seed Potatoes When Storing

EDITOR, Farm and Dairy.—My experience has been that unless seed potatoes are selected in the fall, spring may find us with but a limited supply in the cellar from which to select. The result is that we are forced to use seed that is inferior in quality and type, or else go to the extra expense of buying seed from someone else. This is not desirable, for unless one is prepared to pay a big price the seed purchased is likely to be inferior in quality. I know that many of the experienced growers are advising the planting of Northern or Eastern grown potatoes, the contention being that the Eastern or Northern grown immature seed gives better results than the well matured seed. This is probably true. Many of us, however, do not feel like purchasing seed when we already have a supply of our own from which to select.

Of course the best and most reliable way to select seed is to choose the strongest growing hills, giving the largest yield, together with the quality and type desired. This selection is most easily accomplished just before the main crop is dug. However, we seldom take the time to make a hill selection for the purpose of obtaining our seed. Digging comes at a very busy season. The next best time to make a seed selection is after the crop is put in the cellar and before the family has picked them over for table use.

The question that causes us most hesitation is whether large or small potatoes should be used. I have always found it a strong inducement to plant the little ones and sell the larger tubers, or use them on the table, by using small potatoes the expense of seeding the ground will be lessened considerably. Should it be done? The question of the relative yields of large and small tubers is of much greater importance than the extra cost of seed required when large tubers are used. The expense of putting the seed in the ground, cultivating and harvesting, will not vary a great deal with the relative yields; but the value of the crop will be much greater where the yield is large, than it can be where the crop is small. Consequently, if the character of the seed is the controlling factor in the yield of the crop, the difference in the cost of large and small seed has but little significance.

I believe the result of planting small potatoes will depend upon the cause of their being small. Usually this can be determined when digging. If they are small because they were produced by weak plants, they will not make desirable seed. On the other hand, if the seed grew from strong plants which also give a good number of tubers ranging in size from small to large and are themselves smooth and sound, they will probably yield a good crop. I consider that good marketable tubers, cut into pieces so as to have at least two to three good eyes to a piece and a liberal amount of flesh, gives the best results.—J.B.P.

Orchard and Garden Notes

Soil makes a good winter protection for roses and grape vines.

Mulching of trees and shrubs with manure late in the fall tends to protect the roots from freezing and thawing and also helps to hold moisture in the soil.

Be sure that evergreens and in fact all shrub plantings have a good supply of moisture at their roots before freezing weather sets in. Otherwise they are likely to die out before spring.

Bulbs may still be planted for indoor flowering. Hyacinths and daff-

dils are the best two sorts to plant. Put as many in a flower pot as will easily hold.

Do not wet the foliage of celery in storage. It is likely to decay. See that the water is applied so as to wet only the roots.

Handle potatoes and squash, and in fact all vegetables that are to be stored over winter, carefully. They should not be much longer for careful treatment.

City Milk Supply

Fraser Valley Exports Milk

THE Fraser Valley Milk Producers' Association of British Columbia, that now controls 93 per cent of the milk produced in the valley. It is one of the best and most prosperous organizations in the country and might well be studied by producers of milk and fruit everywhere. The city of Vancouver takes 42 per cent of the milk produced by the farmers belonging to the association. This leaves 57 per cent to be disposed of elsewhere. Until recently the large factory at Chilliwack took most of the surplus and made it into cheese. The management of the factory began to dictate to the producers, which became displeasing to them and they looked for a market outside of their district. At present the factory at Chilliwack is closed because of the lack of supplies. The association has found a good market across the international boundary line. Fresh milk and cream is allowed to go across, with only a few preliminaries. The milk is gathered and taken by auto truck across the line and delivered at Everett. As Matsqui is the most convenient place, milk and cream will be gathered there for export. Mr. W. C. Arnet, a prominent farmer of Matsqui, has the contract of taking the milk from Matsqui to Everett. Think what this means to the milkmen of the valley: to be able to control the milk situation in the city of Vancouver and with the surplus, instead of his being allowed to go to a market which cannot consume it, opens up a new market with unlimited possibilities.

Montreal Milk Prices

EDITOR, Farm and Dairy.—In reply to your letter, I am pleased to be able to inform you that the price recommended by our association still stands; we have no intention of receding from our decision of September 9th, e.g., that the price for milk was to be 35 cents per gallon until the 1st of January. There is every prospect of further advance at the end of this year. Milk supplies are very short at the present time, and a critical situation is imminent if the farmer does not receive higher prices for his produce.

A great deal of harm has been done by unwise agitators who, through the press, abuse the producer by applying to him the word "profiteer" and other unmerited names. In this way bitter feelings are aroused against the consumer which tend, though ever so little, to discourage production. I have intimated in letters to the press that the consumer should pay 15 cents per quart for milk, in order to offset the ever-increasing cost of production. Even at the price just mentioned the consumer would still have the cheapest article of food on the market, and he would thus be assured of a liberal supply of the same at all times.—James Winter, secretary Montreal Milk Shippers' Association.

Hogs wallow in filthy mud holes because the mud holes are cool. If they could find a place both clean and cool, they would prefer it.

THE WAR IS NOT YET OVER—BUY VICTORY BONDS.

Westclox

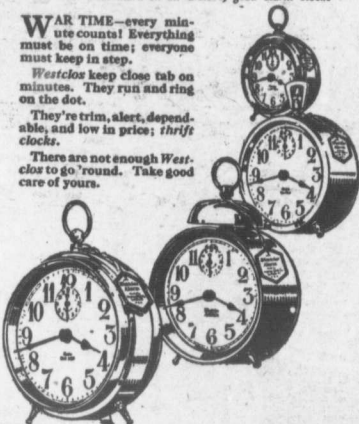
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The paid subscriptions to Farm and Dairy approximate 30,000. The actual circulation of each issue, including copies of the issue in circulation, are but slightly in excess, and sample copies, varies from 18,000 to 20,000 copies. No subscription is accepted at less than the full subscription rate.

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

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We guarantee that every advertiser in this issue is reliable. We are able to do this because the advertising columns of Farm and Dairy are as carefully edited as the reading columns, and because to protect our readers, we turn away all unscrupulous advertisers. Should any advertiser herein deal dishonestly with you as one of our paid-in-advance advertisers, we will make good the amount of your loss, provided such transaction occurs within one month from date of issue of the paper reported to us within a week of its occurrence, and that we find the facts to be as stated. If it is contended by this contract that any advertiser you state: "I saw your advertisement in Farm and Dairy," please mail not only your initials at the expense of our subscribers, who are our friends, through the medium of the reading columns; but we shall be glad to adjust writing discharges to our subscribers and honorable business men who advertise, nor pay the debts of honest bankrupts.

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

THE WAR IS NOT YET OVER—BUY VICTORY BONDS.

The Farmers' Movement

THE farmers' movement in Ontario is facing a time of great testing. Its rapid development is bringing to the front problems of deep importance, the right solution of which may determine the success or failure of the whole movement. Some of these problems will have to be dealt with at the approaching provincial convention of the U. F. O. that is to be held in Toronto next month.

One point we should remember. The movement is essentially spiritual in character. It is a warfare of contending spirits even more than it is a contest between men. This is because men are mere instruments of the spirits that move them. Thus if we can understand the nature of the contending spiritual forces we will be the better prepared to deal with the various problems that arise, wisely and intelligently.

One of the greatest enemies of the movement is the spirit of selfishness. Officers of local clubs soon find this out. Too often farmers join their locals not because they desire to promote the cause of agriculture or assist their fellow-farmers, but because they think they can save five dollars in the buying of their binder twine, their mill feeds or other supplies, or make a few dollars through the sale of their live stock. These men are probably as much a hindrance to the movement, and even a danger, as they are a help. Because of their spiritual weakness they become the victims of the enemies of the farmers' cause. The business corporations, which wish to disrupt the farmers' movement, constantly strive to do it by winning away the allegiance of these men by offering them goods at a slightly lower cost than their locals or their central clubs. They do this by offering them the same method when they offer higher prices, often than they can afford to pay, in order to induce members of clubs to ship outside their locals. These men, because of their spiritual weakness, are often fall before this temptation, thus they are before them. In this way they become a weakness to the whole movement. Time and again their failure to remain loyal to their fellow-members has brought about the downfall of many a local club.

Another form of this same spirit may soon be expected to manifest itself. Because the farmers'

movement is becoming powerful and is giving promise of political advancement to those who identify themselves with it, we may expect to see men of influence join a movement, not because they have any sincere desire to promote the cause or because they have any willingness to make sacrifices for it, but because they desire to use it as a stepping stone towards political preferment. These men are generally above the average in ability, and their counsels may prove dangerous unless the rank and file of the members of the movement are on their guard and refuse to be led astray on false trails. Nothing but the spirit of God can make selfish men unselfish. Let us, therefore, realize that in the outcome of this struggle between selfishness and unselfishness, and the spirit of Christ, as represented by unselfishness, is wrapped up in the success of the whole movement. The more we examine our own motives, by the aid of God's grace, the more we are pure and unselfish towards all men, the greater will be the service that we can render to the common cause.

Independent Farmer Candidates

ONE of the greatest problems the United Farmers must soon settle is whether, as an organization, they shall organize an independent political party or work through existing political parties. Great wisdom is going to be required to settle this question aright.

The scant consideration farmers have received during the past year from both political candidates and the natural desire to elect members to the Legislature and House of Commons who will stand aloof from both political parties and devote their main attention to promoting the interests of farmers in the province, has given rise to a small representation of farmers in the Legislature and in the House of Commons strengthens this impulse. There is a fear also that we will not have the same control over the candidate policies of our members who is also a member of either political party. The general condition of unrest in the rural districts makes this a time when such factors in the situation carry more weight than they do in more prosperous districts.

The history of farmers' movements in the past warns us strongly against attempts to form a separate political party. With the exception of the recently organized non-partisan league in the Central Ontario States, the success of which cannot as yet be fully determined as the movement is largely in its infancy, past efforts of the farmers of the United States to organize independent parties have proved completely disastrous.

Thirty years ago in Ontario the farmers' movement grew more rapidly and attained a much larger membership than has yet been achieved in any other part of Ontario. As soon, however, as those connected with it began to elect independent members to the Legislature and Parliament, the movement ran on one of the rocks that helped to bring about its speedy overthrow. This was because it led both political parties to unite to overthrow the farmer candidates. In this effort they were assisted by the city and business interests, backed as they were by most of the daily and weekly papers, and the combination proved too strong, and was a material factor in bringing about the overthrow of the movement. The downfall at that time was so great that only now are we beginning to recover from it.

One of the most serious objections to the creation of an Independent Farmers Party is that it creates a national political party which interests a large part of the farmer in the minds of the public. There are many national problems in which the residents of our towns and cities, and of our rural districts, are equally interested. There are many of these problems that relate to farmers as a class. When farmers, or any other section of society for that matter, attempt to organize an independent political party, the rest of the community are quick to suspect that they are endeavoring to promote their own selfish interests more or less regardless of the welfare of the rest of the citizenship of the country. This suspicion is not so evident when farmers work through existing political organizations as far as this is practical.

The Western Method

THE farmers' movement in western Canada, which has proved so successful, not only commercially, but in political matters as well, sprang up shortly after the overthrow of the farmers' movement in Ontario. Because of this it is assumed that what had taken place in Ontario to guide them the leaders of the movement in the west decided from the first not to attempt to elect independent political candidates, except as a last resort. This policy, which is still being followed, and to which the success they have achieved is largely due.

In the west the farmers have resolutely held themselves aloof from both political parties. By this action they have forced these parties to come to them. When an election is in progress the farmers take steps to find the views on agricultural

issues of the candidates of both parties. When both candidates in a riding are acceptable to both parties to support to the farmer, independent of their party affiliations, the farmers endorse both candidates and allow them to fight it out between themselves. When one man, be he Conservative or Liberal, accepts the farmers' platform and the other does not, if the first man is a man whose word can be depended upon the farmers stand behind him and work for his election. When neither candidate will support the farmers' platform then the farmers feel free to bring out a candidate of their own.

The result of this practice has been most satisfactory. In the Province of Saskatchewan, for example, and Alberta the majority of the members are farmers who have been put there by the votes of their fellow farmers. In Saskatchewan three members of the Progressive Conservative Party, Provincial Treasurer and the Minister of Agriculture, are representatives of the organized farmers of the province. Because of their position in the Cabinet they have been able to accomplish many things for the farmers of the province which they could not have done had they been members of an independent party without direct representation in the government of the province. So well satisfied are our fellow-farmers in western Canada with the results obtained through following this method of procedure they do not show any inclination to depart from it. Such a condition of affairs is an ideal and election of farmer candidates in rural ridings, a practice which is to be strongly commended.

Agricultural Organization

A N estimated Canadian contemporary in the field of agricultural journalism makes the following comment on agricultural organization:

"Those who give any help to the welfare of husbandry cannot help but be well concerned the growth of strong industrial and agricultural organizations, while Canadian agriculture lags indignantly behind. True, there are clubs, associations and all kinds of sectional organizations which have been given form in order to foster some branch of agriculture, or guard the interests of producers in certain districts. However, there is lacking that cementing force which binds Canadian farmers into a national agricultural organization, which can speak for the industry as a whole."

Are we to understand from this that organization on broad national lines has not yet begun? If so Farm and Dairy must be very sorry to see the statements of our contemporary. While admitting that we have a long way to go yet before agriculture can speak through its organizations with the authority that the importance of the industry deserves, it is nevertheless true that Canadian farmers are the best organized agricultural people in the world. Already we have a central council that can speak authoritatively for the farm people of six provinces. The scheme of organization, moreover, seems to be based on correct principles. First there are the local clubs. These local clubs are bandaged together in their provincial organizations. Finally the Canadian Council of Agriculture is composed of representatives appointed from each of the provincial organizations affiliated with it. In this Council of Agriculture are united at the present time the United Farmers of Ontario, New Brunswick, Alberta and British Columbia and the Grain Growers' Associations of Manitoba and Saskatchewan. The United Farmers of Quebec, the youngest independent organization, will also unite with the Canadian Council of Agriculture. Already the movement extends from one ocean to the other. All that is now needed to make the farmers of Canada a great controlling power, is an extension of the local branches to every township in the land. To state, in fact, that we are lacking in a "cementing force which binds Canadian farmers together, in a national organization which can speak for their industry as a whole," is incorrect and misleading. If the farmers of Canada were to be given to extending their already powerful organization, the farm people of Canada would soon be clothed with that influence which our contemporary desires so much.

