

FARM AND DAIRY & RURAL HOME

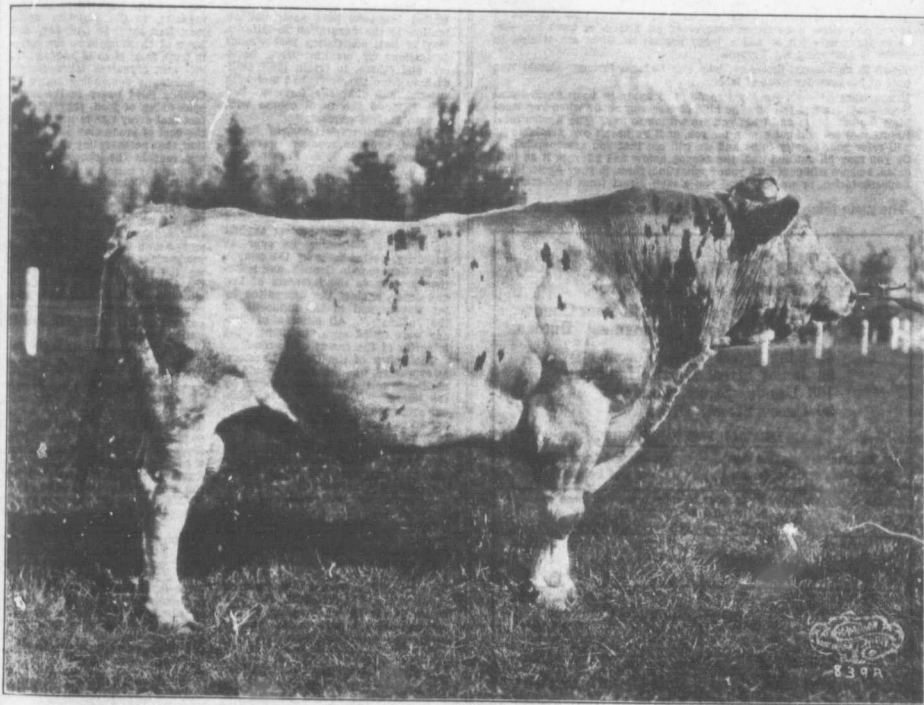


DEVOTED TO
BETTER FARMING
AND CANADIAN
COUNTRY LIFE



Toronto, Ont., August 1, 1918

Comm. of Conservation
Asst. Chairman Jan 10



INKA SYLVIA BEETS POSCH, 5563, SIRE OF MAY ECHO SYLVIA.

Herd, sire of Experimental Farm, Anasin, B.C.; 28 daughters and four sons in R.O. M.; 8 daughters and two sons in E.O.P.

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You can get all the Harvest Help You Want

By applying for it now

The results of the recent Man Power registration are at the disposal of the Ontario Government Agricultural Representatives and the Public Employment Bureau. These give us the names of a large number of willing and experienced farm workers. These figures show that about one-third of the men now resident in towns and cities were either brought up on a farm or have had previous farm experience; and a large number of them are willing to assist in gathering the harvest. There is no reason, therefore, why any Ontario farmer should lose part of his crop for want of labour.

If you want help, all you need to do is to apply to your Agricultural Representative and tell him the kind of man you need; when you want him; for how long; and what you are willing to pay. The Agricultural Representative will get a man for you, or if he hasn't one available he will refer your inquiry to us and we will see that you are supplied. Or you may fill out and mail the coupon below and address it as indicated, and we will deal with your application, through your Agricultural Representative, or we will send you a man direct from headquarters.

The main thing is: don't be backward about asking for help

Cut Off This Coupon and Mail It To-day

APPLY FOR HARVEST HELP TO

The Agricultural Representative in Your County, or to the nearest Zone Employment Bureau.

45 King Street West, Toronto
85 James Street North, Hamilton
108 Dundas Street, London
39 Queen Street, Ottawa

APPLICATION FOR FARM HELP.

Ontario Government Trades and Labour Branch
Public Employment Bureau Dept. of Public Works

Date Fill in your telephone number here or the nearest neighbor's telephone number

Name of Farmer	Post Office	County	Acres to farm
How to reach place of employment		What kind of farming practiced?	
		Mixed	
		Fruit	
		Dairy	

Mark (X) after help required

SINGLE MEN	MARRIED MAN AND WIFE
Experienced, (Plough, Milk, etc.)	Experienced
Partly Experienced (handle horses)	Partly Experienced
Boys (14-19)	Inexperienced
WAGES - Including Board and Lodging	WAGES - If wife works in your house
	If separate cottage is provided
Age Limit	Length of time help is required
	months, from

All engagements subject to two weeks' trial with wages.

Issued by the Labour Committee, W. A. Riddell,
Chairman
Organization of Resources Committee, Parliament Buildings, Toronto

In Union There is Strength

Brant Farmers Hold Picnic

FARMERS from three counties, Brant, Oxford and Norfolk, over 500 in number, held a demonstration picnic at Mohawk Park on July 23rd, when a campaign for the United Farmers of Ontario was mapped out and adopted, and a protest was registered against the present order in Council practice developed by the present Parliament, and other abuses alleged by speakers of the day. There was an expectation that there would be incendiary speeches, and detectives of the local police force were present for such a contingency. However, while vigorous expressions were generally indulged in by the speakers, the claim was almost unanimously put forth that the United Farmers were out to help the Government and not to harass it. Secretary J. J. Morrison, of the United Farmers, paid particular attention to the deputiation to Ottawa, May 14 last, contending that similar delegations by many farmers, bankers, and others to retain their skilled help from the draft, had met with success, and that the farmers had only followed the usual course with a more modest request. Ex-Warden George Cook, of Brant, presided, and the speakers were: C. W. Gurney, Col. John Fraser, Burford; J. J. Morrison, R. W. Burnaby, Arthur Hawkes, Miss Orntschack of Collingwood, and W. C. Good. Resolutions of Protest.

The latter submitted a resolution calling for "a solemn protest against Parliament's delegating its supreme authority, vested in it by the people, to the Governor in Council, and a further protest, in the interests of law and order, against the usurpation by the Government of the authority of the Judiciary." All citizens of Canada were called upon "to support the integrity of the courts of justice."

The policy of the United Farmers, as expressed, was that there should be obedience to the law as laid down by the Supreme Court of Canada, without prejudice to the citizen's right to appeal to such courts as are available to him, and that there should be an immediate and unquestionable assertion of the responsibility of the Cabinet to Parliament. The resolution was carried unanimously. An announcement was made by J. J. Morrison that the United Farmers would soon have the ownership of a weekly paper, and it was hoped to secure a daily in the near future. This announcement followed some caustic remarks on the daily press in their recent handling of the farmers' case under the Military Service Act. Other demonstrations similar to the one carried out here to-day will be held throughout the Province.

Farmers' Company Progressing

IN spite of many setbacks and discouragements caused by the disturbed business conditions prevalent to-day the United Farmers' Co-operative Co., Limited of Toronto, continues to make most gratifying progress. This year it expected to make a substantial profit handling sugar for the local clubs, but the new government regulations made this impossible. Last year the Company did a big business in mill feeds. This year, owing to changed conditions, this trade has been greatly reduced. Other lines have been affected in similar ways. Nevertheless new lines of trade have been developed, such, for instance, as in British Columbia shingles, with the result that the business of the company has grown by leaps and bounds.

Last year the company did a business of about \$1,000,000. This year, in eight months, the volume of bus-

ness has amounted to about \$2,000,000. The profits of the company have also been substantial, although not as large as the volume of business done would justify. This is because many business firms allow the company title and in some cases almost no margin of profit for handling their goods.

Last week the company moved into its large, new offices on King St., next door to its old office, and situated over its new store. A large volume of business is being done in the store.

B.C. Farmers on Price Fixing

THE United Farmers of British Columbia, in a formal memorial declare that \$3.50 to \$7 per day of eight hours is being paid for labor in essential war manufacturing industries in that province; that farmers, who are also engaged in an essential industry, in the majority of cases, earn less than \$3 per day, and, by force of circumstances, are compelled to work from 14 to 16 hours each day; that the organized labor force are consistently demanding action by the Canada Food Board in the matter of price-fixing of food, regardless of the fact that every year the wages increase the cost of production and of distribution, thus accentuating the discrepancy apparent in the above conditions of labor.

British Columbia United Farmers conclude with the declaration "that the existing embargo on the introduction of white labor, skilled and unskilled, should be immediately removed as a means of increasing local productions as a help towards steady- ing the cost of living, to discourage the calling of strikes, and to end a situation which is harmful to the county. Recently representatives of the general public, and to the good of the nation as a whole."

Victoria County Organized

THE work of the United Farmers of Ontario is making very satisfactory progress in Victoria County. There are some fifteen clubs in the county. Recently representatives of these clubs met in Lindsay and formed a county organization, which will be known as Victoria County Branch of the United Farmers of Ontario. Mr. F. G. Sandy, of the Oromee Club, was elected president, Mr. John Brock, of Ops, vice-president, and Mr. M. J. Hogan, of Ops, secretary. The executive of the association will consist of the president and secretary of each local club. Arrangements are being made for a meeting to be held shortly in Lindsay, which will be addressed by prominent leaders in the work of the United Farmers of Ontario. The county association is likely to assist the locals by furnishing speakers and in other similar ways.

A most enthusiastic meeting was recently held at McMillan's Corners, in Stormont Co., Ont. The hall was crowded to overflowing and enthusiasm ran high. It was unanimously agreed to organize a farmers' club to be known as the McMillan's Corners Farmers' Club, and to affiliate with the United Farmers of Ontario. A number of members from the Martinovs Farmers' Club were present to lend their encouragement and addresses were delivered by Messrs. Park and Ross, the president and secretary of the Martinovs branch. Credit is due Mr. Simon McDonald and Mr. A. J. Daniels for the work they did in promoting and arranging the meeting. The branch started with 25 members and prospects for as many more. E. S. Thompson, Monkland, was elected president, M. Chisholm, Northfield, vice-president, and S. J. McDonald, Monkland, secretary-treasurer.

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.

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No. 31

Eight Bulls and Sixty Men

A Story of Organization for Cooperative Breeding Among Grade Herds in Pennsylvania—By Hugh Ferguson

"Jim, what kind of a bull do you have now?" "I have one sired from Frank Brown when it was a calf. It was by Frank's grade-Holstein bull and from one of his best Durham cows. He has been getting us some pretty goodveal calves too. What kind of a bull are you using?"

"I don't have a bull of my own now, but I have been using that one of Sam Smith's that is a cross between a Jersey and a Holstein. Since this new Government creamery started here I thought by using him I would get some better calves that would develop into cows that would be heavy milkers and at the same time test pretty high."

"I don't know, though, Welch. That new representative sent here by the U. S. Dairy Division to work among the dairy farmers, was down at my farm yesterday afternoon, and we got to talking a bit about bulls. I told him about using Sam Smith's bull and the results I was expecting to get. He told me as on the wrong track if I expected to improve my herd. He said in using a cross like that I was more apt to get just the opposite of what I was expecting; that I would more likely have cows from him that would have low producing qualities, the Jersey and the low testing qualities of the Holstein. He said further that if I wanted to do constructive breeding and improve my herd I should get a pure-bred bull of the breed I like best, and from one of a cow known producing ancestry."

"I objected that I couldn't afford to get a high priced bull of that kind for these eight cows of mine. I could only use him a couple of years then I would have to sell him for I could not breed him to my own daughters. I could hardly keep two bulls for my few cows, for with all the both a bull is I could hardly afford to keep one to say nothing of two. Likely, too, I would have to sell him to the butcher, for no one wants to buy a bull of that age."

"Then asked why three or four of us neighbors who are interested in the same kind of cattle could not put our money together and buy one for the bench. In that way he explained we could afford to buy three or four times as much for one as we do now, and it would cost only one-third or one-fourth as much to keep him as where each of us would be keeping one of our own. Then he went on to say he was interested enough in buying a good pure-bred bull, he might be able to find a group or 'block' as he called it, of men around North Liberty to do the same thing, and maybe another block around Blacktown and so on until we had four or five blocks to make up a regular bull association. In that way whom we had used our bull two years we could take them to the follow to North Liberty. They would take theirs to the block around Blacktown, and so on every two years until each bull had been around once. By that time we would have a pretty good idea of whether each or all of the bulls were improving our herds, and we could say new ones to take the place of those that were not improving them or for some other reason could not be continued in service."

"That sounds like a pretty good idea," said Jim. "Suppose there were two such blocks; then you would only have to invest your money in one bull every four years; if three blocks, every six years. That means if there were four of you in a block and three blocks, each of you could be partners in a bull costing twelve times as much as the grade ones you now own."

"That's right," replied Tom. "The more I talk about this idea and think of it, the more I am in favor of it. I think it would be a good thing if we would talk it over with our neighbors and then get Welch to help us out and see if we can't form a block as part of a bull association."

"How about tuberculosis?"

"I was going to mention that. Welch said that since none of us had our herds tested for it, the best way to do was for the man in the block who kept the bull to build a paddock for him. In that way there would be little danger of getting the disease, or of it being spread from one herd to another. Then I asked him about contagious abortion and he said the bull could be prevented from spreading it if soon after each service a fountain syringe were used and his sheath flushed out with a disinfectant."

"Well, so far as I can see there could be no argument against a bull association conducted along those lines, and I for one will talk all I can in favor of it if Welch will help us to organize it," said Jim.

The result was that Welch saw and talked with a good many more "Jims," and "Toms" in different sections around Grove City. Meetings were also called and the whole matter thrashed out, pro and con. One or two men rather absurdly said that the bulls that were proposed to be bred by the bulls that it was objected to having to lead their cows to the farm in the block where the bull would be kept, saying they would rather use an inferior bull. The only real objection, however, was the one in regard to contagious abortion. Welch explained how each cow-bull could be disinfectant before and after each service most of the men surrendered.

As a result of all this verbal propaganda two associations were formed of four blocks each. The Jersey Association was composed of 35 members and the Holstein Association of 25 members. In order

to make the associations legal both were incorporated under the laws of Pennsylvania.

Each association was organized on a different basis. The cost to each member of the Holstein Association was fixed at \$75. This gives each member an equal interest in all four bulls. The expenses for the care and keep of the bulls is taken care of in each block. It is first determined about what the expenses will be for one year and also the number of cows in the block, then the necessary money is raised by service fees. The number of cows that can be served in one year is limited to 80.

The cost to each member in the Jersey Association depends on the number of cows. The shares are \$5 per cow. The care and keep of the bulls is handled in the same way as in the Holstein Association. Under no consideration are cows bred that belong to men not in the associations.

With the Holstein Associations formed, the members of each left it with Welch to buy the best bulls possible with the funds available. Welch decided to take a chance, so instead of going on the train he started in his "triver" for a noted Holstein herd in Cengage Co., Ohio. He arrived there just after a heavy rainstorm, wet and not dampened in spirit. His appearance and story seemed to strike the right spot with the proprietor, for he opened up his heart and gave him a bargain in three bulls. One of them is a son of Pontiac Angie Kornlyck, the leading bull of the Holstein breed in 900, 1,900, 1,100 and 1,200 pound daughters. The other two are sons of Friend Hengerveld de Kol Butter Boy, who stands next to the above bull in his yearly record daughters. The fourth bull in the Holstein Association is a grandson of King of the Pontiacs, and out of a 30-pound dam.

For the Jersey Bull Association, Welch went to as noted a herd at Lowell, Mass. He told the manager his story with the result that he came away with four bulls from dams whose average production at the age of two years is 569 pounds of butter in a year. Two of them are grandsons of Sophie 19th, the world's record long-distance butter cow, and the other two are sons of Sophie's Toronto, one of the great sires of the breed.

More than a year has now passed and the first crop of calves is arriving. To say that their owners are pleased is putting it mildly. As Jim told Tom, "I have never seen any prettier ones in the farm papers. And to think that when you met me over a year ago on the road after Welch had been at your farm I didn't know whether Sophie 19th was a cow or a queen of some of those European countries." Not only are the calves nice, but since the bulls came Welch has had to make three or four trips to Ohio and Michigan for car loads of pure-bred cows. "Because, with all these well-bred bulls we have, we might as well take a step further and get some pure-bred cows to breed them to."

