

FARM AND DAIRY

AND
&
RURAL HOME

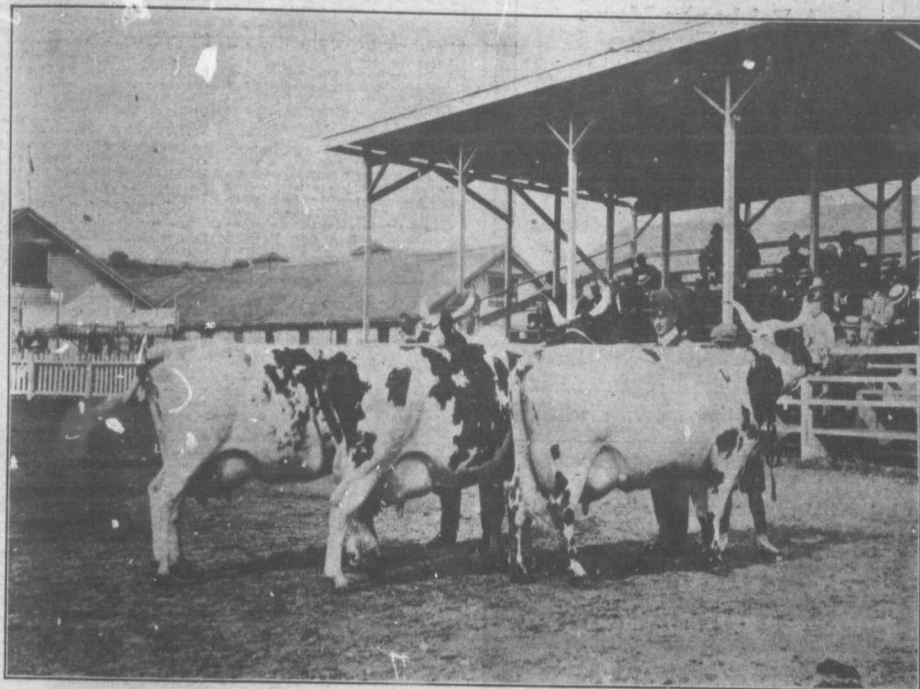


DEVOTED TO
BETTERING
AND CANADIAN
COUNTRY LIFE

BEYOND TO
Asst. Chairman Jan 19
Comm. of Conservation



Toronto, Ont. September 26, 1918



A TRIO OF AYRSHIRE BEAUTIES.

First, second and third in the milch cow class at Toronto. Owned by R. R. Ness, Howick, Que.

—Photo by an editor of Farm and Dairy.

The Tractor Demonstration at Cobourg
An Exposition of Power Farming Possibilities.

Dairying in the Comox Valley
A British Columbia Section of Promise.

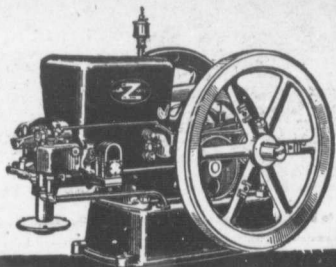
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Is it to be the Future Annual Hay Crop?

Winter Killing of Alfalfa
And Methods of Prevention.

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63

When Writing Mention Farm and Dairy



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Investigate the Cotton Combine

Government Regulation of Textile Manufacturers Seems to Be Badly Needed

EDITOR Farm and Dairy: I wish to draw your attention to a condition in connection with the cost of living, which I believe should have had as prompt and energetic action on the part of the government as has been given to the wheat question. As you will remember, wheat went to \$3.62 through the action of the wheat gamblers on the Winnipeg exchange, but prompt action was taken by the government to prevent such an abnormal price being maintained.

In passing, I might mention that when wheat was at this high point, the country agents of the large wheat interests were forbidden to buy wheat from the farmers at that price or anything near that price. Evidently the reason wheat was run up to the \$3.62 price was to get four made from \$3.00 wheat sold on a basis of the \$3.62 price. The government acted wisely in placing a legal price on wheat, and more wisely still in following the wheat product until it is on the table of the consumer, by setting a price for flour and bread.

The object of this letter is to place before you the position of the cotton textile market which is becoming most alarming, when it is remembered that the people are more and more dependent upon cotton fabric for clothing since only a fraction of the wool formerly used by manufacturers is now allowed them by the government. In order to get a correct understanding of the situation I wish to point out that leather products in foot wear have only been advanced by the manufacturers, approximately 50 per cent over pre-war prices; while cotton products have been advanced by the cotton manufacturers in some cases 300 per cent and over.

Explanations that Don't Explain.

When a sales agent of the cotton organization was recently asked for an explanation of an advance from six or seven cents per yard pre-war price to the present price of 18 cents for certain cotton fabric, he gave as the reason "price of raw material" and "labor scarcity." These conditions both apply to the leather footwear industry with equal force, as it cannot be reasonably assumed that the voluntary or draft system got more workers from the cotton than from the boot industry. In connection with the raw material, the conditions apply with even greater force, as there is a surplus of raw material (approximately 500 million pounds over from 1917 stock and a much larger surplus is in sight for 1918) while the hide and leather market shows very little surplus; in some lines there is no surplus whatever. The question is therefore a pertinent and pressing one; that if neither of the solutions offered by the Cotton Organization for the unreasonable price of cotton fabrics is a correct one, what is the real reason?

The solution offered by some on-lookers is that while footwear for Canadians is manufactured by something like fifty independent manufacturers, the cotton fabric of Canada is manufactured by practically one huge organization. In the footwear industry supply and demand sets the price, and in the cotton industry the cotton trust evidently sets the price.

Why No Complaints.

Why has no one complained of these unfair prices? Who would complain? Would the wholesaler? No, for he does not pay the price, he only collects it, and as he gets 17 per cent from the Cotton Trust for collection fees, why should he object, and if he did object and expose the Trust, he would likely get no more of his product.

To illustrate: The pre-war price for a certain make of Canadian print was eight-and-a-half cents and the whole-
saler's commission was 2.55 cents per

yard. The Trust raised the price to 15 cents or double the pre-war price, and the consumer was startled, and complained most bitterly, but there was no help, as the English prints were largely shut out of Canada by restrictive duties from England and the protection tariff.

The government was too busy prosecuting the war to pay any attention, and the Trust kept it and took advantage of the situation.

Wholesalers are getting 2.55 cents per yard commission instead of 1.35 cents as formerly, and they did not back up the agitation of consumers for regulation of price.

As soon as the public got accustomed to this ridiculous price, the Trust announced another advance to 19 cents, with the recurrence of inquiries and bitter complaints from the housewife trying to clothe her children. Some weeks passed and with no apparent reason more than a greater scarcity of English prints, an advance was again announced, this time to 25 cents, and the assurance was given the public that it should not get as this print being sold for 75 cents inside of a year.

What has occurred in this particular line of print is practically the history of every other cotton textile in Canada. The fact that the same injurious prices are being asked, and perhaps even greater prices on the United States side, does not answer the question.

Energetic Action Needed.

This memorandum does not presume to discuss the whole situation, but is an endeavor to point out the ruthlessness with which some corporations exploit the public, and to suggest that energetic action be taken at once by the government to relieve the situation and place the Trust where the large milling corporations and meat packers are placed.

There appears no real reason why the cotton and woolen textile manufacturers should not be regulated as to price, when the miller and the baker have been regulated so satisfactorily. Had the government handled all necessities in food, clothing and fuel as it handled wheat, the country would not now be in such a turmoil with strikes, but through the continual advance of food and clothing there is nothing for the worker to do but strike, if he wishes to keep his family from being starved and frozen.

It is interesting to notice in connection with these abnormal prices on cotton products, the parallel abnormal dividends paid the shareholders of this organization and the advance in the price of its shares.

Price Regulation.

Does some one say when price regulation is suggested, "It can't be done?" This was said also when wheat regulation was suggested and when cotton regulation was suggested. For many months the government took no position on both these questions, but when the common people became thoroughly aroused and said "It must be done," then the government found that it could be done.

This can be done as well, and the quicker it is done the better for both the government and the public, as the strikes are going to continue with ever increasing violence until a living supply in food, clothing and fuel is assured the workers of Canada upon a basis of the wage they are receiving.

Do not take this information as authoritative, but just a suggestion as to what a thorough investigation might reveal.

At the time of writing, I have just heard the Trust proposes a price of 32 cents for the print which was formerly sold at above the pre-war price of eight-and-a-half cents.—"A Sufferer."

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We Welcome Practical Progressive Ideas

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

VOL. XXXVII

TORONTO, ONT., SEPTEMBER 26, 1918

No. 39

The Tractor Demonstration at Cobourg

It Was a Wonderful Exhibition of Power Farming—Thirty-three Tractors Plowing in One Field at One Time—Seventy Firms Represented on the Grounds

THE tractor has definitely arrived. From now on, farming in the older provinces of Canada will be power farming in an ever-increasing degree. Both manufacturers and farmers are fully awake to the revolution in method that is taking place; this was made abundantly evident at the Fourth Annual Tractor Plowing and Power Farming Demonstration held at Cobourg, Ont., last week. Farmers came by thousands to see the tractors in action, and in the crowd there was no doubt as to the value of the tractor under Eastern conditions heard so frequently at demonstrations only three or four years ago, were heard practically not at all last week. Farmers now take it for granted that there is a large place for the tractor in Ontario, Quebec, and the Maritime provinces. Moreover they are expressing their belief in action. Four years ago there were 12 tractors operating in Ontario. Now there are over 700. Farmers everywhere have had an opportunity of seeing the tractor at work in their own neighborhood, and now it is just a question of studying tractor types and making the selection.

The manufacturers at Cobourg had anticipated the demands of their visitors. There were tractors there of every type on the market. Of the 86 tractor firms in America, 32 were represented and many of the companies had several machines on hand. In the afternoon demonstration on Wednesday, there were 33 tractors plowing side by side in one big field. It was a great sight to see these 33 machines turning over three to four furrows, and more than one farmer with a lot of fall plowing ahead of him was heard to remark that he would gladly welcome such a demonstration on his farm. Nor was the demonstration limited to plowing alone. One enterprising company had a caterpillar tractor pulling three plows, while another tractor of the same make was churning up the freshly plowed soil with a 36-plate double disk harrow. Still another company had brought along a grain binder of its own make and was demonstrating how nicely the grain harvest could be made a one-man job with their machine. In this case the operator sat on the binder, as is necessary, and worked the tractor with the extension of the steering column and gear control. Still other companies had on hand a complete display of auxiliary equipment for the tractors, double disk harrows, wide working spring tooth and stiff tooth cultivators and power machinery, such as threshing machines and silo cutters.

Ideal Soil for Plowing.

The situation was ideal from the demonstrator's standpoint. The field was gently sloping and the machines plowing crosswise of it were, to all intents and purposes, working on the level. The soil was a fine loam and, because of recent rains, was in ideal condition for plowing. There were no stones or other natural obstacles to interfere with the best work; as one man was heard to remark, the ground "turned over like custard." From the visitor's standpoint, however, conditions were altogether too easy for the tractors. Many farmers were on hand whose holdings are of tractor size, but with soil conditions and topography vastly different from those of the demonstrating fields at Cobourg. These men would like to have seen the tractors operating in stony or gravelly soil or in heavier clay, or on sloping land. In all of this demonstration this was in one way, however, the visitors than has been the case in other years. In the mornings the tractors plowed in sod, while plowing heretofore has always been limited to stubble land. In only one case did a tractor have difficulty in pulling its regulation number of plows through sod, but, as was to be expected, sod plowing

proved a more difficult proposition than stubble. That is the case, however even with horses. In still another way the demonstration was unsatisfactory to many visitors. Competitive features were lacking. The conditions were so easy that any tractor could have done the work. None of the tractors at Cobourg had any difficulty in carrying through the plowing. If there was any difference in the work accomplished, it was attributable to experience with which the plows were handled and not to the tractors themselves. The demonstration, therefore, afforded little light on such points as ability to stand up under hard usage, economy in fuel consumption, accuracy of rating, or even simplicity of operation. A few machines were submitted to the test, but the figures were not for publication. As a demonstration of the fact that tractors will do good work, however, the Cobourg event was a great success.

No Standard Type as Yet.

There were few radical changes noticeable in the type of tractors offered this year as compared with last. Tractor manufacturers have not yet reached a standard in type or in the details of construction. We still have tractors with from two to four wheels and driving wheels. The cylinder of the engine to be driven and not to the tractors themselves, however, has already started. The three-wheeled tractor with the one big driving wheel has entirely disappeared this year. It was noticeable, too, that a greater portion of the tractors were using engines with four vertical cylinders. One company, which has always favored the horizontal cylinder in the past, had out a new model this year with vertical cylinders. This same company, however, is still placing its main reliance on the horizontal cylinder, and its tractors are doing good work; so even this question cannot yet be considered as settled.

Dust has always been the great enemy of tractor longevity. There was a general effort noticeable this year to cover gears more carefully, and the newer makes are adopting the precaution of filtering the

fuel through water in order to eliminate dust. There was also a tendency toward greater compactness in the new makes with just one or two noticeable exceptions. Still more significant was the fact that the older companies that were out with new models are working towards a more compact machine with less exposed gearing.

Medium-Sized Tractors in Favor.

It would seem that the medium-sized tractor is one destined to be popular in Ontario. At the previous demonstrations there have always been a few tractors pulling six plows or more. There were none of this capacity at Cobourg. All of the tractors pulled either two, three or four plows with the three-plow being most numerous. But while the large size tractor seems to have been discredited there was not noticeable that the smallest sized tractors were not the centre of interest this year, that they were at the first two demonstrations held. With more experience Eastern farmers are coming to realize that a reasonable amount of power is necessary if satisfactory work is to be done under all conditions. A certain reserve of power is necessary, and this is not possessed by the smallest tractors. For instance, at Cobourg, there was one 5-10 tractor pulling two plows. It got along all right in stubble, but in soil in handling the sod land. Incidentally this same tractor was being operated by a little lad of 14 years who informed us that "it sure goes all right." Several of the tractors, too, were operated by young ladies; both illustrations of the simplicity of the modern tractor.

Interest seemed to centre in tractors rated around 10-20 to 12-25. Such a tractor will pull a three bottom plow cutting 12 inch furrows, when conditions are good, and will have plenty of reserve power to handle two bottoms when the ground is hard or conditions difficult.

In one particular tractor manufacturers have reached uniformity. All of the tractors on exhibition were being operated on kerosene, after being started on gasoline. Only one company recommended gasoline for their machines. They argued that since kerosene the engines became so hot and the oil so thin that it was necessary to drain out the oil every night, therefore, would just about balance the difference in cost between kerosene and gasoline. Other companies contended, however, that, in their machines at least, such frequent changing of the oil was not necessary, and one visitor who stated that he had a wide experience with several makes of tractors stated that he had never had this difficulty. It is well that kerosene has been utilized successfully, as if all were still using gasoline, in view of the present multiplicity of tractors, the supply might not go around.

Another step towards uniformity was observable in the engine used. Several tractors at Cobourg had installed the same make of engine and magneto. The power plant is purchased from companies which specialize on engines and merely assembled into the tractor. This enables tractor companies to start with smaller capital, in view of the fact that, since the tractor is in any wise inferior because not built completely in the one factory. Such standardization, if carried further, would make the procuring of tractor repairs a much easier problem to solve than it now is.

Tractor Accessories and Power Machinery.

All but one make of tractor has a pulley attached for belt power, and it is doubtful if any tractor can command a large sale hereafter that is not so equipped in the "tent city" on the grounds that there was ample belt power, and this same may be operated by tractor, and this same (Continued on page 9.)

Save to Win

"LIVES must be lived more simply," recently declared Borar Law, British Chancellor of the Exchequer.

The reason is not hard to find. Simple living means economy, and the call comes clear and strong for us all to economize. The war requirements of the nation must be adequately met. Simple living will make easier the piling up of those reserves of money now so vitally essential in view of our rapidly-growing war expenditure. In proportion as we live simply are men and money released for war work. The country whose wants are fewest can, all things considered, place the most men in the field. To live simply is conducive also to singleness of purpose. As our minds are freed from the necessity of providing for many wants, we are more able to concentrate upon the great work in hand—the winning of the war. Save to win.

Road Preservation Made Easy

An Improvement on the Split Log Drag

"I HAVE been road boss here for 15 years, and I wouldn't hold the job for another 15 minutes if it wasn't for this machine." In these emphatic words did Mr. Geo. R. Barrie, whose well-equipped farm was described a few weeks ago in Farm and Dairy, describe a road making and road preserving device which is another of his inventions. Then he subjected his grader to the acid test of use. "How did you find the road between here and Galt?" he inquired. "I assured him that the going had been fine and the road so smooth as a boulevard. "This machine did it," was the convincing comment.