Already the dominant force of Western Canada. Several times the organized business interests of the West and representatives of the farmers' organizations have met for the discussion of economic problems, and the farmers have more than held their own. After one of these conferences, Mr. Vere Brown, western manager of the Bank of Commerce, expressed his profound admiration of the farmers' organization and stated his conviction that he would were more thoroughly organized than were any of the business interests. It is with these same organizations that the Eastern farmers are linked up in the Canadian Council of Agriculture, and it is not too much to expect that even at the present time the farmers of Canada may, through the Council of Agriculture, "speak with one voice." It is a little late in the history of the development of federal agricultural organization to bewail its absence.

THE WAR IS NOT YET OVER—BUY VICTORY BONDS.

When both men and both independent endorse both out between and the other word can find him and candidate will farmers feel most satisfac- built some of them here by the hewen three not sufficient means that some children must be stried up to the disease which stalk through the land in the wake of privation.

Every cent given to the fund is a step towards the conservation of some little child's life. Ten dollars will support in a child for a month. The Belgian Relief Fund is appealing to the people of Canada on behalf of the starving, sickly children of unhappy Belgium. Contributions should be sent to the local committee of the Belgian Relief Fund, or to the Central Committee at 59 St. Peter Street, Montreal, Que.

MUST LITTLE ONES STARVE?

With Sufficient Funds Available, Belgian Relief Workers Could Save 11 Children.

IMPOSE no restrictions upon us and we shall save every child life in Belgium; but, restricted as we are, much good must be left undone. In other words, many children who might be saved must die of disease or of starvation. This declaration was made by an official of the office of disease or of starvation reviewing the work done in the invaded country. It is true the workers are subject to restrictions. These restrictions are not imposed by the Germans. The Germans can only place difficulties in their way, and those difficulties are always overcome. The restrictions are imposed, unwittingly by the people of the allied countries. If the citizens and subjects of those nations allied with what financial support it requires to give to the Belgian Relief Fund, the extent, such restrictions would be removed. It is only lack of necessary funds that prevents the Belgian Relief Fund's caring for everyone of the twelve hundred thousand destitute children of Belgium. It is only because the fund is not sufficient means that some children must die of starvation, and some must be stried up to the disease which stalk through the land in the wake of privation.

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Tractor Questions

As asked by the Department of Agriculture of the United States and answered by Manufacturers of Farm Tractors.

Reserve Power of Tractors

What reserve power should a tractor carry?

It should have as much power as it is rated, both at the belt and the drawbar, and should not have excess power by speeding up the motor or doing some unusual or impractical thing. We feel that the rating should be accurately given.—Avery Co.

A tractor should show by test at least 10 per cent reserve over its belt power rating.—Advance-Rumely-Tractor Co.

At least 20 per cent.—B. F. Avery & Sons.

Ten to twenty per cent.—Irrithon Iron Works.

A tractor should have sufficient reserve power to meet the unusual conditions in the performance of its work, such as short steep grades, sometimes hard, difficult soils, and sufficient reserve power also to avoid the stopping of the machine in instances of minor lack of adjustment in the fuel and ignition system. It should have sufficient reserve power to protect the bearings of the engine and of the transmission system, also the wheels.—Egin Tractor Corporation.

WHERE tractors are used for hauling purposes the tractor should have, at its regular speed, sufficient power under ordinary circumstances to handle the load it is designed to haul, and the reserve power which is very essential for use in emergencies, as for example, unusual grades, soft ground conditions or other things affecting the tractive power of the machine, may be supplied by a second or lower speed, frequently referred to as "low speed," which under ordinary circumstances will furnish all of the reserve power which is necessary but which is very essential. The Society of Automobile Engineers with respect both to belt and drawbar ratings, have adopted a rule which would automatically provide the reserve power essential. Their rule is to take the belt power developed by the tractor and the drawbar power as shown by dynamometer test shown in each instance by a two hours' continuous test, and apply as the rating of the tractor 30 per cent of the power so developed. This then would, for example, provide a rating of 12 h.p. at the drawbar upon a tractor which actually developed 15 h.p. or a belt power rating of 30 h.p. where the power actually developed is 25 h.p.—Emerson Manufacturing Co.

Not very much, certainly not more than 20 per cent. If the tractor has very much reserve power the operator will take advantage of it and make it develop more power than it is intended to develop, especially under such con-

ditions as plowing. The consequence being that the motor is continuously laboring instead of developing its power readily, result being a worn out motor in less than half the time it should last.—Pricck Company.

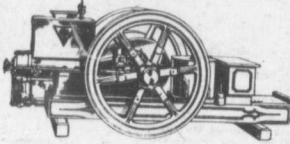
The average farm tractor should carry from 10 to 20 per cent reserve power. This will enable the tractor to carry a reasonable overload without throwing undue strain on any part.—International Harvester Co.

THIS is a point that can materially help the advancement of the tractor industry. Tractors up to the present time have been so designed that from 80 to 100 per cent of the maximum drawbar pull could be used. In other mechanics a much greater factor of safety is reserve. Take motor trucks for instance. They are designed to carry 50 per cent more weight than their maximum guaranteed capacity. Their mechanics all breakings, parts, etc., are designed to carry from two to five times the load, that they are ever called upon to carry. The most successful tractors in the industry are those that are designed that it is practically impossible for the tractor to be overloaded. The tractor that will give the greatest amount of satisfaction is the tractor whose motor will never be called upon to exert more than 60 to 75 per cent of its possible ability. It will last much longer, do many more hours of actual work and will prove much more satisfactory than the tractor that is arranged that it is at present called on to do from 80 to 100 per cent of its possible maximum ability.—Moline Plow Co.

THE fuel economy of an ordinary gas engine is greatest when the engine is working at from 80 to 85 per cent of its maximum capacity. This being true, it would seem that an 15 per cent reserve, together with an additional reserve of 10 per cent for emergencies, should be a suitable reserve of power. In other words, a 25 per cent power reserve in a tractor would be little enough when compared to automobile practices where the reserve for overloads, etc., runs as high as 60 per cent. What appears to be the most logical method of calculating motor capacity for a tractor is as follows:

First,—figure a motor large enough to carry its constant load while working at 85 per cent of its maximum capacity. Second,—figure an additional reserve of from 10 to 15 per cent motor capacity over and above the drawbar horse power required, deducting first, of course, the friction loss in the transmission and the rolling friction between the tractor and the earth. By figuring motor capacity by this method the motor will be working at its highest efficiency, the larger part of the time, will have to or emergency, such as hills, heavy loads, etc., comfortable reserve capacity and it will also make for a longer life of the motor to not work it to its utmost.—Wells Tractor Co.

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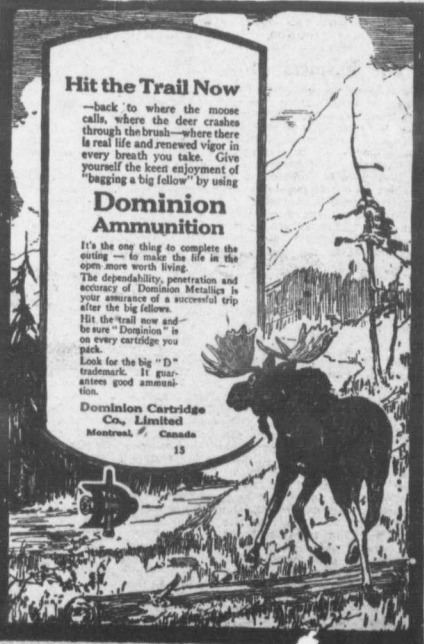
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THEY never fall who die in a great cause.
—Byron.
How Si's Eyes Were Opened
(Continued from page 4.)

"I'll gladly my level best to help you, Si," was the ready answer, "and the very first thing that I would advise being done is to make this old house over into a comfortable abode—but then," she hastily added, "of course you cannot afford to spend on it the few hundreds that would be necessary, for your wife told me last week—when I urged her to purchase a new home—that you had just bargained for another fifty acres of land."

The farmer scratched his head thoughtfully for a moment and then burst out:

Providing the Money.

"I have it! I don't need those fifty acres no more'n a cat needs two tails, for I'm what you might call laid poor now; but old man Hallet wants that piece o' land powerful bad, an' he'll pay me cash for it, too, in my son's other day. So, now, Sue, to show you I'm not quite as mean's I've appeared, I'll go over first thing in the morning—the farm work can go hang, for all I care, an' I'll turn it over to him an' put the h-ll of it on the old house if necessary."

"Good for you, Si Bascomb!" cried Sue, gleefully. "That's a move in the right direction, surely."

"But how under the sun can we get it done an' not have Ma know 'bout it. I'd like awful well to surprise her, some way. An' besides, how we goin' to get the work done, tell me that?"

"Well, my plan is this," continued she, "I know, from things your wife has said, that she's pluin' to see Edith a-c'd the new baby, and I'll need mighty little persuasion on your part to get her to go there for a visit—especially as I'll promise to have sort of an oversight here, while she's gone, and also get her ready for the trip, for she will need a good many new clothes, I'm thinking."

"You can get just as many as you've a mind to, Sue, an' I'll be in getting the carpenter work done," asked Farmer Bascomb, impatiently.

"I'm just coming to that," retorted Sue. "You see, I know the architect that planned my sister's house in the city, and if he don't too busy I know he'd come out and take the job, for he's a dreadful obliging fellow. He would bring carpenters, buy the lumber and everything needed, and you wouldn't have a thing to do but pay the bills. So, if you can't think of a better way, Si, I'll write and ask him if he'll accommodate us."

"Why, that'll fix us fine, Sue, he'll only do it," was jubilantly exclaimed. "Say, can't you write first thing in the morning?"

"Sure, I will, and you ask Mrs. Bascomb, at the same time, how she would like to make her daughter a long visit, and I'll lose my guess if you don't find her an easy mark."

It is needless to go into the details of the next two weeks. Suffice it to say that the prospect of a visit to her only daughter put fresh life into the worn frame of the farmer's wife, and she let Sue and her husband have their way in regard to her

outfit, though she often wondered at the latter's unusual generosity. Meantime, a favorable reply was received from the city architect, saying that he would come whenever sent for. And so, as soon as Farmer Bascomb had seen the train on its way, that carried his wife from him for the first time since they were married, he at once sent a telegram to the architect to come as soon as possible.

This he did, an. in a few days carpenters were at work, and the noise



Bringing up Father.

of hammer and saw was music to the man who watched the remodeling of the old house with delighted eyes. To make sure that she would not be liable to take them unawares, Si had said to his wife, at parting, in a very firm tone:

"Remember, Ma, you are to stay two months, that will be 'till the first of October, an', furthermore, don't you dare to come back 'till I say you can!"

Anyone who had seen the old, weather-beaten farmhouse two months previous would not have recognized it in the comfortable and pretty home that met Silas' backward glance as he started for the train to meet the returning wife, that rainy October day.

Around the front and one side had been built a broad piazza, and on each side of the house a bay window had been thrown out, while a delicate shade of green, with white trimmings, had replaced the dingy brown exterior. The transformation in the interior was no less marked, for as one entered the front door they found themselves in a reception room, in place of the former narrow hall. The small, many-paned windows in the once shut-up parlor had been replaced by larger ones in which glistened heavy plate glass. A beautiful, large rug covered the floor, and many new furnishings had taken the place of the old ones.

But the pride of Farmer Bascomb's heart was the kitchen, which had been enlarged to double its former size, and also a screen porch added in the rear. The one small window had been replaced by two large ones, and were on opposite sides of the room so that a breeze could be obtained if there was one. The dingy walls and woodwork had been painted a light tint. Cupboards and shelves had been added, and a cooler built on the north side in which to keep food. A spotless porcelain sink replaced the wooden affair that had done duty for thirty years, and above it gleamed two faucets. The wife that was coming home would never again call forth the pity of her neighbors because of having to drag

room with new linen, china and silver, and lastly, as it neared the hour for their arrival, she made a fire in the shining range that had replaced the old stove, and, after filling the kitchen with a fragrant odor, started for home, saying to herself:

"This is one of the times when there'll be a 'crowd,' so I'll just leave 'em the 'mornin' mess."

When the train came in Farmer Bascomb could hardly believe that the smiling woman who fairly rushed into his arms could be the frail, wan-faced woman that had left him two months previous, and he exclaimed, as they drove off:

"Why, Ma, it's done you a heap o' good! You look all o' ten years younger'n I did when you went away!"

"But you're never agoin' to work as you used to again, Eh?" said the man by her side, using, almost unconsciously, the name he had called her by when they were first married, and looking fondly into the face so near his own.

"Why, Si, what do you mean?" cried the happy woman. "'Who'd do the work if I don't?"

Less Work for Ma.

"Wad, there won't be so much to do, for one thing. The milk's gone to the creamery while you bin gone, an' it's agoin' there right along after this, so there'll be one less hard job for you, an' life's agoin' to be easier in other ways you'll see."

When they neared their own farm she clasped her hands at the familiar sights, but a clump of maple trees hid the house from view until they were very near, and when it finally came in sight a look of wonder overclouded the face of the woman that Si was watching, and, catching her breath she ejaculated:

"Why, Pa, what does this mean? What have you been doing?"

"Oh, I've bin a-doin' the same sort of work I always have, but some fellers from the city came out an' tinkered up the old house a bit. Like it, Ma?"

"Like it!" was echoed in joyous tone. "Why, I've always wanted a piazza, but I never expected to have one. I'm afraid I'll want to spend too much time out on it, though. And the house is painted so pretty, too. Couldn't have suited myself better if I'd been here." Then, with a sigh, and half under her breath, she added: "If only the inside—"

and there she stopped, hoping that the man at her side had not heard the words, but he had, and said, with an inaudible chuckle:

"We'll get 'round to the inside some day, Ellie, an' then you can boss the job."

Alluding at the side entrance, the farmer assisted his wife to the ground, and then, after hitching his horse, led the way around on the broad piazza to the front door, while the woman, wondering greatly at the new order of things, followed.

