

# FLEET FOOT Shoes on the Farm



For work and play—in  
the middle of the day—and  
when on pleasure bent.

For field, farm and wagon,  
wear Fleet Foot Shoes. They  
are far cheaper than leather—  
light, easy, comfortable—long  
wearing. For every-day wear,  
you will find them immeasurably  
better than hot, heavy, expensive leather boots.



When you're out for  
a good time, wear  
WHITE "Fleet Foot"  
Shoes. In fact, you must wear White Shoes  
this summer, to be well dressed. Dealers  
everywhere have "Fleet Foot" Shoes, in all  
styles for men, women and children.



## PATENTS IN ALL COUNTRIES

Book "Patent Protection" Free  
**BABCOCK & SONS**  
Formerly Patent Office Examiners. Estab. 1877  
99 ST. JAMES ST., MONTREAL  
Branches: Ottawa and Washington

### POINTS TO CONSIDER WHEN PUR- CHASING A RAILWAY TICKET

A Canadian Pacific Railway ticket does not represent merely a means of transportation between given points. It in addition, provides the traveller with every comfort and convenience developed by modern railway science. "Safety First," with up-to-date equipment, unexcelled dining services, palatial sleeping cars, in a word, everything that a railway can provide for the comfortable transportation of its passengers, including courtesy.

## Peck, Kerr & McElderry

Barriers, Solicitors, etc.

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

THE MARTIN  
**DITCHER AND GRADER**  
DIGS YOUR DITCHES  
GRADES YOUR ROADS

EASILY  
QUICKLY  
REVERSIBLY  
ADJUSTABLE

DOES THE WORK OF 50 MEN  
SEND FOR FREE BOOKLET

THE PRESTON CAS & CO. CHAS. CO. LIMITED  
83 DUNDAS ST. WEST TORONTO

### ATTRACTIVE DINING CAR SER- VICE.

Probably nothing helps more to make a railway journey really enjoyable than a visit to the "Dining Car," especially if it be a Canadian Pacific Dining Car where the passenger is assured of the highest form of efficiency in the culinary art of choicest provisions that the market affords, prepared on the scientific principle known as "Dietetic Blending."

Your favorite dish, as you like it, may be enjoyed at reasonable cost, amidst ideal surroundings, while travelling on the Canadian Pacific.

### Control of Contagious Abortion.

**EDITOR, Farm and Dairy:**—The experiment which we have been making in the Health of Animals Branch of the Department of Agriculture, with the object of finding a means of controlling contagious abortion in cattle, have resulted hitherto successfully, and I am permitted by the Minister, the Honorable Martin Burrell, to make them public.

#### Experiment I.

Four heifers, aged one year, were inoculated with our protective vaccine January 26th, 1915. The test of the blood of these heifers showed that one of them was already infected with the bacillus of contagious abortion, and all four were living in a herd in which the disease was known to exist.

The four heifers were bred on the following dates: April 21st, April 23rd, April 23rd, and December 18th, 1915. They all calved, the dates being respectively January 26th, January 26th, January 12th and September 11th, 1916.

#### Experiment II.

Ten yearling heifers were inoculated March 20th, 1915, four of which reacted to the serum of contagious abortion. They were bred after an interval of about three months. (Accurate dates cannot be given in this case, as the herd records were destroyed by the fire.) All became pregnant; eight carried their calves to full term and produced living offspring; two aborted.

#### Experiment III.

Four heifers—yearlings—were employed to test a method of employing a serum as well as a vaccine. With the first two the serum and vaccine were used simultaneously; with the second two, the serum was given ten days prior to the vaccine. When tested, the first two had reacted to the test; the second two did not react. The first two were bred December 6th, 1915, and August 25th, 1916, and both aborted—July 12th, 1916, and April 16th, 1916. The second two were bred December 23rd, 1915, and November 9th, 1915, and produced living calves September 20th, 1916, and August 5th, 1916. This experiment was unsatisfactory, and gave conflicting results, but shows that the simultaneous method of giving serum and vaccine did not prevent infected heifers from aborting.

#### Experiment IV.

In this experiment an effort was made to find out how far the vaccine treatment would prevent abortion in cows which had previously aborted. Eight cows were selected, ranging from two to seven years in age. All had previously aborted, one of them three times, the others once. All but one reacted to the test for contagious abortion. None were pregnant when inoculated nor bred afterwards until some weeks had elapsed. The result showed six cows produced living calves at full term; one cow proved to be barren and was slaughtered; and one cow reacted when the herd was tested with tuberculin and was slaughtered, having previously aborted.