Blind cultivating saves a lot of work in keeping potatoes or corn clean. Set the two-row cultivator shovels to throw in, and go over the rows so as to leave a ridge of soil over the row. The when the field is harrowed the tops of the ridges will be scraped down, the lumps will go first, leaving only the fine soil where the plants will come up and the harrow will catch any weeds that start in the row. The cultivation can be continued till the corn or potatoes are up several inches. This saves labor in keeping the rows clean.

L. H. Lipsit, of Elgin Co., Ont., sees a danger in fattening cows in preparation for test work. "Deferring breeding and get cows hog fat for a few times," says he, "and finally they will get the beef habit and will not respond in milk."

A Wide Field for Cooperation

FARMERS were never so willing to work cooperatively with each other as they are right now. They are co-operating to influence legislation, to buy and sell and to improve social conditions. So far one of the most promising fields for co-operative endeavor, viewed from the standpoint of the immediacy and certainty of results, has hardly been touched. We refer to the cooperative ownership of pure-bred dairy sires. A few breeders of pure-bred cattle own high class sires cooperatively, but for the improvement of grade herds, where the advantages of cooperation are even more decided, practically nothing has been done. Is someone to start the movement all that is needed? In the United States several county agents have interested themselves in co-operative bull ownership, and already there are numerous breeding rings in operation. In the adjoining columns we publish a racy sketch from the Pennsylvania Farmer, describing the formation of such an association in Mercer Co., Penn., and the results attained. What Canadian community is to get the honor of being the first to adopt community breeding in a systematic and comprehensive way?



District Representatives of the Ontario Department of Agriculture and their Chiefs, who convened in Guelph the third week of July.

The Test of Farm Success

Analysis of the Situation by E. L. McCaskey

A FEW evenings ago at our farmers' club, while waiting for the proceedings proper to begin, a group of us sat on the steps discussed the subject, "What is a successful farmer?" The usual in a discussion among neighbors, we made use of the men who were not there as types to illustrate our contentions. Almost invariably it was the men with the biggest farms, the finest buildings, the most stock and the highest prices that were selected as examples of successful farmers. Probably, in most cases, these men are successful farmers, but I doubt if this is the correct principle by which to judge a farmer's success. One of the friends put his finger on the weakness of this method when he said:

"There is Jack C—. He has as fine a home as there is in this district. He always has lots of money to spend, has a good time, but if he had to pay interest on a big mortgage as has his next neighbor Bill, I doubt if Jack could make a living."

I doubt it, too. About six years ago Jack was left with a farm of about 250 acres that would sell easily today for \$100 an acre. The buildings are the finest in the township, the stock and implements on the place are probably worth over ten thousand dollars. It is a splendidly equipped farm. There isn't a cent of debt against the institution. It is a product of the work of two generations, for Jack's forebears were industrious, hard working and frugal men and women. Jack is of another type, however. He is having a good time. He isn't pushing the farm for all it is worth, and if his accounts were analyzed in a businesslike way, I doubt if he is making a hired man's wage himself. The money that he has to spend is really the interest on his investment.

The Four Requisites of Success.

Suppose that the manager of any other business than farming were asked to prove that he was making a success of his venture. What would be required of him? I should say just four things, and he would have to answer every one of these four requirements before he would be rated as a success. (1) He would have to make good interest on the money invested, (2) he would have to lay aside an appropriate sum to cover depreciation, (3) expenses of operation, (4) a suitable wage for himself as manager. If the business were run on a joint stock plan, his wage as a manager would be a part of the operating expenses, but it would be there just the same. Few farms are run on the joint stock principle, and the best test of the farmer's success is, therefore, the money he has left over on his year's operations, after meeting the first three items mentioned—interest, depreciation and expenses.

What is a fair interest on the money invested? Interest expected on money invested in commercial enterprises, I understand, is determined largely by the risks involved in the enterprise. There is very little risk in the ownership of farm land, more risk in the ownership of buildings and a still greater risk on the money invested in stock and implements. On the whole, I believe that the farmer's investment should yield at least seven per cent. Certainly it should yield six per cent, that can be guaranteed from the safest of all investments, Victory Bonds.

Depreciation, as I have mentioned before in Farm and Dairy, is a note in estimating yearly expenses that is too often

neglected. A young chap who has been running a farm two miles down the road for the past 10 years, illustrated the importance of depreciation in this way. He said: "I thought I had been getting along very well. I had all my floating debts paid off, and was getting a little money in the bank when I discovered that all the buildings on the place were in need of repair, and that everyone of them would have to be re-shingled. This carried away all of my savings and put me in debt again. I guess if I had considered this depreciation during the past 10 years, I would have found that instead of making money, as I thought, I was just about breaking even." Every other business that involves the ownership of implements, provides for depreciation, and the farmer should do likewise. The neighbor whom I have mentioned, Jack C—, must have a depreciation of several hundred dollars a year, and I know that he never takes it into consideration at all.

The expenses of the farm will include all labor such as hired help and the work of other members of the family, fertilizer, seed, feeds purchased, minor equipment bought, insurance, taxes and the hundred and one other things that call for money outlay on the farm. The purchase of the larger implements, or additions to the farm buildings, should not be considered as expenses, but as additions to the capital account. I do not believe, either, that money spent on improving the home and surroundings should be considered as a part of the farm expense, as, in a business sense, the home, important as it is, is something apart from the business of the farm.

The Farmer's Living Wage.

Finally, the farmer must have a living wage. I will not insist that his wage be the same as the wages commanded by a man of the same calibre in the city. The man on the farm has his own milk, eggs, vegetables, a part of his meat, in some cases his butter, perhaps his fuel, his house rent, and many other items for which the city man must pay out in cash. Of course, none of these items come to the farmer free, by any means. He pays for all of them in the operating expense of his farm, and he pays for them directly by accepting a smaller wage than the city man of the same ability would demand. On going home from the club, I sat down and figured out just how the situation looked in black and white for the

(Continued on page 7.)



A Type that always Pays the Feed Bill.

From October, 1911, to June 30th, 1915, this grade Holstein cow produced milk that realized \$250 at the condensery. Owned by Geo. B. Ryan, Norfolk Co., Ont.

Photo by an editor of Farm and Dairy.

A Visit to the O. A. C.

On the Farm and Experimental Plots

By T. G. Rayner.

JUST last week I paid a visit to Guelph. I was amply repaid for my visit to the College Farm and what I learned from the experimental plots. I found a half day almost too short to make even a hasty examination of the various plots, and to determine the lessons these plots may be able to teach me.

Before visiting the plots I took a trip around the farm and could not help but notice the great difference between the O. A. C. farm crops and the crops on the farms adjoining the Experimental, every time to the advantage of the Experimental Farm, except the crops on the Prison Farm, which were practically as good. The O. A. C. farm, with the additions of the last two years or so, now makes over 700 acres. The last farm purchased has added some earlier soil, rather loamier, so that it is fine for nursery and garden work, some of it is being used for this purpose. The hay crop, on which quite a start had been made during the first week in July, while not a bumper one this year, looked to be twice as good or more, than the average crop. The grain crops looked well. The fall wheat crop, however, had suffered from the spring conditions, as it had all over the province. The hoe crops, although the corn was planted late, looked to be a perfect stand. A fine field of mixed grains was being used for pasture for the dairy herd—a contented looking lot of cows. The experimental plots never gave better promise. With Dr. Zavitz as my guide, some of the more interesting experiments were observed.

Grimm Alfalfa the Choice.

The alfalfa experiments, always a source of interest, had a trying time last winter and, as Dr. Zavitz said, "It showed their real alfalfa friends," which, when analyzed fully, meant Grimm's alfalfa or selections from it. Some of the Ontario variegated lots were partly left, and a Baltic variety, but many of the old plots sown with seed from different sources, thinned somewhat by previous seasons, were practically wiped off the state this year. The observation was made that the best time to sow alfalfa seed in the spring was just as soon as the snow left. Several plots showed the value of seedling alfalfa, and the seed of alfalfa in some way before sowing. The bulvers did this very well. Where seed was sown in the natural condition a lot of it refused to report at all.

Naturally a winter that would be hard on alfalfa would be hard on clover. Just about 60 plants out of an acre of them survived, and they were not very vigorous in looking, but they survived, and that is a good deal. Every attention was being paid them. Sweet clover stood the test very much better, and both white and yellow sweet clover were growing quite luxuriantly.

New, Hardy Strain of Wheat.

Most of the fall wheat varieties were badly injured, but nothing like the clean out over the province or even on the College Farm itself. The Russian variety, Karlov, stood it well, as it did at McDonald College, but the outstanding winter wheat for stand and appearance was the new strain originated at the College called O. A. C. No. 104, and in several plot tests it was much better than either of its parents, the Bulgarian and Dawson's Golden Chaff. Last winter

(Continued on page 6.)

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Pioneering Experience in New Ontario

A Settler's Story of His Home Building—C. J. Jacobson, Hearst, Ont.

ON July 24th, 1913, I arrived at Hearst, in New Ontario, along with 26 other men to clear land for A. C. R. Lands Department. I was engaged for two months at \$1.50 a day with board and fare paid both ways. All the money I brought with me was \$7.50, leaving all I had saved with my family in Quebec in order that they might have plenty to live on until spring. On September 18 I bought 176½ acres of big land, making the first payment out of my earnings. I sent \$44 home to Blanche, P.Q. to bring my eldest daughter and son, 18 and 14 years of age, to Hearst. My daughter did the cooking for me, and the boys helped cut pulp wood and clear land. In the meantime, of course, I built a camp, poles for roof and floor, as no lumber could be had. I also bought a second-hand stove, table, beds and cooking outfit, and had this equipment installed when my boy and girl arrived on October 8th.

We moved into our new home and, in order to make our money last, we cut a road across two lots 23 feet wide, for which we received \$50. On the same road we cut 14 cords of pulp wood and about November 1st we started clearing on our own lot. By February of the next year we had 147 cords of pulp wood cut and about 12 acres slashed. I received four dollars a cord for this pulp wood, and it cost me \$1.25 to draw and load it. This left me money enough to go after my family, stock and other movable goods, and bring them from Buckingham, Que. I also sold my old rock farm in Quebec for \$300,

sorry to say that many have forgotten to do this, oftentimes charging new settlers a high price instead of helping them.

Our stock at present consists of four high grade Holstein cows, one three-year-old Holstein bull, three spring heifer calves, one horse and a nice flock of Rhode Island Red hens and a pure bred rooster. I think our farm, saw mill, stock and machinery is worth between \$5,000 and \$6,000. Five years ago, when we left Quebec, we were not worth over \$1,000, and the next year we lost over \$300 by fire. What we have done others can do if all work and save as my family has done.

We have a good graded road and are one-half mile from Hazel and two miles from Hearst. Besides my mill there are mills at both Hazel and Hearst. This gives the settlers a chance to have lumber made from their own logs, which they had to burn four years ago when clearing their land.

The Flock in Summer and Fall

Suggestions by R. H. Harding

THE lambs at weaning time in August should be provided with a fresh pasture, either of clover or rape, where they will soon forget their mothers and will make gains rapidly.

The ewe flock should be kept upon scant pasture for a couple of weeks after the lambs are weaned in order to thoroughly dry them up. They should also be examined and milked out as necessity requires. After the flock has been thoroughly dried up, they should be placed where they will gradually put on flesh and thereby build up the system, after nursing their offspring. With a system of general thrift in the breeding flock, the crop of lambs should be better the following year and should also arrive within a shorter season of each other. The most satisfactory crop to supplement pasture (for finishing) is rape, a feed that is liable to cause blast occasionally, but, if started cautiously and not fed to any extent while wet or frosty during the first week, there will be very little danger afterwards.

Aged ewes or any that do not prove to be satisfactory mothers should be culled out and sent to slaughter. A ewe has reached her best at three years old. After she has passed four years old she produces less wool each year. Then why keep her? The plan in Britain is to market the lambs to replenish the flock, thereby keeping the flock prime and the wool up to the maximum. The world at large goes to Britain for their foundation stock. Why not follow her example? Certainly the broken toothed ewe should not be wintered over excepting in very exceptional cases. Ewes not up to the standard desired in general type should also



The Only Building that Survived the Fire of June 5th, 1914.

discarded. It should be needless to say that good pure bred rams should be used in grading up a flock and the breed of your choice should be used year after year instead of changing breeds.

The Mating Season.

As mating season approaches, the ewes should be thriving and they should be trimmed of all dung locks. The ram should also be in a healthy, vigorous condition, but not over fat. When using a show ram that has been in high flesh, he should be kept, previously to mating, where he will take considerable exercise to make him active. At the same time he should be fed a few whole oats regularly to keep him strong and ambitious. If the ram has 5 or more lambs to serve, he should be kept inside where he can night, or what will be much easier on the ram is to bring the ewes in each night. Salting at the yard will usually cause them to come in of their own accord.

When the ram is first put with the flock, he should be painted on the lower part of the brisket with some coloring substance such as ochre or lamblack or Wilt. With this coloring the ram licks each ewe bred, enabling anyone who is not too busy to keep an accurate record of when his ewes are likely to lamb, as ewes that fail to conceive will return in about 18 days. It is advisable to paint the ram as before at about 16 days, but with another color, which will enable the owner to detect whether the ram is to be successful or not. Large amounts of money are lost by simply turning the ram with the flock and well to change them around, working but one at a time. Never let more than one ram out with the flock at once. If the flock is thrifty and the ram is vigorous and sure, the flock should all get with lamb within three weeks' time, but to make sure of all of them, it is well to leave the ram and ewes together

(Continued on page 11.)



The Saw-mill, operated by Mr. Jacobson and His Children.

with which I bought feed for stock and provisions for the family for the summer. On May 5th I was started for New Ontario with car containing three good cows, two yearlings and one young horse.

The First Year's Farming.

As there were only three other cows at Hearst, we started selling milk at 15 cents a quart, my boys 12 years old carrying the milk night and morning as there were no roads on which we could drive. That summer was so dry, however, that Hearst was partly burned, leaving only one place where we sold milk, although we sold butter also.

The oats that I had that year was a very poor crop, and I had to buy over \$400 worth of feed. I also had to make beef of one of my yearling heifers. The other heifers gave me fair returns and began to rise in value. The next winter I had 340 cords of pulp wood cut, paying \$1.25 per cord for cutting, drawing and loading it ourselves. We could not get cars, so I had 153 cords left at a siding. Again we got our supply of flour and pork in for the summer when, on June 5th, a bush fire destroyed our camp, including everything except the stock and stable. We had hardly clothing enough to cover our bodies and only saved 18 cents in cash. I sold my wood for \$2.25 a cord and a few neighbors helped to put up walls for a log house 20x24 feet. Three neighbors loaned us blankets and two companies for whom I had worked, sent me a range and cream separator at cost, giving me one year to pay for same. So, with God's help and without asking for charity, we have built our new home which consists of house, barn, stable, hen house, and saw mill, and all paid for.

Our Farm at Present.

We now have 35 acres reeded in hay and oats and a few acres sown to pasture. At least 25 acres are slashed and burnt besides. To help the children I save an acre of cleared land for a school ground, also giving logs for walls and for lumber. We have always gladly opened our doors to the new settlers, giving them a few free meals and lodging for a night or two, even giving some stable room. When they have asked me what I charged, I have said, "Do to other newcomers as I have done to you." I am



Settler and His Family who are Making Good in New Ontario.

Mr. Jacobson went to Hearst, New Ontario, in 1912. He was just well started when the great fire of 1914 destroyed the home shown in the illustration and caused him a loss of \$300. He was not discouraged, however, and success is now crowning the efforts of this pioneer farmer. Mr. Jacobson tells his own story in the columns adjoining.

The Test of Farm Success

(Continued from page 4.)

good 100-acre farm, as we have them in our locality, which is a dairying district, with dairy cows as the chief source of income. The investment would be about as follows: Land and buildings \$ 8,000 Stock and implements 4,000

Total 12,000 A farm capitalized at \$12,000 would need to have at least the following income before the manager can consider himself a business success. Interest on investment, \$12,000 at 6 per cent \$ 720 Depreciation on \$6,000, at 8 per cent 480 Expenses of operation 1,000 A living wage 1,000

Total \$3,200

The man who is doing this is a business success. Of course, on some 100-acre farms the expenses of operations will not amount to \$1,000, but with hired men commanding \$60 a month, and the family doing as much work as the family ordinarily does, I do not see how the expense could be kept much under this figure. I know that \$3,200 looks high as an income from 100 acres. It is the bringing these figures up at the next meeting of the club the first question to be fired at me would be, "Do you do it yourself?" I would have to confess that it would keep me hustling.