When he opened the door and ushered her in, with the words: "Welcome to your new home, Ellie!" she was speechless, and walked in and looked about as one in a dream.

"He could hardly force her on so room to another, so many things did she wish to reclaim over and admire at. At last, however, he reached the room he was the most anxious for her to see, and as she entered the cheery kitchen, and took in all that had been done for her comfort, she sank into the rocking chair, and, saying her head on the table, burst into tears:

"Why, why!" gasped the startled man, "if thou'st not like it, Ellie!"

"I—do, Si!" sobbed she. "Can't you—understand, I'm—crying—for—joy!"

"Wad, if that ain't the barest!" exclaimed the wife, the better with a hearty laugh. "But if that's all that ails you, Ma, you'd better give up your bears an' try your store!"

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The Upward Look

What If They Had Quit?
A Dream by C. K. Ober.

Let us not be weary in well-doing, for in due season we shall reap if we faint not.—Gal. 6: 9.

I BEHIEF in my dream, and five men — Peter, Andrew, Matthew, John, and Paul — sat on a hillside, looking out over the Sea of Galilee. It was twenty years after the "Day of Pentecost," and they had met by appointment to talk over a crisis in the lives and programs of three of their number.

The work was going hard with them. Paul had suffered the loss of all things; Peter had left all to follow Christ and was finding it hard to support his family; and Matthew had just made an attractive proposition at a large income to return to his old place in the custom house.

Peter, as usual, opened the discussion. He said, "Simon the tanner has inherited the estate of his brother, who was a fisherman and an old friend of mine. He has offered to give me a complete fishing outfit, boats, nets, and tackle with an established trade in Capernaum. It looks like a providential leading, especially since my wife's mother has opened a boarding house in Capernaum and it will cost me almost nothing to live with her while we are getting started again. I can make a good living and a little more by fishing five days in the week, and I will have all my Sundays for evangelistic work in the cities around the lake. I afraid I can't stand the pace which I have been working. And, then, too, I need the money."

Paul said, "Aquila and Priscilla have been greatly prospered in the tent-making business in Ephesus, and have offered me a position at a good salary, to open a branch in Philippi, and from there to develop and super-serve their interests in the principal cities of Macedonia. I can do this work; it will not be any harder for me than the care of all the churches, and I will have abundant opportunity for Christian work and can lay by a little something for the rainy day which I can see is coming."

Matthew said, "My story of the life of Christ is having a large sale and is bringing me in enough to pay my expenses, but my business experience tells me that I ought to have a larger margin. Persecution may come and sales would fall off. I have a chance now to take my old position, and I know that I can make enough out of it not only to support myself and family, but to take care of the rest of you if you should get into trouble. And if you, too, I will have more leisure for writing and can probably help the cause more in this way than by traveling about the country."

Andrew said, "Peter, do you remember the day when you thought that you had lost your wife's mother? Do you see that sand beach over there? That is where we beached our boat after the miraculous haul of fish, and where we took the fishing business, and where the Master said, 'Fear not, from henceforth thou shalt catch men.' How long a time is 'henceforth'? Do you see that hillside over there? That is where the Master fed the five thousand, and I can see the very spot where the lad stood when I asked him to give up his lunch for the Lord to multiply. Don't you remember the great compassion and longing on the Master's face when He looked out over the multitude and asked us to pray that laborers might be thrust forth into His harvest? If we are going to continue to pray that other men may rise up, leave all

and follow Him, can we do less?" John, who was leaning against Peter, felt a big tear fall on his hand, and looking over to Paul, he saw his jaw set, and the old fire came back into his eye and the old war-horse look into his face, and he quietly said, "Men, I don't think we need to talk about this any more; let us pray." And as they prayed, the things of time and sense receded; a light breeze rustled in the nearby treetop, reminding them of that "rushing mighty wind" of the day of Pentecost, and of the marvelous power with which Peter had preached the Gospel on that day; they seemed also to see the Master Himself standing on the shore, just a few rods away, and to hear Him saying to them again, "Launch out into the deep and let down your nets for a draught," and "Fear not, from henceforth thou shalt catch men."

They looked, and the evening caravan for Tyro was just swinging into the night. "Good-bye," said Paul. "I must catch the next boat for Ephesus, and I will get Aquila to put up the money for a campaign in that old city that will shake the whole of Asia." "Good-bye," said Peter. "Andrew and I will just say good-bye to the folks and we will have time to join the midnight caravan for Babylon, and may keep on East as far as the land of Sinim."

"Good-bye," said Matthew. "There is a group of publicans down in Jerusalem who were going in with me on this tax-gathering proposition, but I will get them to join me in financing a five years' campaign in Egypt and up the Nile as far as Ethiopia. I have heard from the Ethiopian Treasurer that practically the whole country is open to us, and he believes that all Ethiopia will soon stretch out its hands unto God."

"Good-bye," said John, and he sat there alone till the stars came out and the waves on the beach, impelled by the rising wind, sounded like the voice of many waters, and he said to Him that stood by, "Lord, do not charge to stand by, I have felt that way myself at times, as Thou knowest, and I would have left this work but for the fact that Thou didst prevent and strengthen me. They too are ready to live and to die for Thee, as I am."

"I thank Thee for Andrew, for his deep life and steady faith. If I please Thee, let him stay and work with Peter and then the one who can chase a thousand shall put ten thousand to flight."

"And now, Lord, let us see Thee ever before us, ever hear Thy voice and walk and work with Thee, and we will not fear what men can do unto us."

A sudden storm broke over the lake, and I awoke, and as I thought upon the dream I heard the voice of a modern John calling to me out of his rich experience:

"Go labor on, spend and be spent; Thy joy to do the Father's will; It is the way the Master went, Should not the servant tread it still?"

"Go labor on, 'tis not for naught; Thy earthly loss is heavenly gain; Men heed thee, love thee, praise thee, not. The Master praises, what are men?"

"Go labor on while yet 'tis day, The world's dark night is hastening on, Speed, speed thy work, cast sixth away. It is not thus that souls are won."

It is very aggravating when stirring something in a kettle and the spoon is left in the kettle while one gets some article from the pantry to find the spoon in the bottom upon returning. A good way to overcome this difficulty is to keep one spoon specially for this purpose and bend the handle at the end so as to form a hook. It can then be hung on the side of the kettle.

"War-Time Cookery"

FREE

Send name and address for new "War-time Cookery" This book contains recipes chosen by the judges as the best and most practical recipes submitted in our recent cash prize competition. It is intended to assist in the conservation of food and to effect savings in home cooking and baking.

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SMALL QUANTITY STATIONERY— 100 sheets of letter paper 8 x 11 1/2 envelopes—printed with name and address and business in Ontario Etc. and other provinces extra postage 50c.—Cash with order—Farmers' Printing, Beaverton, Ont.

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These engines are the perfected product of years of study and experimentation with Internal combustion throughout, and are a demonstrated success in all the best farms throughout Canada. Get one this season and let it replace your hired man. It's a genius for power and its running cost is less, as it runs on coal or kerosene.

We also manufacture a full line of Brantford Grain Grinders, Saw Frames, Pumps, Tanks, Washes, Saws, Concrete Mixers, etc. Catalogue of any line mailed on request.

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Brantford, Winnipeg, Regina, Ontario.

WRIGLEY'S

"O, I know what it is, daddy!
You held it too close and I
smell it—it's WRIGLEY'S!"

"Righto, sonny—give your
appetite and digestion a
treat, while you fiddle
your sweet tooth."



Made in Canada

The Flavour Lasts!

Sealed Tight—Kept Right

Farm and Dairy stands foursquare against everything that is detrimental to the farmers' interests, and whatever appears in its columns, either advertising or editorial, is guaranteed reliable.

The Gospel of Common Cheerfulness

By Marion Dallas.

WE are not here to mope and pine.

We are not here to spend our years
In sitting in the dark to whine
Amid self-pity's rain of tears.
But we are here to spend our days
In gladness, at the thought of things
That unto us in various ways
The mercy of the Master brings.

The greatest gift the gods can bestow is the gift of "good cheer." The ability to smile, to enjoy the laughter of others, to spread the contagion of happiness wherever we go, makes us not only a welcome guest but an actual blessing. Robert Louis Stevenson said: "A happy man or woman is a better thing to live than a five pound note," and added, "Their entrance into a room is as though another candle had been lighted." Stevenson himself

halting a moment she replied, "Just cheerfulness—common, every day cheerfulness."

Not Always Easy to be Cheerful.

There are few of us in these days of general upheaval who do not realize a considerable amount of self-discipline to cheer up at all times. There are few who do not know what it is to open the morning paper and turn instinctively to the casualty lists, before we glance at any other column, and we must confess we have a sensation of intense relief when the typographer reveals the names of our own loved ones. We know our soldiers, and that news may come at any moment which will pierce us to the depths of our souls, but we at least must drill ourselves in a self-discipline and battle against this cloud of un-

THE GREATEST WOMAN

TWO hundred school teachers were asked the question, "Who was or is the greatest woman in all history?" and the answer which was conceded to be the best was as follows:

"The wife of the farmer of moderate means who does her own cooking, washing, ironing, sewing, brings up a family of boys and girls to be useful members of society, and finds time for intellectual improvement."

The beauty of this is that it isn't confined to a singular member. No, there are many such women. And isn't it consoling that these stay-at-home, busy women are being appreciated and really counted as being among the truly great.

Note all of the things which are included; she is in moderate circumstances, so doesn't have every convenience and must plan and manage to make ends meet.

She is capable of doing all kinds of housework, and has the strength to accomplish them. The bringing up of children to be neither drones nor culprits, but useful members of society, is no small task in itself, and yet she has time for self-improvement to keep pace with the advancement of the day.

Women who prove themselves so capable in private life are fully as deserving of honor and credit as men or women who fill public offices.

knew the value of good cheer if any man ever did, for it supported him through 40 years of indifferent fortune and ill health. Despite his afflictions, he was a lover of strength, to the weak and to-day is one of the healthiest influences that modern literature knows.

We all have friends who carry happiness wherever they go. They never lose faith; they can smile even in sorrow and their presence is a very benediction. The gospel of good cheer is much needed these days; just common every day "cheerfulness." The world is so torn with strife and people are so desperately intent on making a living, that we forget we owe the world at least the courtesy of a cheerful face and each other the inspiration of a cheery word. Our own beloved poet, Jean Blawett, was once asked what lasting quality a man most desired in a wife. Without hes-

certainty and depression that war inevitably brings to any country.

Our troops ashore or afloat are well cared for and every thing humanly possible is done to maintain them in health and comfort. Our wounded are cared for as never before in any war in history. Whether wounded or not, the fighting men are the last who want us to be miserable on their account. All the soldiers' letters from the front ask for cheerful news from home. They are cheerful men who should we, for whom they are fighting go about in sack cloth. We need to be serious even over our great victories, but we do not need to be so abjectly miserable that we depress all these around us.

Look for the Sunny Side.

The words of an old song which we learned in our school days often comes very forcibly to my mind in these days of stress. I will pass them on to you:

Always view 'the bright side of your present lot.
What though you have troubles, who has not?

If you have the toothache, things are not so bad.

Some folks have no teeth, that's far more sad.

If your boot is faulty and your stocking shows,

Be thankful that you have ten toes.

Be not down hearted, yield not to care,
Count up your merits, each has his share.

Keep a cheerful heart, whatever may betide,
Look always on the sunny side.

The always is a homely truth embodied in the old song. How much more cheerful all our homes would be if we could only look for the bright side, and follow the plan of Witcomb Hilkey when he wrote:

The inner side of every cloud
Is bright and shining.

And so I turn my clouds about
And always watch them inside out.

To see the lining.
Learn to Smile.

"The smile lives longest in both

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Through Parlor Cars	* 6 15 p.m.† 8 15 a.m.	Lv. MONTREAL, Ar. OTTAWA	†11 00 p.m.†12 30 a.m.	†7 00 p.m.†8 00 a.m.
	10 15 p.m. 12 15 p.m.	Lv. OTTAWA, Ar. MONTREAL	†6 30 p.m.†7 30 a.m.	†11 00 a.m.†12 00 p.m.
	10 45 p.m. 12 45 p.m.	Lv. OTTAWA, Ar. TORONTO	†10 00 a.m.†11 00 p.m.	
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CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY

man and memory." There is actually no easier way of making friends with your luck than smiling at it. There is no simpler method of winning friends than facing people with a smile. And let me tell you a secret. There is no better way of keeping your heart and on the face. A smiling attitude of mind goes with a smiling face and wins success, in that it helps you to keep hopeful enough to fight your way over every obstacle and to victory.

Perhaps because it is so easy to smile is the reason that people do not exert themselves to learn to smile. You simply curve your lips up to start with. Hum a cheerful little tune till the corners of your mouth curve up a bit, then deliberately keep them curving. Try to get a sparkle of interest in what is going on around you to come to your eyes. Coax yourself to be interested in others. Swing along on the balls of your feet with your head high, and keep smiling.

Hold that smile on your face for five minutes morning and night. "What," I hear some reader say, "spend 10 minutes a day on such nonsense?" Isn't it worth while to have the home atmosphere changed from one of gloom to a cheerful home atmosphere? Just try this smile for one month. Whenever you feel blue repeat the exercise—coax out the smile. At the end of the month you will find yourself smiling unconsciously at your

Skim Milk is Liquid Meat

Prof. R. M. Washburn, Univ. of Minnesota.

MILK is the most nearly complete food known and skim milk is simply milk from which most of the fat has been removed and the other ingredients made slightly richer by its removal. The quantity of protein which can be purchased for 10c in our common foods is as follows:

Grams of Protein.	
In skim milk at 7c per quart.....	47.00
In milk at 10c per qt.....	32.00
In cheese at 25c per lb.....	\$2.50
In eggs at 35c per doz.....	20.60
In steak at 26c per lb.....	37.14

Every 100 lbs. of skim milk contains as much total food as 20 lbs. of meat. Two quarts of skim milk contains as much protein as one pound of beef and is equally digestible. Mothers should feed it more to the growing family. Farmers should feed it less to hogs.