The Barrie Road Grader, if we may be permitted to so name the machine, was constructed by Mr. Barrie in the workshop of his own farm. An idea of its construction and operation may be gained from the illustration herewith. The actual grading and scraping of the road is done by two converging steel blades, similar to the single blade of the familiar road grader, except that the blades are of lighter material and mounted on a wooden back. As will be seen from the illustration the frame of the machine is triangular in shape, made of the best of hardwood and securely bolted and braced. The drawing power is supplied by four horses attached to the truck in front. The cutting depth of the blades in front is regulated by two small wheels attached to a screw and lever device. The back of the grader is mounted on a two-wheeled truck of home construction, and when the machine is in operation, the rear end of the blades is elevated or lowered by a third screw and lever. Mr. Barrie may be seen in the illustration.

"This device is not needed for making new roads," said Mr. Barrie, "but for keeping old roads in shape. We do our roadwork here first thing in the spring. First we go over the road with this machine, then we gravel where necessary. When graveling a road we don't pay particular attention to the leveling of the gravel as this two-blade grader does the work more effectively and cheaply than it can be done by hand. Finally, we harrow and rake off the loose stones. In about two weeks we go over the newly gravelled road again with this grader. With regular attention it doesn't take much gravel to keep the roads in good condition and this grader fills all the hollows, keeps the road smooth and the surface well drained."

When gravel roads are kept in good condition, Mr. Barrie has a decided preference for them over the macadam road of crushed stone. He says the gravel road is easier to ride on and that both horses and rigs last longer on gravel than on stone. In this conclusion he will be heartily seconded by all farmers who have had experience with the two kinds of roads. But the gravel roads must be kept in good shape, and to do this work cheaply Mr. Barrie seems



A Fine 1912 Out Crop.

The photo from which this illustration was made was snapped by a Farm and Dairy reader, Miss Mary Baxter and shows two other of our Polks, Robt. McCaughan on the left and Wm. Baxter on the right. The crop was growing on the farm of the latter in Simcoe Co., Ont.

The spreader is a useful implement to have at any time when manure is scarce, but particularly so now when labor is scarce, and the need for increased crops demands that not a pound of fertility be wasted. Save time and avoid waste—buy a spreader. If the amount of hauling is not sufficient to justify the investment, it may be worth while to rent or borrow your neighbor's.

Platform Harvester Soon Pays for Itself.

If you have 40 acres of corn to cut and help is scarce, try a one-horse corn harvester of the platform or "sled" type. This outfit is cheap—if homemade, as many are, it costs little more than the ordinary stone boat—and it will give good service for years. Providing such a harvester may be less trouble than finding an extra man to cut corn, and the man labor saved in cutting 40 acres of corn usually will more than pay for the machine. At the same time the work will be done in better season. Under normal conditions, two men with one of these simple machines drawn by one horse, can cut and shock or load five acres a day. Cutting only four acres daily three men cutting by hand would have to work hard to keep up with them. The machine saves time and labor; also a lot of energy as compared to the hand method of cutting corn.

With a corn binder and three horses in corn that is standing well, three men, one to drive and two to shock, can harvest about twice as much as when cutting by hand in a ten-hour day seven to nine acres can be cut in a ten-hour day with a binder. The same three men could scarcely cover more than four acres in the same length of time cutting by hand. With the binder they can cut and shock a forty-acre field of corn in a week or less, effecting a big saving in time, though perhaps none in expense. The binder delivers the corn in bundles, which makes it considerably easier to handle both in loading on wagons and at the ensilage cutter. If your acreage in corn is not large enough to justify an investment in a modern corn harvester, join with one or two of your neighbors and purchase one cooperatively. If this cannot be done rent a binder—it will take the place of one hired man in cutting and shocking, or two in cutting corn for ensilage.—U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Winter Killing of Alfalfa

And Methods of Prevention

JOHN H. VOORHEES, New York State.

MANy alfalfa failures to-day are caused by winter killing. Winter killing is always more severe on land poorly drained, but I have observed failures from wet causes on well drained soils—soils naturally well drained. It would seem from my observations that winter killing is very much more prevalent when the alfalfa has been cut late. My father cut an acre field of alfalfa the fifth time one year. It was cut after the cutting that got no chance to grow that fall and it went into winter with less than a two-inch stand. It was not a severe winter but severe enough to kill all of the alfalfa plants except a few in one corner of the field which was a little higher and somewhat protected by several loads of manure which had been spread there. A ten-acre field less than a half mile away on land that was tile drained went into winter with about a ten inch stand. This field suffered so little from winter killing that it was not noticeable a week after growth had started in the spring.

There is no general rule to follow, but it is my opinion, based on experience and observation, that alfalfa should have a growth of eight or ten inches for winter. A growth of this kind seems to protect the crowns and roots and invariably brings the crop through the winter, either hot or low severe with or no injury. It is a safe-guard against winter killing.

It is not always easy to arrange the successive cuttings of alfalfa so there will be eight or ten inches to protect the stand during winter. Cutting alfalfa should be governed by the new shoots which start to grow at the crowns and the starting and growing of these crowns seems to depend largely upon weather conditions. The seasons of the year such that the successive crops grow rapidly and freeze early cutting, allowing for good growth after the third cutting for winter, or they may be such that each cutting (governed by the young shoots at the crowns near the stand during winter) and the third cutting occurs late making it difficult to get a good fall growth. It is not unusual to have hot, dry weather after the first cutting which almost always makes the third cutting in any case, but it should be used and pains taken to have a good growth before winter starts.

The length of the season often has a great deal to do with the cutting period, whereas in the northern part of the country three cuttings, or even two cuttings is all that is either profitable or possible to make. In either case the problem remains the same. It is better to have a good growth in the fall than it is better to lose what seems to be a good crop than to cut too late and lose an entire stand by winter killing, and it should be remembered that the plants go back into the ground to supply organic matter for succeeding crops.

Dairy farmers are prone to get as much as possible from every acre and pasturing the third crop is not uncommon among them. It is an economical means of utilizing what is in many cases, the last crop, but it often turns out to be the means of injury to the crop. Late pasturing of alfalfa is even more injurious than late mowing because the tramping of the animals destroys many of the crowns. If pasturing is made the means of utilizing the last crop the animals should not be allowed to pasture so late that the plants are unable to start and make a good growth prior to winter.

The Value of Fertilizer

Returns from Manure and Acid Phosphate

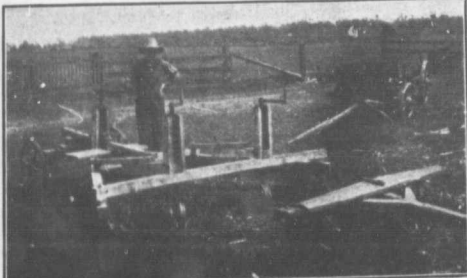
F. K. S. SHAW, Welland Co., Ont.

ONE of the greatest wastes in this country is the waste of fertilizing ingredients in barnyard manure. This is a hackneyed statement I know; so hackneyed that I hesitate to use it. We see evidences of this waste everywhere, though I believe that farmers are not always moving manure direct from the stable than ever before, and this is the best means of conserving it. As we come to realize its value better, more manure will be returned directly to the land. Here, for example, is the evidence submitted by the Ohio Experiment Station that is well calculated to make the most careless of us sit up and take notice. The statement reads:

"Tests in a three-year rotation of corn, wheat, and clover where eight tons of manure were applied in the rotation show a return of \$57 from the effects of the manure or a crop return of approximately \$7 for every ton used. At present prices of crops the \$10 mark would be reached. Where ordinary barnyard manure was used \$20 less was obtained or \$11 less as compared with stable manure. This means a return of \$125 more for every ton of manure stored and handled to prevent leaching from rains.

"When the same amounts of manure were used in connection with 320 pounds of acid phosphate in the acre in the rotation, an increase of \$90 was recorded

(Continued on page 6.)



The "Barrie Road Grader" and its inventor, Mr. Geo. R. Barrie. The home made device is used constantly by Mr. Barrie of Waterloo Co., Ont., who is a district "road boss," as well as an extensive farmer. The device is described on this page.

—Photo by an editor of Farm and Dairy.

to have an ideal machine. A wider field of usefulness should be found for this grader.—F. E. E.

How Farm Machinery Helps Out

Manure Spreader Saves Time and Waste

IT takes as long to load a manure spreader as it does a wagon box, but the spreader will unload and spread the manure in a third of the time. Hauling manure in a wagon box and spreading it on the field with a hand fork is hard and disagreeable work. It can be done much easier with a spreader and the material is more evenly distributed.

To the
bread:
in milk

Dairying in the Comox Valley of British Columbia

Dairy Growth Associated With Cooperative Manufacture

By T. A. F. WIANCKO, Provincial Dairy Instructor.

THE Comox valley has long been recognized as one of the really good dairy districts of British Columbia, and is rapidly coming into its own as a centre where only first-class dairy products are manufactured. An even climate, good soil, and pure water are essentials in any good dairying country, and in this respect the Comox district has been abundantly endowed. Pioneers of the district early turned their attention to dairying as the branch of farming that would turn to best account the hay and grain and other crops so easily grown, and at the same time maintain the virgin standard of fertility of the soil. No first-class farming community can be permanently established unless live stock is made the medium through which the coarser products of the soil are marketed. The dairy cow could consume large quantities of foods which of themselves were not suitable for human consumption, and convert them into indispensable human food.

At first dairy butter was manufactured on the farm and disposed of in the local markets, but with the growth of the dairy herds came the need of a larger and better market for butter, and also a need for a more uniform quality of butter that could only be attained by uniform methods of manufacture. This could best be accomplished by the establishment of a plant where all the cream could be uniformly handled and made into butter that would be homogeneous and uniform from day to day, and which would command the highest market prices. Consequently, about the year 1890 a cooperative creamery was formed by those men of the district who had the keenest insight into the future possibilities of the industry as it might relate to their own community, and with the help of a modest loan from the Provincial Government the Comox Creamery Association presently got off to a good start.

"That the enterprise of these pioneer dairymen has been fully justified is amply proven by the steady growth of the business in all these years that have elapsed since then. To-day the creamery is one of the most successful in the Province, and its effect upon the development of the district is beyond computation.

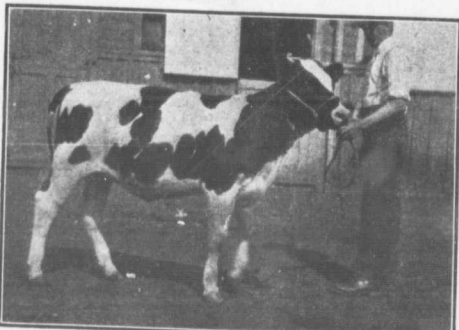
With the success of the business has come increased cooperation and community spirit, and those who have participated in the business of the creamery have learned that united efforts are capable of producing results that no individual effort could possibly attain. In recent years the business has been extended to embrace the purchasing and handling of supplies needed by the farmers in a cooperative way.

Competition Stimulates Production.

Competition for the milk supply of the valley came about the year 1914, when the Courtenay Condensed Milk Co. Ltd., erected a modern building and equipped it with up-to-date machinery for evaporating milk. At first it looked as if there would scarcely be enough business to keep both plants going, but, as is usual in such cases, in a surprisingly short time, stimulated by the increased demand for milk, the farmers made provision for feeding and handling more cows. Many good dairy animals were brought in from other districts, and in a year or so the cow population had increased to such an extent that both businesses were in a very prosperous condition. The condenser output has grown at such a pace that extensive new plantations were recently made, and considerable new equipment was added in order to bring it up to the

requirements of the business. The creamery, also, is contemplating the installation of more modern equipment, including pasteurizing apparatus, in order to be in a position to turn out butter of the very best keeping quality.

In the meantime, while the manufacturing and marketing end of the dairy business of the district has been brought to a high state of efficiency, the individual farmer has also been making great progress



This Calf Annexed a Championship at Toronto.

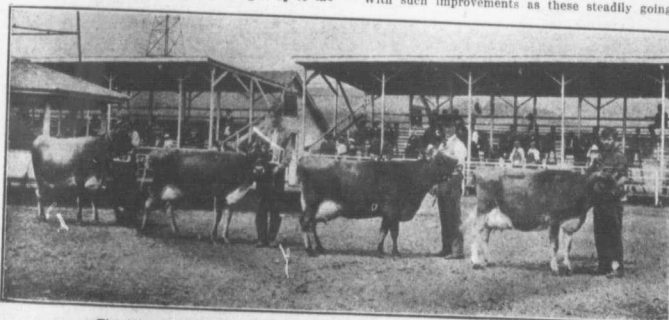
Vaidessa Fayne Dewdrop was first at Toronto in the Junior calf class and junior female champion. Judge Moscrop said this heifer had the greatest equipment of rudimentary veining he had ever seen. Her owner, M. H. Haley, may be seen holding the calf.

—Photo by an editor of Farm and Dairy.

and advancement in the producing end of the business.

A live cow-testing association was started about five years ago, and it has provided a practical way means of a small expense, of accurately finding out by means of the Babcock test and weigh scales which are the profitable or unprofitable cows in the herd. Actual food costs for each cow under test are kept, that at the end of the year an exact accounting may be had with each cow. The benefits of the cow-testing association have been very great in that it has been the means of starting some of the present over-permanent success, and these in turn have by example attracted to a great extent many other dairymen. More attention is being given to the care and care are rapidly replacing the poorer ones, and greater attention is given to the rearing of better heifer calves. Better and more suitable feeds are being provided for both summer and winter feeding, and silos are in common use for the storage of succulent feeds.

With such improvements as these steadily going



The Jersey Line up for the Senior Female Championship at the Canadian National.

To the front of the line is Brampton Inn, Oxford, three-year-old in milk and senior grand champion female of the breed; second, Cowpals' Duchess of St. Peter, first in milk and third in production, entered in record of performance. All owned by B. H. Bull & Son, Brampton.

on, we feel confident that the future of this district from a dairyman's standpoint is bright indeed.

Should Cows Be Fed Turnips

Some Thoughts for Scotchmen and Others

PROF. H. D. DEAN, O. A. C. Guelph.

THIS is an old question about which considerable difference of opinion exists. If my reader is Scotch he or she will likely answer the question by saying Yes, as Scotchmen, turnips and good farming are three things usually found together on farms in Ontario.

There was a time when butter buyers were not so particular about the flavor of butter as they are at present. It is common to hear women purchasers on city markets say to farm buttermakers, "Your butter is turnipy," which is sufficient to cause a loss of the sale. Creamerymen object very strongly to "turnipy cream." While it is doubtless true that some careful feeders are able to feed quite large quantities of turnips to cows giving milk without causing serious trouble, there is always danger, which can best be avoided by not feeding these to milking cows. If they are grown on the dairy farm they are best fed to dry cows, fattening cattle, young stock, pigs, etc. However, if they are fed in the stable where cows are milking, and more especially where the root house opens into the stable and where the turnips are pulped in the stable or in a feed-room adjoining, the odor of the tur-nips fills the air, which is carried into the milk pail at the time of milking and thus the milk, cream and butter become rancid. The rancid air even though the milk or cream may not be fed any of the turnips.

The safest plan is not to grow turnips on a dairy farm. Sugar beets and corn for silage, these crops will give as good returns as turnips, are no more expensive and are a much safer.

"Safety first" is a good motto on a dairy farm.

A Wonderful Sweet Clover

A New Annual Crop Discovered in Iowa

A NEW annual sweet clover has been developed at the Iowa State College. It promises to fill a long-felt want in northern climates. It will produce an annual hay of a feeding value comparable to the clovers to which we are accustomed. It has great possibilities as an annual pasture crop. Prof. H. D. Hughes, of the Farm Crops Department at Ames, Ia., writes to Farm and Dairy, enclosed a copy of a circular which was sent out to other experimental stations last spring describing the crop. A part of Prof. Hughes' statement is as follows:

"A new variety or species of sweet clover was found at this station in March, 1916, in the form of a long-felt want in northern climates. It will produce an annual hay of a feeding value comparable to the clovers to which we are accustomed. It has great possibilities as an annual pasture crop. Prof. H. D. Hughes, of the Farm Crops Department at Ames, Ia., writes to Farm and Dairy, enclosed a copy of a circular which was sent out to other experimental stations last spring describing the crop. A part of Prof. Hughes' statement is as follows:

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"Seed was saved from 22 of these annual white sweet clover plants, the seed from each plant being sown in separate row plots in the field, Kherson oats being seeded with the clover as a nurse crop. A large number of seedlings were made at the same time and under identical the same conditions with the ordinary medium red clover, the annual yellow sweet clover, biennial yellow sweet clover and biennial white sweet clover. The seedlings in the field were made the 15th of June, and three and a half months from that date photographs were taken showing the character of the plants including roots. At that time the plants in many of the row tests averaged

(Continued on page 10.)

