

already turned to making butter, and their patrons are so well satisfied that a good many others will soon follow suit. Markets are changing rapidly. Canada is using a lot of New Zealand butter. The United States have opened their markets to our butter on much more favorable terms than formerly. Farmers will do well to watch these changes and take advantage of them when they can. It seems to us that skim milk is too valuable a by-product to get along without, with pork, beef and eggs at such good paying prices. We must give our farmers the credit of knowing a good thing when it is brought to their attention. Our egg trade in the past has been so carried on as to give us a very low price for eggs, on account of the bad system under which they got to market. About a year ago the first egg circle was started here. They proved such a success that we have already over 60 circles in operation, and new ones are being formed every day. Our egg and poultry business is experiencing a great boom, and prices to the farmers during the winter have been increased 30 to 40 per cent. Our poultry representative, Mr. Benson and his staff, cannot keep near up with the demand for their services in starting egg circles. Co-operation in this matter has already reformed our egg trade, as it will do in any other trade if given a chance.

P. E. I.

W. S.

"When War Shall be no More"

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

In your issue of February 19th there was an article on "War against war" contributed by W. L. Martin, upon which, if permitted, I would like to comment. I rather fancy that our worthy friend wrote his letter somewhat hurriedly, and in a somewhat excited mood. He complains of the existing order of things without offering a remedy, and asks questions which he should be answering. There can be no sane person, or people (unless it be Mr. Martin's "hell-inspired organization") who do not deplore this dreadful era, and I think I am safe in saying that the feeling of dislike against excessive armaments is particularly strong in the British Empire, especially in Great Britain, more so at this time than in any other country in Europe; not that Great Britain can less afford such an enormous expenditure, in fact England is more able to stand it than any other country, but she sees the unproductiveness of such an immense amount of money and the waste of it, and we are filled with dismay when we think what the financial condition of Europe will be in twenty, nay ten years, if armaments increase as they have in the last decade; England's great competitor, Germany, is practically a bankrupt country to-day, and "if," as Sir Edward Grey said in a speech in Manchester a few weeks ago, "we shut down our naval program altogether and build nothing at all this year or even next year, do not think at this moment it would cause any alteration in the ship building of the other great powers of Europe." Suppose for a minute that Great Britain did this what would the consequence, direct or indirect, be? Maybe Mr. Martin, with his keen insight and counsel, would undertake to be responsible for the consequences of such a step, but mighty few others. I think that for Great Britain to make an enormous reduction in its ship building, when there was no sign of its having any impression on any of the other great powers, would be to take an insane gambling chance.

Mr. Martin told us a lot of things we knew and a lot of things we didn't know; he tells us that the farmers' interests are all against the implements of war, to which of course we all say Amen. He asks us what quarrels we have that we should go out and blow each others heads off? and we say "None" (at present). He then proceeds to give us a mathematical lesson which he concludes by telling us that all the countries of Europe would be just as safe as they are now if their navies were divided by ten. To this also we reply in the affirmative, but we don't see that we are any nearer the solution after all our multiplication and division. If Mr. Martin could persuade all the great powers to do this, he would be honored as being the greatest man of the age. Some very wise men have tried and are trying this, but have hitherto been unsuccessful, and for Great Britain to divide by ten and other countries to add would seem rather strange. Mr. Martin goes on to tell us that Britain has had "no great war since Napoleon's time, so why should Canadians worry?" True, but what is the reason? Britain's supremacy on water has been recognized by all, but how long would she have maintained it had she stood still since Nelson's time? "Why should Canadians worry?" Surely the question is unnecessary. I am sure that Mr. Martin will allow that such a vital question with the mother land concerns her children somewhat. Surely! I think the question for us to answer is this, "Is it necessary that Great Britain should maintain her naval supremacy? We must answer 'Yes.' Should her sons in the colonies help her? 'Yes,' but we also say, 'God hasten the time when war shall be no more.'"

Manitoba.

DOUGLAS KNIGHT.

Bales Bros; Holstein Dispersion.