Cottage cheese is made from skim milk and contains about one-third less energy and about one-third more protein than ordinary milk and may be said therefore to have about equal food value. It has, however, an advantage over meat in not inducing indigestion, fermentation, in fact in being cooling and cleansing in effect. It should be made in farmers' homes and eaten more freely. Creameries should make it and sell it in quantities to cities and people in general will eat it more universally when they learn its true value and also learn to eat it with fruit, especially of some tart sort.

All milk foods stimulate growth and aid digestion. The cry of Europe for food is not wholly one of amount nor yet for a fine grain food for children, but largely one of animal protein, meat for the adults and milk for children.

We must all agree that, since milk is an indispensable food for the young and an economical animal product food for the adult, and since dairying makes for the small farm and family industry, the dairy industry as a whole should be intelligently and conservatively encouraged and the products intelligently and liberally used.

The Housewife's Part

A GAIN the housewife has to prove "the policeman of food control." In her hands lie mainly the success of making 1 1/2 pounds of sugar do for each person in the family for a month. The burden of maintaining the Allied sugar supplies falls on her. There is not enough sugar available for all to live in our peace time habits. Our great war programme has reduced our sugar-carrying fleet; the sugar requirements of the army are very large; the American crop less than we expected; we have diverted 50,000 tons of sugar shipping in order that Belgium should have food; Germans have destroyed sugar beet fields and factories in northern France and Italy; more than 50,000,000 pounds of sugar was sent to the bottom of the ocean off the United States coast recently.

Since about 70 per cent of the country's sugar supply passes through the hands of the housewife, it is evident that she has a most important role to play in its conservation. Just as in the use of four substitutes, she will learn from experience and practice many ways of using other sweetening. She will also learn how to substitute other energy and fuel-giving foods for the sugar she has relied upon for so long. All this takes time and thought, but it is a voluntary contribution to ultimate victory.—Canada Food Board.

work and when the fire smokes, or it rains on wash day, or unexpected company drops in, you will find yourself thinking "Oh well, things can't be so dead wrong after all." And as things are never worse than we think they are, your habit of smiling will help you turn events that might be of bad portent into circumstances of good omen.

The cheerful individual wins a welcome wherever he goes. Being liked is a pleasure in itself and leads into all sorts of opportunities of social and business life. The habit of cheerfulness should be cultivated in every home. It is a good thing to have a tidy home, clean streets and well kept floors. It is a far better thing to grasp the spiritual meaning of the home where sunshine is found. It is nameless, intangible, invisible, and yet its presence makes the poorest home an earthly Paradise.

Smile a little,
 Help a little,
 Push a little,
 The world needs you.
 Work a little,
 Hope a little,
 And don't get blue.

Booy Brennan (trying blarney)—
 It's a foine day, yer Honor.
 Judge—You are right, and the amount of yours will be \$10.

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The undersigned offers a special prize of twenty-five dollars for a farm name which will be acceptable to himself and the Hamilton-Holstein Breeders Association of Canada, the name chosen to take the place of "Silver Spring Dairy Farm," Douchein, P. Q., which is now being established as the home of a herd of pure-bred Holstein cattle. Any name submitted must reach our office here not later than November 10th, 1918. The object of this is to secure a short name.

In the event of more than one competitor submitting the same name finally accepted, the prize money will be awarded to the party whose envelope bears the first date stamped by office at mailing date.

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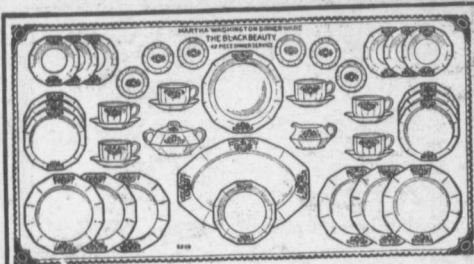
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The Faculty of Making Old Things New

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



"I Never Thought They Would Be So Fine"

You, too will be just as delighted with one of the fine sets we are giving for a few hours' work for Farm & Dairy. Our offer:—

42 Piece Set for only 8 new Subscriptions
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ONLY 80 SETS LEFT ---

These dishes were specially burned for us, they come in plain finish with Gold Band or in flowered designs. As our supply is rapidly decreasing, act quickly if you want one. If you are endeavoring to secure, please advise us in advance, we can thus hold one for you.

Circulation Department
FARM & DAIRY - PETERBORO, ONT.



2613—Dress for Misses and Small Women.—This costume is one which we are sure will appeal to many of our young girls and also small women. The waist effect is becoming to many girls and when touched up with braiding, looks quite a stylish affair. It should make up nicely in silk, poplin, chambray or tulle. Three sizes: 14 and 20 years.

2621—Lady's Dress.—This dress has a touch of the apron design. The combination of materials is quite striking if one preferred they might have the whole made of the plain material and trim all sleeves of plain, although if followed as it appears herewith, a dress should be quite attractive. Six sizes: 31 to 41 bust measurement.

2625—Girls' Dress.—It keeps the majority of mothers fairly busy providing clothes for the little girls of the household; they receive pretty rough usage at school and do not last very long. Here is a style that is simple and easily constructed. Four sizes: 4, 6, 8 and 10 years.

2408—Lady's House Dress.—That the style of dress here shown has become significant from the fact that the dress are short, although if preferred one can have long sleeves. Seven sizes: 31 to 41 inches bust measurement.

2623—A Smart Junior Suit.—How good this unique design appeal to our young dressmakers. It is something rather of the ordinary and yet shows good style. The soft girlish lends a pleasing finish to the costume. Three sizes: 11 and 14 years.

2629—The girl who favors high-waisted dresses will no doubt be pleased with the model. The smaller view showing the back of the dress is also quite chic. Five sizes: 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.

2625—Lady's Apron.—Anyone who lives in a neat fitting apron, rather than the which fits very loosely will find in this style, pointers, which should fit the feet, the waist, small, medium, big and extra large.

2408—These home dressmaker who is endeavoring to make over some of last year's dresses in order that they may be worn for another season may find a suggestion for remodeling in some of the "apronette" styles of costumes. It is presumed that because of the Patriotic Cross and other patriotic activities, the apron has come quite prominent to the fore. Therefore our two models are making apron dresses quite fashionable. If a person has a dress which they would like to remodel, by securing a small quantity of new material, probably of satin, or some other contrasting goods, they can add an apron touch to an old dress and change the appearance of it entirely. Some of these apron overskirts are trimmed with deep fringe and others with scalloping.

If one has a good skirt on hand and would like to combine contrasting material with it we get to form a whole dress, there are many styles from which to make a selection. Some of the costliest are quite attractive and if a person has a little material like the skirt with which to touch up the upper portion of the dress, or even by using a touch of the blouse in detail in some way, the combination will work in nicely. If we have set aside our narrow skirts which were so fashionable a year or so ago, we can bring them out again. The narrow skirts are being made longer than the skirts of last spring and summer, but not so long as when they were popular a few seasons ago.

2616—Boy's Suit.—Here is a popular suit for mother's little man. It has the appearance of an all-day practical suit. Four sizes: 2, 3, 4 and 5 years.

2640-2616—For the dressmaker who is looking for something different in a lady's style is quite unusual. It would need to be very carefully designed in order to be becoming to the majority of figures. This style suits for two patterns, one for each. The blouse is cut in sizes from 34 to 44 inches bust measure and the skirt from 22 to 22 inches waist measure.

The Farm Dairy

Difficult Churning

DIFFICULTY in churning never occurs when cream from fresh cows is used. Cream from only one cow and that a "striper" churns hard because it contains more curd than the fresh cow's milk, and the fat is harder. The trouble has no connection with failure to curdle salt or with the character of the feed given the animal, says C. H. Eckles.

The first thing to do is to make certain that the cream is not too thin and that the temperature is right. Having these conditions right does not always remedy the trouble. In bad cases there is no practical remedy, especially when the milk all comes from one cow. A cow that is producing milk that does not churn easily should be dried up as soon as she has been in milk ten months or more. Adding cream from a fresh cow will generally remedy the trouble if not too thin and if the temperature is right.

Use of Thermometer

W. R. Brown, Manitoba Agricultural College.

NOT so long ago, the people engaged in milking cows and making butter from the cream, who used thermometers were comparatively few. It is surprising how many people stick to the old customs even yet. And what is more surprising to the successful dairyman, at least, is the excellent quality of butter that some people are able to make without the use of a thermometer.

Despite the fact that some few people get along fairly well without this most useful instrument, we believe that the average quality of dairy butter placed on the market today could be very highly improved if all buttermakers had thermometers, and knew how to use them.

There are times in the handling of milk when temperature is important, and the use of a thermometer unnecessary. An example would be the separation of cream from milk by means of a cream separator. It is important that the milk be separated as soon as possible after milking, when it is still warm. The reason for this is, that immediately after milking, the fat is evenly distributed throughout the milk. If allowed to stand and become cool, the fat rises to the top, and when being separated, the first milk to go through contains much less fat than the last milk; that is, the milk on the top of the separator tank. The separator cream is set to take a certain amount of cream from the milk. It is natural, then, that to get best results the cream should be all as nearly the same thickness as possible, and the temperature as high as possible.

To Keep Milk and Cream Sweet.

A second example is the care of milk or cream to keep it sweet. The secret of keeping milk or cream sweet, provided it is as clean as possible, is nothing more than getting it cool quickly, and keeping it that way. To keep cream sweet, then, we can clean milk, separate as soon as possible after milking (every moment wasted means more germs in your cream to make it sour), and place in ice water as soon as possible after separating. Fermentations and bacteria multiply very rapidly in milk or cream, and especially so, if the milk or cream is not cooled soon after milking. A temperature of 40 degrees Fahrenheit so prevents the development of fermentations in cream that it will keep sweet for days.

The churning temperature of cream is one of the most important features in the manufacture of good quality butter. If the temperature be too

high, the butter comes too quickly, and after being worked is soft and somewhat greasy. It lacks grain, that is, it is not granular, and it does not stand up well on the table nor spread well on bread.

On the other hand, if the temperature is too low, it will be four difficult to churn the cream at all. The happy medium is a temperature at which butter will come in 25 to 35 minutes. This temperature under average conditions will vary from 56 degrees Fahrenheit in the heat of the summer to 54 degrees Fahrenheit in the coldest winter weather. As said above, some get excellent butter without the use of a thermometer. Those who use one, however, have the necessary information in regard to temperatures to have good butter, not usually, but always.

Improving the Quality of Butter

BUTTER made on farms may be materially improved in quality if the following rules are observed:

1. Produce clean milk and cream. Cool the cream immediately after it comes from the separator. Clean and sterilize all utensils.
2. Ripen or sour the cream at from 55 to 75 degrees Fahrenheit until mildly sour. Always use a thermometer in order to know that the right temperature is reached.
3. Cool the cream to churning temperature or below, and hold at that temperature for at least two hours before churning.
4. Use a churning temperature—usually between 52 and 56 degrees Fahrenheit—that will require from thirty or forty minutes to obtain butter.

5. Clean and scald the churn, then half fill it with cold water, and revolve until churn is thoroughly cooled, after which empty the water.

6. Pour the cream into the churn through a strainer.

7. Add butter color—from 20 to 35 drops to a gallon of cream—except late in the spring and early in the summer.

8. Put the cover on tight; revolve the churn several times; stop with bottom up, and remove stopper to permit escape of gas; repeat until no more gas forms.

9. Continue churning until butter granules are formed the size of grains of wheat.

10. Draw off the buttermilk through the hole in the bottom of the churn, using a strainer to catch the particles of butter. When the buttermilk has drained out, replace the cork.

11. Prepare twice as much wash water as there is buttermilk, and at about the same temperature. Use the thermometer; do not guess at temperatures. Put one-half the water in to the churn with the butter.

12. Replace the cover and revolve the churn rapidly a few times, then draw off the water. Repeat the washing with the remainder of the water.

13. The butter should still be in granular form when the washing is completed.

14. Weigh the butter.

15. Place the butter on the worker and add salt at the rate of three-quarters of an ounce to a pound of butter.

16. Work the butter until the salt is dissolved and evenly distributed. Do not overwork.

17. Pack in any convenient form for home use and make into one-pound prints for market, wrapping the butter in white parchment paper.

18. Clean the churn and all butter-making utensils—English Exchange.

None Will Deny.

"Really, I don't think the medical profession has done as much to relieve suffering as some others," said the husband.

"What, for instance?" asked the wife.

"Well, piano tuners."

The Vessot

"Champion"

Cleans and Grinds

All Kinds of Grain



THE Vessot "Champion" cleans grain as well as grinds it. The spout that carries the grain to the grinder is made with two sieves, a coarse one above and a fine one below. The coarse sieve catches nails, sticks, and stones, but lets the grain fall through. The fine sieve holds the grain, but lets out all sand and dirt. The grain passes to the grinding plates as clean as grain can be.

No matter what grain is being ground, fax, barley, corn, oats, wheat, rye, peas, buckwheat, screenings, or any kind of feed stuff, it is thoroughly cleaned and ground, fine or coarse as desired.

Vessot grinding plates do such good work that we have found it best to protect our customers by placing our S. V. trademark on all our plates. Look for it when you buy.

A "Champion" grinder does its best work when run by steady power such as is furnished by a Mogul Kerosene Engine. A card or letter to the nearest branch house listed below will bring you full information about both these good machines.

International Harvester Company of Canada, Limited

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WEST—Brandon, Man.; Calgary, Alta.; Edmonton, Alta.; Estevan, Sask.; Lethbridge, Alta.; N. Battleford, Sask.; Regina, Sask.; Saskatoon, Sask.; Winnipeg, Man.; Yorkton, Sask.

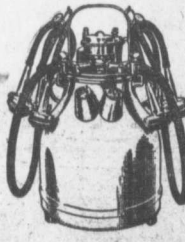
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You'll Find the Advertisers in FARM AND DAIRY advertising reliable goods. They want to know you are where you saw the Ad. When writing them don't forget to tell them you saw the Ad. in FARM AND DAIRY.

Had Thirty Cows,

Intended Selling

HE was tired of the drudgery of hand-milking, tired of hired help always complaining. So he thought of selling his thirty cows. Instead he got a Burrell outfit.



Burrell B-L-K Milker

Now he has increased his herd to 50 cows. He is contented, so is his hired help. He lets them off Sunday and with his boy does the milking easily.