Orchard and Garden

Changes in the Inspection and Sale Act

THE following changes have been made and are now law. Growers everywhere should study these carefully, as some of the clauses are entirely new, such as the marking of open packages, refilled packages, and the shipping of immature fruit. The alterations in the sizes of packages do not become law until June 1st, 1919, but every effort should be made to clear out the old packages this year.

Only clauses that have been materially changed or are new are here printed.

319. (c) "Culls" means fruit that is either very small for the variety, is seriously deformed, or has 15 per cent. or more of its surface affected by any of or by the combined injuries caused by apple scab (*Venturia pomii*), insects, cuts, bruises or other causes, or the flesh of which is not in an edible condition, or the skin of which is broken so as to expose the tissue beneath.

(d) "Immature Fruit" means fruit not ripe enough for dessert purposes and which will not attain such condition after being picked from the tree, bush, plant, or vine.

320. (2) Every person who, by himself, or through the agency of another person, repacks fruit in a closed package, intended for sale, shall cause such package to be marked before it is taken from the premises where it is repacked with the words "Repacked" followed by the initials of his Christian name and his full surname and address, or in the case of a firm or corporation, with the firm or corporate name and address, together with one of the four grade-marks prescribed in subsection one of this section in a plain and indelible manner, in letters not less than three-quarters of an inch in length.

(3) Every person who, by himself or through the agency of another person, packs fruit in an open package, intended for sale, shall cause such package to be marked, before it is taken from the premises where it is packed, with the initials of his Christian name and his full surname and address, or in the case of a firm or corporation, with the firm or corporate name and address, in a plain and indelible manner, in letters not less than one-quarter of an inch in length. Provided that any co-operative association or person dealing wholesale in fruit may cause the packages containing such fruit to be marked with his own name and address, but such packages must also be marked with a number or other mark approved by the Minister, which will designate who is the original packer of such fruit.

(4) Every person who, by himself or through the agency of another person, repacks fruit in an open package, intended for sale, shall cause such package to be marked, before it is taken from the premises where it is repacked, with the words "Repacked" followed by the initials of his Christian name and his full surname and address, or in the case of a firm or corporation, with the firm or corporate name and address, in a plain and indelible manner, in letters not less than one-quarter of an inch in length.

(5) Every person who, by himself or through the agency of another person, packs immature peaches, plums, pears, prunes or grapes, intended for sale, shall cause packages to be marked, in a plain and indelible manner, in letters not less than three-quarters of an inch in length, with the words "Immature Fruit" before it is taken from the premises where it is packed.

(6) Every person who, by himself or through the agency of another person, again sees, for the sale of fruit, any package standardized in this part, upon which appear any of the marks required by the section, shall cause

such marks to be completely removed, erased or obliterated.

321. (2) No person shall sell, or offer, expose or have in possession for sale, any fruit packed in a closed package, upon which package is marked "No. 2" unless such fruit includes no culls and consists of specimens of not less than nearly medium size and some color for the variety, sound, and not less than 85 per cent free from scab, worm holes, bruises and other defects, and properly packed.

(4) No person shall sell, or offer, expose or have in his possession for sale, any fruit packed in a closed package, upon which package is marked "Domestic" unless such fruit includes no culls and consists of fruit of not less than medium size for the variety, sound, and not less than 80 per cent

free from wormholes (but may be slightly affected with scab and other minor defects), and properly packed.

(5) No person shall sell, or offer, expose or have in his possession for sale, any fruit packed in a closed package, upon which package is marked "No. 3" unless such fruit includes no culls and is properly packed.

(6) No person shall sell, or offer, expose or have in his possession for sale, any fruit packed in any package in which the faced or shown surface gives a false representation of the contents of such package; and it shall be considered a false representation when more than ten per cent of such fruit is smaller in size than, or inferior in grade to, or different in variety from, the faced or shown surface of such package.

(7) No person shall sell, or offer, ex-

pose or have in his possession for sale, any fruit in any package that is so diseased, wormy or otherwise depreciated as to render it unfit for consumption.

(8) No person shall sell, or offer, expose or have in his possession for sale, at original point of shipment, any fruit in any package unless such package is well and properly filled.

(9) No person shall sell, or offer, expose or have in his possession for sale, any fruit in any package that has been repacked, unless such package is well and properly filled.

331. Every person who carelessly handles, willfully destroys or pilfers any fruit packed in any of the packages described in this part shall be guilty of an offence and liable upon summary conviction to a penalty not exceeding twenty-five dollars.

FARM AND DAIRY

(7) 1067

Consider!

Your money is your own—

You have the right to spend it as you wish.
But—

Before you invest

in improvements which might be deferred; before you make purchases which have not as their object the immediate increase of production; before you indulge personal comfort, vanity or ambition; consider how potent is Money in this terrible struggle for Human Freedom.

Perhaps you can get along

without that projected purchase—perhaps you can deprive yourself for another year of a long promised comfort or even necessity. But—

Consider Canada's war needs

—the need of money to win the war and save the world from the tyranny of the barbarous Hun. Hold your money, therefore. Keep it available for your Country's need.

Published under the authority
of the Minister of Finance
of Canada.

The Apple Crop

THESE have been few changes in the fruit situation during the past month. In Eastern Canada the barrel situation is such that the Fruit Division at Ottawa looks for a large bulk movement of apples, especially of the lower grades. In most parts of Ontario barrels cannot be obtained for less than 75 cents, and in some sections the price is as high as one dollar.

The Nova Scotia apple crop will not be over 400,000 barrels, or slightly more than half of last year's production. In the Province of Quebec we find a very lamentable condition. Many of the old Famine orchards, which for years have made that province famous, have been completely killed by the severe cold of last win-

ter. Fall varieties are fair, but winter varieties are light.

In Ontario all winter varieties are light in the St. Lawrence valley. In the Lake Ontario counties there is quite a fair crop of some varieties, but the quality is below average. In Western Ontario fall varieties are good crop in the Georgian Bay district.

The apple crop in the inland valleys of British Columbia will average about 10 per cent less than in 1917, but is of better quality and size. Taking the United States as a whole the crop will probably be smaller than last year, although New York State has five times as many apples as last year, but even then only 65 per cent of an average.

Biennial Vegetables for Seed

By the term "biennial" vegetables is meant one which takes two seasons to produce seed, writes the Dominion Horticulturist in a leaflet giving advice on the "Selection and Wintering of Biennial Vegetables for Seed," which can be had free from the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa. The vegetables must be stored over the first winter and replanted for seed production the following spring. Some well-known vegetables of this class are beets, cabbage, carrots, celery, parsnips, salsify and turnips. Seed from these can easily be grown in Canada if the vegetables to be so used are kept in good condition over the winter.

Unless a rigid selection is made each year of specimens which are true

to type, it will not be long before a larger proportion of the crop will be not true to type; hence great care should be taken in exact well-shaped, medium-sized roots, typical of the variety of beets, carrots, parsnips, salsify, and turnips, firm-headed cabbage true to type, firm stalked and disease-resistant celery, and salsify of the shapely onion bulbs. If this is done and varieties are kept far enough from others, so that they will not cross the crop, Canadian grown seed should compare favorably with imported seed in regard to purity, as it does in other characteristics.

The methods of wintering vegetable seed will vary in different parts of Canada, but in most places it will be necessary to give them some protection. When possible, it is best to store them in a frost-proof cellar. But if necessary the vegetables may be stored outside, both in small and in large quantities, except in the case of onions, which must be kept dry, and stored in a cool place, where there is little or no frost.

Beef Cattle Awards at Ottawa

AS we had to go to press last week before all the awards at the Ottawa Fair had reached us several were omitted. The following are the winners of championship ribbons in the beef cattle classes—Shortorns: Grand champion mae, Sultan Buttery, owned by Pritchard Bros., Glora. The grand champion female was Lady Gelsford, owned by Jno. Watt & Son of Glora.

Herefords and Angus cattle brought out only one herd each and consequently there was no competition.

Horses.

In the Clyde classes the Canadian bred animals made a better showing than ever before, compared with the imported stuff.

Sponser of the Best Canadian bred, was over Buchanan in the station championship class. Both owned by Nees, and Marjory Daw owned by Rothwell, won out among the mares.

Cheese and Butter at the C.C.E. The most noticeable feature on the placings in these classes were the large number of butter awards which went to the Western provinces. It appears as though our Eastern dairymen would have to wake up or they would be left behind. Eastern cheese, however, has stood at the top in all classes.

Cheese, August Colored—1, Ben F. Howes, West Montclair, Ont.; 2, W. P. Kiljoyes, Franktown, Ont.; 3, A. G. Willste, Vankeek Hill, Ont.; 4, Peter Guindon, Vankeek Hill, Ont.; 5, C. J. Donnelly, Lambert, Ont. August White—1, Duncan A. McDonald, Summerstown; 2, E. F. Houde, St. Anne de la Prairie; 4, Alex. K. Cameron, Cornwall, Ont.; 5, Ben F. Howes, West Montclair; 5, G. A. Hutt, Martintown, Ont.

June White or Colored—1, B. F. Howes; 2, E. B. Diamond, Shamoneville, Ont.; 3, C. J. Donnelly; 4, E. Belleisle, Ste. Stanislas, Que.; 5, L. B. Belanger, Ste. Alexandre, Que. Special by Canadian Salt Co.—1, D. A. McDonald; 2, C. A. Hutt.

Special by Lawrence Dairy Supply Co.—1, C. J. Donnelly.

Butter Awards.

Creamery Butter, 56 lbs. in box—1, Crescent Creamery Co., Winnipeg; 1, Central Creamery, Calgary; 3, Edmonton City Dairy, Edmonton; 4, Eckville Central Creamery, Eckville, Alta.; 5, Matthew Weir, Winnipeg. Creamery, 20 lbs. or over—1, Calgary Central Creamery; 2, Edmonton City Dairy; 3, Matt. Weir.

Dairy Butter, 1 tub, 10 lbs. solid—1, B. D. Young, Mansonville, Que.; 2, Mrs. Warner Bradley, Northend Farms, Que.; 3, Mrs. J. O. Goss, Manlio Stn., Ont.; 4, Mrs. M. M. Lillian, Wyman, Que.

Dairy Prints—1, B. D. Young; 4, Mrs. N. McLellan, Wyman, Que.; 4, Mrs. W. Bradley; 4, Mrs. G. O'Connell.



A Truck for the Farmer

FARM equipment which will effect a time and labor-saving, and therefore a money-saving, must be carefully considered by every good farmer now-a-days.

The farm wagon, which for years was the most useful of all farm equipment, is now being replaced on the best farms by a sturdy, dependable motor truck. The truck will haul any farm product—fruit, grain, vegetables, stock, fertilizer, or wood—around the farm, or to the town or city many miles distant, in half the time, and at a much lower cost.

The Ford One-Ton truck is a rapid, economical and very serviceable means of transport. One of these on your farm will save you weeks of time in a single season and will enable you to pass through a crisis of labor shortage with less difficulty.

The Ford truck is supplied as a chassis only. This permits you to select any of the many body styles especially designed for the Ford truck and already on the market. Thus you can mount the one which suits your individual requirements.

Price \$750 f.o.b. Ford, Ont.

See any Ford Dealer in Canada, or write for a catalog

Ford Motor Company of Canada, Limited

Ford, Ontario



Three of the many body styles that may be mounted on the Ford truck chassis

The Tractor Demonstration at Cobourg

(Continued from page 3.)

display was a continual reminder to the prospective tractor buyer that when he has purchased his tractor his outlay has only begun. In fact, one tractor user from Hastings county estimated that the cost of a tractor was not quite 50 per cent of the whole...

In all, some 70 companies had exhibits on the grounds. In addition to the tractors and tractor accessories, there were three companies with milk-machines, several with gasoline and kerosene engines and a long array of home lighting plants, water systems, and even power washing machines...

The Exhibitors.

- A full list of the companies with their exhibits is as follows: Atlas Tractor, Indianapolis, Ind.; Agnew Canadian Company, Peterborough, Ont.; Advance-Rumely Company, Farm Tractors, Laporte, Ind.; Roderick McLean Mfg. Co., Harrow, Ont.; Buckeye Ditcher Company, Ditching Machinery, Finley, Ohio; Bateman-Wilkinson Company, Power Potato Machinery and Ensilage Cutters, Toronto; Canadian Fairbanks-Morse Company, Individual Lighting Plants, etc., Montreal; Canadian Pneumatic Tool Company, Tractors for Cartage; Canadian Rein Drive Tractors, Ltd., Farm Tractors; C. H. Rooke, Limited, Lighting Plants, Toronto; Cockburn Plow Company, Engine Gang Plows, Brantford; Cleveland Tractor Company, Farm Tractors, Cleveland, Ohio; Chief Motor Company, Tractor, Toronto, Toronto and Port Huron; Danch Manufacturing Company, Farm Tractors, Sandusky, Ohio; De Laval Separator Company, Lighting and Dairy Plants, Lauson Tractors, Peterboro; Empire Cream Separator Company, Power Milking Machinery, Montreal; Electric Wheel Company, Farm Tractors, Quincy, Ill.; Emerson-Brantingham Implement Company, Farm Tractors, Rockford, Ill.; Four Drive Tractors, Big Rapids, Mich.; Ford Motor Co., Farm Trucks, Peago; Geo. Dawson, Ditching Machines, Gilson Mfg. Company, Farm Tractors, etc., Guelph; Gould, Shapley & Muir Company, Farm Tractors, Buffalo; Grand Dutton Plow Company, Engine Gang Plow, Dixon, Ill.; Geo. White & Sons Company, Grain Separators, London, Ont.; Henry Ford & Son, Tractors, Ford, Ont.; Hamilton Gear & Machine Company, Farm Tractors, Toronto; Hyatt Roller Bearing Company,

- Roller Bearings, New York; Heosion Tiller & Tractor Company, Farm Tractors, Buffalo; Hamilton Tractor Company, Farm Tractors, Hamilton, Ont.; H. F. Bailey & Son, Power Milking Machines; Imperial Oil Company, Oils and Gas, Toronto; Indiana Manufacturing Company, Wind Stackers; International Harvester Company, Farm Tractors, etc., Hamilton; John Goddion Thresher Company, Grain Separators, Sarna, Ont.; J. I. Case Tractor Company, Farm Tractors, Racine, Wis.; John Luson Company, Farm Tractors, New Holstein, Wis.; Kerosene Burning Carburator Company, Ignition, Chicago; La Crosse Tractor Company, Farm Tractors, La Crosse, Wis.; Massey-Harris Company, Farm Tractors, etc., Toronto; Macdonald Thresher Company, Farm Tractors, etc., Stratford; Moline Plow Company, Farm Tractors, Moline, Ill.; Midwest Engine Company, Farm Tractors.

- Farm Tractors, Fort Washington, Wis.; The Buda Company, Tractor Motors, Chicago, Ill.; T. B. Russell Company, Tractor Discs and Drills; U.S. Tractor & Machinery Company, Farm Tractors, Chicago; Universal Milling Machine Co., Power Milling Plant; W. H. Bantfield & Sons, Leak Proof Rings, Toronto; Wilcox-Bennet Carburator Company, Ignition, Indianapolis; Waterloo Gasoline Engine Company, Farm Tractors, Waterloo, Ont.; Waterloo Manufacturing Company, Grain Separators, Waterloo, Ont.

Prices for Condensed Milk

THE prices being paid by the milk condenseries for their milk (l.o.b.) at the factories for the month of September, as reported by Farm and Dairy, are as follows:—

Canadian Milk Products, Limited, controlling plants at Brownsville, Belmont, Huron, Hickson and Glenworth, with receiving stations at four other points, is paying \$2.25 for 3.5 milk with an advance or deduction of three cents for each one-tenth of one per cent increase or decrease in the test. In other words they pay \$2.19 for 3.6 milk and \$2.23 for 3.4 milk.

The Borden Condensaries are paying \$2.30 for 3.5 milk with the same increases and deductions as Canadian Milk Products, Limited.