Notes, Queries and Answers

Abortion

NOTICED while reading Farm and Dairy last spring, a cure for cows that abort. I have a good cow that I would like to keep but have had trouble with her. She has been milking three weeks this spring and cannot get her in freshen. Sometimes she will go for ten months, but has to have three months. But cannot get her to go full time.

If your cow has infectious abortion, the foetus and after birth should be burned. The cow isolated and her womb flushed out once daily until all discharge ceases, with an antiseptic as a solution of corrosive sublimate, 25 grains to a gallon of water, heated to about 100 degrees Fahr. Her tail and hind quarters should also be washed well daily with the same solution. She should be given 40 drops of carbolic acid in a pint of cold water, either as a drench or sprinkled on her food twice daily during the whole period of gestation. She should not be bred for at least six months after abortion.

It is questionable, in my mind, whether your cow aborts or fails to conceive. You mention nothing about nursing aborted foetuses or afterbirths.

The Tuberculin Test

KINDLY explain through your paper how the tuberculin test is made and where it can be procured. Also, what does it cost per cow?—Subscriber, Simcoe Co., Ont.

The temperature of the animals to be tested is taken every two hours for 12 to 15 hours, and of course a record kept. Then the seat of injection (usually the loose skin just behind the shoulder blade is selected) is disinfected with a five per cent. solution of one of the coal tar antiseptics or carbolic acid. The hypodermic syringe must also be disinfected with the solution, followed by hot water. Then about 60 dr. of a 10 per cent. solution of tuberculin in a half per cent. solution of carbolic acid in distilled water is injected. After a lapse of about eight hours the temperatures are again taken every two hours until 24 hours have elapsed after the injection. An animal whose temperature reaches two degrees higher after

injection than the highest point reached before injection, is to be condemned as tubercular, provided there are no other conditions existing that would cause a rise of temperature.

The dilute tuberculin can be procured from any wholesale druggist or manufacturing chemist. Any druggist can procure it for you. We do not know the price at present, but probably about 25 cts. per dose in quantities.

We might add that the test cannot be satisfactorily carried out except by those who have had practice, and are conversant with conditions that indications would not be satisfactory. Of course the operator must have a hypodermic syringe and one or more clinical thermometers and know how to use them.

Itchy Legs

COULD you tell me what to do for horses that have the mud fever in their legs? When I put them in the stable they stamp their feet and rub one will chew their legs.—A. M. S., Simcoe Co., Ont.

This is not "mud fever." It is an itchiness of the legs to which some horses are subject, especially the hairy legged classes, with bone and feathering of poor quality. Make a solution of corrosive sublimate, 30 grains to a pint of water; heat to about 105 degrees Fahr. and rub a little well into the skin twice daily, until itchiness ceases. It is good practice to administer a purgative of eight to 10 drams of aloes (according to size) and two drams ginger.

Sweeney

I HAVE a horse that was badly sweeneyed about two months ago. For some time he seemed to be getting better. The inflammation disappeared and I put a help a little. He does not seem to be improving now, however. Would you advise anything, say a being to stop sweeneyed animals? He will stop with out.—H. H., Simcoe Co., Ont.

Sweeney is a very slow condition to treat. It usually requires from six to 10 months to effect a cure. During treatment exercise or light work on hard, level ground may be given without danger of materially retarding recovery, but the patient should not be driven or worked on uneven, rough or soft ground. Blisters the parts once monthly, or rub well every few days with a strong liniment.

The Farmer Now Takes His Choice!

THE farmer is coming into his own. Encouraged by good crop conditions, he is reaching out after the comforts that have long been due to him. This is why so many farmers are buying a

Gillette Safety Razor

They realize that the man who can afford pretty nearly anything that he wants, prefers to shave himself with a Gillette. If men of means prefer a Gillette to being shaved by a valet or barber,—if these men use a Gillette costing five dollars, year after year, in preference to any other razor under the sun, then the farmer knows right well that no matter how much money he spends he cannot get a better razor than a Gillette.

The man who feeds the nation can share with the capitalist, the banker, the statesman and the soldier the luxury of Gillette shaving. He can appear every day with a "velvet smooth" chin. And he will do a better day's work, just because he feels so fit.

How he will enjoy the four or five minutes' session with his Gillette! The keen, rigid edge seems possessed of magic powers to remove the outdoor growth of beard. As one man said, "You have to look in the glass twice to convince yourself the whiskers have gone!"

There is a wide variety of Gillettes from which to select. These are the "Standard", "Bulldog", and "Pocket Edition" models, in a fine range of cases—leather, cloth, silver and gold plated.

You will have no difficulty in locating a Jeweler, Druggist or Hardware Dealer who carries Gillette Razors.

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SEAL OF QUALITY
AUTOMOBILE

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The "Traction" or "Special" mark is on every pavement and road in every portion of Canada. Either mark is the sure sign that all is well ahead.

Your Garageman Stocks
Dunlop Tires.

A. 65

THE FARM HORSE

Black Water

I WOULD like to know what causes a horse to have black water and what to do for it. I have heard of several cases of this trouble, and as we live a distance from a village, I would like to have a remedy on hand in case it was needed.—T. Y. Stanstead Co., Que.

We have never heard of a disease called "Black Water" in horses, hence cannot give the cause nor yet prescribe.

How to Avoid Foot Troubles

THE majority of all foot troubles are due to negligence. Few horses have had feet from inheritance. Thirty minutes a week will keep the average farm horse's feet in perfect order. What farmer is there who does anything to his horses' feet unless they become so long that his horse can't walk easily, or unless they break off badly and cause lameness. Many good pure breeds are permanently ruined by letting their feet grow without attention.

The foot is like a sponge, very porous and sensitive to water. It will not stay in perfect order without moisture. Keep a horse in a stall and his feet will dry up and contract. Never put oil on the feet, as that prevents water from entering the hoof wall. Pack damp clay in the bottom of the foot to hold moisture. If I can get it, I prefer white rock clay. This can be secured at most drug stores. Get the horse in the mud occasionally, so as to soften up his feet. Where

it is impossible to get a stallion out into a paddock, he should be walked out of doors and especially when the ground is wet. Riding a stallion through meadows or pastures when heavy dew is on is excellent for the hoofs.

Always keep the foot as nearly level as possible. This rule applies to horses of all ages, and particularly to the young, growing colt. Sidebones are frequently caused by allowing one side of the hoof to wear off short. Then the weight is shifted to the short side, which almost invariably sets up inflammation, causing a sidebone sooner or later. Use a rasp and pinchers to trim a horse's feet, but not a chisel. One cannot use the latter and be certain that he is trimming the foot level.

Always allow the frog to grow as long as it will. A great many people think that a horse isn't neatly shod unless the frog, bar and sole are pared away closely. No worse mistake was ever made, and any horse shod who will do that to please his customer is doing nothing short of cruelty to animals. Never under any circumstances cut away the bar or sole unless it is diseased. Then it is necessary in order to treat the affected tissue with medicine and cure it. Nature has provided the frog, bar and sole to protect the inner and very tender parts of the foot.—Geo. McLeod in the Percheron Review.

Stopping a Switcher

I HAVE a standard bred mare coming three years old, which I am breaking. She has had a habit of switching when I am driving her. Would like to know if there is a cure. I have a switching rig.—Subscriber, Kent, Co., Ont.

The switching of the tail generally indicates a predisposition to kick, and both kicking and switching are due to vicious tempers. Hence the horse must be subdued before either habit can be finally overcome.

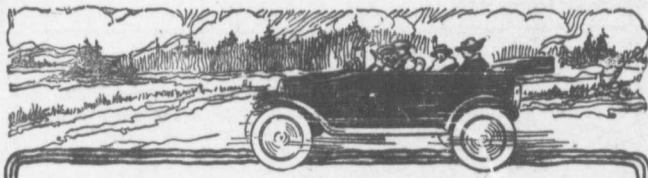
There are several appliances that are effective in preventing the horse from switching its tail, particularly in the case of a mild tempered animal. Secure a strap about one inch wide and of sufficient length to reach from the crupper to the breeching. On one end have a loop made, so that the crupper can be run through it, on the other end a buckle to attach to the breeching. The buckle should be made loosely so as to permit it to slide easily on the breeching. Get two short straps of sufficient length to buckle around the tail over the hair, and sew these crosswise of the former strap, the upper one about four inches from the top loop and the second four inches below the upper. This will keep the horse from switching the tail far enough to reach the lines and it is not particularly noticeable when driving. Another appliance calls for a strap attached to the crupper and to the lower end a bag sufficiently large to hold two pounds of shot. This, too, cannot be seen and will prevent the horse from switching. Still another plan for preventing switching is to have a strap attached on either side to the hip straps, passed around the quarters and the tail secured to it. This is a particularly efficient preventive of switching, but it is also expensive to view.

Horse dealers frequently resort to the following method of concealing the switcher. The tail is tied up over the horse's back as tightly as possible in a surcingle or collar and left that way overnight. When let down the horse is unable to use it for a half a day or so.

One hundred tons of silage will feed 25 cows 40 pounds of stilage a day for 200 days.

A silo 14 feet in diameter and 13 feet high will hold 100 tons.

A nice new Set of Dishes, consisting of forty-two and thirty-one pieces, of the best quality, FREE. Write the circulation department and find out how to get them.



The following is quoted from the instruction book in each Ford Car:

"There is nothing to be gained by operating heating with different makes of plugs. The make of plugs with which Ford engines are equipped when they leave the factory are best adapted to the requirements of our design."

Ford Equipment Since 1911

For seven years Champion "X" has been and is now the spark plug equipment on more than one and a half million Ford cars. This is the best proof of the service given by



Champion

Dependable Spark Plugs

Champion dependability is built into every plug and is primarily due to the asbestos-lined, copper gasket on each shoulder of the carefully tested porcelain. These patented gaskets cushion the porcelain against cylinder explosions and prevent cracking under extreme temperature changes.

When you replace the spark plugs in your Ford get the plug that knowledge and experience have selected as giving a completely satisfactory service.

"CHAMPION" on the porcelain means a dependable spark plug for every make of motor and is backed by the guarantee of "Absolute satisfaction to the user, or free repair or replacement will be made."

At auto supply dealers and garages everywhere.

Champion Spark Plug Co.,
of Canada, Limited
of Windsor, Ont.

Champion "X" For Ford Cars Pat. 9832



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On the Good Old Days*

—But the tender grace of a day that is dead Will never come back to me."

THE good old days! What a lot of melancholia is trumped up through the universal habit of looking backward. It is one instance of the cussedness of human nature. Our eyes are placed in the front of our heads, therefore we must needs begin rubber-necking about the time the soft part of our skull begins to harden and keep it up for our allotted span or until all our skulls soften again. As boys we sit in church with our chins resting on the backs of our seats—there may be more people for us to see in front than behind, but the back of a chap's head never looks so funny as that. At any rate, and we keep it up until we grow white whiskers and sit in chimney corners and hark back to the golden days of our youth. In fancy we live again the care-free days of school, when our dictionary was innocent of such terms as "food controller" and "camouflage." We fight again the fight for reciprocity, and we hanker for the pies that mother used to make.

Ah, it's an old, old habit! We look back longingly to the less prosperous but more peaceful life of our pioneer forefathers. And our pioneer forefathers were wont to sit on the cabin stool in the gloaming and wonder why the dence they ever left the "old sod"; and their forefathers in turn told tales of the Arcadian existence enjoyed in the "old country," before the landlords crowded honest men on to the rocks and into the bogs. And away back near the beginning of history we find the Israelites trekking toward the Promised Land and grumbling because they had to leave the happy life of slaves in Egypt. In fact, I think, we might trace this tendency to its source in the very first man, for we may assure that Adam as an old man spoke fondly of the golden days before the apple episode.

And for keeping alive this human trait we may largely blame our poets—respectable, well-meaning men no doubt they were, but many of them suffered from a torpid liver and lack of a hair cut, and their hand on their vapors to us. They all appear to have been crossed in love, and to have inherited mortgaged estates. Thus when we come to the age of accountability and reach out after an education we have sprung on us such sentiments as, "Oh, for the touch of a vanished hand, Or the sound of a voice that is still!"

In fact, so closely have we come to poet's poets with the starting text that we reject as a rank impostor the rhymer who falls to go through life like a lobster, with his eyes always fixed upon the dust he used to raise.

It's not often that I try my hand at poetry. I know I shouldn't ever do it. I have a suspicion that every time I grind out a poem Shakespeare sits up and gnaws his tombstone. But if I do write poetry I'm not the only sufferer. Most everyone seems to get the bug some time or another, and so if the truth were known you would find a surprising number of would-be poets among all professions. A farmer or a doctor unthinkingly turns out a rhy-

ing couplet, and, presto! we have a poet. "Tennyson and Walt Mason must have made just such a beginning," he reasons; "all I need is time." And that's all he usually gets for his poems—anywhere up to 30 days' hard.

But when a chap is down with mumps and his nurse will not allow him out of doors, can you blame him if in his desperation he courts the muse? At any rate, I made a stab at poetry to-night, and, like all new poets, I started in on "Memories." I got stuck before I got far, but here's the result:

Far over the rippling waters The moon rides full and bright, And it paves a golden pathway Where in fancy I walk to-night.

The paving stones are memories Grown golden as time passed by, With the gold that changes in autumn To fields of waving rye.

Life's sorrows all have vanished— They have fallen through the chinks, And only the pleasant thoughts linger— It's a funny thing, by Jinks!

When I got this far my nurse (who

was looking over my shoulder) objected. She said that the best poets do not say "By Jinks," but as I pointed out to her, what will rhyme with "chinks" outside of "Jinks"? The point I wanted, however, is in that last verse—in looking back we forget the disappointments. The sharp corners have been worn off in the passing years, and time's mellowing influence has blended the colors in the picture. That halcyon that destroys the wheat ten years ago only goes to enrich our store of experience, although it was serious enough in all conscience the year it came. And now that the new barn is paid for, we are almost glad that the old one burned because of the improvement that was forced upon us—we forget the blue day of the fire. Ah, yes, we forget many things when we look back. We remember the cheer of the fireplace in grandfather's old cabin, and forget how many shawls the inmates required to keep the draughts from rattling their vertebrae while they thawed out their noses. We talk of how healthy children were a generation ago, and we forget the year that black diphtheria swept the country.

The good old days have a fatal all

their own, but what's the matter with the present? Never since the world began have there been doings such as now. The war and Union Government have knocked into a cocked hat all past events whatsoever. Never have men shown themselves braver. And never were prettier women to be found than those who trail the present-day bachelors. Let the Arizona cast back in his mind and see when in the past the mechanic was able to ride in his own automobile as he does now. Let the professional man compare to-day's opportunities with those of a decade ago; and let the farmer, as he pockets his hog money, hark back to '96, when, as a friend of mine puts it, "hogs didn't fetch enough to pay the wear and tear on the swill-pan!"

Ah, these are bonny times in which we find ourselves, so let us live in the present! The man who pines to look backward is liable to miss more than he sees. Remember Lot's wife!

Sam Ray

In criticizing the faults of others we are probably cultivating a fault of your own.

Illustration of a man in a military-style uniform holding a tool, part of the Imperial Service advertisement.

IMPERIAL SERVICE

If you are in doubt about the proper lubricant, ask the Imperial Oil man. He will give you courteous attention and sound advice on your lubrication problems. That is part of Imperial Service.

FARM MACHINERY AN ASSET ONLY WHEN IN USE

YOU get no return from your investment when your farm machinery stands idle. Delays caused by broken parts or worn out bearings are costly. Many times these delays can be traced to improper lubrication. Correct lubrication is an important factor in keeping your machines in shape for full service.

You take no chances when depending on us for lubrication advice. We know and will recommend to you the correct Imperial Oil for every lubrication requirement. We can advise you and can supply the correct lubricant at our many stations all over Canada. There is one near you. Every Imperial lubricating oil is sold in steel barrels and half-barrels—convenient and economical. There's no waste. You use every drop you pay for. You are sure it is uniform and clean.

