

has come when great national interests must be considered first and foremost of all and all our petty, foolish, sectional, and selfish considerations give way to large questions and policies that alone will enable us to bear our war burdens and fulfil our destiny as a nation. Surely we cannot afford to be fighting with each other. I do not believe for one moment that either the agriculturists of this country or the manufacturers have any grudge against each other. These are the two great interests upon which all the rest of the country must depend. If they are prosperous well and good, but if not others cannot prosper. A large study and broader outlook of our great national questions will lead us to esteem each other to the fullest possible extent.

It may surprise Mr. Lennox to know that I was Chairman of a committee last summer that furnished thousands of men to the farmers from the manufacturing plants of Ontario, at a time when they could be badly spared, in order to help reap the harvest; further, that in many cases the manufacturers paid the difference in wages rather than that there should be crops not garnered. This is also to be our program for the coming season.

S. R. PARSONS,
President Canadian Manufacturers' Association.

Oak Grove Farm Shorthorn Sale.

Moderately good prices were realized at the Shorthorn sale conducted by L. K. Weber, Oak Grove Farm, Hawkesville, Ont., on March 7. Following is a list of the animals selling for \$100 or over, together with the names of the purchasers.

Eliza Broadhooks, Wm. Moore, Aberfoyle.....	\$255
May Broadhooks, G. E. Morden, Oakville.....	225
Lady Rosamond, John Stevens, Bornholm.....	200
Red Ribbon, G. E. Moore, Oakville.....	290
Morning Rose, Wm. Moore.....	300
Miss Abbott, John Stevens.....	215
Meg Sultana, S. H. Pugh, Milverton.....	210
Sultana Broadhooks, G. E. More.....	300
Rettie Broadhooks, G. E. More.....	205
Princess Rettie 2nd, P. J. McLean, Puslinch.....	265
Good Rose, Andrew Knox, Norwood.....	200
Princess Rettie, P. J. McLean.....	305
Morning Lassie, S. Smith, Aberfoyle.....	155
Scotch Rettie, G. E. More.....	225
Morning Gold, Jas. Douglas, Caledonia.....	200
Sultana Beauty, Wm. Moore.....	195
Scotch Princess, G. E. Morden.....	105
Retana, G. E. Morden.....	150
Cataliza, G. E. Morden.....	105
Morning Beauty, Jacob Lerch, Preston.....	225
Bullrush, C. C. Diefenbacher, Wallenstein.....	225
Red Scotch, Russel Johnson, Britton.....	162
Red Morning, G. E. Morden.....	135
Royal Diamond, Jas. Douglas.....	100

Thinks Farmers Should Own Their Own Threshing Outfits.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

I have seen opinions expressed in "The Farmer's Advocate" re gang threshing and as I have some experience in threshing I thought I would contribute to the discussion. I have been running a threshing outfit for six years and farming also. Eight men would be sufficient for a No. 3 separator of any kind running with an 8 to 12 horse power engine—coal oil or gasoline. A steam outfit would require 10 men unless wood and water were provided. This outfit would use from 10 to 12 gallons gasoline per 10-hour day.

Gasoline, 10 gal. at 40c.....	\$4.00 per day
Cylinder and machine oil.....	15 "
Feeder.....	2.00 "
Bagger.....	1.00 "
Mow or stack men (two).....	3.00 "
Straw man.....	2.00 "
Grain carriers each \$1.50.....	3.00 "
Extra man for putting on oat mow or carrying bags.....	1.50 "

The threshermen here are charging 8c. a bag for all kinds of grain, furnishing two men with the mill and expense for running it, and average 400 bags or 800 bushels per day.

A thresher requires a fair price as he must stand, breakages and lost time and men are scarce and living high.

Men would not stand for lost time. If the farmer furnishes the help, in case of a break the men go back to their work again.

The thresher has to stand lost time, breakage and put up with good and bad grain and take his living out of his charges and pay from twelve to sixteen hundred dollars for his outfit ready to thresh.

Farmers in Ontario do not thresh enough grain to pay any one man to go out gang threshing as the average farmer has about 500 bushels which means a move every day. The majority of farmers do not like to pay the cash out for the help at threshing and board strange men, and the working men do not care about sleeping in a four-wheeled cabin on a rainy or cold night late in the fall.

I suggest that six or eight farmers go together and select a threshing outfit and appoint two of the best machinists in their number to run it, as there must not be more than two men to handle this machine to keep it in good working order and to understand it. Each farmer should buy gasoline and oil for his own threshing and the gang stand repair and breakage.

Stormont Co., Ont. LINDSAY DOREE.