The Carnation Milk Company are paying \$2.27 1/2 for 3.5 milk with increases and decreases of 6 1/2 cents for each point change in the test of the milk. They are paying \$2.29 for 3.6, they pay \$2.34, and for milk testing 3.4 they pay \$2.21.

The Peterboro' Milk Products, Limited, factories run from May to October. They are paying \$2.29 per 100 lbs. and paid that when some of the other condensaries were paying \$1.99 during the summer months. They state that their milk has not tested over 3.02 and considerable of it has tested 3 per cent.

The action of the Toronto Milk Producers in demanding \$2.80 for an eight gal. can of milk, means that they expect to receive \$2.50 for 100 lbs. of milk. If the Toronto dealers pay this price it will affect the price of all the milk condensaries. As the amount of the condensed milk produced in Canada by the A.H.D. Governments Purchasing Commission, it may necessitate a complete readjustment of prices in all the milk districts. For this reason it is possible that the Canadian Government will endeavor to prevent the Toronto producers obtaining the increased prices they are asking for.

Extended Harvest Leave

THE Militia Department has issued the following statement in reference to harvest leave

"Instructions were issued by telegram from Militia Headquarters to all military districts on the 14th inst., extending harvest leave until October 31 to all men in Categories 'A', 'B' and 'C' who were actually working on farms and required for the purpose of saving the crops, subject to immediate recall should necessary arise. District Commanders were by the same wire ordered to deal with all cases as to avoid unnecessary travel and expense. Supplementary instructions were also forwarded to District Commanders to notify all men concerned by letter or telegram, as circumstances might require, in order that it should not be necessary for men to return to their unit headquarters to obtain extension of leave. This extension of leave of absence applies to all men to whom leave has been given to permit them to work on farms, whether such leave was granted by Commanding Officers or leave of absence boards. Any man by whom notification has not been received should communicate at once with his Commanding Officer.

"The action thus taken will to some extent retard the flow of reinforcements, but it is considered that it is justified by the special needs of the agricultural community at this season and the importance of increased production. All men on leave are expected to report promptly on October 31 and the month will be made to make up for time lost by speeding up training during the month of November."

(Note: This statement was issued the day after the editorial page of Farm and Dairy. This week had gone to the press.—Editors.)

City Milk Supply

Milk Price News

THE Milk Producers' Association of the Monreal district has decided to recommend producers that for the months of October, November and December the price of

BELGIAN RELIEF COMMISSION IS FIGHTING BATTLE WITH EXTERMINATION.

ON increase of 6.4 per thousand in the number of deaths, and a decrease of 7.6 per thousand in the number of births, is revealed by a comparison of statistics compiled by the Belgian Relief Commission at a recent date. The birth and death figures secured by the Belgian delegates and the death toll are a grim picture of the situation in Belgium. The Chief among the causes of the growing death rate is the extermination of the Belgian population. The food insufficiency, the presence of a numerous army all living upon the country, is due to the presence of a numerous starved men, women and children have no reserves of physical and nervous energy with which to combat illness. The half-starved men, women and children have no reserves of physical and nervous energy with which to combat illness. The half-starved men, women and children have no reserves of physical and nervous energy with which to combat illness. The half-starved men, women and children have no reserves of physical and nervous energy with which to combat illness.

The high cost of living is such that even people usually in very easy circumstances find it very hard to obtain the goods indispensable for a comfortable life. Manufacturing plants have been plundered and destroyed with a perfection of system which only the German mind could conceive. The requisitioning of well-known prominent part of the daily programme of tortures. The requisitioning of well-known prominent part of the daily programme of tortures. The requisitioning of well-known prominent part of the daily programme of tortures. The requisitioning of well-known prominent part of the daily programme of tortures.

- Monarch Tractor Company, Ltd., Farm Tractors; National Tractor Company, Farm Tractors, Cedar Rapids, O.; Nineteen Horse Power Washer Company, Power Washers; Northern Electric Company, Lighting Plants, etc., Toronto; Oliver Chilled Plow Works, Engine Gang Plow, Hesperia, Mich.; Ohio Manufacturing Company, Farm Tractors, Upper Sandusky, O.; Port Huron Thresher Company, Farm Tractors, Port Huron, Mich.; Peter Hamilton Company, Power Cultivators, etc., Peterboro; Parrot Tractor Co., Tractors, Chicago; Remy Electric Co., Batteries, Chlord, Ont.; R. A. Lister Company, Avery Tractors, Individual Lighting Plants, Toronto; Rock Island Plow-Company, Farm Tractors, Rock Island, Ill.; Robert Bell & T. Company, Grain Separators, Seaforth, Ont.; Sharples Separator Company, Power Milking Machinery, Toronto; Sawyer-Massey Company, Farm Tractors, etc., Hamilton; Splendor Electric Company, Ignition, Toronto; Turner Manufacturing Company,

milk shall be 35 cents per gallon, delivered to the distributors, and the price of cream 17 cents per point butter fat. Owing to the food and labor situation these prices are recommended only for the period to January 1st. They constitute an advance of 40 cents per eight gallon can over the price recommended by the association one year ago.

In the Toronto district the producers announce a change of policy. Immediately after the meeting of the Toronto Milk Producers' Association, at which a price of \$2.80 per eight gallon can was decided upon, the Milk Dealers' Association announced that they would not pay this price and proceeded to look for milk further afield. The producers now announce their advance will not go into effect on October 1st. At a meeting of the executive held on Sept. 13th it was decided to continue the summer price of \$2.50 for eight gallon can up to December 1st, on account of the more favorable conditions of pasture and the abundance of milk at the present time. The milk producers' executive says that it has no intention of increasing the price of milk unless conditions fully warrant it, and that even then the advance will not go into effect until there has been thorough investigation into the cost of production.

NEPONSET ROOFS

NEPONSET PAROID ROOFING NEPONSET TWIN SHINGLES

RED or GREEN as well as GREY

MANy people do not even yet know that, in addition to the standard GREY finish, the famous Paroid is also made with a crushed slate surface, permanent Red or Green colors. Imagine what handsome effects are possible with these colors.

NEPONSET Paroid ROOFING

Of course the main points about Paroid are its long life, its weather and fire resistance, the fact that it is so easy to lay and so economical to use. Ask your lumber or hardware dealer.

Look for the roll with the Paroid label—there is only one genuine Paroid.



BIRD & SON, Limited, Head Office, Hamilton, Ont.

Warehouses: Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Calgary, Edmonton, St. John.

THE LARGEST MANUFACTURERS OF
ROOFINGS, WALL BOARD AND ROOFING FELTS
IN CANADA 177

Field Notes

By "Mac."

The Other Side of It

THERE are many things about farming which men of other occupations may envy; but there are other things which are not so pleasant, and which are not always considered. For instance, on the hottest day of the past summer—the day when it was 102 in the shade in Toronto—I was out at Unlivoine, Ont. When there I dropped in to see Mr. J. A. Camplin. Mr. Camplin was busy at his haying, and on looking his cap I found him up in the peak of the barn clinging to the rafters, engaged in repairing some of the attachments of his horse fork. He looked quite warm, and anyone who has been there will know just about how he felt. However, this is only one of the many similar positions in which the orthodox farmer is often liable to find himself, and which must be taken as a matter of course. I thought, as I saw Mr. Camplin clinging to the rafters, of some of our city business men who take great delight in telling how they would farm, but who find it exceedingly trying during hot weather to hold down a comfortable office chair. How would they feel if they were in Mr. Camplin's position.

WHILE coming from Winnipeg to Toronto on the Canadian Government Railway, I got into conversation one day on the dining car with a Canadian soldier. This young man had been overseas for two years, and at that time was home on a nine weeks' furlough. His home was in Saskatchewan, and he was returning to Halifax in order to report for transportation. This soldier was being paid \$1.10 per day, and while on furlough was receiving an extra 80 cents a day for maintenance, making a total of \$1.90. He was working for the Dominion of Canada. He had been to France and risked his life for the Dominion of Canada. He was travelling across the Dominion of Canada on a train owned by the Dominion of Canada. Yet if he took his 80 cents maintenance allowance into the dining car of that train how much food could he buy with it? In answer to an enquiry, he said that his meals on the trip had averaged him \$1.50 each, or \$4.50 per day, besides the cost of his berth, which expense he did not incur, as he preferred to sleep on a seat. Possibly his financial ability was not sufficient to enable him to clover that extra cost with his \$1.90. This is a problem for some financier to figure out.

IF there is one implement which this year more than any other has come into general use in Ontario it is the sheaf carrier. On many farms in the past the sheaf carrier has not been considered a necessity. In many cases two men were available for stocking grain behind the binder, and if the grain was not a very heavy crop, one man could manage. This year, however, when there is an unusually heavy crop and an unusual shortage of help, the sheaf carrier has come to be used by a binder in most any crop, and if even the one man is not available, and the man who cuts the grain is obliged to stock it also. It has a much shorter job when the sheaves are dropped in neat windrows than when scattered all over the field.

WE will have two silos full this fall," says Mr. Foster, Jr., of Holstein breeders, of Bloomfield, when I was at their place a few weeks ago. "One of them will be full of corn and the other full of clover." It is interesting to how they managed it, Mr. Foster

said that they cut the clover when it was in full bloom and followed with the wagons right behind the mower. It must be wet to keep properly, and the sooner it is put up after mowing the better it will keep and the better silage it will make. The Fosters have been using clover for silage for several years, and are well satisfied with the results. By having one silo full of clover, and the other full of corn, it simplifies the question of winter feeding to a very considerable extent.

SEVERAL of the farmers in the neighborhood of Bloomfield are making a good thing out of peas this year. They grow a variety which are suitable for canning, and which also give a splendid yield as field peas. This year on some of the farms the crop yielded as high as 30 bushels to the acre. With peas selling at from three to four dollars a bushel, there will be a nice little income for those farmers who had from 10 to 20 acres of this crop.

ONE of the problems which confronts the average dairy farmer comes when there is a few feet depth of silage left in the bottom of the silo after the spring feeding is done. The question is, how to save it without too much loss until it is required for feeding in midsummer or fall. Mr. W. G. Gough, of Bloomfield, solved the problem by taking the accumulation of dust and chaff which had gathered on the silage during the winter and throwing it into the silo to a depth of a foot or more. He thoroughly soaked the chaff with water and occasionally during the succeeding weeks threw on a few pails to keep it wet. When he came to feed the stuff during the summer he found that the chaff had made such a thorough mat that there wasn't a particle of his silage spoiled. He also had the extra advantage of turning the rubbish, which is usually difficult to handle, into a fairly good quality of manure.

ONE of the means whereby those attending the cattle and other stock at the big fairs help to pass away the time is in listening to the amusing remarks which many people make regarding the cattle and things in general about the stables. For instance, a couple of fashionably dressed ladies were walking through the Holstein stables and remarking on the fine cows, when one of the assistants of the men in charge passed some mangels through the rot pulper. She turned to her companion and said that it was no wonder those cows gave such a lot of milk when they were churning up cocoanuts and giving to them for feed.

A Wonderful Sweet Clover

(Continued from page 5.)

aged four feet in height, and with some of them nearly five feet high, the seed spikes up to 14 inches in length. The height of the medium red clover was from three to five feet, that of the annual yellow sweet clover six inches, the biennial yellow sweet clover 10 inches, and the biennial white sweet clover from 12 to 14 inches.

"The very remarkable uniformity in the plants produced in each of the rows was astonishing. Of the 22 plants from which seed was originally saved a few were not over 15 inches in height, and very fine in every way. These plants reproduced the same type in the field. The great variation between the different strains in the field of maturity was also marked, and it is this fact which is particularly worth noting. Each row was again very striking."

"We believe that this clover will ultimately prove of very great value for soil improvement purposes as well as an annual pasture and hay crop. At that time this station should be given due credit for its discovery, development and distribution."

OCTOBER 3rd

This is the Date of our

Farm Power & Cooperation Number

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Advertising Department Farm & Dairy Peterboro, Ont.

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The Lightest Running Blower-Cutter Made

Runs a steady stream of uniformly cut ensilage into the highest silo at the rate of 8 to 10 tons per hour—no cutting to do. Use your own gasoline engine, 4 h.p. or more. Great power saver. The Gilson "Throws as well as blows." The simple, scientific, carefully worked-out construction of the Gilson makes it impossible to clog the throat of the blower. It has broken all records for high elevation and rapid work with light power. Made in three sizes to suit every need. Built for years of best service. Has a one-piece, semi-steel frame, gear transmission only. All bearings in perfect alignment at all times. Easily adjusted for shredding or cutting. Easy to set up, operate and take down. Nearly 10,000 in use and giving best of satisfaction. Get our Outer Catalogue—it shows the different sizes of "Gilson" Fillers and how they reduce the cost and time of filling to the lowest possible. Send for your copy 70-DAY.



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GILSON MFG. CO. LTD. 797 York Street, GUELPH, ONT.

In Union There is Strength

Quebec Farmers Organize

INTEREST is growing rapidly in the recently organized United Farmers of Quebec. Mr. T. D. Bouchard, of St. Hyacinthe, Que., has been at work organizing for some time and reports that the work is going splendidly. He finds the farmers are anxious to join the association and expects soon to have a few thousand members.

At three meetings held recently, excellent results were obtained. In L'Arrosiere 40 farmers joined after a half hour meeting. At St. Charles, 60 farmers joined, and in St. Basile, a small parish, 40 members were obtained.

Circulars and by-laws are being printed and will be sent into practically every municipality in the western part of the province, with the object of organizing small branches at as many points as possible. Mr. Bouchard has received requests from six different counties to conduct meetings and intends to undertake the work after the harvest season.

Council of Agriculture

IN addition to the important matters already mentioned in Farm and Dairy that were dealt with at the last meeting of the Canadian Council of Agriculture in Winnipeg, at which only the Western farmers' associations were represented, a number of other issues of interest to Eastern farmers were dealt with.

Owing to the failure of the grain crops in southern Alberta it was decided to ask the Board of Grain Supervisors to place an embargo on all grains from the Province of Alberta, and districts of Saskatchewan where conditions were similar, and to control the movement of grain by permits.

The Council went on record as being in favor of a fixed price on oats and barley, and as being entirely opposed to the printing of setting a maximum price on any grain that does not at the same time carry a guaranteed minimum.

A committee was appointed to consider the question of a federal tax on land values (not land) and to meet with the members of the Single Tax League and the Great War Veterans' Association of Winnipeg, in connection with this matter.

Income Tax.

The following resolution bearing on the income tax was adopted:

"That in the opinion of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, the principle of a direct tax on incomes adopted in Canada, should be permanently established and developed; and, whereas this method of taxation has been applied in Canada only recently for the first time, it is very necessary that full information and instructions concerning the operation of the income tax should be prepared by the Government and circulated widely throughout the Dominion, as has been done through the medium of booklets by the Government of the United States regarding the application of the income tax in that country; and, whereas the forms for income tax returns issued by the Government have been so inadequate in the matter of instructing the farmer as well as other classes in the community, in the making of such returns, the Government take steps immediately to recast the forms with such amplification and explanations as are necessary to make their meaning and purpose perfectly clear; and to issue literature explaining the scope and purpose of the income tax in Canada."

Arrangements were made for a conference between a committee of the Council and a committee of the Western Bankers' Association, on the

subject of credits for Western farmers.

Live Stock Problems.

The following two resolutions on live stock production were adopted.

"That in view of the serious conditions in the meat trade in Canada, in regard to the consuming public, this Council recommends that the Dominion Government take action to consider the advisability of government control and supervision of the stock yards and public utilities in the meat trade similar to the government control and supervision which has been decided upon in the United States."

"That as the producers of hogs have responded generously to the call for an increased output during the present year, many of them at such cost, that in view of the apparent over-production, they are now threatened with serious loss.

"Therefore, be it resolved that the

Government take steps to exercise a steady influence on the hog market in Canada during the next few months."

Farmers' Incomes.

A committee was appointed to deal with income taxation, with special reference to the schedule required from farmers. The committee was authorized to obtain expert advice in their efforts to improve the schedule.

The Council went on record as being opposed to a proposal that had been made by a government official to fix an arbitrary value per capita for produce consumed on the farm in statements of the farmers' income. Instead, the Council favored accepting the statements made by farmers, as is done in the case of other questions asked on the government form.

A Successful Picnic

A SUCCESSFUL farmers' picnic was held on September 10th in Dulmage's Grove, about five miles from Prescott, in Ontario. Mr. Jas. Small, the local manager of the

branch creamery of the T. Eaton Co., was largely instrumental in organizing and carrying through this picnic, which may, therefore, be properly called a creamery picnic.