Favored with ideal weather, and a large gathering of visitors who came to purchase cattle, the big dispersion sale of sixty head of Holsteins owned by Bales Bros., of Lansing, Ontario, on Tuesday, March 24th, was a decided success. Bidding was spirited throughout, and auctioneer Prentice disposed of the entire sixty head, in a little over two and a-half hours, for an average of \$159.60 for females and \$70.50 for bulls. When it is remembered that many of these were calves but a few weeks old, and others were foundation cows well on in years, the average must be considered good. Thirty mature females averaged \$163, the highest price being \$350 and six sold for \$200 each or over. Fifteen heifers over one and under two years of age averaged \$162.66, the highest price being \$295. Five heifers from calves up to nearly one year, averaged \$130, the highest price being \$250. Eleven daughters of Sir Lyons Hengerveld Segis, all under two years of age, made the good average of \$181.80, the entire sixty head making the grand total of \$8,685.

The following is a list of those selling for \$100 or over together with their purchasers: Bessie Hengerveld Favorit; M. Monahan,

York Mills,	\$250
Kathleen Buttercup; R. S. Davie, Oak Ridges,	165
Nettie Tensen De Kol; F. Cherry, Lansing,	155
Favorit Belle; R. S. Davie,	210
Bonny Tensen; Geo. Cooper, Willowdale,	180
Dellah Hengerveld Segis; Mr. Smith,	130
Dellah Favorit Posch; Geo. Cooper,	350
Buttercup Segis; R. S. Davie,	225
Molly Bawn Sherwood; R. Lawless, Thorold,	160
Knockaloe May 2nd; R. Lawless,	135
Polly Favorit; W. Dix, Scarboro Jct.	195
Favorit Segis Beauty; R. S. Davie,	165
Sir Segis Favorit; L. Weir, Malvern,	110
Marjorie De Kol's Model; R. Lawless,	155
Clara Sylvia; G. A. Gilroy, Glen Buell, ...	150
King Billie Favorit; W. Brickley, Thornhill, ..	140
Princess Belinda Bluegrass; T. Eaton Co., ..	200
Dellah's Best; Mr. Morton, Lefroy,	295
Black Bird Segis; E. F. Osler, Bronte,	140
Wax Myrtle Posch; W. Brickley,	160
Johanna Segis Model; Mr. Carlyle, Newtonbrook,	135
Bonny Favorit Segis; Mr. Bell, Amber,	100
Ophelia Princess; R. R. Stevens, Lemonville,	215
Priscilla Abigail Jones; W. G. Hill, Queensville,	165
Blue Bell Princess; Wm. Elliott, Unionville, ..	100
Bell Favorit Lansing; Mr. Carlyle,	155
Polly Favorit 2nd; Mr. Morton,	215
Springbrook Queen 3rd; M. Monahan,	170
Dellah De Kol Calamity; Mr. Grimsby, Bedford Park,	250
Maud Adams Favorit; Mr. McBride, King, ..	135
Favorit Blossom; Mr. James, Newtonbrook, ..	170
Bonny Favorit; Mr. McBride,	145
Aggie Tensen Bryonia; E. F. Osler,	140
Myrtle Pride; Mr. Bloor, Willowdale,	130
Melva; G. A. Gilroy,	120
Lansing Delight; R. Lawless,	195
Flora Blanch De Kol; R. Lawless,	125
Nellis Lyons Segis; Mr. Bales, Armitage, ..	155
Lorina Wepke Pasma; R. Watson, Pine Grove,	130
Polly Segis; R. Lawless, Thorold,	100
Belle Favorit Posch; Mr. Thompson, Oak Ridges,	165
Mable Segis; K. R. Dunbarton,	150
Nellie Gray Princess; Mr. Thompson,	175
Dellah De Kol Favorit; R. Watson,	225
Norah Norine Pasma; R. Lawless,	125
Favorit Tensen Nettie; R. Watson,	170
Heifer not catalogued; Mr. Patterson, Agincourt,	140
Heifer not catalogued; R. Watson,	105

Must Register Letters Containing Money.

A new regulation has been added to the postal law which states that "The transmission of coin or bank notes in unregistered letters is expressly prohibited." Parties sending money by mail should remember that postal notes up to 20 cents, 25 cents, 30 cents and 40 cents may be had for 1 cent, at nearly every Post Office, and Postal Notes or Money Orders for larger amounts may be sent.