The Daylight Saving Bill.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

Considerable interest has been taken by the press in the proposed Daylight Saving Bill. Last year a Bill to this effect was brought before parliament, and, after some discussion when a good deal of fun was made of it, and some of the Western members said they had daylight to burn, the bill was very properly thrown out. This year because they expect to adopt it in the United States some think Canada should do the same. It is easily seen that the author of the Bill is not a farmer, nor does he understand farm conditions, this year, especially, when the farmer is asked to produce all he can to help win the war, and to keep the people from starving. Is the way to do it to take an hour off the best part of the day? From five to six o'clock in the evening is worth two hours in the morning, especially, during haying and harvesting, as owing to the heavy dews with which we are favored in our fine Canadian summer climate, it is too damp to do much before nine o'clock. Of course some people think that the farmer is a law unto himself and can make hours to suit conditions. Forty years ago if this Bill had been passed it would not have done the farmer any harm. At that time the farmer worked from sunrise to sunset, having tea between four and five in the afternoon. To-day conditions are changed and the modern farmer works on the ten-hour system as nearly as he can. When spring opens up, say April 1, he gets up between 5 and 5.30. By the time the stock is attended to and breakfast over, he tries to get to the field about 7. With an hour and a half off at noon he works till six o'clock, being about nine and a half hours in the field. In the beginning of April the sun rises about 5.30 and sets about 6.30. In September conditions are about the same. What better time could we have? If the clocks are put on an hour as the Daylight Bill proposes, the farmer, to have the same length of day would be up before the sun, just when he is enjoying his nap, or lying awake planning the work for the day. He would not get up any earlier than he does now so consequently he would get about 8½ hours in the field before six o'clock, when the day would be finished as the farmer cannot be expected to go on working and his town and city brothers and sisters enjoying themselves. Standard time cannot be improved upon for the farmer. If the town or city dwellers wish to start work an hour earlier than they do, if they are in favor of it, it could easily be arranged at the factories, shops, etc., without changing the time of the Dominion. It is most absurd, and we trust that farmers will bring their views before their representatives so that when the Bill comes before the House it will receive a speedy exit. I hope I have not trespassed too far on your valuable space. We consider "The Farmer's Advocate" the best farm paper published in the Dominion and no farmer can afford to do without it. Simcoe Co., Ont. D. W. LENNOX.

Montreal District Milk Shippers Meet.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

The Milk Shippers Association, District of Montreal met in that city, March 19. It was decided that the price of milk to the dealers in the city this summer would be 30 cents per gallon, increasing to 32 cents for the month of September. The price for last October, November and December was 30 cents per gallon, increasing to 32 cents on the first of January, so that it is practically a mid-winter price that will prevail during the summer, in place of the usual reduction of four or more cents per gallon.

W. F. Stephen, who has been secretary of the association for 17 years is now retiring from office on account of pressure of other business. The increased

cost of feeds, cows and labor, he claimed, had not been met with a corresponding increase in milk prices. Notwithstanding the difficulties under which the milk producers were laboring, they would stick to the business as a patriotic duty, if they could only get sufficient remuneration that would allow them a decent wage. As it was, many of the milk shippers were not earning anything on their investments.

There was more profit in raising beef cattle, sheep or pigs, said Mr. Stephen. There were also serious obstacles aside from the matter of profit. The shortage of feed in the districts supplying Montreal with milk had been so great that farmers were feeding their seed grain to the cattle, depending on securing their seed from the West later. This was a perilous situation as there was a general shortage of seed grain.

Montrealers, Mr. Stephen contended, were getting their milk at a lower rate than in most parts of the American continent. Fourteen to sixteen cents a quart were the common prices in most American cities at present. Evidence of the trouble that dairy farmers were having lay in the fact that they were being compelled to pay less attention to the dairy and more to the more profitable branches of agriculture in order to make ends meet. As a result, he expected a distinct decrease in the supply of milk to be forwarded to Montreal this summer. The farmers were not to blame. They were the butt of circumstances over which they had no control.

James Winter of Ormstown was elected secretary of the association in the place of Mr. Stephen, concerning whom a resolution was passed in appreciation of his long and faithful services. Other officers elected were: President, H. S. Tannahill, Huntingdon; 1st Vice-President, Paul Denis, Como; 2nd Vice-President, David Black, Lachute. AGRICOLA.

The Shorthorn Sale at Kirkton.

At the sale of pure-breds, held by A. N. Watson, Kirkton, on February 19, the following named Shorthorns sold for \$100 or over. The names of the purchasers are also given.

Blue Belle, Wm. Brock, Centralia.....	\$330
Rosewood, Wm. Brock.....	180
Lavinia, Jos. Creesy.....	302
Evergreen Lass, John Hanna, Kirkton.....	225
Tipperary, Wm. Hanna, Kirkton.....	235
Cinderella, Jas. Moore, St. Mary's.....	225
Red Rose, J. Pringle, St. Mary's.....	200
Clover Blossom, Wm. Reed, Fullarton.....	175
Isabelle, J. Pridham, Russeldale.....	175
Roan Lassie, J. Pringle.....	175
Rosalea, A. Pringle, St. Mary's.....	130
Cloverlea, J. Randal, Paris.....	200
Minto Lad 2nd, J. Randal.....	140
Greenhurst Lad, J. Sawyer, Mitchell.....	180
Model Lad, W. Sinclair, Woodham.....	140

An Old Envelope.

A communication was recently received at this office in a Farmer's Advocate return envelope sent out to the subscriber in 1883, thirty-five years ago. Many of these among our oldest readers will remember the old illustrated envelope with its horse, cow, poultry, farm produce and the home life scene. The Farmer's Advocate counts among its subscribers many who have taken the paper more than three decades, some over four decades and a few over a half century.



Nature's Beauty Returning.