Mr. A. A. Powers, of the United Farmers of Ontario, was the first speaker. He spoke of the economic position of the farmer and commended the U.F.O. to his audience. Miss Powell, a representative of the Women's Institutes of Ontario, dwelt hopefully on the physical, moral and spiritual development of the people in the last quarter of a century. Frank Yeigh, of the War Lecture Bureau, spoke of the war in its varying aspects, and predicted an early success for the allied arms. Several other speakers added to the enjoyment of the afternoon.

This picnic was really a substitute for the Prescott Fair, which will not be held this year, and the managers of the event were everywhere congratulated upon the success of their enterprise and the hope was generally expressed that the picnic would be made an annual event.

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-they're coming

There's a real thrill in the words when you see the ducks settling in to your decoys—a thrill that makes you know life in the open is the only life worth while.

Dominion Shotgun Shells

are necessary to insure the last degree of pleasure in the trip—the full bag. Dominion Shot Shells are made for the men who enjoy Canada's outdoor life that they may enjoy it more. Care and skill in manufacture insure success to the sportsman who uses Canuck, Sovereign, Imperial, Regal, Crown (Black) or any shell or cartridge that is guaranteed by the big "D" trademark. Look for it on the box.

Dominion Cartridge Co., Limited,
Montreal, Canada.

Farm and Dairy

AND
Rural Home

The Farm Paper for the farmer who milks cows.
Published every Thursday by
The Rural Publishing Company, Limited
Peterboro and Toronto.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, \$1.00 a year, Great Britain, \$1.50 a year. For all countries, except Canada and Great Britain, add 50c.
ADVERTISING RATES, 12 cents a line flat, \$1.68 an inch an insertion. One page 10 inches, one column 12 inches. Copy received up to Saturday preceding the following week's issue.
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Toronto Office—37 McCaul Street.

United States Representatives:
Stockwell's Special Agency.

Chicago Office—People's Gas Building.
New York Office—Tribune Building.

CIRCULATION STATEMENT.

The paid subscriptions to Farm and Dairy approximate 20,000. The actual circulation of each issue including copies of the paper sent to subscribers, who are but slightly in arrears, and surplus copies, varies from 18,900 to 20,000 copies. No subscriptions are accepted at less than the full subscription rate.
Sworn detailed statements of circulation of the paper, showing its distribution by counties and provinces, will be mailed free on request.

OUR GUARANTEE.

We guarantee that every advertiser in this issue is reliable. We are 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 subscribers, we will make good the amount of your subscription, provided such transaction occurs within one month from date of this issue, that it is reported to us with reasonable accuracy, and that we find the facts to be as stated. It is a condition of our contract that in writing to advertisers you state: "I saw your ad in Farm and Dairy."
-Rogues shall not ply their trade at the expense of our subscribers, who are our friends, through the medium of these columns; but we shall not attempt to adjust trifling disputes between subscribers and honorable business men who advertise, nor pay the debts of honest bankrupts.

**The Rural Publishing Company, Ltd.
PETERBORO AND TORONTO**

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

Tax Free Bonds

M. R. I. W. KILLAM, President of the Royal Securities Corporation, Ltd., of Montreal, has addressed open letters to the Prime Minister of Canada and his colleague, the Minister of Finance, protesting against the tax-free clause of the 1918 Victory Loan, about to be issued. Mr. Killam's objections to tax exemption are based on two grounds—that it is not necessary to ensure the success of the loan, and that it is unwise from the standpoint of national economy.

Mr. Killam, we believe, is right on both counts, although it is doubtful whether at this late date a change would be either advisable or possible. Canadians appreciate the importance of the "silver bullets" in war winning, and are going to see that the necessary finances are supplied. In this we are no less patriotic than the people of Great Britain and the United States. In Great Britain the current loan has been issued at a lower rate of interest than here and subject to income taxation. In the United States the first Liberty Loan was issued at three and one-half per cent, and exempt from taxation. The current loan is being issued at four and one-quarter per cent with limited income tax exemption. Surely, from a business standpoint entirely, Canadians would welcome the opportunity of buying bonds bearing five and one-half per cent interest and secured by all the real and personal property of the Dominion, even if they were subject to income taxation.

That our present policy of finance will impose an undue burden on those whose capital is invested in industry, or on those whose income depends on their labor, seems clear. The end of the war will find a large per cent of the capital of the country invested in a form that is not taxable. Public revenue will have to be derived from other sources, and the load increased on the farmer, the laboring man and the investor in private industry. No one could object to this if the interest rate on Victory Bonds were

lowered in proportion to the value of the tax exemption clause; but this is not being done. Even at the present time Mr. Killam claims there is a tendency for investors to withdraw their capital from private industry for the more attractive government bond issues. It should not be forgotten either that the rate of interest on Victory Bonds influences the rate of interest on all other loans and securities, and a high rate inevitably increases the cost of doing business.

A change now, however, even if it were possible, might tend to divert investment from the new bond issues to the old issues, which would soon be selling at a premium and that without any benefit to the people. We are laying up trouble for future years by our present policy, but probably, when the first loans were floated, the finance department at Ottawa did not appreciate the important place that income taxation was due to take in the raising of money for federal purposes.

Thirty Cents an Hour

UNDER the heading, "Editorial of the Day," one of the Chicago papers recently reproduced the following editorial from The Prairie Farmer. It is worthy of careful consideration:
The United States Food Administration, in setting prices to be paid for milk in the Chicago district, has decided that 30c. an hour is adequate pay for a dairyman's time.

This is strangely out of line with the government's policy in dealing with union labor. In setting wage disputes where union men are concerned, the price has rarely gone below 50c. an hour, and often as high as \$1.75. Why are workers often made as much as \$2 an hour, yet their work is no more important than that of the farmer. The Washington clerks, who were saved by the president's veto from the hardship of working more than seven hours a day, got from 50c. an hour up—mostly up. Yet we could do without government clerks much more easily than we could do without food producers.

Bricklayers and carpenters in the cities get from 67 to 75c. an hour. Chauffeurs and butlers, and even the "white wings" who sweep the city streets get more than 30c. an hour.

We can sympathize with the young dairyman who said, "if an illness to fight Germans for \$30 a month, but I'll be darned if I'll milk cows for 30c. an hour."

The American farmer is entitled to an explanation of the government's attitude in fixing a rate for farm labor at less than half the price paid in other industries. If any one in Washington wants to make such an explanation, we will gladly give him space in the Prairie Farmer to do so.

The tendency to undervalue the farmers' time is not confined to the south of the border. The present agitation in Canada for the fixing of prices on all food products is based on the same assumption—that the farmer is not entitled to the same returns for his labor as is received in all other skilled occupations. Fortunately, however, we are now coming to recognize the value of our labor and farmers can be depended upon to insist on an adequate return for their labor and superintendence.

Oleomargarine Publicity

OLEOMARGARINE has received more publicity in the last few months than butter received in a corresponding number of years. City newspapers have written columns of reading matter extolling its virtues. Manufacturers have used advertising space liberally in all mediums which reach the consuming public. There is one form of oleo publicity, however, which has been, we fear, sorely neglected. It is a form, too, which is prescribed by law. In the Order-in-Council governing the sale and use of oleomargarine we read the following:

"In all hotels, restaurants and public eating places where oleomargarine is served there shall be prominently displayed in some conspicuous place a placard containing the words: 'oleomargarine served here,' in capital block letters, not less than one and one-half inches long."

Since this regulation was promulgated the staff of Farm and Dairy have, of necessity, eaten much oleomargarine in hotels and restaurants. Of course, we could not take our oath that it was oleo we were eating; the manufacturers have turned out too good an imitation for that. We are morally certain, however, that it is not butter with which we are served

in many of the best hotels and restaurants. And never have we seen that card "Oleomargarine served here," although we have made a practice of looking for it. Possibly the card was always accidentally (?) tipped over on its face. Perhaps interpretations differ as to what constitutes a "conspicuous place." There are a host of eating place proprietors in Canada who are in need of more information in this line—and possibly a few examples of what the law can do with those who infringe its regulations.

Extended Leave Necessary

THE action of the military authorities in reconsidering their first order and granting leave of absence to thousands of farm boys, called out under the recent draft law, has been of untold assistance to Canadian farmers in handling their crops this year. These boys, who were allowed home to help with the harvest, are expected to return to camp about the middle of September or the first of October. Farm and Dairy desires to direct attention to the fact that there is no period during the year when these boys are more urgently needed, in the dairy districts especially, than in the month following the middle of September. It is in this season that the silos are filled, the root crops gathered in and the fall plowing gotten under way. This is heavy work that cannot be handled by farmerettes and old men and, if at all possible, skilled help should be left on the farm until the first of November.

Fortunately, the military situation is easing and the need for reinforcements is not so pressing as was the case last spring. The labor situation, on the other hand, is not easing; at least, not on the farm. A few more weeks of leaving would enable many farmers to prepare a normal area for crop next year who would otherwise be severely handicapped. After November first several months are still left for military training and transportation overseas before the campaigning season of 1919 opens. This is a situation worthy of consideration by those in whose hands is the authority to act.

Loss of Rural Population

ONTARIO is still losing her rural population. So are all of the other provinces of the East with the possible exception of Quebec. Just how serious this loss is, we can best appreciate by considering the drift of population in typical countries. Hence the significance of the following from the Forest Free Press:

"The Municipal Bulletin of the Ontario Bureau of Municipal Affairs for 1917 was issued last week. It gives the Municipal statistics of all the cities, towns, villages and townships in the Province, the figures being from the returns of 1916. According to this report the ten townships in Lambton have a population of 25,560, and the total amount paid in taxes, 1916 was \$444,150, or \$17.40 per head. In 1902, fourteen years previously, the population was 33,189, and the total amount of taxes paid was \$212,700, or \$8.40 per head. During the fourteen years there has been a decrease in population, in these ten townships, of 7,620, while taxation has increased \$1 per head.

"To make a further comparison. In 1881 the population of these ten townships was 37,140, thus showing a decrease of 11,580 in thirty-five years. Bringing the comparison nearer home we find that the townships of Bosanquet, Plympton and Warwick had a population of 11,907 in 1881 which decreased to 6,640 in 1916, a loss of 5,459 in the thirty-five years, nearly one-half."

Lambton county is one of the really good agricultural districts of Eastern Canada. It has not lost population because of any dearth of natural opportunities. Nor is its loss of population peculiar to itself. Similar conditions prevail in almost every other purely rural constituency in Ontario and the Maritime Provinces. Even in the West, the growth of rural population is not keeping pace with the growth of western cities. With a situation so general as this there can be but one explanation—lack of equal opportunity to make a living on the farms as compared with the inducements of city industry. Surely there was never such need as now for organized effort on the part of Canada's farmers to remove the legislative disabilities that are rendering farming comparatively unprofitable.

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Letters to the Editor

Potash—For Whom

EDITOR, Farm and Dairy.—I note by press reports that a very valuable deposit of potash has been discovered north of Maple Creek in Saskatchewan. The same report adds that private parties have already filed claims on the site of the old lake bed in which the potash has been discovered.

I would like to know if these men are going to get their claims recognized. If we treat this potash deposit as we have treated all our other natural resources, I am afraid that these Western speculators will soon own the potash but I want to protest just the same. I want to know if we are ever going to learn from history.

In our early days, we gave away our water powers and our lands to them away fast enough. We did not even make improvement a condition of the deeds or long time leases. Recently the public has been paying long prices for the gas back for the use of the powers that we formerly gave away for nothing. Now the national conscience seems to be awakened on the subject of water powers and the government is accordingly protesting against speculators monopolizing the valuable water powers of the St. Lawrence river.

I trust I will not weary you, Mr. Editor, if I make another reference. We gave away the fertile land on the prairies of the West very much as we gave away our water powers—without requiring improvement. Now we have a few hundred thousand soldiers coming back and we find we have no desirably situated land to give to those who want to farm, although there are millions of acres of such land that have never felt the plow. Reconstruction experts are suggesting that we appropriate millions of dollars to buy back this unused land which we gave away for nothing.

And now it is potash. If that potash deposit is as valuable as the press reports would lead us to believe, it would take off a good slice of the national debt; yes, war debt included. Its use in this way would lift a tremendous burden from the shoulders of the Canadian people. Its use in the ordinary way will make multi-millionaires of perhaps half a dozen men.

I am strong in my belief that the natural resources of the country were intended by the good Lord for the use of all of us, and I am always pleading in reading Farm and Dairy to notice that you take the same stand. You are for the public good.—F. B. W. Alberta.

Ad. Talk

SIZE DOESN'T COUNT FOR EVERYTHING.

You can't always judge advertising matters by the size of things.

The small agent may give the big service.

Some large agencies don't care for small accounts.

The small paper often brings the big customer.

Some really big publications have small circulation.

A small number of inquiries may bring the largest number of sales.

The small sale may yield the largest profit.

Small copy has been known to produce large results at a little cost.

A small submarine discharges a still mightier torpedo and away goes the mighty dreadnaught.

A small advertising campaign, properly timed, has been known to prevent the biggest kind of a failure.

It is a wise man who gathers unto himself an army of publishers and by the ammunition of proper copy and by the ample words and conquers public opinion.

If you are right, no matter how small, keep peppering the public mind with your daily victories.

The smallest client may develop the biggest success.

A small beginning in advertising may result in the biggest kind of success.

It may also result in the biggest kind of a failure. It depends upon how you start out and also on how you continue.

The Farmer is Making Good

EDITOR, Farm and Dairy.—Last Saturday when in town one of the merchants remarked to me, "Why is it that you farmers are continually kicking about something?" I countered with a question of my own, "Isn't the kicking propensity becoming general?" He had to agree that it was. Strikes are becoming common in every trade and industry in every city of Canada. The workers who are not striking are talking of striking, and my city friend actually warmed up to the point where he told me that he had never known the time when discontent among city workers was so general, or when it was so hard to get satisfactory service from his employees.

There are two kinds of kickers. There is the kind that kicks and balks, and the kind that kicks and runs. I take considerable pride in the fact that while we farmers have kicked considerably, as we had a perfect right to do, we have kept right on making wood and producing food to help the allies at the same time. It is all very well for the city folk at the beginning of the war our manufacturers had to be petted and coaxed and in every condition made to suit them before they could be induced to take up the manufacture of munitions. And even yet they have to see a good long profit at the other end before they will assume a contract.

We farmers on the other hand, got right down to business, and in the end of the fact that the army and the munition factories took much of our help, we have just lengthened our working day and kept up production. We are staying on the job, and I for one would like to have those who talk why we are kicking understand that we represent the one class in Canada that can kick and work at the same time.—J. D. Grey Co., Ont.

How Land Values Increase

By H. Bronson Cowan.

THE rapidity with which land values increase is not realized by the most people. For instance, the value of the land of the City of Toronto alone during the past five years has increased as follows:

| | | |
|------|-------|---------------|
| 1913 | | \$210,598,762 |
| 1914 | | 259,443,380 |
| 1915 | | 284,478,447 |
| 1916 | | 290,787,560 |
| 1917 | | 350,554,898 |

Thus, in four years the value of the land in the City of Toronto increased by approximately \$79,000,000, or by almost \$20,000,000 a year. These values all went to the people who owned the land in the city, and not a cent of it to the farming classes, as a whole.

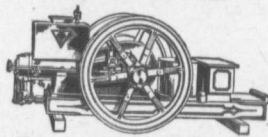
Thus, when the city man or the owner of a valuable mineral mine or water power is given the right by his country to use such things for his own purpose it is only fair that he should be required to pay taxes on that land on the basis of its value.

How the Cost is Added

When a man goes into business in a city like Toronto he always expects to be able to add the cost of his rent to the value of the goods he sells and thus to make the net profit his rent for him. For this reason there is a rental charge in every agricultural implement, piece of clothing, or other article the farmer buys, which is manufactured in the city. But this is not all. People who live in cities expect to receive high wages in order that they may pay their high rents. The cost of these high wages, due to high rents, is also added to the cost of the goods paid by the public, including the farmers. Thus the people who own valuable city land, make the people who rent that land from them and use it for business purposes, their own tax collectors. This condition goes far to explain why farmers so often receive so little for their farm pro-

(Continued on page 19.)

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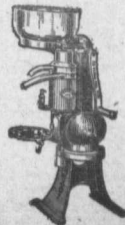
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ANY lives would be a good deal sweeter if they were not quite so lugary

Owing to Christopher

By Nancy Byrd Turner.—(Youth's Companion).