A Correct Lubricant for every Farm Machine

Advertisement for Imperial Oil products, showing various farm machinery and their corresponding oil types: For Gasoline Engines, Tractor, Auto or Stationary; For Open Bearings of Farm Machinery; For Steam Cylinders; For Open Bearings of Farm Machinery; For Steam Cylinders; For Open Bearings of Farm Machinery; For Open Bearings of Farm Machinery.



*"Sam Ray" (or Mr. S. R. N. Hodgins, one time associate-editor of Farm and Dairy, is now in the Alton Corps. He has been on busy learning to fly, and likewise is fighting an attack of malaria. He has been unable to continue "Letting in the Sun" at all regularly. Hence this sporadic appearance of this department in Farm and Dairy.

IMPERIAL OIL THROUGHOUT CANADA

Farm Management

To Fight Grasshoppers

THE Entomology Department of the University of Nebraska recommends the following method of fighting grasshoppers:—

Mix thoroughly in a tub or half barrel 25 pounds of wheat bran and one pound of Paris green or white arsenic in a separate receptacle, mix three gallons of water with two quarts of molasses or syrup and the juice, finely ground pulp and skin of six lemons. Add this mixture to the wheat bran and poison and mix thoroughly. A moist, coarse, crumbly mixture is desired. It should not be sloppy and the mixture should be made fresh for each sowing. The proportions given will sow about five acres.

For the best results, the poisoned bran should be sown broadcast over the field in strips 12 or 15 feet wide

in the morning before sunrise or late in the afternoon. It is also advisable to sow the poison bran along the fence rows or weed and grass-grown ravines from which the grasshoppers emerge during the early morning. If the mixture is sown broadcast, there is no danger of poisoning the birds or livestock. The grasshoppers are usually killed in from 24 to 48 hours after eating the poison.

May Save Seed Wheat

ESSRS. Quance Bros., of Delhi, wrote the Food Board of Ottawa to get a ruling upon the yarn in circulation to the effect that it was illegal to save wheat for seed. The answer they received, published in the Simcoe Reformer, was as follows:—

"Replying to your letter of June 18th, there is no regulation either on the part of the Canada Food Board or the Board of Grain Supervisors to prevent or discourage anyone from retaining necessary adequate supplies of seed wheat. Spe-

cial regulations of the Board of Grain Supervisors issued from their office, Grain Exchange, Winnipeg, Man., stipulates that anyone may sell wheat for any price which the purchaser is willing to pay for it used for seed purposes."

Ensilio Alfalfa

MUCH alfalfa hay annually lost because of damp weather can be saved by the use of the silo. Alfalfa silage does not keep well longer than six months, however, hence it must be fed during the summer. When alfalfa can be utilized as hay it is best to handle it in that manner. The hay is more palatable and of more value from a feeding standpoint. It is more economical, however, to use the silo and feed the silage in summer than to allow the hay to be a total loss.

In experiments carried out in regard to palatability, the best results have been obtained where carbohydrates were added to the alfalfa when put into the silo. The carbohydrate in ne-

cessary to aid fermentation, as alfalfa is mostly protein. The most palatable silage was obtained where one part of molasses was added to 20 parts of alfalfa. Good results were also recorded where a mixture of one part of corn chaff was added to 10 parts of alfalfa.

—J. B. Fitch, in Kansas Circular.

Don't Let the Silo Loaf

WHY let the silo loaf half the time? Silage is just as practicable for feeding in summer as it is in winter. Pasture is likely to be unobtainable for the first few weeks a combination of overstocking the pasture, heat, and the flies, may cut the milk flow in half. If enough silage is put away, a part may well be used for summer feeding. Silage, further, is uniform in quality from day to day, while green crops may vary in quality.

White Indian corn is the main silage crop. It is by no means the only crop that may be used. Sorghum, clover, alfalfa, millet, soy beans, and field beans and peas grown together, have been used with varying degrees of success. The silo may even be refilled with early sowed peas and oats that are cut when the peas are forming and the oats are in the milk stage. If the supply of corn silage gives out, the first cutting of alfalfa or clover may be difficult to cure because of weather conditions; it may be cut, then, and put in the silo.

Because the silage is such a valuable and compact feed, it is well to have plenty of silo room. Have two or even three, if business warrants. Make the silo as permanent and substantial as possible. The cylindrical type, made of wood, concrete, or hollow tile, has been proved good by experience.—Cornell Circular.

APICULTURE

Preparing Bees for Winter

IN all parts of Canada there was a heavy loss of bees in the winter of 1917-18. Most of this loss was preventable. The increased value of honey urges us to make a special effort to prevent this coming winter.

One of the principal causes of the loss was insufficient protection of the bees wintered outside. In no part of Canada should colonies be wintered outside without an outside case covering the hive and everywhere, perhaps, on Vancouver Island. This case should be large enough to allow for 3 to 4 inches of packing around the sides and beneath the hive, and 10 inches or more on top. It is advisable to have the case large enough to take two to four hives in bloc, and the entrances in it should be reduced to three-eighths of an inch wide by 1/4 inches high, with no projecting ledge beneath to lodge snow or ice. It is important that the apary should be sheltered on all sides from wind, say, by an eight-foot board fence or evergreens.

In very cold districts or during an extra hard or long winter the bees will winter better in a well-insulated and dry cellar than outside.

Another important cause of loss was unwholesome or insufficient stores. Honey-dew, fruit juice, molasses and syrup made from low grade sugar will kill the bees before winter. The most reliable stores for winter are well ripened clover honey, buckwheat honey, and syrup made from refined sugar. Some honeys gathered in the fall are unwholesome. Be sure that the stores are well ripened and capped over before cold weather, and that each colony has about 30 pounds.

The remaining causes of loss were weak colonies, queenlessness, too high a proportion of old bees to young bees, due to old or drone-breeding queens, and the depredations of mice.

Weak colonies should be united and the hives packed in the wintering cases about the middle of September.



What Will You Do For Help?

FARM help is scarce, but this condition can be relieved to a marked degree by using machines that accomplish more work in a given time with less man power.

Why should the farmer cling to horse—a slow, expensive means of power—when every other business is adopting the truck and thereby reducing the cost of hauling, speeding up deliveries, and saving for human needs the food that the horses would otherwise consume?

The motor driven truck can work constantly at maximum load under the burning summer sun, or in the coldest weather. Unlike the horse it needs no rests while working, it eats only while in actual use, and when the day's work is done it requires very little attention, and leaves you free for other "Chores" about the place. Then, it can be housed in one-quarter the space of the horse, wagon and harness it replaces.

It is a mistaken idea that a truck is useful only for driving upon paved roads. The Ford can be driven all over the farm, and used for hauling grain, potatoes, fruit, roots, fertilizer, wood, stock, milk or any other product. The speed it travels, the time it saves, and its low upkeep cost appeal very strongly to all users of the Ford Truck. If you need help, order your Ford One Ton Truck today.

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THE UNIVERSAL CAR

One-Ton Truck \$750
Runabout . . . 575
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F. O. B. Ford, Ont.

Ford Motor Company of Canada,
Limited

Ford - - Ontario

and any necessary at the end of any Ontario allowable.

Owing to capped open honey should be wintered in brood frames rather than in the brood. The care of

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and any feeding that is found to be necessary should be completed before the end of September except in Southern Ontario, when a week longer is allowable.

Owing to the shortage of sugar some capped combs of the purest local honey should, if possible, be reserved for wintering. Be sure that this has been gathered by bees free from foul brood. These combs should be left in the care of the bees until required.

The Flock in Summer and Fall

(Continued from page 5.)

for eight weeks, after which the ram should be removed from the breeding flock for the winter unless he is especially quiet.

A well developed ram lamb should be sufficient for 25 to 30 ewes, but an older ram that has not been overtaxed or over-fed is preferred and will serve 40 or 50 ewes. A sire that has proven himself a valuable stock-getter should be kept as long as he can be used without inbreeding. Generally speaking, ewe lambs should not be bred, as it reduces their size as well as the amount of wool that they will produce. As soon as the flock goes into winter quarters ways and means of taking daily exercise should be provided. A good plan is to feed them their noon meal some little distance from their pens so that they will go several miles every day. This ewe flock without any outdoor exercise is very likely to produce big, fat, weak lambs that give no end of trouble.

Karakule Sheep in Canada

PERSIAN lamb fur, states a pamphlet issued by the Live Stock Branch, Ottawa, that can be had free from the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, is the primary marketable product from Karakule sheep. Both in Canada and the United States there is a keen demand for this fur, which is being filled mostly from Asiatic countries. Through the production of these same Karakule sheep. This Persian Lamb is obtained from killing the young Karakule lamb when only a few days old; at this age the skin is very black and tightly curled, while as the lamb becomes older the curl rapidly loosens. The qualities determining the value of a skin are lightness and size of curl, the lustre and size of the skin.

Another grade of fur, the product of the Karakule, is Broadtail or Baby lamb, the skin of prematurely born lambs, when these skins are strong and of good size they usually possess more lustre and a longer, closer curl than do the other grades. Astrakhan fur is the dressed and dried skins of young Karakule lambs which do not possess the regular tight curl, but rather loose and open. Astrakhan is also frequently the result of late killing. These three classes of fur, Persian lamb, Broadtail, and Astrakhan, are invariably black when taken from the young Karakule; there is, however, a fourth grade which is usually included with the above by the fur trade, namely, Krimmer fur. This class is very similar to the Astrakhan, except that it is grey and is dressed in its natural state. It is said to be the product of the Karakule produced mainly in the Crimean Peninsula.

The Karakule has now been introduced into Canada, especially in Nova Scotia, where it is crossed with commercial success on Lincolns, Cotswolds, and Leicester. The skins so produced are worth from \$5 to \$7. The wool of the Karakule and its crosses varies in color from light gray to black. So far the Karakule industry in Canada is only in the experimental stage, but there seems to be no good reason why Persian lamb, Astrakhan and other similar classes of fur cannot be produced in this country.

Attractive Fence Prices for Immediate Delivery



GUARANTEE—We guarantee our fence to be made throughout from the best Galvanized Hard Steel Wire, full Government gauge, and to be 10" most perfectly woven fence on the market. We absolutely guarantee every bale of Sarnia Fence to stretch with an even tension all line wires.

Present indications are that by next spring it will be impossible to buy fence at any price. We have only a limited tonnage to offer at these prices. After our present contract has expired prices will be advanced materially. Think what a saving in price and trouble you would have made had you purchased your fence for this spring, a year ago. The situation will be worse than ever before the coming spring. The tonnage which we have to offer at these prices will be sold very rapidly. Do not wait until it is too late. **MAIL YOUR ORDER TODAY.**

No. of Line Wires	Height in feet	No. Straps per rod	Spacing	Price per rod of Old Ont.
5-40-0	5	40	9	10,10,10,10
6-40-0	6	40	9	7,7,8,9,9
7-40-0	7	40	9	5,6,7,7½,8½
7-48-0	7	48	9	5,6,7,9,10,11
8-40-0	8	40	12	3,3½,4,4½,5½,7,8,8
8-48-0	8	48	12	3,5,6,7,8,9,9
9-48-0 S	9	48	9	3,4,5,5,6,6,6,6
9-48-0	9	48	12	3,4,5,5,6,6,8,9
10-50-0	10	50	12	3,3½,4,4½,5½,6,8,8,8
18-50-P	18	50	24	1½,1½,1½,1½,1½,1½,1½,1½,2½,2½,3,3½,4,4½,4½,5,5,5
Staples, Galvanized, 1½ in., per 25-lb. bag				\$1.75
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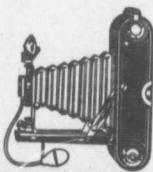
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Western Canada Number, Aug. 15th

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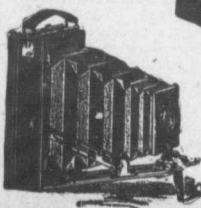
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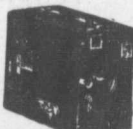
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The paid subscriptions to Farm and Dairy approximate 30,000. The actual circulation of each issue including copies of the paper sent to subscribers, who are but slightly in arrears, and sample copies, varies from 15,000 to 20,000 copies. The percentage of acceptance is at least the full subscription rates.
Sworn detailed statements of circulation of the paper, showing its distribution by counties and province, will be mailed free on request.

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We guarantee that any advertiser in this issue is reliable. We are able to do this because the advertising in columns of Farm and Dairy are as carefully edited as the reading columns. We desire 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 guarantee you within one year, provided such transaction occurs within one month from the date of this issue. If it is reported to us within a week of its occurrence, 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 regret our advertisement in Farm and Dairy."
We do not wish to be troubled by the expense of our subscribers, who are our friends, through the medium of these columns. We shall not attempt to adjust any disputes between subscribers and honest business men who advertise, nor pay the debts of honest bankrupts.

The Rural Publishing Company, Ltd.
PETERBORO AND TORONTO

"Head not to contradict and to confute nor to belittle and take for granted, but to weigh and consider."—Bacon.

Fixing Food Prices

WE cannot shut our eyes to the fact that food prices are causing serious unrest among the industrial classes of Canada. The remedy most often called for is general arbitrary fixing of all food prices. Commenting on this very general demand a leading Toronto daily gives its verdict as follows:—

"This policy of fixing prices is one which the Canada Food Board has thus far left alone. But it is one which should have the thoughtful consideration of that body. The steadily mounting cost of living in this Dominion is undoubtedly the factor most responsible for the growing industrial unrest and dissatisfaction, and a situation that has already become serious. Some more effective means than have yet been devised must be adopted to meet it."

This statement is an indefinite as it very well could be, but it shows a tendency to demand a policy of much wider price fixing than has yet been adopted, or, in fact, considered. Farm and Dairy can readily understand why public attention should focus itself on food prices. Food is purchased almost six days in the week. Every purchase is a reminder of the advancing prices. Other commodities may have advanced in even greater proportion but purchases of manufactured articles are made less frequently, so that advances in these other lines do not cause such frequent irritation. Two important factors are all too frequently overlooked,—that wages are higher than ever before, and working people, as a rule, can't afford to pay the war prices prevailing than the lower pre-war prices, and that prices are advancing because the farmers' cost of production is increasing. In the past cheapness has always been associated with low prices, and the consuming public still cling to the belief that if prices were reduced arbitrarily the old condition of plentiful supplies would, in some way, accompany the lower fixed prices. What would actually happen would be an inevitable decrease in production, and people would soon be starving for lack of food that would still be nominally cheap. Common justice demands that the regulation of food prices be accompanied by a similar regulation

FARM AND DAIRY

of all the commodities which the farmer must purchase, including labor. To the latter proposition the industrial classes would never agree. And the farmers must likewise be prepared to offer strenuous opposition to the singling out of their industry for arbitrary treatment in the matter of price fixing.

should take immediate steps to have surveys made of all land available for colonization, and such is not adapted to agriculture added to the forest reserves.

Let Farmers Have Control

HON. GEO. S. HENRY, Minister of Agriculture for Ontario, cordially approves of cooperative organization among farmers. He believes that the District Representatives of his department can render important service to agriculture by assisting farmers in organization work and by giving cooperative organizations the benefit of their experience and advice. But the new Minister does not approve of the representative holding office in any of these cooperative organizations. In an address to the representatives recently he made it very plain to them that he did not want any "mothering" of cooperative enterprises. "Let the farmers control their own organizations," he advised. "If an organization cannot be conducted successfully by its members then it had better go out of existence."

Mr. Henry's advice is good. As a rule the District Representatives have recognized that the development of rural leadership is one of their most important functions, and they have assiduously avoided even the appearance of "mothering" cooperative societies. In a few cases, however, representatives have made themselves the key men in the organizations that they have been instrumental in forming, and to that extent they are intellectually pauperizing their constituents and teaching them to lean altogether too heavily on the government. It is true, that the representatives have accepted these positions only at the urgent requests of the farmers themselves, but this does not change the fact that such action savors altogether too strongly of paternalism, and we congratulate Mr. Henry on settling himself so firmly against this policy at the very outset of his administration of the Department of Agriculture.

The "Neighboring" Spirit

OVER two score of years ago an epidemic of diphtheria visited a farm home in Nova Scotia. The mother and all of a large family of children went down with the disease. The father was at the same time housekeeper, cook and nurse. His barn was full of stock, but he had no time to care for them. He did not dare leave his home for an hour to locate help for the stable work. But every day that winter, the work in the barns was as well done as if the proprietor had been on hand himself. His neighbors, with the local preacher as director, had organized and taken turns in doing all of the outside work of the farm, not forgetting the cutting and hauling of the usual year's supply of wood.