That is an oft repeated experience. One average man with two cows Burrell Milkers can milk from 24 to 30 cows an hour, do the work of three hand milkers and do it well.

Write for the experience of others to whom you can write.

D. DERBYSHIRE CO., Limited
Brockville, Ontario Montreal, Que.

United Farmers Adopt Strong Platform

Freedom of Discussion—Abolition of War Time Election Act Among Planks Adopted.

IMPORTANT and far reaching resolutions were tentatively adopted at the meeting of the executive officers of the U. F. O. held in Toronto last week as reported in Farm and Dairy. The planks proposed will be submitted at a meeting of the Canadian Council of Agriculture to be held at Winnipeg on November 26th, and at the annual meeting of the U. F. O. to be held in Toronto on December 17, 18, 19. The complete text of all these resolutions we give herewith:

1.—**Freedom and Democracy.** That the U. F. O. stands for absolute freedom of speech, both through the public press and by the spoken word. That, in the Government of Canada, the cardinal principle of free Democratic Government—Government of the people by the people, and for the people—shall be rigidly respected and maintained.

That we view with alarm the attitude of the members of the Dominion Cabinet—which is really only a committee of the House of Commons—in its increasing tendency towards the manifestation of a silent and autocratic spirit and through orders-in-council, thus usurping the legislative power and authority, which, under the constitution, rests with the chosen representatives of the people as a whole.

While, in times of great national crisis and when Parliament is not in session, it may be advisable to rely temporarily upon enactments through orders-in-council, and these should be submitted for final ratification by Parliament at the earliest possible moment; and there is no justification when the House is in session, for the assumption of such autocratic power, thus rendering the position of members of Parliament entirely subservient to those whom they have created and whom, at any time, they may destroy.

2.—**The Franchise.** That we demand the immediate repeal of the War-Time Elections Act, 1917, and the Military Voters' Act, 1917, and in lieu thereof, enact the following:

The qualifications necessary to enable any citizen to vote at a Dominion election shall be those established by the laws of that Province at a Provincial election and that the voters' lists of the rural sections of the Province shall be compiled and prepared

each year by the clerks of the municipalities from the assessment rolls and which shall include the names of all citizens arriving at the age of twenty-one during the current year, said lists to be finally revised before the judges of the respective counties as formerly.

3.—**Representation.** That purely urban and purely farm constituencies be separated for purposes of representation, as, otherwise, adequate farm representation in the Legislature and in Parliament is not possible.

4.—**Canada and the Empire.** That Empire, that will affect her status as a self-governing commonwealth, be made until after full and free discussion by the Canadian people.

5.—**Political Party.** That we do not at present decide re a farmers' party, but that we recommend the selection of farmers' candidates in rural constituencies at by-elections, and that the representatives from the U. F. O. the Canadian Council of Agriculture report back to the Board the attitude of that body on this subject.

6.—**Militarism.** That this war must be prosecuted with the utmost vigor of purpose until German militarism is effectually destroyed and a lasting victory—at once signal and complete—shall rest with allied arms. After autocratic militarism in Canada must be so effectually dealt with that the Canadian people may most fully realize that the great sacrifices of war have been justified and honored in the blessings and progress of peace, in order that we may not be destroyed by the same militaristic spirit and moral and material downfall of the German people.

7.—**Publications.** We recommend the publication of the names of the publishers, owners and shareholders of all publications circulated in Canada.

8.—**Agriculture.** Realizing the commanding importance of Canadian agriculture and the striking fact that, just as the agriculture of the country is fully nourished and developed, so will it set up and maintain in operation the other great lines of Canadian industry, and thus furnish homes for a happy and contented people, the U. F.

O. are exceedingly desirous that, under the wise guidance of the local and Dominion Departments of Agriculture, the great fruit, dairy and livestock interests of Canada shall be so effectively directed and encouraged and these products placed upon the world's best markets in the finest condition and at the lowest cost in freight and transportation, as will ensure to the Canadian people the very highest degree of our country's development.

9.—**Taxation for Revenue.** To provide against any loss of revenue due to the reduction in the customs tariff, to ensure sufficient funds for carrying on the Government of the country to prosecute the war to a successful finish and to provide for reconstruction following the war, the U. F. O. would recommend that direct taxation be imposed in the following manner:—

1. By a direct tax on unimproved land values, including all natural resources.

2. By a sharply graduated personal income tax.

3. By a heavily graduated inheritance tax on large estates.

4. By a graduated income tax on the profits of corporations with a special squeeze on watered stock.

10.—**The Customs Tariff.** 1. By the instant repeal of the 7½ percent war-tariff enactment.

2. By reducing the customs duty on goods imported from Great Britain to one-half the rates charged under the general tariff, and that further graduated, uniform reductions be made in the remaining tariff on British imports as will ensure complete free trade between Great Britain and Canada in five years.

3. That Canada accept immediately the trade agreements at present on offer by the U. S. A.

4. That all foodstuffs not included in these offers be placed on the free list.

5. That agricultural implements, farm machinery, vehicles, fertilizer, coal, lumber, cement, illuminating fuel and lubricating oils be placed on the free list.

6. That all tariff commissions granted to other countries be immediately extended to Great Britain.

7. That in the event of a league of nations to be consummated at the close of the war, the representatives of Canada shall use every just endeavor to foster untrammelled international trade and commerce of the world.

A Victory Loan Catechism

Q. What is the Victory Loan, 1918? A. It is Canada's second Victory Loan and fifth war loan.

Q. What is a victory bond? A. It is the promise of the Dominion of Canada to repay the lender the sum named upon it at the time stated.

Q. What security stands behind this bond? A. The entire assets and wealth of the Dominion of Canada.

Q. When was the last Victory Loan raised? A. In November, 1917, when \$420,000,000 was subscribed.

Q. What became of that money? A. It has been used to prosecute Canada's part in the war and to finance and carry on great industries at home.

Q. For example? A. Millions were spent in raising, equipping and sending forth the Canadian reinforcements.

Q. How was the money spent at home? A. In many ways. The British Government was given large credits and part of the great orders were placed in Canada for munitions, wheat, spruce, salmon, and other things needed by the army.

Q. What has the loan done for the farmer? A. It has bought the greater part of the wheat crop, and provided a market at good prices for his dairy and animal products.

Q. What would have happened to these products without the loan? A. Most of the wheat would have been unsold, the price would have been greatly reduced, and the cheese and bacon would have been a drag in the market.

Q. Does the Loan reach widely in the distribution of the money? A. It reaches virtually everybody in Canada. All the great industries are benefited, while the financial and mercantile classes all reap their share as middlemen.

Q. Why is it necessary to raise the Loan in Canada? A. Because there is no other place to raise it. Our Allies are burdened to the limit, and we must carry our own load.

Q. Why is Germany fighting? A. To dominate the world and crush civilization under her cruel militarism. General Von Bernhardi wrote years ago: "Our next war will be fought for the highest interests of our country and mankind. World power or downfall will be our rallying cry."

Q. What part has money in the fight? A. While armies of men are indispensable, no country can make war without "silver bullets."



Maple Leaf
MADE IN CANADA WORTHY OF THE NAME

HERE is a totally NEW departure in selling tires—Non-Skids at the same price as Plain Treads. You pay the same price for either when you insist on the sturdy Maple Leaf Tires.

Maple Leaf Tires are built to meet the growing demand for good, standard tires of warranted quality, at an attractive price. Made in standard sizes.

Ask your dealer for Maple Leaf Tires.
DEALERS: Get particulars from your jobbers.
JOBBER: Write to us for prices and terms.

**THE MAPLE LEAF RUBBER CO., LIMITED,
MONTREAL.**

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A Wrong Impression

EDITOR, Farm and Dairy—In a report on the Canadian National Exhibition in your issue of Sept. 5, a statement appeared that possibly had to be corrected. The statement was to the effect that the Nova Scotia creamery butter exhibited was made at a whole-milk creamery. The fact of the matter is, there is now only one whole-milk creamery in Nova Scotia, and that all the butter exhibited at Toronto was made in cream-gathered creameries from cream shipped in by train and collected locally.—W. A. MacKay, Dairy Superintendent.

Dairy Conference Postponed

THE Dairy Conference which was to be held at Ottawa, Nov. 4-7, has been postponed on account of the influenza epidemic. It will probably be held during the last week of November, but up to the present the date has not been definitely decided upon.

Saskatchewan Progress

GREAT progress has been made of recent years in the dairy industry of Saskatchewan as recorded in the twelfth annual report of the dairy commissioner of the department of agriculture just issued. In November, 1917, the new company known as the Saskatchewan Cooperative Creameries, Limited, assumed the management of all the cooperative creameries and also purchased two cold storage plants and have since added to that number. A large percentage of the capital stock for the purchase and construction of these plants were subscribed by the farmers and provision is made in the act for making loans to the company on favorable terms.

Butter prices have never been so high in the history of Canada as last year. Experience is proving, says the report, that the consumers are each year becoming more exacting regarding the quality of the butter they buy. Strict grading regulations have been made effective so that the grade of Saskatchewan butter is being improved.

Output of butter for the year ending November 1917, was 2,483,247 pounds for all creameries as compared with 114,133 from four creameries in 1906. The value of the property of the creameries is placed at \$112,000 with 8,100 patrons owning 32,400 cows. Loans made by the government to creameries amounted to \$34,000 of which \$25,000 have been repaid. Privately owned creameries had in property and equipment \$315,000 with 5,220 patrons. An estimate of the balance of the products of the creameries produced in 1917 is made in the report of \$11,600,000.

Dairy Jottings

THERE are 263 cheese factories in Eastern Ontario that are owned by the patrons. These are divided equally east and west of Kingston in the Hastings county syndicate, 85 factories are owned by patrons, or practically all of them. There is just one creamery owned by the farmers—the Brock Creamery at Cannington.

There are 800 cheese factories in Eastern Ontario. In 1918 these factories produced 97,545,573 lbs. of cheese, or an average of 58 1/2 tons of cheese per factory. The factories owned by patrons averaged about 65 tons of cheese. The total number of patrons supplying milk to cheese factories was 39,558.

We have heard the opinion expressed that the condition of the roads in many sections of Eastern Ontario are such as to limit the size of cheese factories. There are times of the year in Russell county, for instance, when a horse has all it can do to haul a man and a buggy. It would be impossible over these roads to haul heavy loads of milk to large central factories. Russell county is merely mentioned to illustrate the point. There are other counties in the east also with small cheese factories and poor roads, neither condition being desirable.

Dundas is a wonderful dairy county. In addition to supplying immense quantities of milk to the Montreal markets and keeping up condenseries, there are in four townships in that county 43 cheese factories, one of them the third largest in the syndicate. This great production of milk is made possible by the fact that practically all of the farmers are dairy farmers.

An objection to the small cheese factory mentioned to us by a large handler of cheese a few days ago, is that the salesmen of such factories are absolutely dependent on the market. There is no room to hold cheese and it must be sold whether the market is favorable or otherwise. This man visited 21 factories in a day. In only three of 21 factories did he see cheese over two days old. In many cases cheese are taken right out of the press, boxed and shipped. It is significant that most of the rejected cheese come from these sections. There is little shrinkage, however, a softer cheese is made and a satisfactory price is paid to the farmers for their milk. If all cheese were handled on the same plan, however, we would have no reputation on foreign markets that would seriously interfere with the marketing of our cheese product.

When The Factory Closes

In a few weeks scores of the Cheese and Butter Factories over Ontario and Quebec will be closing for the season. At that time hundreds of the patrons of these will desire to form new connections for the shipping of their milk or cream. The following list of firms are in a position to handle large quantities. We suggest that you patronize them.

CREAM WANTED

We are in the market for Cream. Our guarantee assures you—**ACCURATE RECORDS, PROMPT RETURNS, HIGHEST PRICES, AND SATISFACTION**
All express charges are paid and cans supplied. What more could we do? Write

The Toronto Creamery Co., Ltd.
9 CHURCH ST., TORONTO

CREAM WANTED

For better service and higher market prices, ship your cream to us. Cans supplied free. Watch this space for prices. Our price next week 46c per lb. fat. A card brings particulars.

MUTUAL DAIRY & CREAMERY CO.

743 King St. W. Toronto, Ont.

CREAM WANTED

From 2,000 Cheese Factory Patrons

for the Fall and Winter months. We sell our butter direct to the trade. No middleman's profits. That is one reason why our price is always the highest. There are others. Make us prove it.

Write for free cans when ready to ship.

Valley Creamery of Ottawa, Limited

319 Sparks St., Ottawa, Ont.

Canada Food Board License No. 7-312

CREAM WANTED

WE PAY EXPRESS CHARGES

WRITE FOR OUR PRICES

We buy cream for butter-making purposes by percentage of Butter Fat, and give a test of each individual shipment.

We supply 8-gallon or 10-gallon cans for shipping and pay express charges within a 300-mile radius of Toronto.

Drop us a card and we shall be pleased to give prices and further information.

THE T. EATON CO. LIMITED
TORONTO CANADA

WANTED

100 Shippers of Milk and Cream

Permanent Shippers—Winter and Summer—If you live within 1.0 miles of Peterboro, write us at once for full particulars

PETERBORO MILK PRODUCTS, LIMITED

G. A. Gillespie, Manager

PETERBORO

ONTARIO

BOWES

Butter Sets the Standard

CANS SUPPLIED

EXPRESS PAID

ACCURATE TESTS

PROMPT RETURNS

EGG CASES SUPPLIED

Bowes Creamery Co., Ltd. Toronto

Dairymen—

We need a larger supply of cream to care for our ever increasing high-class city trade. Moreover we pride ourselves on the service we are able to give permanent shippers. If you are open to ship either cream or fresh eggs, write us today.

For Health and Nutrition

Use this Famous Flour to get Best Bread—Guaranteed to give Full Satisfaction, or Money Back



Why is it that the famous Western Canada hard wheat is prized the world over for making good bread? Because it is rich in a highly nutritious substance called gluten. This gluten has such wonderful elasticity, or power of expansion, that it imprisons and holds the little bubbles of gas developed by the yeast, thus enabling bread to rise properly.

