

# FARM AND DAIRY & RURAL HOME



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COURTESY



Toronto, Ont. March 15, 1917

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8-48	8	48	5, 6, 7, 8, 8, 8	11	49C
9-48-O	9	48	3, 4, 5, 5, 6, 8, 8, 9	11	50C
9-48-OS	9	48	3, 4, 5, 5, 5, 5, 8, 8	11	50C
10-50	10	50	3, 4, 5, 5, 6, 8, 8, 9	12	54C
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We guarantee our fence to be made from the best galvanized hard steel wire, both atay, line wire and knot, and to be the most perfectly woven fence on the market.

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Cleans churns, hygienically  
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## Old Dutch



## Further Reports From the Farmers' Parliament

Additional Information Concerning the Recent Convention of the United Farmers—Outlines of Important Addresses—The Cooperative Bill, Tariff Matters, and the Nationalization of Railways Discussed

SO many important matters were discussed at the recent annual convention of the United Farmers of Ontario, held in Toronto, and interesting addresses delivered, it was found impossible to report them all singly together. They had proved the fallacy of such a claim. It had also been said that they would go to pieces on politics, but they had refrained from forming a third party, their object being to create a body of public opinion that governments would have to respect and thus secure for the farmers a square deal. Mr. Rice-Jones, who is of English birth, the farmers from the United States settled in Alberta were more loyal than some of the politicians at Ottawa. A large number of their boys had enlisted—the number of men recruited in Alberta being the laws of the country have been so fringed that farmers have been given the heaviest load to carry. These loads are placed on the farmers in ways of daily seen, but which, nevertheless, are very effective in taking wealth created by farmers from them and giving it over to men engaged in other industries. The statement made by Rodolphe Macdonald, of Winnipeg, the secretary of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, that in the Dominion House of Commons out of about 225 members only 14 are farmers, threw some light on this situation.

The feature of the convention was the conviction expressed by most of the speakers, and approved by the delegates, that the time has come when farmers must unite to protect their interests. The fact that farming is not proving more profitable was believed to be due to the fact that the laws of the country have been so fringed that farmers have been given the heaviest load to carry. These loads are placed on the farmers in ways of daily seen, but which, nevertheless, are very effective in taking wealth created by farmers from them and giving it over to men engaged in other industries. The statement made by Rodolphe Macdonald, of Winnipeg, the secretary of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, that in the Dominion House of Commons out of about 225 members only 14 are farmers, threw some light on this situation.

**Farmers Ring True.**  
President T. A. Crerar of the Grain Growers' Grain Company, an old Huron boy, stated that their object in Western Canada was to get an articu-

lating voice from the farmers. Agriculture should be in a position to make its wants known. For 40 years, the influences that had shaped and moulded legislation, were not agricultural. The results were as we would expect. The steel industry, for example, had been subsidised for some \$40,000,000. Hundreds of millions had been given to railways in subsidies and land in the long run. It is folly to dream beautiful dreams of national economics and social efficiency unless we work shoulder to shoulder to bring them to pass.

**Why Farmers Should Act.**  
President R. H. Halbert said that after the war there will be many serious problems for the nation to solve, and farmers must be wide awake to see that the new burdens that will have to be borne will not be unduly in too large a measure on them. The farmers' problems must be solved by the farmers themselves. The government cannot be depended upon to do this, as its actions are moulded by public opinion, and if the farmer

### Oleomargarine as the United Farmers See It

Whereas we have reason to believe that the agitation for the admission of oleomargarine originates, not with the consumers, but with those whose purpose is shown by the extraordinary difficulty which has been experienced elsewhere in preventing the sale of oleomargarine as butter, be it therefore resolved that until such time as the consumer shall clearly indicate his demand for it and the government give absolute assurance that it can prevent deception, the present restrictions against the admission and manufacture of oleomargarine be maintained.

lating voice from the farmers. Agriculture should be in a position to make its wants known. For 40 years, the influences that had shaped and moulded legislation, were not agricultural. The results were as we would expect. The steel industry, for example, had been subsidised for some \$40,000,000. Hundreds of millions had been given to railways in subsidies and land in the long run. It is folly to dream beautiful dreams of national economics and social efficiency unless we work shoulder to shoulder to bring them to pass.