Milk Advances.

A meeting of those interested in the production of milk and cream for the city of Toronto was held last week when it was decided to place the rates for milk during the coming summer at \$1.28 per eight-gallon can delivered to the dairy, or \$1.23 per eight-gallon can sold to the shipper. This is an increase of three cents per can over ruling prices last year.

About the Amalgamation of Ontario Farmers' Organizations.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Criticism is a good thing, but your report of the organization meeting of the United Farmers of Ontario could not have been written by one who had a complete knowledge of the facts. However, inasmuch as your reporter received certain impressions, the publication of which is calculated to mislead your readers, I beg leave to make a statement of the facts of the case, so that your readers may be in a better position to draw their own conclusions.

The movement which culminated in last week's meeting took a somewhat definite shape last summer, in some correspondence between J. J. Morrison, Secretary of Dominion Grange, and some of those connected with the Grain Growers' Grain Co., of Winnipeg. This correspondence had to do with the prospects for a direct interchange of commodities between East and West. Following this came an invitation from the Grain Growers' Grain Co. for Mr. Morrison to attend their annual meeting on Nov. 11th and discuss the question further with the shareholders and officers of the Company. This was done, and, as a result, arrangements were made for the attendance of representatives from the farmers' organizations of Western Canada at the annual convention of the Dominion Grange and Farmers' Association, held in Toronto in December last. Representatives from Farmers' Clubs in Ontario were also invited to this meeting, and a general invitation was extended to all who might be interested. Two representatives were present from the United Farmers' of Alberta, three from the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, and five from Manitoba, the latter representing the Grain Growers' Association, the Grain Growers' Guide, and the Grain Growers' Co. Quite a number of representatives of Ontario Farmers' Clubs were also present. The question of reorganizing in Ontario along lines which had proven so successful in the West received no little attention at the convention, and, as a result of the deliberations, it was decided that it would be in the interest of Ontario farmers to organize along the two lines referred to very accurately in your report. A resolution was passed to this effect, and a committee was appointed with instructions to take whatever steps they considered necessary to carry out the substance of the resolution. Possibly the Grange was largely represented on this committee. Under the circumstances it could hardly have been otherwise, since the Grange has been until lately the only independent farmers' organization in Ontario, and has been affiliated with the three farmers' associations of the Prairie Provinces since 1909. Be that as it may, the committee, acting under instructions, proceeded to work out the details. A draft constitution was carefully prepared, based upon the constitutions of the farmers' associations of the Western Provinces; and the secretary of the committee, Mr. Morrison, undertook to explore the field and ascertain the attitude of the various local farm organizations towards consolidation along the proposed lines. His visits to the various local bodies met with unexpected success; everywhere the farmers seemed ready for the next step in advance towards amalgamation or consolidation of interests. The committee, therefore, felt justified in planning for a large public meeting of delegates from local bodies, at which their recommendations could be submitted for consideration, and if the meeting deemed wise organization along the proposed lines could be effected. The question as to whether the commercial end of the movement, the company—which, by the way, is not a joint stock company, but a co-operative company—should be incorporated to, or subsequent to the organization meeting, received rather lengthy consideration by the committee, and it was finally decided that it would be advisable to incorporate with provisional directors prior to the organization meeting, so that the inevitable delays attending legal incorporation should not subsequently interfere with the operations of the company. I was, therefore, instructed by the committee to incorporate with as little expense as possible, which was done at a Farmers' Club meeting near my own home, several of my neighbors joining with me in applying for a charter. The draft by-laws for the company were prepared under the auspices of the Co-operative Union of Canada.

Finally the committee undertook to make arrangements for the meeting in Toronto on the 19th and 20th of March, at which their recommendations could be submitted and decided upon, and at which a permanent board of directors for the company could be selected. The committee has nothing to conceal, and, so far as I can see, nothing to be ashamed of. They were operating under instructions, and their duties ceased with the close of the last meeting in Toronto.

Now, in the light of these facts, permit me to call your readers' attention to certain of your criticisms. In the first place I may remark that the by-laws were not submitted by the pro-