We have often wondered if the spirit of neighborliness, illustrated by this incident, still lives with all of its pioneer strength. Good roads, the car and the telephone have made rural folk less dependent on each other than they once were. Have these same improvements made us less friendly? "W. L. S.," writing in his own corner of The Weekly Sun, offers some evidence of present-day neighborliness that it did our hearts good to read. Here it is:

"Last spring a neighbor had the misfortune to lose his house by fire. Last week part of the material for a new house arrived by freight. No sooner had this material reached the station than the five nearest neighbors, each one of whom is depending on his own two hands for the work on his own farm, turned out to haul this material from the station to the building site. And these men worked that day as men work in a daily newspaper office, on a day of big news events, just as the last forms are being closed up to haul this material to catch the first outgoing mail. That is a record which is not surpassed by the best story of pioneer days."

Long may this spirit of mutual helpfulness continue! City people may live side by side for years without even a nodding acquaintance; but life in the country would surely lose much of its charm were this spirit of brotherhood absent.

Happy people are the pleasantest, and there is no doubt that many a man owes his good fortune in life to the circumstance that he has a pleasant way of smiling, and so wins the heart in his favor.

The Jewish Programme

ALL the world is watching the Jew. His long-cherished desire for a national home is going to be gratified. Lloyd George has promised to restore Palestine to its ancient owners. Already the Zionists of the world are busy with their plans and should they follow the programme laid out by the Congress of Zionists, which has just met at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, the new Jewish state should be a model democracy. That gathering adopted a social programme as follows:

First—We declare for political and civil equality, irrespective of race, sex or faith, of all the inhabitants of the land.

Second—To insure in the Jewish national home in Palestine equality of opportunity we favor a policy which, with due regard to existing rights, shall tend to establish the ownership and control by the whole people of the land, of all natural resources and of all public utilities.

Third—The land owned or controlled by the whole people shall be leased on such conditions as will insure the fullest opportunity for development and continuity of possession.

Fourth—The cooperative principle should be applied so far as feasible in the organization of all agricultural, industrial, commercial and financial undertakings.

Fifth—The system of free public instruction which has been established should embrace all grades and departments of education.

Some of these principles embody ideals common to all who strive for freedom and recognition, in theory, at least, by most enlightened governments. But the land programme represents an advance beyond what existing democracies have instituted. It strikes at the root of poverty and misery, from which democracies, as at present constituted, are no more free than despotisms. So these Zionists show the way, not only for Palestine, but for the world. And it is interesting to note that the Zionist platform corresponds in important particulars with that of the organized farms of Canada. The question, therefore, may be asked, Which, the Jews or the Gentiles, will be the first to adopt an equitable taxation system and establish a social order based on social justice?

Land for Soldiers

UNDER the title of "Settling Soldiers," the Canadian Forestry Journal gives the following good advice to the Soldiers' Settlement Board:

"In many of the schemes of soldier settlement and the encouragement of immigration after the war there appears for almost the first time some concern for the quality of the land, on which homesteading shall be permitted. We may read in this connection that examination of soil in advance of settlement may reduce the smearing evils consequent upon indiscriminate locating." Canadians, as a rule, have been slow to recognize the normal and profitable crop on most non-agricultural soils is timber and that the bitterest experience a government can visit upon a farmer is to establish him in defiance of Nature's fundamental laws. One of the primary duties of the Soldiers' Settlement Board will be to guard the soldier-settler from the pitiful consequences of a bad location. If areas are hastily thrown open without thorough examination by foresters and soil experts whose advice will be accepted as final, the efforts of the Board will prove worse than useless. It will be a matter of great interest to the Forestry Association and its members to follow the work of the Board and ascertain how far scientific guidance in the selection of lands for veterans is allowed to dominate."

The question of soil survey work in advance of all further colonization is one which Farm and Dairy has agitated for many years. Every province of Canada affords evidence of the disastrous results of allowing people to settle on land that is not adapted to profitable agriculture. We trust that the returned men who are willing to go on the land will not be located on soil that yields only a meagre existence for the hardest of toil. We have made this mistake in the past, and it would be nothing less than a national crime were a repetition of past errors to impose unnecessary hardships on soldier settlers. Both the Dominion and Provincial Governments

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Motorists!

DRIVE carefully at street intersections, particularly when entering a main thoroughfare. The great majority of accidents happen at street intersections.

At street intersections, a motor car approaching from your right hand side has the right-of-way.

In the presence of danger, there is no right-of-way. It is your duty to prevent accident under any circumstances.

Reckless driving is always illegal, no matter what the speed.

The majority of fast drivers have nothing to do when they get there. They are a menace to themselves, to those whom they pass, and a nuisance to people who reside along the road. When you meet a vehicle, pass on the right; when you overtake one, pass on the left.

Do not "cut in." When you overtake a vehicle, and another is approaching, custom and safety give the right-of-way to the approaching vehicle.

Do not change speed or direction suddenly. Indicate your intention by holding your hand up if you wish to stop, and to the side if you are go-

Unnecessary noise is illegal and objectionable.

If you are a licensed driver or the owner of a registered car, and change your address, notify the Department of Public Highways immediately.

When you sell your car, notify the Department of Public Highways immediately of the transfer, giving the name and address of the purchaser, and the license number of the car.

When you buy a car which is registered, notify the Department of Public Highways immediately, giving your name and address, and the license number of the car, and enclose the fee of \$1.00.

When you buy or sell a car which is registered, the number plates must remain with the car.

Go to the nearest examiner and pass the prescribed examination for drivers of motor cars, obtaining a non-professional certificate. Don't wait till after the accident to obtain this evidence of competency.

If you drive for "hire, pay or gain," it is illegal to do so without passing the prescribed examination and obtaining a Provincial license.

It is illegal to employ a chauffeur who has not a driver's license, and who is not registered for the year.

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ing to turn. There is usually a car behind you. Do not drive with glaring headlights. Pedestrians who have started to cross a street at a reasonable distance from an approaching motor car, have the right to do so at the pace of an ordinary walk, and the motorist has no right to compel pedestrians to rush or run for safety by the insistent blowing of the horn.

Slacken speed when approaching pedestrians, blow the horn if thought necessary to warn them, but permit them to cross the street in safety at a reasonable pace. Remember there are old people, invalids and children. The foregoing rules for motorists do not excuse pedestrians who fail to look before stepping from the curb or attempting to cross the street, or who inconsiderately and unnecessarily stand or stand still in front of a car, compelling the motorist to jam the brakes and shift gears. The pedestrian should look and have consideration for the convenience of the approaching motorist, as well as for his own safety.

When on a street of small houses and large families, and the family principally in the street, especially after school hours—Drive slowly. A child is not responsible under the law. You are.

Young and inexperienced drivers frequently drive with the muffler open.

BREAK UP YOUR OLD MEADOWS NOW

THE OLD MEADOW HAS BEEN GIVING YOU:

- Hay—Half a crop. Weeds—A Full crop.

THE NEW MEADOW WILL GIVE YOU:

- Hay—A Full Crop. Weeds—Few or None.

PROCEED AS FOLLOWS:

- Plough Shallow. Roll and Harrow.

Disc-harrow and Cultivate at Intervals.

KEEP DOWN ALL GROWTH TILL AUTUMN.

IN AUTUMN

Plough Thoroughly and as Deeply as the Plant Food will allow.

GRAIN SOWN ON

Land Prepared as Above will give Fall or Spring Ploughed Sod will give

A FULL CROP. HALF A CROP.

CLOVER AND TIMOTHY

sown on Land Prepared as Above will give Fall or Spring Ploughed Sod are usually a SUCCESS. FAILURE.

JOHN FIXTER, Commission of Conservation.

See that every driver in your employ wears the badge.

The foregoing paragraphs are merely a free interpretation of certain portions of the Ontario traffic laws, regulations and accepted rules of the road, and are not to be understood as verbally statutory. Copies of the Motor Vehicles Act may be obtained by applying to the Department of Public Highways, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.—W. A. McLean, Deputy Minister of Highways.

Prof. Dean on Dairy Problems

THE biggest problem to-day for the dairy farmer and every other farmer, is how to make farming more profitable. The lack of profit on the farm is the root of all evil.

With these as his opening remarks before the annual convention of the Holstein-Friesian Breeders' Association of Canada, Prof. H. H. Dean proceeded to develop the idea. He gauged of a successful farmer, he said, was one who could make both ends meet and have something left over. The industry, he thought, had suffered from the rosy tinted optimism of some who are supposed to speak for the farmer, but who indulge in exaggerated the blessings of the farm and minimized or forgot to mention its disadvantages. "A man must not (Continued on page 18.)



You Can't Afford This

No farmer is rich enough to feed 40-cent butter to his hogs or his calves in partially skimmed milk.

It's a waste of money.

It's a waste of food.

It's a waste that your pocketbook, your neighbors, your country, all condemn.

But it's a waste that is going on today on every cow-owner's place where an inferior or half-worn-out cream separator is being used, or where the farmer is skimming by the wasteful "gravity" method.

And it's a wholly unnecessary waste, too.

Because a De Laval Cream Separator will soon save enough cream to pay for itself, and put a stop to all the waste of cream and time and labor for many years to come.

There is no other cream separator that can compare with the De Laval in clean skimming, capacity, ease of operation, freedom from repairs, and durability. It's the world's greatest cream saver.

Order your De Laval now when you need it most and let it begin saving cream for you right now. Remember that a De Laval may be bought for cash or on such liberal terms as to save its own cost. See the local De Laval agent, or, if you don't know him, write to the nearest De Laval office as below.

THE DE LAVAL COMPANY, Ltd.

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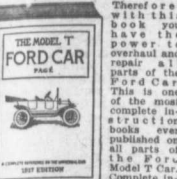
MONTREAL PETERBORO WINNIPEG VANCOUVER 50,000 BRANCHES AND LOCAL AGENCIES THE WORLD OVER

Advertisement for Hamilton Automatic Churn, featuring an illustration of the churn and text describing its benefits for labor saving and efficiency.

Advertisement for The Merchants Bank, featuring the bank's logo and text promoting its services, including savings accounts and loans.

answered. There has been no answer. I have been told that I am not to be answered. I have been told that I am not to be answered. I have been told that I am not to be answered.

KNOWLEDGE IS POWER



There are, with this book you have the power to overhaul and repair all parts of the Ford car. This is one of the most complete instruction books ever published on the subject of the Ford car. Complete instructions for driving and repairing are given. Every detail is treated in a non-technical yet thorough manner.

THE UPWARD LOOK

Obeying His Commandments

If ye keep my commandments, ye shall abide in my love; even as I have kept my Father's commandments, and abide in His love.—John xv, 10. How clearly we are taught here the place which good works are to occupy in the life of the believer!

that led man to revolt from his God came upon Him too, to tempt Him. To Him as man its offers of self-gratification were not matters of indifference; to refuse them. He had to fast and pray. He suffered, being tempted. He spoke very distinctly of not seeking to do His own will, as a surrender He had continually to make. He made the keeping of the Father's commandments the distinct object of His life, and so abide in His love. Does He not tell us, "I do nothing of myself, but as the Father taught me, I speak these things. And He that sent me is with me; He hath not left me alone; for I do always the things that are pleasing to the Father." He thus opened to us the only path to the blessedness of a life on earth in the love of heaven; and when, as from our vine, His Spirit flows in the branches, this keeping the commandments is one of the surest and highest elements in the life He inspires.

Believer! wouldn't thou abide in Jesus, be very careful to keep His commandment. Keep them in the love of thine heart. Be not content to have them in the Bible for reference, but have them transferred by careful study, by meditation, and by prayer, to a loving acceptance, by the Father's teaching, to the fleshly tables of the heart. Be not content with the knowledge of some of the commands, while others lie unknown and neglected.

BOOK DEPARTMENT, FARM AND DAIRY, PETERBORO

LUMP JAW. The best way to cure this disease is by using Lump Jaw. It is a simple, effective remedy that can be used in all cases.

225 Acre Farm \$1200

Borders Sparking Lake. Half-mile shores front. Convenient state school, church, post office; in fine farming section and resort of summer visitors. Dark loam till soil, brook-wooded pasture, estimated 3,000 cords worth more than pay for farm; local demand for pasture at \$4 per acre; 2,000 bush maples; 7-room cottage, big barn, many big maples. Instructive owner's catalogue of this and other farm bargains; may wish stock, tools, crops, included, mailed free.

E. A. STROUT FARM AGENCY, Dept. 9, 150 Nassau Street, New York, N.Y.

FOR SALE AND WANT ADVERTISING

THREE CENTS A WORD, CASH WITH ORDER

IMPROVE YOUR BREED—Honeydew Improver will make a better breed of your color and texture. Perfectly reliable. Send 15 cents for pocket-size circular. Honeydew Products Company, 31 Root Street, Toronto.

MONEY TO LOAN—\$50,000—Land on Farm Street, Toronto.

FARM FOR SALE—62-acre farm, suitable for stock, grain or trees. Situated 2 1/2 miles west of the village of Wotton in Ontario—In beautiful farming section. Factory country of Prince Edward, comprising 100 acres N. lot 12, and 50 acres S. lot 17 lot 17. Hillier, O. and 2000 square feet of buildings. Terms reasonable. Apply to T. G. Bayner, Wellington, Ont., R.R. No. 1, Ont.

BUTTERMAKERS' WRAPPERS—Name and address printed—Best Patented in Ontario—Reams (480 sheets) 25 cents—100 sheets 12 cents—50 sheets 6 cents—Cash with order—Largest wholesale dealer in Farmers' Printing, Beaverton, Ontario.

WANTED—Good steady man, married, one acquainted with the city milk business preferred. Apply Box 91, Farm and Dairy, Peterborough, Ont.

GILLET'S EYE. EATS DIRT. MADE IN CANADA. Gillett's Eye is a powerful eye treatment that cleans, disinfects, and softens the eye. It is used for various eye conditions and is highly recommended by eye specialists.

It lays the Best! Windsor Dairy Salt. The Canadian Salt Co. Limited. This advertisement promotes the benefits of Windsor Dairy Salt, highlighting its purity and effectiveness for various uses.

WHEN USING WILSON'S FLY PADS. READ DIRECTIONS CAREFULLY AND FOLLOW THEM EXACTLY. This advertisement features an illustration of a fly and emphasizes the importance of following the instructions for using the fly pads effectively.

Far more effective than Sticky Fly Catchers. Clean to handle. Sold by Druggists and Grocers everywhere.

GUILD'S SUMMER SALE! 1000 choice yearling heans and 200 yearling cock birds in high record breed. This advertisement announces a special sale of high-quality poultry, including yearling heans and cock birds.

Food Will Win the War

Serve your country and yourself by raising FOOD on the fertile plains of Western Canada. The Canadian Pacific Railway makes it easy for you to begin. Lands \$11 to \$30 an acre; irrigated land up to \$50 to 20 years to pay. This advertisement encourages farmers to raise food in Western Canada, highlighting the benefits of the Canadian Pacific Railway and the availability of irrigated land.

G. W. MUDDIMAN, Land Agent, C. P. R., Montreal, P. Q.

have kept my Father's commandments and abide in His love.

Note.—A selection from Rev. Andrew Murray's book, "Abide in Christ," which may be secured through Farm and Dairy, if desired, for 60 cents.

More About Community Drying Plants

SINCE the publication recently of articles on home and community drying of fruits and vegetables, we have received enquiries asking for further information regarding construction, operation, etc., of community plants. No doubt others of our women folk will also be interested in further details.

Up to the present community drying outside of European countries has been carried on largely in the United States. There are about 35 plants under the process of construction at the present time in the State of Nebraska alone, and many other States are becoming interested. The North Lincoln community drying plant in Nebraska has a representation of about 60 families in its club. The drying plant which they have developed from experience and which is being recommended to other communities is constructed in the following manner:

There is a cabinet about 15 feet long, 2 feet high, and 2½ feet wide. The bottom of this cabinet may be made of flooring or ungrooved ceiling. The sides and top may be made of the same material. The top of the cabinet is closed by hinged doors or removable sections to enable the lowering of the trays into the cabinet.