NEVER had Pleasant Plains, the home of the Dunaways, looked more truly pleasant than on the morning of that day in September—the day that was to mark the doom of the old homestead. In the early sunlight the big white house basked among the level fields as complacently as if it were not going to pass a'noon forever out of Dunaway hands. A thin column of smoke rose peacefully from the kitchen chimney; pigeons preened themselves gayly on the gray roof of the stable. The garden, bright with late flowers, opened on its lower side into the south cornfield, where little endless whisperings went up and down the russet rows. Michael, the hired man, and Mary Dunaway, the youngest of her line, stood in the garden and surveyed the fair scene gloomily.

Down by the pasture bars stood Christopher, the sole horse remaining of a goodly stableful; his angular form was sharply out against the blue horizon. Christopher had spent a busy summer; the corn crop, now almost ready to be harvested, was the result of his efforts, and the garden, too, had yielded its fruit to his patient labors. Without the ministrations of Christopher, Pleasant Plains would have been decidedly unpleasant—especially during the year that had just passed.

Christopher stood on one hip now, and gazed sleepily toward the west. Merely to look at him, few would have dreamed what strength of personality his old, rugged form embodied. For Christopher had what is commonly referred to as "a will of his own." It was seldom that he shirked; day after day he submitted gently to harness, and with all his energy bent to any required task. But at rare intervals he decided for some obscure reason not to move; and then could stir him one inch. Such was the "will" of Christopher.

Outsiders called him balky, and said that people ought not to expect any thing better of him; but no absurdly named; but to his owners Christopher's will was something more than mere balkiness; it was somehow an evidence of the appalling strength of character. From bitter experience they had learned that when Christopher once planted his four feet firmly on the ground, and switched his tall sharply from left to right, there was nothing for them to do except to follow their hands and wait. When they had finally learned that lesson, life at Pleasant Plains became more even.

On this particular morning, Grandfather Dunaway had, as usual, before sunrise; when Michael and Mary came out of the barn at nine o'clock, he was patrolling the cornfield, with his head bowed and his hands in his pockets.

Michael regarded him somewhat gruffly. "Struttin' still," he observed, with a note of pride in his mournful

tones. "First to last, struttin' still!" Mary squinted through a sudden mist of childish tears to see whether she could make out any movement of the old bowed figure that could possibly be termed a strut, but she failed. Ordinarily she would have laughed at Michael's words, but to-day a sense of imminent loss and grief was heavy upon her.

Pleasant Plains was going to be sold. After struggling against fate for years, the Dunaways had been obliged to acknowledge at last that no other course lay open to them. In

but for some reason of his own told no one except Mary, that Shane was firmly convinced that there was valuable ore on the land.

"As a matter of fact," observed Michael, "there ain't no ore at all, but he thinks so, and he's like a tiger after blood."

Hitherto, grandfather had turned a deaf although courteous ear to Shane's advances; but finally affairs reached a pass where, as the old gentleman ruefully said, "deafness wouldn't do any longer." He had shut himself into his study and written to Shane, who a few days before had written a scolding letter. Grandfather told Shane that if he would appear within a week from that day,—that is, before twelve o'clock noon of Wednesday, September 15th,—the transfer of the property would be made. No one knew why the old gentleman inserted that "within a week" clause. Probably it was because he could not bring himself to sign away irrevocably, without any margin of escape, what meant so much to him.

Shane was away at the time he received the letter. However, he promptly telegraphed: "Shall come with lawyer Wednesday morning, September 15th, which will be within time you specify. Have us met at the tenth train."

During the short week of grace that followed, the Dunaways were a solemn household. There was not one of them, from grandfather to the or-



The Result of Hard Work in the North Country.

Five years ago the land surrounding the station at Katrine in Parry Sound Dist., Ont., was just an unattractive old lumber yard. The big mill had burned and no attempt was made to clear away the debris. When Mr. F. Larson and his family took possession, however, they cleared up the land and the illustration herewith, taken in August of this year, shows the results. The ground has not only produced its "bit" but its share.

spite of the gallant efforts of Michael and Christopher, in spite of selling a slice of land here and a corner there, in spite of care and watchfulness and economy, things would not hold together; the one solution of the sad problem was, it seemed, to sell out, buy a more compact place, and settle down to life on a smaller scale. Grandfather was old, Christopher was old, Aunt Luella was a woman, Mary was a child, and Michael, for all his resourcefulness, was only one man; the land was poor from much tilling, and the hire of outside labor and teams came high; the best timber and the choicest lowlands had been sold long ago. Pleasant Plains would have to pass out of the possession of the Dunaways, who had held it from time immemorial.

A keen, sharp-witted fellow named Shane had long had his eye turned covetously on the old farm; and he had come out frequently from town to nose round among the peaceful meadows. Once in a while he had made stung offers for the place to Grandfather Dunaway. Michael knew,

phan girl grandchild, that did not lie awake at night, trying in vain to see some practical way to save the old homestead.

On the Monday before the fatal Wednesday Uncle Thomas Dunaway's letter exploded in the gloomy household with all the effect of a bomb. Uncle Thomas was a half brother of grandfather, a great deal his junior; and for the last twenty years he had been a wanderer in parts unknown. Home and family ties had never bound him; once in a great while a post card with a foreign name would tell his relatives that he still lived; beyond that they knew little of him. He had long ago disposed of his share in the farm; and it was with utter amazement that they read the joyful, sprawling message that he sent.

"I've heard since I landed," he wrote, "that you may sell the old place. Don't do it. The rolling stone has gathered a lot of moss,—or what's better, I'm on my way home with a mighty good reason in my pocket why Pleasant Plains has got to stay with the Dunaways."

Aunt Luella and Mary were just as ant; but grandfather brought them up with a sudden check.

"I hope," he said, gently and solemnly, peering over his spectacles, "that Thomas will reach here before noon of Wednesday."

"When the meaning of his words dawned upon them, they broke into loud protest."

"But surely, father," cried Aunt Luella, "under these peculiar circumstances the man will let you off if you didn't say a week to the very minute anyway. Why, nobody but a shark would hold on to the ragged edge of a bargain like that."

Aunt Luella's fat face was crimson with disappointment. But grandfather shook his white head. No Dunaway had ever broken short of even the letter of the law. "I shall appeal to his generosity," he decided, hopefully, and shut himself again into his study, in order to write to Shane.

Shane's answer came back without delay; it was as short and curt and small as the man himself. "I shall gain's a bargain," it said.

Wednesday, the 15th, dawned, and steadily when the sun did not arrive. At a quarter to ten o'clock Aunt Luella, who had been standing at the bedroom window for a full hour, slipping out in unaccustomed idleness.

"Told Michael that you and I'll go to the station; tell him to hitch up the spring wagon. I am about to let Michael go," she added. "It is in such a sulky state there's no telling what he might do."

She leaned far out of the window in order to see whether a cloud of dust in the distant highway was a drove of cattle or Uncle Thomas, and steadily when she found that it was a drove of cattle. Mary went downstairs with the message.

Michael listened in silence, and in silence Mary watched him lead Christopher into the shabby harness, and Aunt Luella climbed painfully into the wagon. "Is everything buckled?" she asked, distrustfully. "Why didn't you shine up the bridle a bit when we got to meet city folks?"

Michael smiled sulkily. "These gings is plenty good enough for our folks or any other kind of folks that too narrow'd into to hire a bea' team for their mean purpose, but Christopher only behaves today as well as he looks, I'm asking no more of him. Get up, Christopher!"

The train was on time, and Shane hurried with Mr. Heale, his lawyer, toward the spring wagon. He untied Christopher from the hitching post, he gave the horse a light on the nose.

"No time to lose," he said, bravely. "We you to step lively to-day, O my boy!"

Christopher flattened his ears, but he stood quietly enough. The two gusses stowed away on the back seat. Aunt Luella, who could never get the reins to anyone, drove. She was little talk. Aunt Luella gave herself up entirely to the cluck and clicks with which she encouraged Christopher, and she would never say to say beyond an occasional word to his companion. When they reached the top of the Hazel Creek Hill, he pointed westward.

"That's the property," he said, bravely.

Neither of the two on the train raised their eyes. They knew well following Shane's finger how "the property" looked from this particular elevation on a clear fall day—300 feet rolling sunny farm with the homestead, nestling at its base, a large tree splashed down on the top; Aunt Luella's misgiving and anguish had temporarily come her.

(Continued next week.)

The Upward Look

The Lord of Life

"I am one that they might have life, and that they might have it more abundantly." —John 1, 19.

NOTHING is so marked in our present time as the eager search for life. Even in these days when the shadow of war lies heavy on our land and the beating of the wings of the angel of death is in our eyes, men and women alike are to be found hurrying from one pursuit of pleasure to another, from the theatre to the card table, and the dancing hall, striving even to satisfy the craving of their souls for more life. Such is the quest of human hearts to-day, and He who knows what is in man steps forward to meet this desire. "I am come," he says, "that ye might have life and have it more abundantly." Not the low transient ephemeral life of the senses, but a rich, full, free abundant and eternal life. "My sheep hear my voice and I know them and they follow me; and I give unto them eternal life."

In the presence of Jesus there is always the fullness of life. His mission on earth was to conquer death and impart life. "I am come," he says. This was My mission. 'Twas for this I left the glory of heaven and the fellowship of the Father and became obedient to the death of the cross that "ye might have life, and have it more abundantly." For the sinner Jesus says "I am come that ye might have life and have the wrath of God." You are dead and the wrath of God is abiding on you. "Come to me and I will give you life." To the Christian who is a dweller in the valley when he should be on the mountain he says, "I am come that ye might have a more abundant life." It was the writer's privilege to come in contact with one during this past week who had this more abundant life, and the memory of that face shining with joy and radiant with the light that never was on sea nor land" will remain long with him. If you were to ask her the blessed secret and the source of her joy she would tell you, "I live yet not I, but Christ lives in me and the life which I now live in the flesh I live by the faith of the Son of God who loved me and gave Himself for me."

Why is it that more of God's people have not realized in their lives the fullness of this more abundant life? The fault lies not with God, but with every good and perfect gift. The life is there in all its freedom, fullness and power for all who come to God by faith.

Such is the life which Christ bestows on those who abide in Him. As one has said, "Christ is not merely the reformer of an old and corrupt world; He is the Creator of a new. Other teachers have given precepts; Christ gives not precepts merely but life." Amongst all the wonders that scientific men have accomplished, they have never yet, nor ever will be able to produce life in the laboratory or confer on a lifeless object the breath of life. God has reserved that for his own special prerogative. When for the form of the first man stood erect amid the supernal glories of Eden, God and God alone could breathe into his nostrils that vital spark whereby man became a living soul, and when chosen evil, man became "dead unto God," and "dead in trespasses and sin," he took the Lord of Glory to redeem him from death unto life. Only the Lord of life can impart this life, and only He is "able to save to the uttermost all who come to God by Him." Hear His word as He says:

"I am come that ye might have life and that ye might have it more abundantly." Have you received it? Glory to Him who from the mire, in patient love, of days; Hath quickened this glorious life A people to His praise!

—J. H. H.

Getting Along With Folks

IT takes all kinds of people to make up the world, but there is one type of person which the majority of us than we do and that is the person who has the art of "getting along with folks." It certainly is an art and we sometimes wonder how the people we know who have the faculty of getting along with folks exceedingly well, managed to avoid treading on toes, or to be so jealous among friends, or those with whom they are in contact. We recently read an article in a United States contemporary on this worthy of note. The article reads:

"We all admit people who have outstanding principles, who follow the straight and narrow path at all times and expect everyone else to do the same. But we don't like to have them forever finding fault with our friends and ourselves. Do you know a woman in a little country community who hasn't a mite of use for anyone who doesn't do things exactly as she is a good woman? I know one fault-finding has fastened itself on her so securely that she has become a querulous, garrulous old woman whom everybody dreads to have come into their house. She says to call on me. And my, how her tongue will wag! 'I just told Mrs. So-and-so that if she was going to have any friends left in this community, she'd better, etc., etc.' 'Those Smiths, kids are the worst lot I ever saw. Yesterday I caught 'em swinging on the new gate. Jim just bought. I took them by the ear and rebuked them right straight home, and told Mrs. Smith that she all over the neighborhood, and that she'd better teach her own some manner.'"

"But I have another friend, a broad-minded, unspoken woman upon whose face the art of show only faintly. How I do love to have her shadow darken my doorway. She is always welcome. Her words are of cheer and hopefulness. She speaks and I listen. She always remembers the good things that her neighbors do. She has the knack of 'getting along with folks.' I never knew a woman who was better liked by her neighbors. She is a leader in her community activities, not because she forces herself in, but because she is the unanimous choice. At the picnics and the little social 'doings' of the locality, she is always surrounded by a little knot of folks who love her and like to be near her. You have a woman like this in your community, haven't you? And you like to have her drop in for a call, don't you? Have you ever wondered why it is that you who ever welcome her coming, even on your busiest days, or why you always feel glad when you see her at a public gathering? I'll tell you why. Because the woman who thinks well and speaks well of others, will think well and speak well of you, and it's a pronounced trait of human nature that we like to be well thought of. This subconscious feeling magnetizes and draws us closer to the sower of kindly words and deeds."

"While this art of 'getting along with folks' seems to be bred in the bone of most folks, I am quite sure that it can be cultivated if one only tries. A firm resolve to speak no word of evil against anyone will form

the foundation upon which the habits of right thinking and right speaking may be built. Be charitable in your judgment of your fellow men and women. If you can say nothing good about them, say nothing at all. But as you travel along your journey, try to pick out the good qualities of your friends, and store them up in your memory so that the next time you feel like talking about them it will be easy to discuss their virtues instead of their sins and offenses. It isn't hard to 'get along with folks' and there's a lot of satisfaction in it. Take my advice, and try it."

Training the Children

No. 6

Train Child's Character Carefully

A YOUNG mother recently related an occurrence which had recurred in her home and which she had found most trying. She said "My children go and get their clean stockings and tie knots in them in connection with a game they play, and often when I start to dress the children I can't find a single stocking that hasn't been tied tight several times. One hot summer afternoon, I lost patience. 'Anne,' I exclaimed to the eldest, 'Why do you say that? What are mothers for, you ask? And I saw that she was right.'"

I gravely asked this thoughtless mother if it would not have been better for Anne to aid in the task of untying the stockings, being led, by sharing the toil, to feel grateful for the many times her mother's patient hands had done it for her.

"Oh, she couldn't untie them," she answered, with a shrug of her head. "Had she tried, and found it impossible, she might, of her own accord, have stopped knotting the stockings," I replied.

"But I wanted to take the children to pay a visit, and there wasn't time enough to let her try!"

"Then oughtn't she to have forfeited the pleasure of going with you?" She stared aghast. "Men, with a plying look, burst out: 'It's easy to see that you are not a mother! No mother could do that—her mother-heart would not let her!'"

I was silent for a moment, then remembering that physical and spiritual motherhood are not necessarily embodied in the same person, explained indulgence would be the most loving or takes as great pains to train her children's characters as to provide for their bodily wants, and that the greatest love is that which is most far-seeing. But to the end the mother stoutly held to her conception of the "mother-heart."

A scene observed at a later hour in the day revealed this mother, regardless of her "mother-heart," in a fit of ill temper administering a violent shaking to the said Anne.

"Nora," complained a mother to her sister, "your namesake spoils all of our rides in the new car. She just will go, and then she wants to come home immediately, and she kicks and screams all the way. Sometimes we set her out on the road and ride on, but she knows that we will have to come back, so that doesn't do any good! You're a first-class bargainer, Nora, and you must break her of her habit."

"Leave her at home until she shows that she understands that she should not spoil the enjoyment of others," advised the aunt. But this the mother flatly refused to do, and the miserable rides continued.

Some time later the mother went on a visit and the aunt was left in charge of her refractory niece. I saw her riding in the automobile several



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times without the offender. Then one day the small figure sat in its usual place and in the aunt's arms was the two-year old brother. They called at the door. "Are you having a pleasant outing?" I asked little Nora. "Yes," she beamed. "I used to spoil our rides; now I'm showing little brother how to make everybody have a good time."

"We had to go without Nora for a few days," remarked the aunt quietly, "but now she is trying to think of others as well as of herself."

In this case the aunt was more truly the mother than the child's own parent. For she understood that mother-love should be something more than the gratification of a passion, and this insight gave her the courage to face the child's passing disappointment for the benefit of her future welfare.