**The Tariff Discussion.**  
The chief subject of interest for discussion was the tariff as it relates to the farmer. The opening address was assigned to Col. J. Z. Fraser, of Burford, Ont., a life-long Conservative, who pointed out that where the object of the tariff when first introduced in 1879 was to help infant industries, it has had the effect of enabling the big industries to crowd out their small competitors and thus leave themselves in possession of the field. At that time there were five firms in his section, making agricultural implements. To-day there is only one. The effect on the farmer is to tax the farmer to build up the other fellow's industry. If the farmer is not wide awake the enormous costs of the present war will be added to his tax bills and he won't know how. The

Leaders From West.  
Mr. Cecil Rice-Jones, manager of the Alberta Cooperative Elevator Company, stated that his organization is the youngest of the three farmers' (Continued on page 12.)



# FARM AND DAIRY



We Welcome Practical Progressive Ideal

## & RURAL HOME

The Recognized Exponent of Dairying in Canada

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

VOL. XXXVI

TORONTO, ONT., MARCH 15, 1917

No. 11

## The Farmers' Movement---Its Place in Social Evolution\*

How Trade and Commerce Have Developed Through Individualism and Class Cooperation--Social Cooperation--the Goal

THE ruling institution of our civilization is trade and commerce. To trace the development of that great institution, we must go back through the twilight of tradition and into the midnight of savagery. Somewhere in that distant past there was a man who was the first to conceive of the idea of trading, and somewhere there the first trade was made. From that time mankind began to emerge from a state of savagery. From that time to this, trade has always been a dominating factor in human affairs, and to-day our complex system of trade and commerce is the controlling factor in all the affairs of the human race. We are prone to think that ethical development demanded the growth of trade and commerce. Nothing could be further from the truth. Trade has preceded and controlled that development, and now it is the men who control trade and commerce that control all the other activities of mankind.

The development of trade and commerce through the ages has been on the fundamental basis of competitive effort. Competition is but a law of trade. Until comparatively recent times development was along the line of individualism. About the beginning of last century, however, something entered into the affairs of mankind that was more important to it than they had ever known before. A new stimulus was given to development. There was less change in human affairs from the building of the pyramids to the French revolution than there has been since.

This great change has taken place mainly in our system of trade and commerce. It was marked by a change in the system of competition. Formerly competition had been between individuals. It now developed between classes, while individuals within the class cooperated for their mutual benefit. This development was first amongst the best mobilized classes, those having the most wealth and the fewest men. It was obviously easier for them to cooperate than the others, but this form of cooperation gradually worked down the line until it came to the great basic class of trade and commerce, the farmers. They were the last to learn this form of cooperation; it is only within the last few years that they have learned to cooperate as a class.

### The Upward Struggle.

About forty years ago the great farming class began just as a child to rise to its feet. It had many falls, but the germ of progress continued to agitate, they tried and tried again and at last they are reaching an upright position. They are rather clumsy on their feet as yet, and no doubt have still many falls before them, but they will

H. W. WOOD, President United Farmers of Alberta.

keep on until they can walk steadily and alone. It was only some 10 years ago that the farmers of Western Canada, the youngest child of all the great group of farmers, began to struggle to its feet. It is now beginning to stand upright and to feel that there is within it the strength of a giant. They are beginning to work with other classes of the community for re-adjustment of relationships on the great field of trade and commerce.

