## THE WONDERFUL GILSON

SIMPLY CAN'T BE CLOGGED. The simple, scientific, carefully worked-out Filler makes it absolutely impossible to cloy the threat of the light running Gliesa Siles is the lightest running blower outer made. It has broken all records for high elevation and rapid work with light power. A 4-h.p. operates the small size splendidy. Made in three sizes to suit any power. The Gliesa is rightly called the

KING OF SILO FILLERS

beause of its remarkable elevating powers, absolute after, durability, strength and simplicity—it stands sur-promit. I has convanient and quick inches allowances it calls steel-bound until promits and an examinate and quick tends allowances it calls steel-bound until consider of the stands of t

GILSON MANUFACTURING CO. LTD. 507 York St., GUELPH, Ont.







## Western Dairymen Meet in Convention

Storms Delayed Trains and Reduced Attendance. Strong Stand Taken on Oleomargarine. Other War Time Problems Taken Up for Discussion

- HE Slot Annual Convention of the Western Ontario Dariymen's Association met in troublous timeswith the weather as the trouble-maker Railway traffic had been delayed for days, and even when the convention opened, many lines had not been cleared. This reduced attendance to cleared. This reduced attendance to small proportions from outside points, and bad country roads made a similar reduction in local attendance. There was, havever, a fair attendance at all sessions, and the Association was enabled to express themselves on several abled to express themselves on several war-time problems of interest to the dairy industry. A national aspect was given to the assembly by the presence of W. A. McKay, Dairy Instructor for Nova Scotia; Abs. McKay, Winnipee, and L. A. Gibson, Dairy Commissioner for Manitoba. Professor Bousky, of Chicago, gave the international touch.

On the question of oleomargarine strong ground was taken that the estrictions be re-imposed as soon as the war is over. The growing shortgood reason for asking patrons to own good reason for asking patrons 15 own their own cans, in order that they may receive better care. The butter-grad-ing system was endorsed again and ing ayatam was successed again and again. The question of cheese prices, however, did not evoke the expected fire works, and definite action was not taken on it as at the eastern convenlaken on it as at the eastern conven-tion. It had been hoped by many that steps would be taken to link up all of the Canadian dairymen's associa-tions in a Dominien-evide organisation, but this subject was not mentioned at all until the last hour of the conclud-ing session, when Mr. McKay, of Nova Scotia, expressed his regret that some such move had not been considered.

mittee, of whom, only one memi mittee, of whom, only one memory present copresented the producers. "It is up to the dairymen," said Mr. Stratton, "to see to it that the end of the war also ends the life of elec. of the war also ends the life of eleo. in Canada. We feel sure that it is patriotism only that has kept dairy-men quiet, not wishing to embarrass the Government during the crisis of the war." His final words commended the start in butter grading, and suggested that now is the opportune time to remedy the present was related and extrawagant system of furnishing. cream cans let the patron supply his The Besslutions

The thanks of the Association were for their hospitality, to the numerous firms that contributed to the prize list of the dairy exhibition, to the speak-The butter-grading service was en with in the following terms:

with in the following terms:

"That this Association believes it to be in the best interests of both producer and consumer of dairy products, to immediately upon the conclusion of the war, rescind the pres lows as a war measure only, the imoleomargarine in Canada, and respectfully petition the Federal Minister of Agriculture to, through the Federal Government, again put into force the restrictions against eleomargarine as they appear in the Dairy Industry Act."

The question of cream cans result-ed in the following resolution:
"That this Association is in sympathy with any movement tending to

## "Whitlevites" at the W.O.D.A.

Every dairyman knows that with fair feed prices and fair fabor costs, he can make more on milk than he can on beef; the cow is worth three thems as much as a milk producer as when turned into much can be the same than the same

We have an Ontario law against ward regulating scrub dairy sires.

Our supremest energies are needed to-day. We cannot afford to fuss and fritter with a 3,000 pound cow. Such owners appear adrift on an ocean of unbelief regarding true values.

A clear cut case at one of our record centres shows that extra feed, more clover and more meal, valued at \$605 given to 100 cowe, produced over \$1670 worth more milk; an investment that paid 170 per cent.

The program was an "all-round" one covering almost every phase of the dairy farmer's activities, and from an educational standpoint, was one of the most valuable in the history of the Association. Many addresses merely summarized here will be given in full in future issues of Farm and Dairy.

The President's Address.
W. Stration, in his presidential address, dealt unhesitatingly with address, deart unaesstating; with the big problems that face the dairy industry. He admitted that milk and milk products have reached highest prices on record, but certain factors have made conditions even more unsettled than usual Fixed prices on cheese and unlimited prices for milk and certain of its products constitute an injustice, but in spite of the Association's efforts, no one will accept the responsibilty of fixing the price or dealing with the matter. Butter-men, too, have a grievance in oleomargarine. "But, unlike the cheese-men," remarked Mr. Stratton, "butter-men feel confident of being able to place the blame for this on the right man, "The Food Controller,' and when you know why and how this was done it stirs up anything but a feeling of cooperation with the said man." The president then traced th agitation for oleomargarine to its source, the big packers, and reviewed the manner in which the dairy inter-

were ignored by the Milk Com-

support the creameries in a change of business policy which will, under pres-ent conditions, discontinue the supplying of cream cans free of charge to cream shippers."

Wartime Problems.
Some of the problems directly trace Some of the problems directly trace-able to the war, were dealt with by Mr. J. A. Ruddick, Dominion Dairy Commissioner. Without popsin as a substitute for rennet, he stated that 75 per cent. of the factories in the country would have closed. Even yet, however, the situation is serious. Even more difficult is it to get tin sheets for milk cans and vats. An embargo has been placed on their export by the British Covernment, and all efforts to have it amended have failed. Manufacturers may get small sheets in the United States, and Mr. Ruddick sug-The main body of his address, how-ever, was a defence of the sale of cheese through the Cheese Commis-sion. He asserted that the price secured, 21% cents, was more than the British Government had intended to pay, and was more than they are now paying in New Zealand-19c to 194/c One advantage of the method was that cheese was paid for on this side, and a cost of exchange, which would have a cost of exchange, which would have amounted to 1% cents a pound, was saved to the producer. Dealers, he thought, paid more than the market (Concluded on page 6.) VOL. X

Trade inc

We Nee

HE beg short o that the sh short is the Britain, who of all kinds to milk and stitute for vegetable vegetable a step in phy I am to dea The first is at the ba products. I feed poor co

fat, without the same tir The ongar prove the d of Performa bred stock a owner of c These, coup gradual thou of Canada

very many over in 24 1 make four

1,000 lbs. in

efforts than ducers, thus

The secon tite, always condition, is butter and c grass, soifag sonable qua bran, oil cal increasing t Laberal feed sential for it feed problem the present tation is to below what winter time, feed is ease milk in larg about one pe milk produce one-haif the

The third acute proble namely, the present confarming bee is tikely to which have machinery, a eign labor; on the farm.

\* An addre