What seems of slight importance at the moment assumes a quite different aspect when considered in the light of its future results.

Young People's Forum

Conducted by Marion Dallas.

A Canadian Poet

SEPTEMBER, month of all the year, When Summer dying in the lands, Gives her heaped basket to thy hands,

And all her ripened greenery; I know thee of the hazel eyes, The sunny face, whose shy surprise Peeps through the smoke-lit scenery. —Wilfred Campbell.

Fern Farming For Our Young People.

It is a strange thing how many chances to make money right at hand we are likely to overlook. For instance, what country boy has thought of picking and selling in a nearby city the ferns that grow so plentifully in the woodland or on his father's

farm? Yet in all the big cities where cut flowers are sold by florists in quantities, there is a demand for certain varieties of ferns.

Those delicate decorations which add such beauty to the florist's cut flowers, are known under a number of names, such as "lace," "dagger," and "Boston." They may be distinguished from what are commonly called "brakes" by the fact that the former will keep fresh a number of days after they are broken from the roots; the leaves will not curl up unless they are left in the sun. The "brake," being a weed-like plant, will wilt in a short time when cut or broken off and it being easily injured by the frost, it being one of the first plants to indicate that there has been a slight frost, while the dagger ferns are not injured by a moderately low temperature. They may also be distinguished by a physical appearance.

When to Pick and Pack.

During September picking is begun to supply the winter trade and the work is continued as late in the fall as the gathering can be done to advantage on account of the cold weather. The ferns are broken off near the ground, counted and tied in bunches. The ferns should be packed in wooden boxes according to the size of the plants. Newspapers are used to line the boxes and a few spruce boughs are placed on top of the ferns to protect them. Sticks are used for the tops of the boxes, leaving more space for air than at the sides and bottom of the box. The boxes thus packed which are intended for winter use, are shipped by express and placed in warehouses where a temperature of 28 degrees Fahrenheit should be maintained.

Something New in Cans.

There is such a demand just now for cans of jam, etc., for our boys overseas and for the hospitals, that a "Can Party" will be found not only

practical but a means of social enjoyment also. The admission fee is a can of vegetables or fruit. The posters announcing it may be decorated with pictures of cans cut from advertisements and bear the words:

Come to our Can Party;

Come when you can;

Bring what you can;

Stay as long as you can.

(Add the day, date and hour.)

When the guests arrive they receive a small can which contains paper, pencil and the following puzzle:

A Shelf of Cans.

The can that gives light;

A can that is sweet;

A can that is truthful;

And one you can eat.

A can that's a city,

And one to erase,

One spanning the river

And one that's a pace.

A can that's a savage

Away for a boat;

A can that's a country,

And one which will float.

One useful in warfare,

A dreaded disease,

And one which will warble

With sweetness and ease.

Key.

Candle, Candel, Candid, Cantaloupe, Canton, Cancel, Cantliever, Canter, Cannibal, Canal, Canada, Canoe, Cannon, Cancer, Canary.

The refreshments should be served on tin plates and consists of sandwiches or cakes, not both, in respect to the call for thrift in social gatherings. Serve coffee in tin cups.

A Riddle for Little Folks.

I sit in a corner and never am heard, To make a petition or utter a word, Yet I can travel by night and travel by day

And carry your message, wherever you say.

I am blue, I am pink, I am green, I am red.

The smallest of prices is set on my head.

When I start on a trip, though I stick to my place,

I am sure to receive a hard blow in the face;

I'm present in the square, but my character's such

That you'll best not compel me to work overmuch;

For I run you one errand and that errand runs—

My life is ended and my usefulness done.

Answer—A postage stamp.

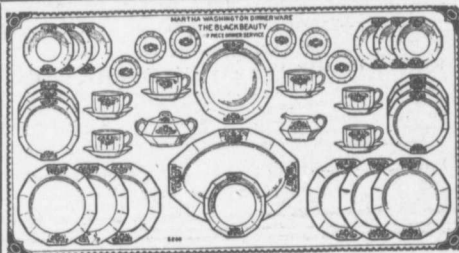
Two Games to Enliven a Dull Evening

One of the players takes a poker in his left hand and transferring it to his right says, "He can do little who can't do this." At the same time he knocks the stick three times upon the floor. The other players then must each take the stick in turn and try to imitate him. The trick lies in the stick being taken in the left hand and transferred from thence into the right before knocking it on the floor. The stick in the right hand and transfer it to their left, thereby incurring a forfeit.

Poor Pussy.

All the players sit in a circle, one being chosen out. This one begins before each player in turn and says in pitiful tones "Meow." Each player when addressed by "pussy" must say without smiling "Poor Pussy." "Pussy" addresses each player three times trying her best to make them laugh. If they laugh they must exchange places with "Pussy," but if not "Pussy" moves on to the next one. Those sitting round should change their places occasionally and try to keep a solemn face during the performance.

When endeavoring to remove an ink stain from clothing try applying freely mixed mustard. Leave it on about an hour, then rinse in clean water.



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More Liberal Use of Cornmeal

Mrs. T. Murray, Elgin Co., Ont.

CORNFLEAL is considered a good food in our home and a cheap source of energy. It is just recently, however, that I have reached this conclusion. Of course I have made cornmeal muffins and Johnny cake for a good many years, but outside of this my experience with cornmeal was very limited. I always had an aversion to cornmeal mush or porridge, for the simple reason that I had tasted it in the homes of different friends of mine and never managed to cultivate a liking for it,—in fact I cultivated a strong dislike. Not long ago I stayed with a friend over night and we had cornmeal porridge for breakfast. It was placed on my plate, so I made up my mind to eat it somehow. It was a big effort though, for the simple reason that about every third bite would be a big lump of uncooked cornmeal. I came home determined that I would try some cornmeal mush and see if I could make it without those indigestible lumps. My efforts were successful and cornmeal mush is now an appetizing dish in our home and is frequently found on our breakfast table.

I found that the great secret in making good cornmeal mush is to pour in the meal very slowly and then stir

This is flattened out with the hands until about a quarter of an inch thick and wrapped around the apples, which have been pared, cored and halved. Inclose in a pudding cloth and cook in boiling water for one and one-half hours, or steam in a bowl. If desired to make a pudding of this, add sugar, cinnamon and bits of butter before serving with cream. It is really intended to be served with roast pork, but makes an equally appetizing dessert.

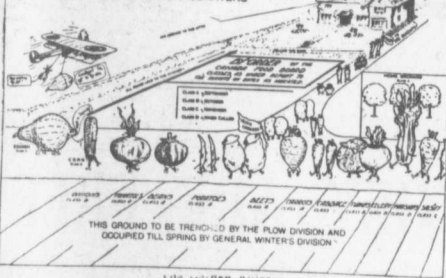
It was my intention to send along also my recipe for cornmeal and rolled out cookies, but I fear my letter is already lengthy. I would be glad to know of other good cornmeal recipes, as I consider it a healthy food and one which we should make use of at the present time especially.

Continuity of Bloom

EVERY experienced gardener starts his flower garden in the autumn. By so doing he can be sure of a continuous display of bloom from the time that the snow disappears until it covers the ground again in the autumn.

The very first flower of the year is the Christmas rose. This frequently ferns under the snow, and is always in bloom by the time the snow disappears from the border. The crocuses and the squills follow. The really

THE GARDEN ALLIES OCCUPY THEIR WINTER QUARTERS



THIS GROUND TO BE TRENCHED BY THE ROW DIVISION AND OCCUPIED TILL SPRING BY GENERAL WINTER'S DIVISION

THE GARDEN ALLIES

From a sketch by Mr. F. E. Buck, Assistant Dominion Horticulturist, C.E.F., Ottawa.

constantly until it thickens. My proportions are about as follows. One cup cornmeal; one teaspoon salt; three and one-half to five cups boiling water or scalded milk, or milk and water. The cornmeal can either be stirred into the hot liquid very carefully or may be mixed with sufficient cold water to give it the consistency of a pour batter and add it to the remaining hot liquid. Then cook it in a double boiler. I have also found that by putting the corn meal and salt on in cold water in the top part of the double boiler and allowing it to heat slowly, that this will prevent lumps and also does not require much stirring. When I make the mush this way, I take the top of the double boiler out of the lower part and set it right on the stove where it can boil for two or three minutes, just before serving. Some people cook their cornmeal mush anywhere from one to four hours. Ours cooks while we are doing up the milking and morning chores. I sometimes start it off when getting the evening meal.

I would also like to tell the readers of Farm and Dairy of an old-fashioned dish which I used to enjoy at my own home, and which I now make as a corn meal and apple dumpling and is made by using six medium-sized tart apples, one teaspoon salt, one cup corn meal and boiling water. The boiling water is poured over the corn meal to make a thick paste.

worth while flowers of early spring, however, are the tulips and narcissi. The tulips are the "radiant" flowers of spring, which come to us with the first songs of the birds. With the tulips come also the more delicate creamy white and golden narcissi or daffodils. The beautiful and stately Darwin tulips carry the blooming season well on into iris time.

The irises with their many rainbow colors belong to the "ardent" group of flowers. In gorgeousness of color they are, perhaps, without rival. The Dutch, English, Spanish and Siberian iris lengthen out the season well into peony time and peony time lasts for several weeks and carries the flowering season into rose time.

From the time when the early bulbs begin to fade until past rose time there is a continuous succession and variety of many of the gorgeous spring flowers. The darling and magnificent Oriental poppies and the tall spirale-like foxtail lilies, recently introduced into Canada, add peculiar charm to the borders.

The flowering shrubs are very beautiful. They are easy to grow and perhaps more graceful even than some of the flowers. First of all the snow ball and sweet-scented currant bloom and these are quickly followed by the lilacs and the Siberian pea trees. A little later come the graceful Van Houtte's spruce. Others are the mock oranges, Japanese roses, rose acacia, summer flowering hydrangea and the smoke bush. The autumn flowering

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What Tractors are Doing in Ontario Farming. In connection with the big combined Tractor and Farm Machinery Demonstration and Provincial Plowing Match at Ottawa next month, Farm and Dairy will devote its issue of OCTOBER 3rd to FARM POWER AND CO-OPERATION.

EACH year for the past 12 years there has been held at New York a Typewriter contest for the championship of the world. Every contest has been won on the Underwood. At the contest in October last, the winner's rate for one hour's continuous writing was 143 words a minute net. (Five words deducted for every error, or deviation from copy.) In every test the Underwood has proved its supremacy. United Typewriter Co., Limited, 135 Victoria St., Toronto

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How Land Values Increase

(Continued from page 13.)

facts and why city people pay so much for the same articles. It also indicates that the middleman is often abused unjustly, as he is frequently accused of obtaining too large a share of the price at which farm products are sold, whereas the fact is, he turns over a considerable proportion of what he receives to the land owner.

Speculative Values

Because of the rapidity with which the value of land in towns and cities increases in times of prosperity, there is a great temptation for people to speculate in such land. One small block of land at the corner of King and Yonge streets, Toronto, increased in value in a year and a half by \$24,000. Similar incidents could be quoted by hundreds. The value of the land in the city of Brantford, between 1906 and 1912 increased from \$765,157 to \$6,814,000, or by \$3,048,843 or by almost one hundred per cent without the area of the city being increased one foot as there was an annexation of new territory during that period.

Speculators who buy land for speculative purposes frequently hold it out of use hoping soon to have an opportunity to sell it at a profit. This often makes it difficult for business men to obtain land for manufacturing and other purposes and tends to create unemployment in cities and to artificially increase the value of land. Were land taxed according to its value it would force much of this land into use, make it easier for business men to do business and thus create employment for the laboring classes. For this reason the value of land would benefit the vast majority of people living in cities, as well as farmers. Labor unions are beginning to recognize this fact and to urge their farmers in favoring a tax on land values.

Western Farmers Approve

In western Canada the farmers have long realized the benefits of a land tax on land values. Practically all the rural municipalities in the three prairie provinces raise their municipal taxes by land value taxes. A considerable number of farmers in the same and have done so for years. In addition, the Provincial Governments are beginning to put a special tax on the value of unused land, in order to force the speculators to either put it to use or sell it to some person who will use it. In Saskatchewan the money required to protect farmers from loss to their crops by hail is also raised in the same way. In spite of the fact that such a large proportion of their taxes are paid in this way, the farmers of western Canada have again and again expressed their willingness to increase their Dominion Government taxes their taxes on land values if it will at the same time decrease the taxes they pay through the protective tariff.

Sire Improvement Factor

The economical production of milk is possible only when the machine used, the cow, is an efficient one for the purpose, and when the person in charge knows how to operate the machine. A cow is born with a certain natural ability to produce milk. If given proper conditions, the extent of this ability is only a matter of heredity or breeding. The producing dairy cow is not the result of any special manner of raising the heifer calf. The most skilled breeder cannot put this quality into a cow born without it. All the good milk can do is to make full use of what has inherited. The extent to which this milk-producing ability is inherited varies greatly, as is well known. Even in the wellbred dairy cow all the heifers raised prove enough to retain in the herd.

FARM AND DAIRY

Constant culling of the inferior cows has been found one of the most important measures in maintaining a profitable herd.

The ability to produce milk is inherited through both dam and sire, but since the sire is responsible for half the inheritance of each young animal, he is clearly the most important factor in improving the herd. If the cows in a herd are capable of producing only 200 pounds of fat a year and the sire used represents a breed or family, the cows of which would average 250 pounds of fat a year, it would appear reasonable that the heifers would average halfway between an increase of 75 pounds of fat a year.—C. H. Eckles.

The Value of Salt

The value of salt in feeding cows is a factor likely to be overlooked. Experts have declared that a cow weighing 1,000 lbs. requires about three-fourths lbs. of salt daily per 1,000 lbs. live weight, with 9.6 ounce for each 20 lbs. milk produced. A few years ago the Wisconsin Experiment Station proved that salt is necessary if an animal is to remain in good health and to perform her normal functions. A bulletin published giving results of the experiment made this statement:

"In every case the cows exhibit an abnormal appetite for salt after having been deprived for two or three weeks, but in no case did the health, as shown by the general appearance, the live weight, or the yield of milk, appear to be affected until a much longer time had elapsed. The period of immunity varies with individual cows from less than a month to more than a year. There was finally reached a condition of low vitality in which a sudden and complete break-down occurred. This stage was marked by a loss of appetite, a generally haggard appearance, listless eyes, a rough coat and a very rapid decline in both live weight and yield of milk."

Labor Recommends Fixed Food Prices

The Dominion Trades and Labor Council, recently in session at Quebec, has decided that the farmer must on no consideration receive higher prices for his products than those now prevailing. After debating the subject, R. J. Johns of Winnipeg, moved to amend a motion already before the house, his amendment providing that when food prices soared, the members of the unions affiliated with the congress should get a corresponding increase in wages. P. M. Draper moved in amendment to the amendment:

"Be it resolved, that it is expedient that the Government of Canada should immediately assume full and effective control of all prices of essential foodstuffs, cereals, meats, etc. "That such fixed prices be not more than those now existing in each case, thereby preventing further increases in the cost of these essential articles to the consumer, assuming that present prevailing prices are ample to stimulate production;

"That such control be exercised effectively, uncompromisingly and with penalties attached to the violation of such regulations as from time to time are established by the Government." To limit the price of farm products is equivalent to limiting the farmer's wages. To be consistent it is now in order for the Trades and Labor Council to pass a further resolution asking the government of Canada to immediately assume full and effective control of the wages paid for labor and that such fixed wages be not more than those now existing in each trade, thereby preventing further increases in the cost of labor and that such control be exercised effectively and uncompromisingly and with penalties attached to the violation of such regulations as from time to time are established by the government.

General Items of Interest

M. R. JOHN H. SCOTT, in charge of the butter grading work in Ontario, informs the Farm and Dairy that 10 more creameries are sending sample boxes of butter for grading this year than last.

It has been decided in connection with the plowing match and tractor demonstration at Ottawa to pay 50 per cent of the transportation charges on horses and plows of competitors living between 25 and 100 miles of Ottawa. If the competitor is over 100

miles away, 75 per cent of his expenses will be paid. A special grant of \$10 is to be made to the county association east of Kingston that sends the largest number of competitors to the plowing match.

At a meeting of the Ontario Adv. vitory Potato Council held recently it was decided that the following varieties would be considered as Green Mountain: Carman No. 1, Clyde, Gold Coin (Vermont), Delaware, Dreer Standard (not Dreer Early Standard) Green Mountain, Green Mountain Jr., Norcross, Snow, State of Maine, Uncle Sam and Wee MacGregor.