One of the greatest developments of recent years has been the cooperation which has sprung up between classes. We have now a whole connected body of classes organized to shift burdens

from one to another. The farming class being next to the soil, where they could shift the burdens no further, as there was nobody to receive them, have fallen heir to all the burdens of our misused system of trade and commerce. But we are organizing to stop this shifting of burdens to us. With our organized force we hope to be able to force a square deal. But now comes the question how are we to direct these new-found forces? Are we to be content with endeavoring to wrest our rights from other classes, or shall we wrest also from them their rights and become the dominating class? I believe that our object is to secure a square deal and no more. We do not wish to destroy other classes. The railways, the manufacturing industries, and the wholesaling departments of this great system, have been shifting their burdens to us. But we cannot destroy any of these classes. We can, however, reorganize the system on such a basis that any man who occupies a position in any class shall get a reward commensurate with the contribution which he makes to the general store. Following the footsteps of development of the past century we cannot escape the conviction that this new order of class cooperation is a higher order than that of class competition, in that each class will serve society instead of its own selfish interests. Under class competition each is trying to get more than its share of the commodities thrown up on the field of trade and commerce. If this system is right, then the highest ideal would be a cause in which one man owned everything. Is it possible to so change this whole system that it will supply all the animal wants of men? On the solution of that problem hangs the fate of our civilization. We have simply achieved a state of splendid barbarism, if we cannot make our system of trade and commerce over, so that its object will be to serve mankind. As long as we go on on the present basis with class struggling against class and nation against nation, wars and revolutions will continue to break out as they have in the past. We must have cooperation between classes and between nations. In trade the ideal condition is that in which each class and nation throws up on the field of commerce its contribution to the general store, which is then transported to where it is needed. To place any obstruction in the way of that movement is a crime. The protected system throws up such obstructions. But why should the channels of commerce be obstructed to prevent the free interchange of goods. It prevents us from bringing the product of each clime into use and selling our product where it can be sold to the best advantage. When we get class working with class, and nation with nation making goods freely and transporting them freely to where they are most needed—that will be civilization.



### Whole vs. Skim Milk

TO raise a calf on whole milk means that the milk consumed may be greater in value than the calf raised. If a calf is fed on whole milk as freely as skim milk is given it would consume 2,000 to 2,500 pounds before it is weaned. At \$2.00 a hundredweight the feed up to six months of age would represent a value of \$40 to \$50. It is evident that this sum can be expended with profit only on very valuable calves. As a result of this situation the practice of not raising even the best heifer calves is too common. This policy stands in the way of improvement of the herd.

The Illinois Station conducted an experiment to determine the minimum amount of milk necessary to raise a calf. Milk feeding was continued to the age of from 42 to 56 days. Whole milk was fed the first three weeks, followed by skim milk up to the age of eight weeks. It was concluded that it is advisable to feed milk long enough to give the calves a good start. After the age of eight weeks the calves thrived on hay and grain. The grain ration was a mixture of corn, four parts; oats, four parts; bran and linseed oil meal, one part each. The total amounts fed per animal were whole milk, 134 pounds; skim milk, 422 pounds. The total value of the milk used was \$4.62 for each calf.—E. C. Eckles

\* A report of an address delivered before third annual convention of the United Farmers of Ontario, Toronto, March 1.



Just a fraction of the great gathering that represented the Organized Farmers of Ontario at the U. F. O. Convention in Toronto two weeks ago.

## How We Trained for the Judging Competition at Ottawa

Members of Winning Eastern Ontario Teams Tell How They Were Coached

### Training the Provincial Champions

Frank J. Greaney, Mountain.

THE three young men composing the Dundas team at Ottawa have all taken a short course in agriculture, conducted by E. P. Bradt, B.S.A. Two of the team, Wm. McIntyre and the writer, attended last year, and Mr. George Timmins two years ago. At these courses a great deal of stock judging work was done, so that Mr. Bradt had an opportunity of knowing the young men who were capable of taking a place on the team. At these courses a great deal of training was obtained at different stock farms in the vicinity, so that when we started practising in the fall we all had some knowledge of stock judging.