Cream of the West Flour is made from the best quality of this famous Western hard wheat—rich with gluten. That is why bread made from it rises splendidly and gives you the biggest kind of loaves. When using white flour for bread, why not have the big loaves of highly nourishing, light, flaky bread you can always get with

Cream of the West Flour

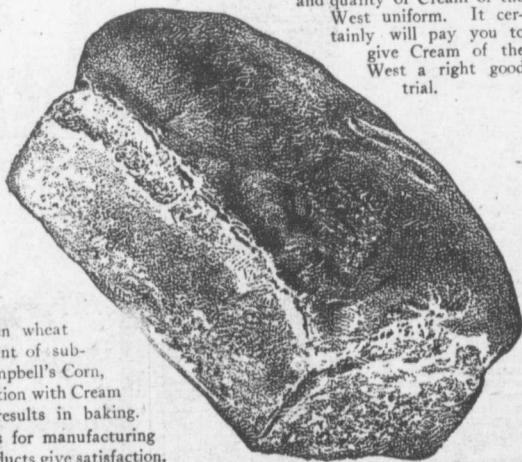
Milled according to Government Standard

Cream of the West "goes farther" than other flours. Not only does it make good bread but it is used with success by housewives for all kinds of baked products. All shipments of grain are tested in our laboratory; knowing exactly what the wheat contains, we can always keep the strength and quality of Cream of the West uniform. It certainly will pay you to give Cream of the West a right good trial.



Use Campbell's Substitute Flours

The law requires that, when wheat flour is used, at least 20 per cent of substitutes must also be used. Campbell's Corn, Barley and Rye flours in combination with Cream of the West flour give best results in baking. We have most complete facilities for manufacturing these substitute flours and our products give satisfaction.



The Campbell Flour Mills Co., Limited, West Toronto

The Girl on the Farm

(Continued from page 7.)

her parents. When they told she found that she had been left a thousand dollars, which Jack was to pay out of the farm, he getting the remainder, except a small amount for Jill. Jennie felt that thousand dollar to be wealth. And yet the interest on it was not much to keep one person provided with the necessities of life. Jack and Jill thought Jennie had no reason to worry, for she could make her home with them. A maiden aunt was a most useful person. She could help care for the children, wait on the sick, and help with the work generally. And then she had all that money, so she was well provided for.

A Daughter's Fair Share.

So much for the story. It has many difficulties. Now if our girls are to remain on the farm, work faithfully, why should they not receive remuneration on an equality with the boys? If the son gets a farm, why should not the daughter get more than the usual cow, feather bed, etc.? Perhaps the father cannot spare more. The son demands his share and farmers are not always blessed with much money to give to their daughters. The father and mother who have worked hard to make a good living for themselves and family, have often a hard enough time making ends meet, and providing a competency toward keeping them in their old age. But if Jack gets the lion's share, what about the fair thing for Jill and Jennie?

Looking over the prize list of horses shown at one of our large exhibitions I noticed many prizes were won by "Brown and Son." (That was not the name but it will do.) I had met Brown and his son a short time before. The son had just reached military age, and expected soon to don the khaki. His father might have entered his horses in his own name. But he and his boy were partners. I liked that and I like the idea of partnership for daughters as well as for sons. A partner's share is in proportion to what he puts in the business, whether money, time, intelligence, faithfulness, energy or industry. The partner shares in both profit and loss.

Why should not our girls be partners in the farm? If the daughter feeds the calves and milks cows, why should she not have a calf for her share? If she attends to the poultry, why should she not have a part of the proceeds? If she works in the garden, why should not a value be set on her services; and as for the work done in and around the house, when you come to pay hired help, you begin to realize what the work done by the daughter is worth.

Purchasing Power of Money.

A girl requires clothes and boots and hats and other things. I wonder, however, if it would cost more if the girl bought what she needed out of the money she earned as a partner, than it would cost if father and mother paid for them out of their own purse? She would at least learn to know the purchasing power of money, and it might save her from many extravagances.

If a girl realizes that she is a partner, will she not be more interested in the work, help to make things go, and feel more contented to stay right with it?

It is a vexed question, that of an equal wage for women as for men. Men being the stronger and doing heavier work perhaps must needs be paid in proportion. Then he has a home to make and a family to provide for, while a woman may or may not. I do not purpose making this article longer by any discussion of the subject. But I put in a plea for our girls. If they work faithfully on the farm, should they not receive as nearly as possible an equivalent for their work? And why should not the girls be partners as well as boys? The girls are the sunshine of our homes, and we need their brightness. Let us plan to make it worth while to keep them on the farm.

In Union There is Strength

Business Activities of U.F.O.

THE United Farmers' Cooperative Company, Limited, continues to have considerable difficulty through large firms that it would like to do business with refusing to sell the company their goods under one pretext or another. In spite of this the Company has been able to establish some good connections and has done a greatly increased volume of business this year.

At present the Company is asking members of farmers' clubs, who would like to buy binder twine through it next year, to let it know as soon as possible how much binder twine their members are likely to require for next year. The Company does not like to quote its price at this time as the

dealers would then find the price and wherever possible undermine the Company by quoting lower prices, possibly for only small quantities, in order to cause dissatisfaction. However, the Company expects to be able to sell binder twine as low as any of the dealers can, and is able to guarantee the quality of the twine it will sell. Clubs that can send in estimates of the quantities they will require should do so as early as possible so that the Company may know the amount of twine it will be wise for it to order.

For some time the Company has been doing a little business in the handling of live poultry. In this connection it has been sending crates to the shippers but recently has decided that it will have to discontinue this practice as the railway companies

have not been delivering these crates promptly. In some cases the crates have not reached the customers until as late as two weeks after the poultry had been shipped. Naturally, such conditions have caused disappointment to the shippers and as the company is unable to guarantee delivery of the crates within any stated time it has been decided best not to follow this practice any more. The company requests shippers not to send poultry after Thursday of each week and not to feed the poultry just before shipment, as deductions have to be made for fowl which are received with full crops.

Mr. Ralph E. Burnaby, the president of The United Farmers Cooperative Co., Ltd., who owns and rents almost 700 acres of land in York County, adjoining and near his home at Jefferson, Ont., has recently increased his holdings by purchasing the property of The Ontario Fruit

**"Fairbanks-Morse
Farm Machinery"**
is the book that
will solve your farm labor
problem. It pictures the
power equipment that means
increased production — bigger
profits — less labor on your
farm. It is indispensable as a
means to maximum results at
the lowest cost.

**The Canadian Fairbanks-Morse Co.
Limited**

St. John Quebec Montreal
Ottawa Toronto Hamilton
Windsor.

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HEAD**Huge Holstein Sale**100
HEADThere will be **DISPERSED** by Public Auction
AT**BRAMPTON, ONT. on TUESDAY, NOV. 12th****One of the Heaviest Milking Herds in Peel Co.****85 High Grade HOLSTEINS and 15 Pure Breeds**

Included in the sale will be my herd sire, Silverton Pontiac. His sire is Prince Hengerveld of the Pontiacs, with 17 R.O.M. daughters, and brother to K. P. Pontiac Lad, who has a former world's record of 44.18 lbs. butter in 7 days, and 508.51 lbs. in 60 days. His grand sire on this side is that most noted of all bulls King of the Pontiacs. His dam is Trixie Bell 2nd, who has a 21.84 lbs. record, and who gave 13,784 lbs. milk and 556 lbs. butter in seven months. Her sire has 7 A.R.O. daughters and 3 sons, and her dam is an imported cow with 3 A.R.O. daughters.

All the cows offered, both pure breeds and grades, are of the very choicest breeding. Brampton is a half hour's run from Toronto on G.T.R. Trains will be met there and at the Gladial Station at Norval on the morning of the sale.

T. O. Dolson

R. R. 2

Brampton, Ont.**The Bank will trust you**

Perhaps you never had an account in the bank—maybe you've never done business in a bank—hardly even cashed a cheque in one. But—

that is no reason why you cannot go to a bank and borrow money to buy Victory Bonds.

If you are a steady, industrious, thrifty citizen, working and saving a part of your income, you are just the kind of person Canada's chartered banks stand ready to help to-day.

Any bank will lend you as much money as you can save during the next twelve months, with which to buy Victory Bonds.

All you have to do is to pay ten per cent. of the amount you want to buy and deposit the receipt for that ten per cent. in the bank.

The bank will lend you the 90 per cent. balance at 5½ per cent. interest and will give you a year to repay it, the interest you get on your bond being just the same as the bank charges you.

This is a fine opportunity for you to begin a real savings account, to make a first-class investment and to help your country at the same time.

Why not see a banker to-day—he will tell you all about it and you will be glad of the advice and help he can give you.

Borrow and Buy Victory Bonds

Issued by Canada's Victory Loan Committee
in co-operation with the Minister of Finance
of the Dominion of Canada

Lands, Limited, comprising 640 acres of land, adjoining the town of Simcoe in Norfolk County. In this property there are some 38,000 apple trees. It comprises a solid block of land, on which there are seven complete sets of farm buildings besides six cottages for the farm help. One hundred acres of this land formerly belonged to the fruit farm of Mr. J. E. Johnson, of Simcoe, which, because of the highly productive condition to which Mr. Johnson had brought it, was visited at that time by fruit growers from all parts of the country.

Mr. Burnaby has 26 horses, on the farm in addition to a Cleveland tractor. The latter, he states, has been doing fine work. It is a 24 horse-power machine. Recently it has plowed as much as eight acres a day. The property is situated beside the G.T.R. station and is within two miles of the station and Mr. Burnaby has appointed Mr. G. C. L. Carpenter, B.S.A., of Grimsby, as manager of the farm.

FARMER CANDIDATES.

At the annual convention of the United Farmers of Ontario met Monday in Toronto, there is likely to be a discussion on the question of whether or not the United Farmers should create an independent political party and endeavor to elect independent candidates to the Legislature and the House of Commons. In Western Canada the practice has been to pledge the candidates of both political parties to stand by the farmers' cause and to support those candidates who promise to support the farmers. Which of these methods do you approve of? The recent success achieved by our farmers in electing an independent candidate in Manitowlin and a party candidate pledged to support the farmers' cause in North Oxford makes the question one of unusual importance in Ontario at this time.

In order that the subject may be laid before our readers fully, Farm and Dairy offers two prizes—one of a year's subscription and one of a six months' subscription—for the best contributions favoring the election of independent candidates, and two similar prizes for the best contribution supporting the principle of farmers working through the present political organizations. We would like these contributions to reach the Farm and Dairy by November 15. Write us your views fully. We want to hear from you.

Victory Loan Necessary Whether Peace Comes or Not

DON'T let the German peace propaganda interfere with the success of the Victory Loan.

Canada's war expenditure to-day is greater than ever before. There are 75,000 more Canadians overseas than there were a year ago.

They are still going over as fast as Canada can send them.

Even if peace came to-morrow it would probably take from 12 to 18 months to bring all the Canadians back.

They would have to be kept in the meantime.

Pay and allowances alone cost over \$14,000,000 a month. Transportation expense would probably amount to \$15,000,000.

To demobilize the Canadian troops would undoubtedly cost over \$20,000,000.

\$50,000,000 is needed through the Victory Loan, no matter what comes or goes.

Canadian industry and the Army both need strong financial support.

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HORSE CLASSES AT THE GUELPH WINTER FAIR.

These prizes offered for horses for the 1918 Guelph Winter Fair are on the most generous scale as last year. The open class for Clydesdales has been improved by the addition of a section for stallions where importers are excluded. The breeder who has the enterprise to buy a good imported horse to get him before the public without having to compete with the more experienced and better known importer usually is. The Ontario Horse Breeders' Association is continuing a special prize in all Ontario breeds of first and second prize animals, irrespective of who the exhibitor might be.

The magnificent Watson Challenge Shield is to be competed for at Guelph this year. This shield was donated in 1911 by Captain Geoffrey L. Watson, of Fonthill, Ontario, and is now the property of the best Clydesdale Stallion, born and raised in Canada, to be competed for yearly at the Dominion Exhibition, the shield to be won three times in succession or five times non-consecutively before becoming the property of the winner. The shield was won in 1912 by Dr. Boyd, at Ottawa, and in 1913 at Toronto, Man. by Hugh McLean, Arrols, Sask. No Dominion Exhibition has been held since.

When war was declared Captain Watson volunteered for service at the front and gave his life for his country on April 21st, 1915. Realizing the great value of the shield in advancing the interests of the Clydesdale horse, the Clydesdale Horse Association of Canada entered into negotiations with the executors of the estate, thus securing control of the shield, which will be held in perpetuity by the association. It is to be competed for by annual exhibitions, to be decided upon by the Board of Directors. The shield itself

shall not be in the possession of the winner at any time but a miniature will be given to the winner, which will be his absolute property. The shield itself will be on exhibition at fairs where the shield is to be competed for. Under this new arrangement time at the Canadian National Exhibition, Guelph Winter Fair, in 1918, a magnificent piece of the silver-plated and one-half foot wide, and is of solid metal. Another handsome trophy is the Walter Houghton Trophy for grand champion draught breeds to be given alternately for mares and stallions. This year it will be for females.

The prize for the best stallion is a cash prize of \$25 alternating with the Walker House Trophy.

Coming Fall Sales

NOVEMBER 12TH.—T. O. Douglas, R. R. 2, Brampton, Ont. Holsteins.

NOVEMBER 15TH.—Merritt sale of Holsteins at Beaverville.

NOVEMBER 21ST.—E. Smith & Son, of Millbrook, Ont. will display the entire herd of registered Holsteins by public auction.

NOVEMBER 27TH.—London and Guelph Fairbairn Club.

NOVEMBER 28TH.—Dundas District Holstein Breeders' Club.

DECEMBER 3RD.—Arboretum Bros., Belleville, Ontario, Holsteins.

DECEMBER 5TH.—Elgin Park Holstein Breeders' Sale of Holsteins at St. Thomas.

DECEMBER 10TH.—Island R. Fry, Drumbo, Ont. Holsteins.

DECEMBER 11TH.—St. H. Fry, Willow Grove Stock Farm, R. R. 1, Drumbo, Ontario, Holsteins.

DECEMBER 14TH.—Welland County Holstein Breeders' Club.

DECEMBER 17TH.—Oxford County Holstein Breeders' Club.

DECEMBER 18TH.—Brant County Holstein Club.