The cabinet is divided into five sections, four of which are large enough to accommodate two stacks of drying trays of ten each. These trays are of convenient size for community drying, being 1½ feet wide, 3 feet long, 2 inches deep, made of half-inch material for sides and braces, and pearl wire screen for bottom, with wire screen at one end. The trays are in-

serted in the cabinet from the top, and may be placed in one at a time, or several can be landed at one time by means of hoists. The compartments are lettered and the trays numbered, and a record is kept by the caretaker of the trays assigned to the various patrons.

An exhaust fan is placed at one end of the cabinet in the fifth section. This fan may be operated by electricity or by a gasoline engine, and the air should be drawn through the cabinet at a rapid rate. The end opposite the fan is covered with ordinary wire screen, so that flies may be kept from the drying fruit or vegetables. A sufficient charge per tray is made to cover cost of operation and the salary of the caretaker. The caretaker is at the plant two hours in the morning, and for about one hour in the afternoon. She receives and delivers vegetables or fruit at this time.

The patrons have their vegetables and fruits all prepared when they come to the plant. Two or three slicing machines are provided for the convenience of those who do not have them at home. Every person is urged to have everything in readiness before bringing to the plant, even to the slicing.

As we have pointed out before, drying will help to conserve the surplus yield of fruits and vegetables, which might otherwise be wasted. Not only will it increase the supply of fruits and vegetables in the larder, but it also releases much of the supply of commercially canned products to feed our soldiers overseas.

Community drying might be taken up by our Women's Institute branches, or probably in cooperation with some women's organization of the near-by town or city. Clubs which have gone into this work in the States are advised that whether the plant is operated by a municipality or by a community club, it is necessary to have a caretaker, who will be at the plant during certain hours of the day to receive and deliver

fruit and vegetables, to keep the plant in proper condition and to keep the fan and motor running. It has been found best to have the plant open to the public about four hours of the day, say, two in the morning and two in the afternoon. The caretaker may be paid by the hour for services, and the money may be obtained by making a charge of from two to five cents a tray for the privilege of drying.

It is the aim of the Extension Service of the University of Nebraska, College of Agriculture, to have a drying plant placed in every community of the State. The following is the plan of cooperation between the Extension Service and the community:

- Duty of Extension Service.**
- A. Organization of community.
 1. Suggest plan for funds.
 2. Community meeting to ascertain interest.
 - B. Expert advice as to installing plant.
 1. Furnish blueprints.
 2. Information on different types of fans.
 - C. Public demonstrations as to the preparation of products for drying.
 1. Information as to types of slicers.
 2. Preparation of dried products for cooking.
 - D. Provide record blanks for finance.

Duty of Community.

 - A. Provide funds for installing plant.
 - B. Must put a caretaker in charge.
 - C. Keep record and report to Extension Service.

A Novel Conservation Window

M. R. J. W. Stark, Agricultural Representative for Peel county, recently arranged an admirable food conservation window display in Brampton, Ont. The display was arranged on the day of the annual meeting of the Peel Women's Institutes. A toy wagon labelled "Peel Conservation Wagon" was connected by red, white and blue streamers to twenty-one points on the map of Peel county,

the map standing at one end of the window. These points were indicated by small silver stars, and the following legend explained the idea: "This Canuck hitches a conservation wagon to the twenty-one branches of our latitude and asks the women of Peel to drive."

Substitute foods were shown in contrast to foods needed for overseas. In another part of the window were shown three plates, one containing one-third of a spoon of sugar, another a small piece of meat, and another a third of a slice of bread. The following explanatory sign was placed behind the plates:

Person	in Peel wastes	Sugar
100,000 lbs.		
400,000 lbs.	this much	Meat
400,000 lbs.		Bread

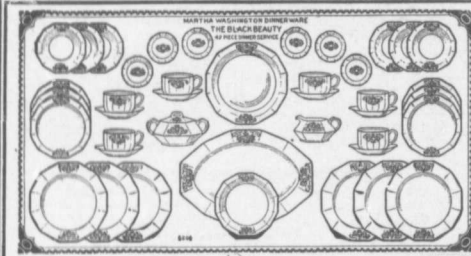
It would amount to 100,000 lbs. in 12 months.

In another section of the window six toy rats were shown at a pile of food. To each rat was attached a card with one of the following legends: "Falling to substitute;" "falling to preserve;" "meal, as usual;" "wasting left-overs;" "falling to produce;" "what eat doesn't count."

To Rid Pantry of Ants

If ants get into the pantry, the housewife is very uncomfortable and she finds a way of getting rid of them. Quite a number are completely annoyed by ants this present season. The following is recommended as an effective way of getting rid of this nuisance:

Make a poisonous syrup by dissolving a pound of sugar in a cup of hot water to which one-twentieth of an ounce of sodium arsenate previously dissolved in a little hot water, is added. Small sponges are soaked in this syrup and placed in jelly glasses, the lids of which have been pushed



We only have 100 Sets, so we would advise that you get busy at once. They come in plain finish with Gold Band or in Flowered Designs.

All dishes are burned direct for us.

EVERY HOME NEEDS THEM

Please let us know if you are trying to secure a set, so we can hold it for you.

START WORKING TO-DAY

Address: **FARM AND DAIRY** Peterboro
Circulation Dept. **Ont.**

THEY ARE FREE

42 Pieces in Set for Only 8 New Subscribers

31 Pieces in Set for Only 5 New Subscribers.

with several should about glasses should and placed ing. When glass of poison moved a show will visit it the poisoner eventually destroyed or be remember postponed and situated for a poison.

A City (Continued) "Think what a big show it will accomplish try, but for ever we do it parents of a a CH

Edna Beck came into town, for though house very nice with his wife's summer with him an idea of and he was engaged with his own p

Mr. Wade an one clearly at saying "I don't Jasper as if other ways. The future we he was to turn more experience

"What do you John? He questioned about it. I had expected, have been a father's estate w the last of of farman, he Elmer here know an farming the

"I know of a ye," his cousin to, who owns where lives a the one who re and kept so so for sale there though, and two been paid two the present occu he went."

"This ought to have such fact you're gone to n Joe goes next me help me out with summer I ought I want to raise at the one branch of touch with."

The man's story, and though able improving it last, Mr. Wade as to be settled. The man who had leave for Camp F and was willing with his building, his corn in the f too set to gather work.

"Call you what, new man since wa Mr. Wade can out-of-doors in the me back to the day like you. This bo doesn't it!"

They were per the new bug house Wade had bought and intended to be for them and their the winter. Now t ment, but to his father began with the tap of his hama

"There's a low gro Kentucky she Where I walked away."

Elmer reflecto

one end of the...
indicated...
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ervation was...
watches of our...
of Peab...
shown in...
for over...
the window...
containing...
sugar, and...
and another...
and. The fol...
was placed b...

with several large holes. The sponges should about half fill the glass. Several glasses should be prepared in this way and placed where the ants are foraging. When the ants stop visiting any glass of poisoned syrup it should be moved a short distance, where they will visit it again. They will carry the poisoned syrup to their nests and eventually the whole colony will be destroyed or driven away. It should be remembered that this syrup is poisonous and must be kept away from children. Honey or syrup can be substituted for sugar in making the ant poison.

A City Lad's Delusion

(Continued from page 12.)

"Think what a blessing and an inspiration you can be to the country women in a social way. See what good we can accomplish not only for our country, but for our neighbors, for whatever we do it must be worthy of the parents of a son like yours."

CHAPTER IX.

Back to the Land.

Elmer's delight at having his parents come to Nebraska was boundless, for though they had never made home very pleasant for him, or tried to win his confidence or affection, his summer with his cousins had given him an idea of what a real home was and he longed in secret for such a one with his own parents.

Mr. Wade and Mr. Linsey "took to each other" at sight and were soon saying "cousin John" and "Cousin Jasper" as if they had known each other always. Mr. Wade's plans for the future were rather unsettled and he wavered between the younger, but more experienced man for advice.

"What do you think best, Cousin John?" he questioned. "I have capital enough to buy a farm not as large as I had expected, for I find land values have risen astonishingly since my father's estate was sold at \$25 an acre less than twenty years ago. Methods of farming have changed greatly, too. Elmer here knows far more about modern farming than I do."

"I know of a farm that might suit you," his cousin answered. "Mr. Weston, who owns it, has another farm where he lives and has always rented this one since it had been directed, and he is so scarce that he offers it for sale. There are only eighty acres, though, and twenty acres have just been put into wheat. Mr. Weston hired the present occupant to do it before he went."

"That ought to suit me. I can't handle such a farm land, of course, and you're going to need Elmer here after Joe goes next month, but if you could help me out with the harvesting next summer I ought to be able to swing it. I want to raise stock mostly, for that's the one branch of farming I've kept in touch with."

"The new farm proved satisfactory, and though it needed considerable improving in the form of building, Mr. Wade went at it at once so as to be settled before cold weather. The man who had farmed it was to leave for Camp Funston in November and was willing to help Mr. Wade with his building, for he had sold him his corn in the fall because it was too set to gather and he had no other work.

"Tell you what, Elmer, I feel like a new man since we got out here," said Mr. Wade one morning. "Working out-of-doors in the fresh air carries me back to the days when I was a boy like you. This town living in a city, doesn't fit."

They were perched on the roof of the new hog house, shingling it. Mr. Wade had bought a number of saws and intended to be prepared to care for them and their plights through the winter. Now to Elmer's astonishment, but to his delight as well, his father began whistling and then to the tap of his hammer he sang,

"There's a low green valley on the old Kentucky shore,
Where I've walked many happy hours away."

Elmer reflected that he much preferred a father who wore blue overalls while he worked in a carpenter's apron and sang while he busied to one dressed in a correct business suit and seemed to absorb so much business from it that he ignored his son. What he did not realize, however, was that his father was being carried backward on the air of the song that had been a popular favorite of his youth—backward over day behind an old-fashioned walking plow, yet no less free to sing joyously as he neared home in the dusk and smelled supper cooking and saw mother hurrying to and fro in the kitchen.

Soon after the Wade family were settled in their new home a neighbor invited Mr. Wade to accompany him to a meeting of the Farmers' Union and to join; he did so and during a discussion saw a way to help.

"I find I'm a green hand at farming," he said, "but I've been buying stock and working in the stock market for years; it seems to me you need a man here to ship stock, and if you want me I'll try it."

All agreed gladly. There was no stock buyer at Fairhome and they were forced to haul their hogs to Shelton, eight miles away, or to sell their own stock, and this was unsatisfactory, for they were not familiar with the ways of the stock market, nor did the individual shipper find himself very welcome there. So Mr. Wade's offer filled a long felt want.

What of Mrs. Wade in her new surroundings? So far, we have seen a very poor side of her character, and truth compels us to admit that from the time her husband announced his intention of farming until they reached her cousin's home in Nebraska, she put in most of her time making life miserable for Mr. Wade, but once arrived at their destination she received several surprises that left her with her former point of view rather shaken.

Chief among these surprises was the appearance of Elmer, and his many appearance. He had grown so in stature and character that she felt almost shy of him; second, people seemed inclined to congratulate her for having left the city instead of plying her for being an exiled martyr; and third, she found that her cousins and their families had been directed, but had water, furnace and their own lighting system, and had for neighbors women as progressive and well informed as herself. Gradually it dawned upon Mrs. Wade that there might be something to live for still.

She found the women in and around Fairhome anxious and ready to begin Red Cross work, but they merely lacked an experienced leader. She had been connected with the Red Cross activities all summer and was able to give them the help and services needed. When settled in their own house the hospitable home of Mr. and Mrs. Wade became the meeting place for the Red Cross chapter as well as other social gatherings such as the Young People's Literary Society, Farmers' Union socials and the Boy Scouts. Mr. Elmer with his mother's help had organized and thus were engaged in interesting and useful pursuits. Mrs. Wade seems to have taken a new lease upon life and appears ten years younger than she did a year ago, although she says that by the time she raises the 200 chicks she is determined upon she will be gray-headed; still she has no thought of giving up.

And what of Elmer? Has he changed in the year we have known him? Indeed you would hardly know that the pasty-faced, indolent boy could have developed so quickly into the sturdy youth who keeps up his end of the load at Mr. Linsey's, besides helping his father. Mr. Linsey bought a tractor this spring and also a second-hand automobile that has been converted into a truck and in this way partially solved the labor problem. Joe as an expert blacksmith and repair man is already "over there" and writes home to his friends. The farmers of America will win the war. Elmer proudly counts himself now a true "Nebraska farmer."

The End.



Everybody thinks of WRIGLEY'S when chewing gum is mentioned. This is the result of years of effort to give mankind the benefits and enjoyment of this low-cost sweetmeat.

WRIGLEY'S helps appetite and digestion—allays thirst—renews vigour.



ALBERT COLLEGE FOR BOYS AND GIRLS. THOROUGHNESS. Thoroughness is the foundation of success—and thoroughness is the principle that dominates every course taught at ALBERT COLLEGE, BELLEVILLE, ONT. When a boy or girl completes a business course at Albert, he or she obtains a great asset—namely, a thorough knowledge of modern business, its practices and requirements. Trained boys and girls are urgently needed in the modern business world. Albert College offers the dual advantage of obtaining both college life and special business training. \$100 Scholarship in Agriculture open to either sex. School Re-opens September 9th, 1918

WESTERN CANADA. That is a great market for Pure-bred Dairy Stock to-day. Why not plan to reach the Western Breeders through our WESTERN CANADA NUMBER which will be issued on AUGUST 15 and we will send copies to all interested parties in Western Canada. Place your order now for what space you require. For particulars write to Live Stock Department, Farm and Dairy



Protect Your Cattle and Horses from this Profit-eating Pest

Don't let flies rob you of your profits. Few people realize the annual loss from shrinkage of milk and flesh caused by flies and other insect pests tormenting cattle.

NO-FLY-NEAR

Is the sure, safe, cheap and humane solution of this problem, easily applied with spray. Write for circulars giving full particulars. Price 1 gal. \$1.25; 5 gals. \$5.00

KENNETH McDONALD & SONS Limited - OTTAWA, Ont.

Make More Dairy Profits With a Better Separator

The Viking Cream Separator costs you less but gives you more for your money. It has greater capacity than any separator of equal rating. It skims to a more trace. The Viking is easy running and simple to clean, strong and durable. Write today for the Free Separator Book.

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Mark the date on your memo book. That is the date of our


WESTERN CANADA NUMBER

It will reach the Western breeder, the men who during the next few years will form our greatest market for pure-bred stock. Plan to have your herd represented in this number. For particulars write

Live Stock Department

FARM AND DAIRY

Do You Need This Useful Book?



If so, sit down and send us at once an order enclosing \$1.50 and we will send it to you.

By Victor W. Page, you at once, prepaid. In this book nothing has been omitted in details have been slighted, and it is a book you cannot afford to be without.

Book Department
Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, Ont.

Prof. Dean on Dairy Problems

(Continued from page 13.)

only be paid for his labor and interest on investment, but he must be paid for the worry and anxiety of himself and his family. His life must be worth living.

The first requisite to a "life worth living" the speaker said was leisure. The successful farmer must be a reader, and this means time to read. The average farmer is not a reader, but all reading to cultivate the habit of reading. He must read in his own language; the brain power of rural districts lies dormant. Finally, a farmer must be a worker. Prof. Dean then called attention to the fact that all these words—reader, thinker and worker—with the two letters "er," which being interpreted mean, "one who does." Therefore, to sum all up, the farmer must be a doer.

In speaking of the actual doing of things on the farm, Prof. Dean laid emphasis on the use of machinery. First of importance he placed the tractor, which would help in the growing of more feed on the farm. "I am strongly of the belief," said he, "that a man should grow largely of his food on his own farm." Conventional dairy barns and proper equipment came next as labor savers, the Professor, of course, referring only to labor-saving equipment which has not yet become common. The milking machine had been commended earlier in his address.