Our first meeting was at Mr. Morrison's, Hulbert, on November 15, where a sheep judging competition to stimulate sheep raising in this district was being held. Six sheep were given away to the young man making the highest number of points. We were given score cards by which we placed the animals and wrote our reasons. Twenty minutes was given for this. Fifty per cent. was allowed for placing and 50 per cent. for reasons. After the cards were collected, Mr. Harding, of Thornedale, placed the sheep correctly and gave his reasons. This gave us an opportunity of knowing the good and bad points of each animal. With this good flock of Shropshire sheep we spent a valuable afternoon.

Our next practice was at Dixon's Corners, a live stock short course being held there during which a judging competition was held. Here we received a class each of Holsteins and Clydesdales of good quality. On December 16 we visited the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, where we had our best day's practice, getting classes of the choicest stock in heavy draft horses, Ayrshire cattle, Southdown sheep, Yorkshire swine and Shorthorn cattle. We had our final meeting on January 12, when we visited different stock farms in the vicinity of South Mountain, picking up some very good classes of dairy cattle, sheep and bacon hogs.

During all this training we steadily improved, and through the energy, constant training and hard drilling of Mr. Bradt we succeeded in winning over 12 counties at Ottawa with a margin of 47 points. When notified that we were winners

we decided to stay in Ottawa an extra day to look over the stock there and pick up any information that we could on stock judging. Then on Feb. 7 we met the western boys of York county, winners at Guelph over 21 counties at Toronto, and after a most interesting and close competition, Mr. Bradt's good coaching again showed when we led at the end with a margin of 73 points. The competitions were of the keenest interest to all, especially to those taking part.

At the fair Mr. Forsyth selected four, and training under him began.

Late in the fall we motored to Brockville and visited Mr. Hardy's fine Holstein herd. Classes were picked and cards given us for placing the animals, with reasons. After the cards were handed in we gave oral reasons with the animals before us. This was one of the finest herds we had the pleasure of visiting. The next day we motored to Ottawa Experimental Farm, where we were given very close classes in Holsteins and

Ayrshires. After placing the animals and writing reasons, our coach took us away from the animals to give our oral reasons. This was much harder, but proved a great help to us when we came to the contest. Before leaving the farm we had one class of baby beef and two of swine. About a week later we had interesting classes in Clydesdale horses, Durham cattle and Leicester sheep at the farm of G. and W. Paterson, Almonte.

Shortly afterwards a stock judging demonstration was held at Perth, and Mr. Forsyth asked us to be present, as it would be to our advantage to listen to the speakers. Here we spent the forenoon in visiting a few of the best stock farms in the vicinity, having classes in Holstein, Durham and Hereford cattle, and also in sheep and swine. In the evening we were coached in types and methods of giving reasons.

Shortly after this one of our number received word he had won a two weeks' course at Guelph O.A.C., so he dropped out, and that left three of us: Rutherford McIlquham, Earl Gardner and the writer to enter the inter-county contest. In January Mr. Forsyth and the team spent two days, giving us classes around Almonte. In the forenoon of the first day we had a few classes of Yorkshire swine at the farm of W. J. Graham. In the afternoon we visited Mr. P. Cochrane's stables, taking classes in Clydesdale horses, Durham cattle and Oxford Down sheep. The following day we had another lesson on dairy cattle at the farm of Mr. J. B. Wylie, Almonte, where we saw some splendid specimens of Holsteins, as he specializes in this breed. On the day before the fair we spent another day with our trainer at the Experimental Farm. The honor of our securing second place in the contest is due Mr. Forsyth.



"The Best Looking Outfit" a Feature of the Plowing Match. The chugging tractor at the Whitby Demonstration last fall did not monopolize the attention. A constant stream of spectators visited the adjoining field in which the Provincial Plowing Match was being held. The teams came in for their share of admiration. This spanking team of Clydesdales, owned by W. H. Munroe, Burnside Farm, York Co., Ont., won the prize in the "best looking outfit" competition.