DECEMBER 19TH.—Southern Counties' Ayrshire Breeders' Association.

SHEEP AND SWINE AT GUELPH.

The chief alterations in the sheep prize list for this year's Winter Fair are in the addition of a section for showing ewes to all breeds. All breeds have been placed upon an equal basis so as prizes and sections are concerned. Where there is only one exhibitor in any section only two prizes will be awarded. An exhibitor will be limited to one entry in a section.

In wool the classification has been altered to conform with the grades upon five sales. The grades are fine, medium combing, medium combing, low medium combing, low combing and coarse combing.

The classification and prizes for swine are the same as last year.

A CORRECTION.

In the ad. of Mr. Paul Merritt's in last week's issue of Farm and Dairy, an error occurred in the name of Mr. Merritt's herd sire, Riverside Kentucky Ormsby (#212), butler, 23 1/2 lbs. milk, 6 1/2 lbs. butter, 20 lbs. 11 1/2 lbs. fat; Jenny Bonerose Ormsby 4th, 24 1/2 lbs. butler in 7 days of milking. It should note this correction and look up Mr. Merritt's ad. in this issue.

COLLEGE SALE OF BREEDING STOCK.

The annual sale of live stock at the Ontario Agricultural College took place on the afternoon of Oct. 12th. Breeders of stock from all parts of the country, and some from the United States were present. The sale was very successful and prices paid were quite up to those of former years. Not so many years ago the Ontario Agricultural College was largely in debt and this sale of the dairy Shorthorn herd was sent to the Department of Agriculture, thus affording an opportunity of increasing the college's funds. The total proceeds of the sale amounted to \$3,500.

Eight Shorthorn cattle were sold at an average of \$160. Augusta O. A. C. 5th, purchased by Messrs. Carpenter & Sons, is a half sister to the one bought last spring for \$1,100 and \$400. This cow is a half sister to the one bought last spring for \$1,100 and \$400. This cow is a half sister to the one bought last spring for \$1,100 and \$400. This cow is a half sister to the one bought last spring for \$1,100 and \$400.

15 Jersey Cows For Sale

Thirteen of these females range from 3 1/4 to 7 years old. 7 are by Babylon Fox, by Arthur Golden Fox, a double grand sire of Beauty Maid, the champion butter and milk 4-year-old of Canada. My foundation cow from which these females are descended, was a daughter of Dianah of Oskadee, holding a record of 29 lbs. 1 oz. fat for 7 days. Ten are in calf to Ruby's Noble, by the great Bolinas' You'll Do, by Oxford's You'll Do, Copper's noble bull with 50 tested daughters. Some of his daughters have records of over 500 lbs. Four are in calf to Fern's Noble.

Prices reasonable. Write for full particulars. T. J. HETHERINGTON Peterboro, Ont.

HICKORY GROVE STOCK FARM

OFFERS FOR SALE. Blue Holly Ideal (No. 10665, C.J.C.C.), solid color, black tongue and switch. He is an Ideal Jersey bull. Better write me before you decide on a herd FRANK DIXON, R.R. No. 2, NIAGARA FALLS SOUTH, ONT.

THE EDGELEY CHAMPION HERD OF JERSEYS. Edgeley's Bright Prince, who is son of Canada's champion butter cow, Sunbeam we have. We are pleased to show our herd at all times. JAMES B. SCOTT, Woodbridge, C.P.R., Concord, G.T.R., EDGELEY, ONT.

ELMCREST AYRSHIRES. Herd Sire—Glenhurst Torrs Master, sired by Leamingshook Comet. Stock for sale, all ages, at reasonable prices, 75 head to pick from. Some good SANDILAND BROTHERS WILLIAMSTOWN, ONTARIO.

PLEASANT VIEW AYRSHIRES—Young calves, either sex; several from B. O. H. cows. It will pay to come and see or write for prices. A. HENDERSON R. R. No. 4 ATHENS, ONTARIO

YORKSHIRE HOGS OF BEST WINNING STRAINS. Choice stock for sale, all ages. Some bred and ready to breed, younger stock, both sexes from suckers up. Good growthy fellows of good type and breeding. Nearly all Write for prices. T. A. KING MILTON, ONTARIO.

FOR SALE

Five imported Oxford Down Ram Lambs, best of breeding. Three Sheralings and one two-shearing, Canadian bred. All first class stock. Also some first class young Berkshire Boars, ready for service. The best of breeding. Robt. J. Fleming, 92 King St. E., Toronto, Ont.

THE OLD SUMMER HILL FARM

The home of the highest priced Canadian bred Oxford ram ever sold in Canada, sold to a Missouri man for \$300. We have for sale 250 Oxford ewes from 1 to 5 years old, 50 selected 2 to 2 yr. rams for show or breeding purposes, 100 rams and 100 ewe lambs of superior quality and a limited supply of ewes fitted for show purposes. Just aged ewe, 1st on yr. ewe, 1st on ewe lamb, Champion ewe and Deserve, 1st on flock competing against two flocks from Ontario. They were bred and raised by this firm. Also we have for sale 40 Shrop ewes and a stud ram, 1, 2, 3 yr. old, and 40 Shrop lambs all recorded, and sows ready to wean at moderate prices.

Address all Correspondence to Peter Arkell, Bus. Mgr., Box 454, Teeswater, Ont.

Dear Mr. Breeder: If you are planning to hold an Auction Sale, we believe we can handle it to your satisfaction. Yours truly, F. H. McCULLOUGH & SON, NAVAN, ONT.



REGISTERED HOLSTEIN

FOR SALE, Our Herd Sire King of the Tensens

No. 2977 His Dam and Sire's then average Milk, 14y 104.48; Buter, 7 days 24.34 Milk, 9y 97.36; Buter, 30 days 14.75; Milk, 9y 97.36; Buter, 30 days 14.75; Milk, 21,850.00; and plenty more official looking. Weighs 1,600 lbs. at 4 years. A choice individual and a fine sire in every way. Price \$500. Write for extended pedigree.

LYNN RIVER STOCK FARM

Alex. Wallace Simcoe Ont.

TYPEWRITTEN PEDIGRES

4 GENERATIONS 1 copy \$1.90 (Printer's copy for sale elsewhere) 2 copies \$1.10 3 copies 1.20 The Canadian Holstein Sales Co., Simcoe Bell Phone 130.

FOR SALE—Holstein Bull, six months old, from good producing dam.

Yorkshire Boar, fit for service. Also 500 lbs. of quick sale, T. A. Poole, R.M.D. 7, Peeth, Ontario.

WANTED—Cheese and Butter-maker for Casel cheese and butter factory for Nov. 20, 1918. Season's output at 100 lbs. of cheese. All supplies furnished by Company. State and recommendations. Penders received and party desired furnished with the undersigned, R. H. Hall, Secretary-Treasurer, Tavistock, Ontario.

HOLSTEIN BULLS

Two registered Holstein bull calves aged 1 month, mostly white, nicely marked, bred from tested dams, sired by Woodcrest Ormsby Microseed; also for sale my herd of 11 Woodcrest Ormsby Microseed, for 3 years, quiet, and a sure breeder. For particulars and prices apply to: Jacob Scheib, R. R. No. 3, Rodney, Ont., Elgin Court.

FOR SALE

Four choice, registered Holstein bull calves from one to five months old. These are fine calves from high-producing stock. For further particulars write to H. MILLS & SONS, Desmarais, Ont.

The Second Semi Annual **CONSIGNMENT SALE** OF THE **LONDON DISTRICT HOLSTEIN BREEDER'S CLUB** WILL BE HELD AT **50 HEAD** OF PURE BRED **HOLSTEIN CATTLE** AT THE **BRUNSWICK HOTEL STABLES, Cor. Talbot & York Sts., on DECEMBER 5th, at 1.00 p.m.**

There will be offered 50 head of choice animals including sons and daughters of Pioneer King May Payne, the 34 pound bull and granddaughters of the great King Segis.

Hill Crest Count Helo, Baron Colantha Payne and other high record sires will be under cover.

Send for Catalogue to **BE SURE TO COME.**
Fred. N. Bodkin, Sec. L. H. Lipsitt, T. Merritt Moore,
R. R. 2, Wilton Grove, Ont. Sales Mgr. Auctioneer.

Brookdale Stock Farm OFFERS

Four very choice registered Holstein cows, to freshen before December 1st, all good, large, straight ones in good condition. Price, \$250, at Phillipsville, Ill., C.M.B. Also four fine large heifers, rising 2 years of age. First calves due in November and December, all in calf to a brother to May Echo Sylvia, for \$200 each. Also 25 heifers from 10 to 24 months of age. Some bred, some not, for \$150 each, and a very choice young bull Sir Lyons Netherlands No. 20298, born October 20, 1917, sire, Rivardale May Echo Lyons 29136, son of May Echo Verhill, dam of May Echo Sylvia, world's record milk cow, and dam of the \$108,000 bull calf. The dam of this calf is Broaddale Kordnyke Netherlands No. 11745, a 19-lb. 3-year-old granddaughter of Pontiac Kordnyke, the greatest producing sire in the world. He is marked, just right, and will raise him and deliver any place in Ontario or Quebec for \$200.00. Will send extended pedigrees on request. Two other bull calves, born in April, 1918, by same sire for \$200.00, from tested dams.

WM. C. STEVENS - - - - Phillipsville, Ont.

SUNNYBROOK FARMS

HOLSTEIN BULLS priced to sell. They are rich in the blood of the world's record producers. Age from two to eighteen months. Dams average from 25 to 31 lbs. butter 7 days. We guarantee our stock as represented or money refunded. Send for prices and pedigrees.

Joseph Gilgour - **Eglington, P. O.** - **North Toronto.**

HERDSMAN WANTED

A breeder of pure-bred Holstein cattle, whose farm is located near Ottawa, requires immediately the services of a competent herdsman, one who thoroughly understands the breeding, feeding, care and management of dairy cattle. Experience in official testing necessary.

Salary no object if proper man secured. Apply stating experience and references to **FARM AND DAIRY** **PETERBORO, ONT.**
 Box 25

Bull Calf of Royal Breeding

Born Dec. 27, 1917. He is a beauty, a show animal. His sire's seven nearest dams average over 30 lbs. butter in 7 days, his 11 nearest over 25, and his 23 nearest over 27 lbs. butter in 7 days. His dam, a Kordnyke heifer, is a grand producer. Price, \$175. Write or call and see him.

JOHN M. MONTLE, Prop. Sunnyside Stock Farm STANSTEAD, QUE'

30 Absoute Dersorio 30
 HEAD 30 Head of REGISTERED **HOLSTEIN CATTLE** HEAD
 Registered **HOLSTEIN CATTLE**
 Will be Sold by Auctioneers at **MILLGROVE, ONTARIO, on THURSDAY, NOV. 21st, at 1 p.m.**

In this sale we will dispense our entire herd of Holsteins. This herd is of 12 years' development, and every female except one has been born on the farm, and with three exceptions are a combination of the blood of King Segis and Sir Admiral Ormsby. Every animal with two exceptions is sired by one of our best bulls and is sired by a sire who has been favorably with under 6 years of age. We have no hesitancy in saying that from a standpoint of individuality and breeding the herd will compare favorably with any herd of his size in Canada. While we have never gone extensively into other work we have three year-olds with over 18,000 lbs. of milk in 11 months. We also have young cows giving over 70 lbs. of milk per day on two milkings.

Our present herd sire is Francis Calamity Hartog, whose three nearest dams average 100 lbs. of Milk per day and nearly 32 lbs. of butter.

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Millgrove is situated on the Guelph road 7 miles north of Hamilton and four miles from Waterdown. Waterdown morning trains will be met on day of the sale.

TERMS—Cash or 6 months' credit at 7% per annum. Purchasers from a distance requiring credit must furnish bank reference. Sale at 1 p.m. Write for sale bill.

A. F. SMITH & SONS - Phone 22 R3, Waterdown - **MILLGROVE, ONT.**

MARKET REVIEW AND FORECAST

ONTARIO, Nov. 4.—The remarkably open weather of the last week has proved favorable for farm operations. It is reported, however, that influenza has somewhat hampered farm work, and caused some attendance at market sales. Fall plowing has progressed quite favorably. Root crops are being taken up under most favorable weather conditions. Mangos have shown fairly good progress and are still in the ground as recent weather has been favorable for growth. The uncertainty of the news regarding the surrender of the Teutonic combination, has had a decided effect on the market. Corn on the Chicago market has advanced considerably, and has a lower price at the end of the week. Barley and oats have also advanced.

Cattle have continued to improve on the unusually good October pasture. The number of cows in calf is estimated from \$150 to \$175. The yield of milk has kept up remarkably well for the time of the year. Prices of milk and hogs have declined somewhat during the week. Young pigs are selling at from \$2.50 to \$3.00 according to sex. Quotations have inclined upwards, while dairy produce remains steady.

WHEAT.
 Reports concerning the young fall wheat are on the whole encouraging, more especially in the case of that planted early. October growth is generally good and many fields have now quite a top. There is a steady demand for Manitoba wheat from millers, but quotations for fine sized lots were made in most grades. Ontario wheat is coming on the market more freely. Considerable is reported at certain elevators and there is ample for the present demand. The farmers, however, are very busy getting in their roots and potatoes and are leaving the getting out of their grain for a time when farm labor is not so pressing. Quotations are as follows—Manitoba, Whiting No. 69, For. Willam, nominal (not including freight); No. 1 northern, \$2.24; No. 2 northern, \$2.14; No. 3 northern, \$2.07; No. 4, north, \$2.11; Ontario Wheat, I.O.B., shipping, nominal, according to grade; No. 1 winter, \$2.14 to \$2.22; No. 2 winter, \$2.11 to \$2.13; No. 3 winter, \$2.07 to \$2.15; No. 4 winter, \$2.09 to \$2.17; No. 5 winter, \$2.00 to \$2.10.

EGGS AND POULTRY.
 The extreme scarcity of strictly new-laid eggs has caused a further advance in the price of this class. Toronto and Montreal jobbing prices have advanced to the extent of 25% to 50% extra. On the whole, prices of eggs are 25% to 50% extra. The Ontario egg market has been especially high at \$10 to \$12. Canadian prime, hand-picked, \$4.75 to \$5.00 per bushel; foreign, hand-picked, \$4.75 to \$5.00 per bushel.