Letters to the Editor

A Farmers' Publicity Department

EDITOR Farm and Dairy.—It is a little late now for commenting upon what took place at the meeting of 2,000 farmers in Toronto of a month ago, but I have read with a great deal of interest the account of it in your issue of June 13th, and wish to very strongly endorse what was said by Mr. Peter McArthur with reference to the dangers involved in undertaking the publication of a daily newspaper. I do not, of course, know exactly what he said, as your report was necessarily condensed, but I can quite imagine it. I wish further to point out that no industrial interest so far as I know, is operating a daily paper in its own interests. Such a paper would obviously be read by the people chiefly connected with that industry—and in the case of farmers this is exactly the opposite of what we want to get, which, I take it, is that the general public should become better acquainted and have a much wider knowledge of the various questions that face the farming interest than they have now. This, obviously, could not be attained through the publication of a farmers' daily paper; besides which there would undoubtedly be a very strong tendency for such a daily paper to develop into merely a daily edition of the present agricultural weekly papers, which are divided chiefly into two parts—dealing with technical subjects, which are, of course, of interest to farmers only, and that devoted to what might be called a mutual admiration society. What is wanted far more than a daily paper, and what has been wanted very badly for some time, is a publicity agent and staff, or I ought to say, a publicity department, in charge of a thoroughly live man, who not only understands the newspaper and advertising game thoroughly, but is also well versed in agricultural matters, particularly the economic side of them. I am going to stress someone on the staff of one of the present agricultural papers, or one of the leading men in some of our agricultural colleges, but I am afraid that none of these would stand the bill as regards having a close knowledge of the economic and financial side of farming.

The public needs educating—their can be no question about that—and

the only way to educate it is through the papers which the public reads. The public would not in any case read a farmers' paper; at least, not that branch of the public that we want to reach. It is time the various agricultural associations got together, contributed "pro rata" according to their membership and established a thoroughly business-like organization on these lines. There would be astonished to know what various business interests pay for publicity and the large sums they pay. I venture to say that there is hardly a single industry that grows from agricultural machinery making, which has not got its publicity agents. Every successful politician has one and many individually successful businesses also.

Why the Consumer Kicks

A question often asked in the cities is: "What is the matter with farming; the farmers are apparently making lots of money, and yet one hears a continual growl?" "Here is nothing the matter with farming (it is only subject to the ordinary vicissitudes of any business), except that it is not as profitable as it should be, notwithstanding the general opinion to the contrary, or, in fact, anything like it, and the only way to make it profitable is to raise prices. Prices cannot be raised in any industry unless there is either apathy on the part of the public or public opinion in favor of it. We have seen prices on every article which is used both in the cities and in the country, raised as a rule by percentages far beyond what the actual increased costs of production warranted, but usually very little is said except for a few individual growls, which go unheard, the reason being that the articles are bought only occasionally by the individual buyer, whereas the food is bought every day by every buyer, so that the increased price of food is continually in his mind. It is fairly well understood that no change affecting the people at a whole can be made without public opinion behind it—and no attempt whatever has ever been made by the farming industry to either create or mould a public opinion in its favor.

This publicity department, besides having constant articles and editorials in the public press, should also keep an eye on all editorials, and should in every way reflect upon or are antagonistic to the farming interests. They should never be allowed to pass without immediate and authoritative reply. No opportunity should be missed in supplying speakers to all public meetings where the opportunity seems good. Boards of Trade meetings, and particularly those of Trades and Labor Councils, labor conventions and political gatherings, should also receive attention.

Farm Stories Objected to.

Another thing I should like to comment on, although it has nothing to do with the economic side of the matter, is a rather peculiar fact that in no trade papers do you ever find articles such as one constantly sees in the various agricultural journals (which are really the trade papers of the farmer) extolling the advantages of the farmer's life and pointing out what successes certain individuals have made. There is a general atmosphere of optimism about all these articles which is not only unnecessary, but, I believe, is positively harmful, as, while they do not create a wrong impression among the farming community, they are very apt to do so among the non-farming community; and, while agricultural papers are not generally read by the general public, they are occasionally read and particularly by that class of people that has always been longed for to get back to the country. While the individual may never attain this ambition, he nevertheless passes this thing around, and it creates a wrong impression and a wrong atmosphere in the mind on the occasion when agricultural matters, and particularly prices, are being discussed by people other than

farmers—and in these times these disadvantages are becoming increasingly frequent. There is no harm in being an optimist—very much the other way is a fact—but it is rather out of place in a trade journal.

It may be that I have discussed this matter with some leading men in other lines of business which have their trade journals, and also their publicity agents, and they are rather inclined to laugh at me. I am sure that I am referred to, and say that, of course, it would not think of allowing such articles to be published in any of their journals. I am sure that I am referred to primarily for the information and benefit of the people who read it, and the articles such as I mention could only be of benefit to a weak-kneed farmer who is getting discouraged. There has been rather too much of this kind of thing. If a man's business is not sufficiently encouraging to keep him going, there must be some inherent defect, either in the business or in the man, and in neither case is it of advantage to keep that man going. He had far better go out and start another business, or, if he can't do that, as long as he is in it, he is doing a weak member and does more harm than good to the rest of the industry.

Particularly wise, however, is bring before the farming community as a whole, the urgent need of a publicity department in Canada. I do not think that it is too much to ask for more than it is now.—Chas. E. Hope, Langley Port, B.C.

Unloading Hay Easily

EDITOR Farm and Dairy.—In a recent issue of Farm and Dairy I read with interest a letter by Mr. Glennings on the methods of handling hay in former days when there were no loading machines or hay forks. I also have had some experience of the old methods and surely do appreciate the use of the modern day. Our plan of unloading hay is to pull the hay to the roof at all. We take the rope off the car (or an old short rope could be used if one were available) and use the hook on the end of the rope and a horse as a dolly. With one pulley in the middle we wire the hook of an old canthook to the eye of the pulley and hook it as high up the timber as we can see possible, then draw the hay all to the back and let it drop. We then have down grade to spread the hay, and in taking the hay out of the move we can take 200 lbs. in some forkfuls and avoid a lot of hard work. Hay will never heat or must if stored in this manner and can be unloaded much easier and quicker.—Daniel Crouch, Peterboro' Co., Ont.

Where Production Must Decrease

EDITOR Farm and Dairy.—We have been intensely interested in the correct reports of the farmers' delegations which you have published from time to time in Farm and Dairy. Not only for the obvious reasons do I write this, but if we have been given a law which is not carried out of which use is it? We feel as if you should try to institute some of us have been given.

I have two brothers in the army; Ralph, overseas for two years and four months in the Albany Air Force for six months. Both of these boys enlisted freely and gladly because they had no dependents.

Howard has now been called. He was given a 30-day leave and told to report at the end of that time when in all probability he would be given extended leave of absence. Howard is the only remaining son of military age in the family, and he is the maintainer and manager of the home and farm. He has had a year's training at Guelph and has been particularly well versed in the art of greater production. As a result of this we have now 185 acres or more in crop, which is more than we have

ever had. W. success in cattle. Father is 66 under the dock. With Howard in the field attention is given to a year's work, threshing, the ever \$150. Ward, Albert, has a good help he have at present it was not had about 1000 bushels of wheat. This help of a 16-year Howard was (he who has 12 years and 29 years) has no the beginning. from newspaper. ment of measure and his pa acres of wheat. other grain, at Howard's care for all. Howard's case lawyer, and he have spoken about the most desirable. The man even they take Howard find out. Howard ever left Kingston. We can bring the Ottawa authorities in the first O help or suggest personally will be received.

When Ralph they said: "We have a good flow are such as How are the moralized L. Hardy,

The Mak

Butler and Co. Ltd. Dept. 2, 100 St. George Street, Toronto, Ont. We will send you a copy of our new book on the subject of the milk business, and will suggest a plan.

Cheese Bri

CCHEESE BRICKS. More isolated districts of the United States farming community, the remoteness of the districts, and the lack of ready outside world communication. The first cooperation was put in spring of 1915 in the town of North Carolina. Small building, one built and equipped \$400, opened for 1916 of the year this was equal to its patron net gain of more than the total income of the community. establishment of averaged less than weeks after it was factory, built and of 1875, was started community and equally good results. The first factory with difficulty, been breast among it. The profits began to possible to meet a witness and no sp

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ever had. We are also raising pro-
ducers in cattle, pigs and poultry.
Father is 66 years old and has been
under the doctor's care for some time.
With Howard at home we were badly
in need of help and without him we
are helpless to harvest the heavy crop.
We have now 34 acres in hoe crop and
30 acres of hay which need immedi-
ate attention.
Last year we had over a week of
threshing, the threshing mill being
ever #150. We had to help us, How-
ard, Albert who is now in the army,
a first-class man the year round, and
some help by the day; more than we
have at present. Even then some of it
was not harvested as soon as it
should have been, causing a great ma-
terially. This year we have only the
help of a 16-year-old boy.

Howard was held up because Char-
lie (who has been away from home
30 years and has been married five
years) has no children. Charlie at
the beginning of the war withdrew
from newspaper work, went to Al-
bert to engage in farming. This year
he and his partner sowed over 300
acres of wheat and about 250 acres of
other grain, and we have not even
seen him for about four months.

Howard's case is in the hands of a
lawyer, and he, as well as all who
have spoken about it, say it is one of
the most despicable cases they know.
One man even said: "It's a crime if
they take Howard." As far as we can
find out, Howard's papers have not
ever left Kingston. Is there any way
we can bring these papers before the
Ottawa authorities as was suggested
in the first Order-in-Council? Any
help or suggestion you can give us
personally will be most gratefully re-
ceived.

When Ralph and Albert enlisted
they said: "We can go, but for the
sake of the home, Howard must stay."
How are such cases as this going to
affect the morale of our troops?—Mil-
dred L. Hardy, Victoria Co., Ont.

The Makers' Corner

Butter and Cheese Makers are in-
vited to send contributions to this
department, to ask questions on
matters relating to cheese making,
and to suggest subjects for discus-
sion.

Cheese Brings Prosperity

CHEESE making is transforming
many isolated mountainous dis-
tricts of the south-eastern States
of the United States into prosperous
farming communities. For many years
the remoteness of these districts and
the lack of ready communication with
the outside world has retarded agri-
cultural development. An interesting
story of the rapid development of
small cooperative cheese factories
which, with the improvement of cows,
appears to point the way to financial
and industrial independence, is told in
Yearbook Separate 737 of the United
States Department of Agriculture.

The first cooperative factory in this
section was put into operation in the
spring of 1915 in a mountainous sec-
tion of North Carolina. On June 6th a
small building, only 14 feet by 16 feet,
built and equipped at a cost of only
\$400, opened for business. Before the
end of the year this modest factory re-
turned to its patrons almost \$1,500, a
net gain of more than \$1,300, because
the total income for the sale of butter in
the community prevails to the
establishment of the cheese factory
averaged less than \$300. About six
weeks after it was established another
factory, built and equipped at a cost
of \$375, was started in a neighboring
community and was conducted with
equally good results.

The first factories were established
with difficulty, because of lack of in-
terest among the farmers, but after
the profits began to roll in it was im-
possible to meet the demand for as-
sistance and so solicitation was need-

ed to induce the people to put up new
factories. The first year the factories
were opened, about \$3,000 worth of
cheese was made and sold. In 1916
twenty-six factories were established
in North Carolina, Virginia, Tennessee
and West Virginia. During that year
\$30,000 worth of cheese was made in
North Carolina alone, and the thirty-
four factories then in operation in the
States mentioned produced cheese
which sold for more than \$125,000. The
cost of operation, says the publication,
added to what the farmers would prob-
ably have received from the milk if
there had been no cheese factories,
would amount to about one-fourth of
the gross receipts. Therefore, three-
fourths of this amount, or a little more
than \$90,000, was newly created
wealth.

The effect of the increased income
from the mountainous farms has
brought about a higher standard of liv-
ing. Farmhouses have been remodel-
ed; roads improved; better farm equip-
ment introduced, and more interest
has been taken in educational work
of all kinds. Though some high-grade

cows have been purchased and brought
into the section, the greatest progress
in dairy improvement is shown by the
better care and more skillful feeding
of the cows already at hand. The in-
troduction of cheese factories, the pub-
lication says, is only the first step for-
ward, but they furnish the financial
support for the movement which is
slowly, but certainly, bringing pros-
perity to these southern mountain dis-
tricts.

Testing Boiler

I HAVE a steam boiler which carries
120 lbs. steam and I wish to test it
with cold water. What should I test
it at so as to have it safe and still run
so risk of crushing any of the flues as
many of them are very thin?—J. B.
Lenark Co., Ont.

A boiler that is to carry 120 lbs.
steam should be tested by the
cold water test to 150 lbs. pres-
sure. In other words, boilers should
be tested at 50 per cent over the steam
pressure required. As 120 lbs. pres-
sure is rather high for an old boiler
the water test might not be reliable

and it would be better to have an ex-
perienced boiler maker make a ham-
mer test as well, as there might be
weak spots developed in the boiler
which might carry the extra pressure
for a short time, but would be liable
to give way under a constant pres-
sure of 120 lbs. As J. B. states that
he is in doubt as to the strength of the
flues I would suggest that he set the
safety valve at 80 lbs. pressure in-
stead of 120 lbs. If it is necessary
for him to carry 120 lbs. of steam then
I would certainly advise a hammer
test as well as the cold water test.—
L. A. Ziefert, Superintendent, Kingstons
Dairy School.

The Help Problem

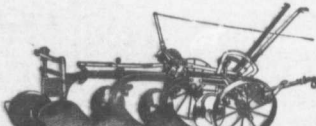
THE proper manning of factories is
becoming more and more diffi-
cult. At the very least there
should be one well qualified man in
every factory, and from all parts of
Canada the story is the same—the dif-
ficulty of attracting good men into the
business. G. G. Puhlow, chief dairy
instructor for Eastern Ontario, touched

Any soil, any service successfully met

Why the Cockshutt Tractor Plow is a Success

Because it's made by a firm who have specialized for a lifetime in the making of high-grade plows to suit Canadian farming conditions. Because we've embodied in it scientific design, and the highest quality materials and workmanship which our close acquaintance with field conditions all over Canada shows us is necessary for this plow to do its best work in these serious times.

Cockshutt 3-Furrow Plow



Can be turned into a 2-furrow plow in a few minutes when conditions demand it. Cord within easy reach of tractor operator's hand works automatic power lift, raising bottoms high and level when you want them out of the ground, and lowering them again when you wish. Easily operated levers are also conveniently placed for varying depth of cut. The hitch is instantly adjustable to suit any make of tractor.

The Makers' Corner

Butter and Cheese Makers are in-
vited to send contributions to this
department, to ask questions on
matters relating to cheese making,
and to suggest subjects for discus-
sion.

Cheese Brings Prosperity

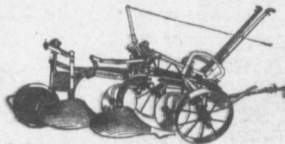
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terest among the farmers, but after
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sistance and so solicitation was need-

Inseparable from Successful Power-Farming is the Cockshutt

Remember—your "team" is only half complete when you've bought your tractor. You must have the right plow because that is what actually works your land. We have so many splendid letters from successful farmers who use the Cockshutt Light Tractor Plow that we know it is giving every satisfaction—no matter how hard the service or how tough the land.



Cockshutt 2-Furrow Light Tractor Plow—can be quickly turned into a 3-Furrow Plow by the addition of a few parts.

This is a very important subject. We have a Pamphlet—write for it. Nothing you buy is more important than your plow! Ask or write for our new Power Farming pamphlet to-day.

Cockshutt Plow Co., Ltd. Sold in Eastern Ontario, Quebec and Maritime Provinces by

The Frost & Wood Co., Ltd. Montreal SMITH'S FALLS St. John

Depend on the Cockshutt Tractor Plow

on this point in a recent address, when he said:

"It requires more than average intelligence to make good cheese or butter and operate a factory satisfactorily. I would appeal to the dairy-men of this country to make the business more attractive. In the past it has been common for farmers who own cooperative factories to ask for tenders. The chances are that the lowest bid was accepted, the maker being required to guarantee losses in quality. Fortunately this latter practice is being discontinued, but patrons have to be brought to realize that the business must be made attractive and profitable before an adequate supply of factory help can be guaranteed."

Dr. G. L. McKay, of Chicago, has expressed himself on the same subject. He believes that neither farmers nor factory proprietors appreciate the value of a good maker as they should. He tells of one creamery concern in the United States that is

paying its head maker \$500 a month and saving \$60 a day by his expertise, as compared with another creamery of a similar output but with a poorer maker.