—Photo by an editor of Farm and Dairy.

### Consistent Drilling for the Lanark Team

James Snedden, Almonte.

IN Lanark county, short courses in agriculture have been held at different points each year, and from these classes our team was chosen to enter the contest at the Ottawa Fat Stock Show. Early in the fall we received word from Mr. Forsyth, our representative, that medals were being offered by South Lanark Agricultural Society to young men under twenty-five years of age competing in classes of horses, sheep, dairy and Durham cattle. He urged as many as could come to enter the contest. Then about two weeks later North Lanark Society offered prizes at Almonte. From the standing at these two

contests we were coached in types and methods of giving reasons. Shortly after this one of our number received word he had won a two weeks' course at Guelph O.A.C., so he dropped out, and that left three of us: Rutherford McIlquham, Earl Gardner and the writer to enter the inter-county contest. In January Mr. Forsyth and the team spent two days, giving us classes around Almonte. In the forenoon of the first day we had a few classes of Yorkshire swine at the farm of W. J. Graham. In the afternoon we visited Mr. P. Cochrane's stables, taking classes in Clydesdale horses, Durham cattle and Oxford Down sheep. The following day we had another lesson on dairy cattle at the farm of Mr. J. B. Wylie, Almonte, where we saw some splendid specimens of Holsteins, as he specializes in this breed. On the day before the fair we spent another day with our trainer at the Experimental Farm. The honor of our securing second place in the contest is due Mr. Forsyth.





More of them. To get an idea of the proportions to which the movement has attained, add the other two illustrations on these pages to either end of this one. No. 1—R. H. Häbert, President of the United Farmers of Ontario. No. 2—J. J. Morrison, Secretary of the United Farmers of Ontario. No. 3—E. C. Drury, who led the debate on reciprocity and Vice-President of the Association. No. 4—Peter Porter, elected a director. No. 5—T. H. Adams, a director. No. 6—E. A. Van Allan, a director in both Association and company. No. 7—J. C. Dixon, Master of the Dominion Grange. No. 8—W. L. Smith, one of the fathers of the movement. No. 9—H. B. Cowan, Editor-in-Chief of Farm and Dairy. No. 10—H. W. Monk, a Conservative, who voted against reciprocity in 1911, but who moved the resolution at Toronto calling for its adoption as a plank in the Farmers' Platform.

**I Saw Two Noted Holstein Herds**  
 Will Barrie, Norwood.

THE three young men who were selected from Peterboro county by the District Representative to compete for the trophy donated by Peter White, K.C., at the Ottawa Winter Fair were Percy Moore, Warsaw; Theodore Douglas, Warsaw, and the writer. All had taken the four weeks' course in agriculture held by Mr. McKee at Warsaw during the winter of 1916. Considerable practice in the judging of different classes of farm animals was given during the course, the farms in the vicinity of Warsaw being visited for this purpose. Besides this, the members of the team and the district representative visited Mr. Joseph O'Reilly in the township of Douro, through whose courtesy we had the use of some excellent dairy cows. On another occasion a half-day was spent at Mr. Brethen's farm just out of Norwood. Here, again, we had some beautiful specimens of the "black" and "white" breed to work with. Mr. Brethen, who has done considerable demonstration work at short courses gave some very valuable points in regard to the judging of the dairy cattle. The members of the team also spent two days at a stock judging course, which was held at Norwood. At this course the judging of heavy horses, beef cattle, dairy cattle and sheep were taken up. This is a brief outline of the training the Peterboro county team received.

I consider that the time involved in securing the above training was well spent. We saw some of the best animals of the dairy breed that are to be found anywhere, and it gave us an excellent opportunity of fixing an ideal type in our minds.