The method used in this experiment was a double inoculation with a mild vaccine first, followed by a strong vaccine several days later.

#### Experiment V.

Four cows, aged two to seven years, and four yearling heifers were used. The cows had all aborted previously, one of them twice, the others once. Three of them reacted to the test for contagious abortion. All were treated by the double method, and were bred after a suitable interval with the following result: One of the cows, the one that had aborted twice previously,

aborted again. All the others produced living calves.

These experiments have resulted in obtaining 27 living calves from 34 cows and heifers in badly infected herds. This encourages us to hope that we have a really useful method of producing immunity to the disease, and we are anxious to enlarge our experience by extending our work to other herds.

With this object we now offer to treat free of charge a limited number of herds in which contagious abortion is present. Applications are requested to make application in writing to the Veterinary Director General, Ottawa, stating the number of breeding females in the herd. Applications will be dealt with in the order of their receipt. — F. Torrance, Veterinary Director General, Ottawa.

### Grain Commission Appointed

**T**HE Commission to control the grain production of Canada will be composed of Dr. J. H. Chamberlain; H. W. Woods, Alberta; S. K. Rothwell, Moose Jaw; T. A. Crerar, J. C. Gage, W. A. Bawlf, W. A. Matheson and C. A. Stewart of Winnipeg; William A. Best of Ottawa; Controller A. ney of Montreal, and L. H. Clarke of Toronto.

Dr. Magill is now Secretary of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, but was for five years Chairman of the Grain Commission.

H. W. Woods is a prominent grain-grower of Alberta, President of the United Farmers of Alberta and the Canadian Council of Agriculture. S. K. Rothwell is one of the largest grain producers in Saskatchewan, and has been a candidate both for the Federal Parliament and the Provincial Legislature.

T. A. Crerar is Manager of the Grain-Growers' Grain Company, the largest grain purchasing and exporting concern in Canada.

J. C. Gage is President of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange.

W. A. Bawlf is a prominent grain dealer and a member of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange.

W. A. Best is Parliamentary representative of the Order of Locomotive Firemen.

Controller Ainey is well known in Montreal civic affairs and has been a representative labor man in that city for many years.

Lionel H. Clarke is a member of the Toronto Harbor Commission, and a prominent business man of that city.

W. A. Matheson is Western Manager of the Lake of the Woods Milling Company.

C. A. Stewart is a member of the firm of Stoddart & Stewart, Winnipeg, representatives in Canada of the British Wheat Purchasing Commission.

### Waiting for United States.

Little action is possible on the part of the Commission until such time as a similar body is appointed by the United States, with similar powers to cooperate with the Canadian Commission. Pending the appointment of such an American Commission, the Canadian Commission will seek to keep prices on a parity with those in the United States.

The Commission has been granted great power and will have authority to fix grain prices on shipment from storage elevators, but not the price paid the farmer. They have power to take offers of purchase from the British and allied Governments and to determine what quantity to sell and the price required. They can take grain from elevators without the consent of the owner, and fix the price to be paid to the purchaser. They can investigate the storage and accumulation of grain and remedy any unfair restraint of marketing.



We We  
Trace in  
VOL. X

**T**HERE  
consider  
as we  
raking, prop  
ling and sto  
cannot be in  
has no cont  
is very ess  
forecasts ca  
ations. Wit  
there is no  
keep fully p  
the writer's  
very little a  
Important o  
entirely on  
weather w  
age of the j  
servers who  
gether and  
expert, alou  
cast of loca  
day in adva  
advantage  
watch the w  
that his hay  
weather, wh  
The comm  
somewhat i  
should be cu  
farmers and  
ence in qual  
market valu  
value. The  
should be ha  
best quality  
grasses and  
safe rule app  
the grass ju  
after, hay fr  
horses the lat  
When cut in  
make good, c  
hay is cured  
secured by cu  
more mature,  
apt to be so  
bloom the hay  
The over-mat  
and its feedin  
ually less than  
stage of matur

In order to  
highest feedin  
when it is in  
comes turning b  
the hay will l  
penally if fed  
until the clov