Lessons From Grading Butter

J. H. Scott, Official Grader, Toronto.
 IN the grading work carried on during the past year with Ontario butter, it was found that the most common defects in the flavor of Ontario butter were heated, sour, and yeasty flavors, with fishy and rancid flavors developing in storage. Loose, open texture and weak body were the most common defects in texture, with a great number of samples showing excessive free moisture. This does not mean that the butter contained more than the legal standard of 16 per cent. water, but often shows the opposite, by actual moisture test. Excessive free moisture is a serious defect in butter from a commercial

standpoint. It not only makes a sloppy or mushy textured butter, but is the cause of a great loss in shrinkage to the trade in storage, and in cutting out to the retail trade in prints, as the most of our butter is handled to-day. Proper incorporation of the moisture would prevent a great deal of the complaints we hear of short weight in butter when it reaches the dealer.

The color of butter is important to the consumer, not so much the shade of color, unless very high or very pale, but evenness of color is required. A large percentage of butter shows just a little freckle or waviness that leaves a bad impression, even though the flavor may be good. It would scarcely be wise to place a mottled or streaked butter in first grade, no matter what good qualities it may otherwise possess.

A great variation in salting of butter was noticed. Full points were allowed for salt, unless salt was gritty

or undissolved, each creamery claiming that they are salting for the requirements of the trade to which their butter goes.

Full points for finish were allowed on sample boxes, believing that the buttermakers would live up to the agreement entered into by the creameries when making application for grading services, that to finish each box of churning as good as the sample box sent for grading.

The results of a season's work in grading, receiving butter from almost all parts of the province, is brought to our notice more forcibly than ever before the weakness in the Ontario butter trade. There seems to be a large number of creameries in certain sections that are getting along from year to year in about the same old ruts, making an indifferent quality of butter, without any apparent effort toward improvement. They are accepting all the cream they are getting, and paying the same price for all, regardless of quality. Competition between creameries seems to be the main reason why there is so much progress made in regard to quality of cream produced. Until such time as cream is bought and paid for on a quality basis, the chance for much improvement being brought about from the producers' end of the business. Some creameries are grading cream and with splendid results, as shown by the quality of butter produced.

There is room for much improvement of the mechanical end of manufacture of our butter. The better incorporation of moisture, better working to clear up the color, and better distribution of the salt are important questions which the men in charge of the churns need to take up. I have found that some unimproved butter that scored as high as 41 points when fresh made, developed fishy and other bad flavors in storage. I have not found that occurring when cream is pasteurized. I would, therefore, urge the pasteurization of cream when butter is to be held in storage.

Creameries making inferior quality of butter will find it more difficult to compete with creameries that are taking advantage of progressive methods. It is from this fact that we see the hope of Ontario maintaining the prominent place she deserves in the production of good butter.

Mold on Cheese

THE floor of the curing room in my cheese factory is made of concrete. It is laid but slightly above the level of the ground, consequently while I usually have a fairly cool curing room in summer, there is always more or less dampness present and this has led to considerable trouble with mold on my cheese. This summer, especially, the mold has grown so freely on the cheese in the curing room as to detract considerably from their appearance, and this in turn acts as a drawback in marketing.

The means of combating this mold which I have employed is that of fumigating the room with sulphur fumes. In very hot, damp weather I have frequently found it necessary to burn a little sulphur every day, while in cooler, dryer weather, a fumigation once in three weeks or so will usually keep the mold in shape. The amount of sulphur which I use at each burning has not been large, for I have had to exercise care that the room did not get heated by the operation. A little sulphur thrown as a few coals, however, has apparently done the trick in keeping my room free from mold.

No ill effects have been observed in the flavor of my cheese resulting from this method, and until some method of mold prevention comes to my notice, I shall continue to think highly of sulphur fumes in this connection. "Cheesemaker," Peterboro Co., Ont.

VALVE-IN-HEAD
McLAUGHLIN
 MOTOR CAR

McLAUGHLIN

Light Six

Light in weight yet
 powerful and efficient
 in performance.

Model E-6-63 develops more power
 per pound of car weight than any car
 on the market.

The gasoline consumption is extremely
 light. The tire mileage is very high.

A genuine McLaughlin six cylinder
 valve-in-head motor car at

\$1460. f.o.b. Oshawa, Ont.

Subject to advance without notice.

The McLAUGHLIN MOTOR CAR CO. Limited
 OSHAWA, ONTARIO

BRANCHES IN LEADING CITIES. DEALERS EVERYWHERE

E-6-63

Standard Dairy Cattle and Hog Feeds

for

ONTARIO FARMERS

THE Agricultural Section of the Organization of Resources Committee of Ontario has entered into contracts with a number of mills in the Province for the manufacture and sale of Standard Feeds for Ontario Farmers. The Committee has undertaken to supervise the manufacture and to maintain the standard of the mixtures and guarantee their feeding values.

The reasons for Standard Feeds at this time are important:

- First*—To insure as far as possible a supply of feeding stuffs in view of the expected shortage by importing high-quality concentrates.
- Second*—To supply a properly-balanced food at reasonable cost in order to prevent feeding difficulties due to irregular supply of concentrates, which would otherwise obtain.
- Third*—To conserve the limited supply of bran and shorts for the regular channels of trade.
- Fourth*—To conserve home-grown grains—wheat, barley and oats—for human food. Flour manufacturers are now required to use substitutes in the manufacture of wheat flour, and a supply of these grains must be made available.

STANDARD HOG FEED is expected to be on sale about August 1st. An Announcement will be made later as to sources of supply and prices.

THE ADVANTAGES.—Because of the highly-concentrated nature of these Standard Feeds it is more economical to use such a mixed feed in place of whole grains. The following table will illustrate this:—

FEEDING VALUE OF STANDARD HOG FEED

1 ton Standard Hog Feed will Cost \$	6.20	Less than Equal Feeding Value of Barley
1 " " " " " "	13.60	" " " " " "
1 " " " " " "	9.45	" " " " " " Barley and Oats

- STANDARD HOG FEED contains high-grade concentrates which are low in fibre.
- STANDARD HOG FEED can be fed alone profitably from weaning to finishing with or without skim milk or whey.
- STANDARD HOG FEED can be mixed with a small proportion of barley to make the very best finishing ration.
- STANDARD HOG FEED can be mixed with one quarter of its weight of shorts for the best weaning mixture.

The price at which each Mill sells must be approved by the Committee, and this price must represent the actual cost of the ingredients plus a reasonable margin for expenses.

Announcements regarding the Dairy Feed will be issued later. It is expected that this Feed will be ready about October 1st.

For further information about these feeds, location of supplying Mill nearest to you, prices, etc., write to

Ontario Department of Agriculture
 PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS
 TORONTO, ONT.



Hon. GEORGE S. HENRY, Minister of Agriculture.
 F. C. HART, Director of Co-operation and Markets Branch, Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto, Ont.

MARKET REVIEW AND FORECAST

ON TONTO, Monday, July 23.—The recent hot weather has been well-coming. Grain crops are ripening up...

WHEAT. The market is very quiet. There is practically no old wheat available for trading on this side of the line...

COARSE GRAINS. The market is strong; prospects for a good crop of grain in Ontario being more assured than in the Western situation...

MILL FEEDS. Mill feeds are in firm demand and are quoted as readily as available...

HAY AND STRAW. No. 1 hay is still quoted on track; Toronto, 11¢; mixed, 11¢ to 12¢; straw, 10¢ to 11¢.

POTATOES AND BEANS. New potatoes are arriving on the market in large quantities and are 50¢ per bushel...

HIDES AND WOOL. Beef hides, green, 150¢ per cured, 140¢ per dressed...

LAKE VIEW HOLSTEINS. Every male or female offered by us are either sons or daughters of these wonderful cows. No other herd in Canada has such a record.

CLOVER BAR STOCK FARM OFFERS. A few choice young bulls for sale from heavy producing dams, sired by a son of Francy 3rd.

His 2 Nearest Dams Average 38.82. His dam, Mrs's dam, grand sire's dam and great grand sire's dam, average 35.69 lbs. butter in seven days.

Bull Calf of Royal Breeding. Born Dec. 27, 1917. He is a beauty, a show animal, his sire's seven nearest dams average over 30 lbs. butter in 7 days.

FOR SERVICE—THE 40 L.B. BULL. LAKEVIEW JOHANNA LESTRANGE. The only bull in the world with his brother, whose first seven sisters in the R. O. M. holds six Canadian and two world records.

Herdsmen Wanted. I am open to engage an experienced herdman to handle my well-known Holstein herd. I want a man experienced in R.O.M. work.

THE OLD SUMMER HILL FARM. The home of the highest priced Canadian bred Oxford ram ever sold in Canada, sold to a Missourian man for \$500.

If looking for something extra good Read This Choice Bull Calves For Sale. No. 1 Is a son of a daughter of the great Count Segis Walker.

There is good money in shipping your live stock co-operatively

Any campaign for increasing the supply of live stock as a war emergency measure should rightly be accompanied by some sort of organization of the producers for the purpose of attacking the market problems. Successful Live Stock Shipping Associations, both in United States and Canada, have demonstrated their benefits, and some of the marketing questions can best be solved by the producers themselves through organization.

Any group of men desiring to better the marketing of their live stock should survey the conditions of marketing as they obtain in the district and if organization is decided upon it should be gone into whole-heartedly or not at all.

If co-operative shipping is attempted the following suggestions should be noted:

(1) Where there is already a business organization of farmers in the district suitable for the purpose, the shipping of live stock should be co-ordinated with such, and a special live stock department of the company established. Care should be taken not to over-organize the district, especially with a multiplicity of business organizations.

(2) Some most successful shipping is done by Farmers' Clubs. Here also a special committee should be appointed to handle the business.

(3) Where there are no local organizations through which to work, a special live-stock shipping association might be formed.

In any event a simple set of rules, such as the following, should be adopted:

NAME.—This organization shall be called the Live Stock Shipping Association.

OBJECTS.—The object shall be to market live stock in carload lots, and to buy and sell feeds in wholesale quantities, and anything else required by such an organization.

MEMBERS.—Any farmer in the district may become a member by paying the annual membership fee and agreeing to abide by all the rules governing the Association. A member may be expelled for cause by the members in general meeting.

FEE.—Each member shall pay an annual membership fee of \$5.00, which fee may be retained by the Association if the member fails to abide by any rule or rules of the Association. The decision as to retaining such fee or fees shall be with the members in general meeting.

COMMITTEE.—A committee of three members shall be appointed to have charge of all live-stock shipping by the Association.

MANAGER.—A manager shall be appointed by the committee, and he shall be paid (a commission of 1% of the selling price of stock sold or at the rate of _____ cents per head of hogs and _____ cents per head of cattle).

DUTIES OF MANAGER.—The manager shall make arrangements for all shipments, grade and weigh each member's shipment, load cars and sell cars under the direction of the committee, and make returns to members.

SHIPPING DAY.—The committee shall designate the shipping days, or if the supply warrants it, regular shipping days. Each member having stock to ship shall notify the manager at least three days previous to the day of shipment, as to the number and kind of stock he will have for each shipment.

DELIVERY OF STOCK.—Each member shall deliver on shipping day the number of live stock agreed with the manager to be delivered. Each member shall mark his cattle with a mark designated by the manager.

GRADING.—The manager shall grade all hogs delivered; into one of the following grades: Heavy, Sides, Lardis, Sows, Stags. Each member's cattle shall be marked and sold separately.

LOSSES.—Any losses not covered by the regular charges shall be met out of the funds of the Association.

PAYMENT TO MEMBERS FOR STOCK.—The manager shall sell all stock for cash and shall first deduct the total expenses from the total amount received, for each shipment. The remainder of the money received for each shipment shall be paid to the members in proportion to the value of each member's shipment. The manager shall make all payments by cheque as soon as practicable.

AUDITORS.—The Association shall appoint two auditors who shall audit the accounts of the manager as soon as practicable after each shipment.

CHANGING RULES.—These rules may be amended by a two-thirds vote of the affirmative of the members present at any regular meeting.

Note.—Rules regarding meetings, quorum, voting, etc., may be inserted if thought desirable. It should further be noted:

CAPITAL.—A Live-Stock Shipping Association can be successfully handled without capital, if members are willing to wait for returns till after sale is

made. This is usually only a few days after shipment, and is no loss. If cattle or hogs are sold on the Stock Yards the cheques in payment made at the time of sale and returns can be made to members almost immediately. When the capital is used, however, it may members at the time of delivery of their hogs, or cattle, cars should be taken to make such payment low enough to provide for all expenses, shrinkage, losses, price changes, etc. Preferably, however, no capital should be used, and members paid actual money received for their stock, less expenses.

GRADING.—It is essential that all shipments of hogs should be graded and each grade sold separately. This does not mean that only select hogs be shipped, but if inferior hogs be shipped they should be sold as such. Select hog is one weighing 180 to 220 lbs., of the bacon type and properly finished. An endeavor should be made to prevent members shipping unfinished hogs.

SUPPLY FOR THE SHIPMENT.—Some method should be adopted to hold members to their agreements to supply stock for any shipment. If arrangements have been made to load a car and rough hogs promised for the car, any member or members failing to live up to their agreement should be required to reimburse the organization in some way. The \$5.00 fee suggested is mainly for the purpose of ensuring delivery of stock promised.

THE MANAGER.—It would, in many instances, be desirable to interest one of the local buyers of the district in this co-operative shipping and to obtain his services as manager. The manager should at least occasionally accompany shipments to market.

PAYMENT TO MANAGER.—The manager may be paid a commission, say of 1% per cent. of the sale price of the live stock, or so much per head on the following suggested scale:

Cattle over 1,000 lbs. \$1.00 per head
100 to 1,000 lbs.75 "
Under 100 lbs.50 "
Hogs16 "
Sheep10 "

The preferable method is perhaps the per cent basis, as requiring less bookkeeping.

METHOD OF SALE.—The stock may be sold (a) to a live shipping commission firm; (b) weighed off cars; or (c) fed and watered. This applies more particularly to the shipment of hogs, cattle are usually shipped to market and sold there. Stock may be sold direct to Packing House or through a commission firm, on the stock yards. The more desirable method for continuous shipments is to send through a commission firm, as the stock is sold on a competitive market and usually brings its actual market value.

FIXED CHARGES.—Fixed charges in the Stock Yards market are:

Unloading	—\$1.00 per car, cattle and hogs.
Yardage	—6 cents hogs, sheep; 20 cents cattle; calves 10 cents. Feed varies.
Insurance	—10 cents per car.
Overweight	—\$2.00 single feed hogs and sheep; \$12.00 double feed hogs and sheep; \$13.00 per car cattle.

COMMISSION MEN.—The following is a list of commission men on the Toronto yards, all of whom we believe are thoroughly reliable:

1. Dunn & Lawack.
2. Blaw & Whaley.
3. McDonald & Halligan.
4. Brien & Hines.
5. H. P. Kennedy.
6. J. H. Shields & Son.
7. Tucker & Moore.
8. C. Zeigman & Sons.
9. Coburn, Hall & Coughlin.

IN CONCLUSION.—The Department will assist the farmer in the marketing of their live stock, especially with putting them in touch with conditions and the trade at the central markets. Because of the existence of central markets and the conditions there marketing the co-operative shipping of live stock is not only comparatively easy, but if adopted generally over the Province, would give a better tone to the trade and would give the individual producer greater confidence and perhaps justice in the sale of his live stock.

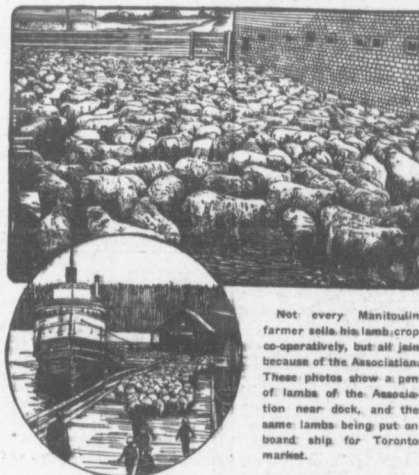
The Department of Agriculture will gladly assist in organizing an Association, and, for further information on this line and on the subject of co-operative markets generally, you are invited to correspond with F. C. HART, DIRECTOR CO-OPERATION AND MARKETS BRANCH, ONTARIO DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, TORONTO.

Ontario Department of Agriculture
PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, TORONTO

Hon. Geo. S. Henry,
Minister of Agriculture

Dr. G. C. Creelman,
Commissioner of Agriculture

ONTARIO



Not every Manitoulin farmer sells his lamb, crop co-operatively, but all join because of the Association. These photos show a pen of lambs of the Association near dock, and the same lambs being put on board ship for Toronto market.

What are you doing so — Why not?