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 Potatoes are now coming on the market in large quantities. Fort Arthur reports that seed potatoes raised in that district are finding a good market. The Ontario market is also very satisfactory to producers. The Montreal market has been very steady. A 100 lb. bag of No. 1 white, \$1.85 to \$2.10 per 10-lb. bag; carrots, \$1.70 per 10-lb. bag. Canadian prime, hand-picked, \$4.75 to \$5.00 per bushel; foreign, hand-picked, \$4.75 to \$5.00 per bushel.

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Butcherman under the commanding order. Creamery sold at Toronto as follows: No. 1 to 200; creamery, select, 35c to 40c; choice dairy grade, 40c to 45c; dairy dairy prints, 30c to 40c; bakers', 30c to 35c.

CHEESE BOARDS.

Mont. Jell, Ont., Oct. 25-290 boxes cream add at 24 1/2c.
 Burlington, Oct. 25-445 boxes sold at 24 1/2c.
 Niagara, Oct. 25-1245 boxes offered; 11 1/2c bid; no sale.
 Picton, Oct. 25-655 boxes colored cream sold at 26c; 90 boxes white cream sold at 24 1/2c.

Troquois, Oct. 25-280 boxes white cream offered; 20 boxes 1 1/2c; balance sold on curb at same price.
 Cornwall, Ont., Oct. 25-365 boxes cream sold at 23 1/2c.
 St. Catharines, Oct. 25-1244 boxes white; 100 boxes cream, 24 1/2c.
 Shelburne, Oct. 25-340 boxes cheese were offered; add at 24 1/2c.

LIVE STOCK.

With barely five thousand cattle on sale at the market, leading best work was, on the whole, considerably better than in any of the previous years and with no sensational advances were made on any grade of butcher cattle, choice animals were, in most cases, selling about 25 cents per hundred above the previous week's market prices. A corresponding advance was made on stockers and feeders. Of sires between the weights of ten hundred and two thousand pounds, twenty-three head averaging ten hundred and fifty pounds were sold at \$13.50 to \$12.25 with some from \$10 to \$10.75. Choice steers and heifers from eight hundred to ten hundred pounds sold from \$10 to \$11.75, and some from \$10 and medium ranged from \$7 to \$9. Cows and bulls were weighed up at uncharged quotations. Choice quality cows from 10 to 25.50 per hundred with a few exceptionally choice ones ranging \$12.

The hog market was weaker with packers bidding \$17.75 per hundred, fed and raised, although a number of sides were made at \$12 and \$12.50.

Quotations—

Heavy steers, choice	..... \$12.00 to \$14.00
do good	..... 12.00 to 13.25
Butcher's	..... 10.00 to 11.50
do before choice	..... 10.00 to 11.00
do good	..... 9.00 to 10.00
do medium	..... 8.25 to 8.75
do poor	..... 7.50 to 8.00
Butcher's cows, choice	..... 9.00 to 10.00
do good	..... 7.75 to 8.50
do medium	..... 7.00 to 7.50
do common	..... 6.75 to 7.25
do poor	..... 5.25 to 5.50
Butcher's bulls, choice	..... 10.00 to 11.50
do good	..... 9.00 to 10.00
do medium	..... 7.75 to 8.25
do common	..... 7.00 to 7.75
do poor	..... 5.50 to 6.00
Butcher's best	..... 9.00 to 10.00
Mixed and springers	..... 10.00 to 10.50
do cow to medium	..... 8.00 to 10.00
do cow to good	..... 11.00 to 12.00
do medium	..... 12.00 to 13.00
do common	..... 9.00 to 10.50
do grass	..... 11.00 to 12.00
Lamb, choice spring	..... 15.00 to 16.50
Lamb, yearling	..... 10.00 to 11.00
Sheep, choice handy	..... 10.00 to 12.00
do heavy and fat	..... 9.00 to 10.00
Hogs, fat and watered	..... 17.75 to 19.00
do of ours	..... 16.00 to 16.25
do of foreign	..... 16.75 to 17.00

Less 1c to 3c on light to thin hogs; less 1c to 1 1/2c on hogs; less 5c on stags; less 1c to 1 1/2c on hogs.

A. E. SMITH & SONS' SALE OF HOLSTEINS.

OUR readers will note with considerable interest the announcement that Messrs. A. E. Smith & Sons, of Toronto, are disposing of their excellent high producing herd of Holsteins. While this herd has not been heard from in official reports or in the show rings they are of the very best breeding and have been doing some excellent work. This is one of the best herds where the right kind of foundation stock was secured and by careful breeding a fine stock built up from a small beginning practically from the start having been bred on the farm. Like other successful breeders the Smiths have followed noted blood lines, their choice being the King of Sires and the Animal Omsby strain. Breeders who desire to secure good working Holsteins that can start in and show profit at a fair price or who are capable of being developed for high records should not fail to attend this sale and secure some of these cows.

In writing Farm and Dairy regarding their sale they state that they have been years in building up the herd and every female but one has been born on the farm. It is also a young herd as only one of the animals offered are over one year of age. As a proof of the statement that this herd is of good stock the same noted herds throughout the country have three times that in their lives given over 10,000 lbs. of milk in 11 months and other record cows who have given over 75 lbs. of milk in two milkings.

The present herd sits in Francy Calamity by Harlow whose breeding is of the best. This herd has average 100 lbs. milk per day and nearly 32 lbs. of butter 7 days.

For further particulars regarding this sale as to terms and location on which it will be held, look up their quarter page in this issue of Farm and Dairy.

Ad. Talk



"Herds That Count"

A GOV that can throw offspring producing higher than the average in the herd; the sire whose calves are better typed and heavier producers than their dams or sire's dams, these are the kind of animals that raise the standard in the front rank among his fellow breeders.

"Apply this test to your own herd. Does it average more this year than last—more than two years ago? Go further than this: are your animals of a decidedly better type from year to year? That is the way to measure up your success as a breeder of pure-breds, whether they be Holstein, Ayrshire, Jersey or Guernsey. It is the way, too, that the success of every breeder is summed up by his fellow breeders. As he learns the facts concerning your herd, he places you in a particular niche in his opinion. Moreover on his opinion of your herd depends just the price he would be willing to pay for animals from it. How important then, it is that our fellow breeders should know the prominent facts—breeding, records, type, etc. The men who have given this part of their record-making and breeding operations just attention are the men who are making the financial success of their work. They are the ones who have the

"Herds That Count"

They are the men who are receiving the better prices for their stock—the men who are known from province to province. There is one annual opportunity of giving your herd due prominence—it is the ANNUAL CHRISTMAS AND BREEDERS' NUMBER OF FARM AND DAIRY. Our best and biggest breeders have learned to look upon this leaflet as an index to the choicest herds from which stock is available. Have your herd represented in it—on DECEMBER 5th. Write us for rates on photos, advertisements, etc.

Live Stock Department
 Farm & Dairy
 Peterboro, Ont.

AVONDALE FARM OFFERINGS
 HOLSTEINS

We wish to clear our stock of Holstein bull calves to make room for the coming crop. We have a number of royally bred ones from herds that will dispose of at bargain prices. The dams all have fine better records, many mature, but we are pricing the calves on large ones themselves as they without reserve to please. Time or cash. They will not last long.

We have also several from grand 30-lb. cows that will get somewhat higher, but at bargain figures.

These calves are all sired by CHAMPION ECHO SYLVIA PONTIAC, our great sire of the world's greatest cow, May Echo Sylvia, and by King Echo Sylvia Johanna, the sire of the \$105,000 calf.

These calves are beautiful individuals, well marked, and are guaranteed, without reserve to please, Time or cash. They will not last long.

We have one shearing ram and three lambs, registered Shropshires, for sale at bargain.

Please refer to this advertisement when replying.
A. C. HARDY, Prop. **H. LYNN, Herd Supt**
 Avondale Farm Brockville, Ont.

The "O'Reilly Stock Farm" Holsteins

22.21 lb. milk and 1.90 lb. butter in 1 year is average for the two nearest dams of a beautiful cow offering at the present time. His 23,000 lb. cow, Calamity Johanna Nbc. and his sire's dam is the

He is about three months old, an All Individual and nicely marked. This line of breeding is hard to copy. Write us at once.

HE IS PRICED REASONABLE.
JOSEPH O'REILLY R.R. No. 9 PETERBORO, ONT.

LAKEVIEW HOLSTEINS

Present offerings are as follows—
 LAKEVIEW KING SEBIE PONTIAC, a 3-months-old son of a 13-lb. 2-year-old daughter of Lakeview Dutchland Arita, Canadian champion mature cow, 42.00 lb. and sired by Dutchland Calamity Sir Mona.
 No. 2—LAKEVIEW COUNTY BATTLEBORN, a 3-months-old son of a 17-lb. 3-year-old daughter of Lakeview Hatters' Canadian champion mature cow in 7 days, and sired by Dutchland Calamity Sir Mona. These bulls will grow into money as their dams are only heifers and most certain to make big records this spring.
 Terms: Cash or time.

MAJOR E. F. OSLER, Prop. **T. A. DAWSON, Manager**
 Lakeview Farm, Bronte, Ont.

His 2 Nearest Dams Average 38.82

His dam, sire's dam, grand sire's dam and great grand sire's dam, average 38.69 lbs. butter in seven days, and over 113 lbs. milk in one day, which is not equaled by any other bull in Canada.
 His name is ORMSBY JAMES BUTLER. His services may be hired by YOU. Shows and herds in calf to him for sale. If you need a HOLSTEIN BULL write us.

R. M. HOLTY, R. R. No. 4, PORT PERRY, Ont.

—CLOVER BAR STOCK FARM OFFERS

A few choice young bulls for sale, from heavy producing dams, sired by a son of Francy 3rd. Write now for description, photo and price.
P. SMITH R. R. NO. 3, STRATFORD, ONT.

RIVERSIDE FARMS.

We can supply you with bulls from three to eleven months old, from dams with records up to 22 lbs. butter in one week. Inspection invited.
J. W. RICHARDSON CALEDONIA, ONTARIO.

17 WAPLESIDE FARM 17
 Head complete dispersion sale Head

Pure Bred Holsteins also Farm Stock and Implements at
BEAMSVILLE, ONT., NOVEMBER 15th, 1918

On account of shortage of help I will sell my entire stock of Farm Stock and Implements, including 17 head of Pure Bred Holsteins. Most of the cows in my herd are from tested dams with excellent official records. Lady Burke Pride is from a son of King Johanna Pontiac Korndyke who at 1 year and 10 months produced 12 lbs. butter. Riverside Korndyke Aggie is an excellent cow, her dam is a sister to a 32 lb. cow Gemma Johanna Wayne. Time will be given to responsible parties up to 6 months with interest at 6%. Cattle will be sold at 1 o'clock and loaded on car for outside buyers.

C.T.R. and Radial lines run from Hamilton to Beamsville. Write me which way you are coming and I will meet the train.

M. E. SNOWDEN, Mgr. Bank of Montreal
 Clerk of Sale

COL. J. A. LIVINGSTONE,
 Auctioneer

Paul Merritt, Mapleside Farm Beamsville, Ont.
 R. R. 2

Mr. Edison's Wonderful New Amberola



Only
\$1.00

and after trial!

Yes, we will send you the New Edison Amberola, the product of the world's greatest inventor's genius, the phonograph with the wonderful diamond stylus reproducer, and your choice of latest Diamond Amberol Records on free trial without a penny down. On this offer you can now have the genuine Edison Amberola, the instrument which gives you real, life-like music, the finest and best of all phonographs at a small fraction of the price asked for imitations of Mr. Edison's great instrument. *Seize this opportunity.*

Rock-Bottom Direct Offer—

If, after the free trial, you decide to keep Mr. Edison's superb new instrument, send us only \$1.00. Pay the balance on easiest kind of monthly payments. Think of it! A \$1.00 payment, and a few dollars a month to get this wonderful new style outfit—Mr. Edison's great phonograph with the Diamond Stylus reproducer, all the musical results of the highest price outfit—the same Diamond Amberol Records—yes, the greatest value for \$1.00 down, balance on easiest monthly terms. Convince yourself—free trial first. No money down, no C. O. D., not one cent to pay unless you choose to keep the instrument. Send coupon

COUPON

**F. K. BABSON, Edison Phonograph Distributors,
355 Portage Ave., Dept. 518, Winnipeg, Man.**

Gentlemen:—Please send me your New Edison Catalog and full particulars of your free trial offer on the new model Edison Amberola.

Name _____

Address _____

Our NEW Edison Catalog Sent Free

Your name and address on a postal or in a letter (or just the coupon) is enough. No obligation in asking for the catalog. Get this offer—*while this offer lasts!*

**F. K. BABSON, Edison Phonograph Dist's.
355 Portage Ave., Dept. 518, WINNIPEG, MAN.
U. S. OFFICE: Edison Bldg., Chicago, Illinois**

For years, the world's greatest inventor worked night and day to make the music of the phonograph true to life. At last he has succeeded. Now that you can get THE BEST on the wonderful offer below, you need no longer be satisfied with anything less than Mr. Edison's great instrument. Read below how easily you may have the genuine New Edison Amberola in your home.

A Happy Home

Happiness is life—and real happiness is found only in a real home. And by a real home I do not mean a house with a yard or lawn around it. Oh, no! A real home is the place where the happy, smiling family gather together for mutual enjoyment and recreation. And the Edison Amberola makes it possible for it simply by means of the greatest home entertainment. It will create more than an hour of music and enjoyment, more than an hour of rest or sport. It will mean entire evenings of fun and refreshment. It will mean the family circle—a happy home.



Entertain Your Friends

Get the New Edison Amberola in your home on free trial. Entertain your family and friends with the latest up-to-date songs hits of the day. Listen until your guests who at the moment of your musical choice. Hear the grand old standards. Hear the scorching brass bands, the waltzes, the rhapsodies, the blues, the dances and ditties. You will sit awe-stricken at the wonderful and unbroken music of the world's greatest singer. You will be glad to see the door of your guests. You will be glad to see the door of your guests. You will be glad to see the door of your guests. You will be glad to see the door of your guests. You will be glad to see the door of your guests.