For the convenience of western sheep raisers the Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers, Limited, which was organized in February of this year, has opened a western office at the corner of Sixth and Second avenue, Calgary. It is proposed to handle on consignment all classes of breeding ewes, either pure-bred or grade; rams, pure-bred or grade; mutton and lambs, as well as pelts and wool.

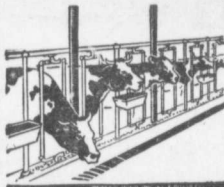
Some weeks ago Farm and Dairy announced that the British Government had placed restrictions on the export of British pedigree live stock, limiting the amount that might be exported to a percentage of the exports of previous years. This order has now been withdrawn. Evidently British breeders feel that their stock are in no immediate danger of depletion and they have objected to the curtailment of their trading with a profitable foreign market.

The Ontario Agricultural College has now opened for the fall term with about 300 students in attendance, which is considerably more than was at first anticipated. In the Freshman class there are between 80 and 90, three of which are young women who intend to take the full four years' course in agriculture and also several returned soldiers. In the sophomora year there are 30 students and 15 in each of the third and fourth years. There is one lady student in the third year class, she having studied for the past two years at the Nova Scotia Agricultural College.

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The fathers died to save us. Are we going to let the orphans starve? Conditions are simply ghastly. The United States loans to the Government finance the general relief work, but this only provides a bowl of soup and two pieces of bread to each person per day.

What is that for a growing child? The Canadian Bureau in Brussels will administer funds, and provide means for getting the ailing children into Holland and into orphanages where they can be saved from a hideous death. Before you sit down to another meal, do SOMETHING for the Belgian children.

Make cheques payable and send contributions to

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Factory and Farm Well Waters*

What Wells Are and How They May Be Contaminated. Dr. W. T. Connell, Queen's University

GOOD, safe water is essential for drinking, household and dairy use. This, I think, will be admitted by all. That we are getting such water at our farms and factories is open to serious question. What steps are necessary to improve the character of such waters? Before answering these questions let us look at the sources of farm and factory waters, consider the character of water and the sources of pollution to which they are subject.

The majority of our farms and factories depend upon wells, either surface or deep, or upon springs. Most wells are surface or shallow ones, dependent for their supply upon the "ground water." This is the water which seeps down through the surface soil into the subsoil until it reaches a layer of rock or hard pan, which is impermeable and thus prevents its passage deeper. Along this layer or stratum it flows in the general direction of the dip of this layer which may or may not follow the rise and fall of the surface soil. In periods of wet weather the level of the ground water rises as all the subsoil right up to the surface may be saturated, its pores completely filled. In such cases the level of the water in the well rises very high. After a period of dry weather or drought and consequent cessation of water seepage from above, the ground water level falls, in fact may almost

*An address at a Convention of the E. O. D. A.

disappear so that the well levels are low or go dry.

Striking a Spring.
When in digging a well a man is said to tap a spring, he has simply struck a good flow of the ground water through the subsoil, a natural channel which the subsoil water has tunneled out for itself. If a surface well is favorably situated, it may gather ground water even in dry seasons, but as we all know very dry seasons mean many dry wells. Surface springs are but the outcroppings of the surface of the ground water and are due to falling away of the surface soil so that underlying impervious strata reach the surface level.

When this country was first settled the water from such wells and springs was almost invariably good. This can still be said for a number of them, but not for the majority, owing to the settlement and the careless scattering of human and animal wastes too often the well has received drainage from such and can no longer be considered to provide good water. Whether the well is a good safe one will depend on such factors as the character of the soil itself in which the well is dug; the situation with respect to its relationship to houses, stables and drains; the cleanliness of soil immediately about well and the protection of well itself so far as regards cupping, covering, etc. To return under these conditions as factors I will refer later after directing attention to character of water from deep wells.

The Deep Well.
A deep well is one where water is derived from a second, third or lower water bearing stratum. This means that the water is imprisoned beneath one or more fairly impervious layers of hard pan or rock. Drilled wells, rock may or may not be deep wells; e.g. in a well in fissured limestone such wells are surface wells, but if this or other pervious rock formations are separated from deep water bearing rocks by an impermeable stratum through which the drill passes then the well is a deep one. Most wells drilled in rock formations lying some distance beneath surface soil are deep wells. The water in these wells is not derived from rain or melted snow seeping down from soil of immediate locality, but is water derived from higher ground, it may within a few hundred yards or it may be miles away, and which, owing to geological formation gets imprisoned beneath the strata and flows beneath such in direction of their general dip.

Owing to origin of such water on higher ground, the water may be under considerable pressure, and when the water bearing area is tapped the water may thus rise in the well pit or drill hole and may even overflow. Deep springs are not ground croppings of saturated waters and usually are permanent. The water from deep wells with clearings is usually fairly pure water, bright, clear and sparkling. In most portions of Eastern Ontario such waters are fairly hard and in some localities may carry salt, or traces of iron and sulphur. Unless the hardness is too great (when the formation is built of softeners), or such water contains too much dissolved mineral constituents, deep well or spring waters are reasonably safe waters.

But there is one source of trouble with such waters, due to lack of protection of well tube or of covering. It must never be lost sight of that a deep well is in most instances, in the first part of its course, a surface well, so that if care is not taken to keep out the ground water by water-tight stratum then it has the defects of the surface well. Indeed, its waters are

in reality a mixture of deep and surface waters.

Water Troubles and Soil.
Most soils act as excellent filters, tending to purify the water which seeps through by their oxidizing and nitrifying action and by their removal of all suspended particles. The result is that after passing through a soil slowly the water is made presentable even though previously murky. In the case, however, of certain clay soils, the clay pulverizes into a very fine sediment, this sediment settles very slowly. The appearance of the water and its contained "mud" render such water unsuitable for household or factory use. I cannot say positively that this is danger from use of same for drinking purposes, though, if so, one would have to raise the question of the proverbial neck of dirt allowed each of us. One would scarcely desire to see such water used for washing dairy utensils or for creamery use. Such water is difficult to treat satisfactorily at farm or factory so to clean and thus the only recourse is a new source of water supply.

Again, wells dug in swampy or mucous soils may contain water in dissolved vegetable matter so much so at times as to color the water. Such water affords an abundant food supply for the support of water bacteria, minute water plants and animals. Especially is this the case during the warmer months of the year when the temperature of the water is high enough to encourage this growth. Such water, as a rule, is not at all dangerous to health, though it frequently induces a diarrhoeal attack in those not accustomed to it. It does not render water for dairy and factory unsuitable owing to its high bacterial content and through certain of its bacteria being readily capable of growth in milk and thus bringing about taints in milk, butter or cheese. Such water should be avoided, and to do this a better locality should be chosen in location of house, factory or creamery than low-lying land.

Water Troubles From Drainage.
The soil is an excellent filtering and purifying agent, but its capacity for purification is not unlimited. Almost all the purification goes on in the first six or ten inches of soil so that drainage manure, or other refuse, if this remains largely unwatered, seep down into subsoil and enter neighboring wells. A soil which is not efficiently caring for any waste thrown upon it may have drainage from same too rapidly carried through the surface soil for purification to occur, by means of a heavy rain. Too much refuse "soaked" or clogged soil and the seepage waters are sure to carry down the waste into the ground waters. Thus in course of time the ground near porphyries, privies, or cesspools, or near manure piles, or near mature plies, become polluted and such pollution is carried down and into neighboring wells. At times such pollution may travel considerable distances, especially through gravely subsoils. If pollution is traceable to human excrement wastes then the water becomes potentially dangerous as such wastes contain certain "disease-producing" bacteria, more especially in this country the typhoid bacillus. Further, whatever the source of pollution, such wastes thrive on milk and which are also accountable for some of the most serious defects or taints of milk and cheese.

The winners in the butter making competition at the Canadian Dairy Exhibition were: 1st, Mrs. E. J. Dove of Kettleby; 2nd, Mrs. F. Fenwick, Brompton and 3rd, Mrs. Dove of Kettleby.

The Need for Community Social Centres

And the Steps Being Taken to Establish Them in Ontario—An Interview With A. McLaren

A COMPARATIVELY new feature of the summer work at the Ontario Agricultural College is the School of Rural Leadership recently in session. This school was organized at first a couple of years ago with Mr. McLaren, secretary of the O.A.C., Y.M.C.A. as director. At the close of last year's session those in attendance, mostly rural ministers and rural workmen, were vitally interested in social, having for its object permanent advancement of rural social standards. In the early part of this summer, four local conventions were held under the auspices of the new provincial organization. At the Alvinston convention, in Lambton county, 1,750 people were in attendance; at Whitby, in Ontario west county, 1,250 people; at Russell in Renfrew county, 1,250 people; and at Otterville, in Oxford county, 2,100 people.

"These local conventions are an extension of the summer school idea," explained Mr. McLaren, "then he and an editor of Farm and Dairy met for a chat at the College Y.M.C.A. headquarters." "We can't expect a great many people who are interested in rural work to come to our summer school here for 10 or 12 days. We are going to take the summer school on the road. We plan eventually for 12 of these local conventions, which will cover old Ontario so thoroughly that no one need go more than 50 miles from home to take one in. Their special object this summer was to people the community idea and get people together, discussing community needs and methods of attacking them, and to emphasize all round community life—home, church, school and business organizations. It was our special hope that the message this year would lead to the formation of a community social centre at each gathering place. In these social centres people would meet together to discuss anything and everything with no restrictions. Really there is only one place where we see an immediate opening for the formation of a social centre at Otterville they have a committee working on the problem."

A Meeting Place the Starting Point.
"The starting point for all rural work is such a community social centre where people are free to get together," continued Mr. McLaren. "If distributed and with ideas that differ, progress will be made. It is when people get together and crystallize their varying ideas that they begin to make a start. The first requirement is a place to get together."

"What part do you consider the government or its officials should play in the community life movement," they asked.
"My idea is that it is the government's part to guide and investigate," replied Mr. McLaren. "For instance, the paid government official has the time and the means to investigate in a particularly good position to give advice to local committees. I would emphasize, however, that the government's capacity in the movement must be purely an advisory one. He must exercise no controlling influence. In mapping out courses of study too, the government should be prepared to furnish literature, as, for instance, when an economic subject is under discussion all of the best literature dealing with that subject should be made available."

Mr. McLaren then took a long look into the future and sketched his ideals for the development of the rural social centre movement. "I would like to see eventually a provincial convention with each of the rural social centres represented," said he. "At such a convention we could get together the best speakers in America who were specially qualified to deal with such subjects as we would discuss. At this convention would be represented also other farmers' organizations for instance the United Farmers of Ontario. After a leading speaker had given his message on any one subject the various organizations represented in the convention could then meet in separate committees to embody in resolution in form their views on the subject which had been discussed. The various committees would then come together again to present their views and debate the subject. If the views of any one of the convention could come to a point of agreement they could then embody their conclusions in a resolution that would attract national attention and influence legislation. My idea is that all rural organizations requesting representation in such a convention should have it. Such a convention, too, would bring the farmers' aims and objects and their ideas to a great deal of publicity in the city press, which would tend to prevent misunderstanding among city and country people. I also have in mind that there is a place for a school, private or optional, where instruction could be given on rural subjects, the central course being on rural economics and sociology."

Too Much Organization?
"Is there not a danger of too much organizations?" we asked.
"I grant you there are too many organizations now," said Mr. McLaren, "but they are not reaching or benefiting the farmers. In our survey in Caledon township, Peel county, for instance, we found that there were 40 different organizations in the township but there was only one farmer in the township who was a member of a farmers' club and one member of the U.F.O. Of the women's institutes, only one was really doing for the farm women. Most of the organizations were fraternal and church societies, all springing from a desire for social contact. The social centre would be a meeting place for all organizations and managed by a committee from all."
"In my ideal community centre," concluded Mr. McLaren, "there would be a meeting every quarter, one organization being responsible for the program for one night. In these four quarterly meetings the program would cover all aspects of community work. Then the social centre would hold its weekly or monthly meetings, the other organizations would hold their meetings and of course there would be a literary or debating society, meeting every week."

Mr. McLaren's views are in agreement with the views of all others who are interested in improving the farmers' position, economic and otherwise, to at least this extent—"that nothing can be done until rural people are induced to get together and talk over their problems."
"Common Diseases of the Digestive Organs of Horses and Cattle," is the most recent bulletin from the Ontario Agricultural College. Its author is Dr. J. Hugo Reed, Professor of Veterinary Science at the college and from first to last it is a simple, understandable exposition of the symptoms and treatment of the digestive disorders which, at some time or other, are a problem to all horse owners. Some common-sense observations are made on feed and care, which are preventative of digestive trouble. This 40 page bulletin may be had on application to the Department of Agriculture, Toronto, Ont.

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The man who stops his little "ad." Is not so very wise, bedad! Because his weekly "signals" tell Dairy farmers what he has to sell; And if his "ad." is not on deck, They're apt to pass him up, by heck! And none of them will hesitate To trade with others up-to-date. To stop your "ad.," we would remark Is just like winking in the dark; You may know what it means, but gee! Nobody else can ever see. So do not for a moment think That when you cut out printers' ink You're saving money on the side; 'Tis helping business suicide.

Live Stock Dept. - FARM AND DAIRY PETERBORO, ONT.

MARKET REVIEW AND FORECAST

horthorn Breeder, A. Stark, Secretary Association, and of the Dominion, these gentlemen...

TORONTO, Sept. 23.—Conditions generally in Ontario have been favorable...

ket selected EGGS are quoted to the trade, 65c to 75c...

DAIRY PRODUCTS.—The butter market is decidedly firm...

There are few price changes of note. Corn is lower level than feed...

WHEAT.—The Ontario wheat crop is now moving to market...

COARSE GRAINS.—The coarse grain market is somewhat unsettled...

MILL FEEDS.—Wheat is quoted here at \$36.40 a ton...

HAY AND STRAW.—The tendency of the hay market is still upward...

POTATOES AND BEANS.—The weather recently, with much rain...

HIDES.—Country market.—Beef hides, green, are scarce...

EGGS AND POULTRY.—The egg market is undoubtedly strong...

There has been a pronounced downward trend in the prices of common and medium cattle last week...

Manly farmers are now disposing of their herds...

Prices for good calves has been brisk...

Prices for good steers and yearlings...

Heavy steers, choice, \$14.25 to \$16.00...

Butcher's steers and yearlings, 11.25 to 11.75...

Medium cows, choice, 7.75 to 9.00...

Light cows, choice, 7.50 to 8.50...

Do good, medium, 8.00 to 10.00...

Do common, 6.75 to 7.50...

Butcher's bulls, 6.00 to 6.50...

Do good, 6.50 to 10.25...

Do medium, choice, 10.50 to 11.50...

Do common, 7.50 to 7.75...

Feeders at sale, 5.50 to 11.00...

Stockers, best, 2.50 to 11.00...

Milk and springers, 2.00 to 12.00...

Do choice, 10.00 to 16.00...

Do to medium, 6.00 to 10.00...

Do to common, 10.00 to 12.00...

Do to poor, 10.00 to 12.00...

Lamb, choice, springing, 17.50 to 17.50...

Lamb, choice, yearlings, 18.00 to 16.01...

Choice Ayrshire Herd 8 Females - FOR SALE - 1 Bull. Two of the females are mature cows...

Also My Herd Six 4 Years Old a son of Flavia 3rd of Ottawa...

H. A. Stewart, Shubenacadie, N.S.

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SPRUCEHURST AYRSHIRE and YORKSHIRE. We have 5 grand bull calves...

PLEASANT VIEW AYRSHIRE. Young calves, either sex, several from R. O. P. cows...

ELMCREST AYRSHIRE. Herd sire—Glenhurst Turm Star, sired by Leasnessmoor Comet...

EDGLEY BRIGHT BOY FOR SALE. Sire—Edgley Bright Prince, Dam—Primrose of Edgley...

YORKSHIRE HOGS OF BEST WINNING STRAINS. Choice stock for sale, all ages...

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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.

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Get the New Edison Amberola in your home on Free Trial. Entertain your family and friends with the latest up-to-date song hits of the big cities. Laugh on your porch as the friends of family enjoyed shows. Hear the grand old songs, the love-ones, the blues, the dimes and quarters, and with all knowledge of the wonderful and unique songs by the world's greatest singers. All will be moved by the beauty, sweet harmony and constant flow of the music. And the Edison Amberola will be the best of all. You have your choice of any kind of entertainment. It is free. Then, after the trial, send the world back at our expense if you choose. Or keep it on our great rock-bottom offer. Send the coupon today!

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