This, no doubt, was one reason why our team did so well on the judging of the dairy cattle. In regard to the other classes of stock to be judged we were unfortunate in that we had not many high class animals in the other breeds to work with here. The trip to Ottawa itself was well worth while. The class of stock seen there should give us an ideal to work for and make us greater lovers of better live stock.

**Farm Power Transmission**

**By Line Shafts and a Wire Cable**

By Line Shafts and a Wire Cable.

LOWER transmission is a big problem. It is not confined to factories, but is also a live issue on many farms. That was the case on the farm of Mr. John C. McNevin, of Victoria Co., Ont., until recently. In one part of his barn basement he has a cream separator; in another a turnip pulper. The well is situated in the yard 150 feet distant, while in the back shed there is the churn and washing machine to run. He did not wish to have to install a separate power plant for each of these machines, preferring to have one central plant. He set out, therefore, to solve the problem of power distribution, and he has done it so well that his plan, though simple, may be of interest to many of Our Folks. This is how he went about it.

In the barn basement is situated a gasoline engine of two and one-half h.p. A line shaft hung from the sleepers supports on one end a

pulley from which the root pulper is operated, while the other end projects through the foundation wall and supports a large grooved wooden pulley over two feet in diameter, made of two ply of one-inch stuff, nailed together so that the grain of the wood is mis-matched. This was turned by a neighbor who happens to have a lathe on his farm. From this a one-half inch cable runs to a second and similar pulley 150 feet distant. The only support which the cable has between these pulleys is a couple of idlers on a post. The second large pulley is on a line shaft, one end of which projects into the shed, where it is being arranged to turn the churn and washing machine, while from a pulley on the other end a pumping jack is operated. This line shaft is simply supported on posts about eight feet high. The whole outfit was installed by Mr. McNevin without the assistance of expert help.

"The greatest saving in labor which the outfit gives us is in pumping water for the cattle," said Mr. McNevin in discussing his power plant with an editor of Farm and Dairy recent. "Lately we have been swinging around more to winter dairying, principally because of the good prices which are being paid for milk shipped to Toronto. This necessitates watering our cows twice a day, which I claim should be done after each milking. This meant that we had a long and tedious after-dark job on our hands throughout the winter. Now we have bowls in front of the cows in which a good supply of water is kept continuously. Power transmission by means of this cable from our gasoline engine in the basement to the well in the yard is what solved the problem."



And even yet all do not appear. Many had not returned for the afternoon session when the photograph reproduced herewith was secured.

# PEERLESS PERFECTION

## Absolute Security

WHEN you go away for a day or turn in for the night, you are certain your stock is locked in—they can't get over, under or through the spaces—a perfect fence for hilly or uneven ground, through streams; protects poultry, ducks, geese, sheep and hogs. Can't sag or break down and will turn an unruly horse, the famous Peerless Lock.

### Peerless Perfection Fencing

is made of best heavy Open Hearth steel fence wire, the impurities burned out and all the strength and toughness left in. Makes the fence elastic and springy. It will not snap or break under sudden shocks or quick atmospheric changes. Our method of galvanizing prevents rust and the coating will not flake, peel or chip off. Every intersection is securely clamped with the famous Peerless Lock.

Send for catalog. It also describes our farm gates, poultry fencing and ornamental fencing.

Dealers nearly everywhere. Agents wanted in unassigned territory.

The Banwell-Hloxie Wire Fence Co., Ltd.  
WINNIPEG, MAN. HAMILTON, ONT.

## Make Your Dairy Pay

**EVEN** though you have no more than two or three cows, there are good reasons why you should have a **Primrose** cream separator. The **Primrose** has a record of skimming out all the cream except the last drop or two in each gallon of milk.

Of the many reasons for this close skimming, we can mention only two good **Primrose** features—the double cream outlet and the regulating screw in the skimmed milk outlet. It is important that the cream have a free outlet from the bowl, plenty of room to escape without cutting or crushing the large fat globules which make such smooth, rich butter and give quality and value to the cream. Therefore, we not only place no screw in the cream outlet, but we provide a second outlet as large as the first. Through these the cream finds easy passage after its complete separation in the bowl.

If a less dense cream is wanted, a turn of the screw in the skimmed milk outlet forces a thin edge of skimmed milk into the cream channel, thinning the cream but not interfering in any way with the closeness of the skimming.

These and other valuable **Primrose** features are fully described in catalogues which we will send promptly. Write us for them, addressing the nearest branch house.

### International Harvester Company of Canada, Limited

BRANCH HOUSES

WEST—Brandon, Man., Calgary, Alta., Edmonton, Alta., Estevan, Sask., Lethbridge, Alta., N. Battleford, Sask., Regina, Sask., Saskatoon, Sask., Winnipeg, Man., Yorkton, Sask.

EAST—Hamilton, Ont., London, Ont., Montreal, Que., Ottawa, Ont., Quebec, Que., St. John, N. B.

## Farm Land Values Are Little Changed

But Census and Statistics Office Reports That Wages are Higher Than Ever Before—Live Stock Shows Increase

FOR the whole of Canada the average value of farm lands held for agricultural purposes, whether improved or unimproved, and including the value of dwelling houses, stables and other farm buildings, is approximately \$31 per acre, as compared with \$40 last year, according to a bulletin just issued by the Census and Statistics Office, Ottawa. The average values by Provinces are as follows: Prince Edward Island, \$39; Nova Scotia, \$32.6; New Brunswick, \$29.4; Quebec, \$52; Ontario, \$52.5; Manitoba, \$32; Saskatchewan, \$25; Alberta, \$22; British Columbia, \$118.5. In the last-named Province the higher average is due to orcharding and fruit growing.

### Wages Higher Than Ever Before.

Average wages paid for farm help during 1916 have reached a higher level than in any previous year for which returns have been collected. For the whole of the Dominion the wages per month during the summer, including board, averaged \$43.23 for male and \$22.46 for female help, as compared with \$37.10 and \$20.20 in 1915. For the year 1916 including board, the wages averaged \$397 for males and \$228 for females, as compared with \$341 and \$200 in 1915. The average value of board per month returned as \$17 for males and \$13 for females, the corresponding figures for 1915 being \$14.57 and \$11.45. By Provinces the average wages per month for males and females respectively in the summer season, including board, are as follows:

Prince Edward Island, \$31.35 and \$17.81; Nova Scotia, \$38.77 and \$19.11; New Brunswick, \$35.74 and \$16.96; Quebec, \$40.79 and \$19.70; Ontario, \$39.41 and \$20.58; Manitoba, \$48.37 and \$26.97; Saskatchewan, \$48.55 and \$25.66; Alberta, \$52.28 and \$29.12; British Columbia, \$49.36 and \$28.65.

### Animals Show Increase.

The average value of horses in Canada is about the same as a year ago, but milk cows, other cattle, sheep and swine show a substantial increase, and return values that are higher than in any year since these records began to be collected in 1909. Horses three years old and over averaged \$160 in 1915; milk cows are \$70, compared with \$62; cattle between one year old and three years average \$45, against \$38; sheep average \$10.42, against \$7.96; and swine, \$11.98 per 100 pounds live weight, as against \$8.58. The average value of wool attains a record of 27 cents per pound for unwashed and 50 cents per pound for washed wool.

Using the numbers of livestock as estimated last June, and the average values now returned, the total value of the farm animals of Canada may be estimated at \$78,544,000, as compared with \$746,246,000 in 1915, the values of each description being as follows: Horses, \$374,531,000, as against \$370,378,000 in 1915; milk cows, \$181,315,000, as against \$144,234,000; other horned cattle, \$170,254,000, as against \$151,477,000; sheep, \$20,583,000, as against \$16,225,000, and swine, \$51,068,000, as against \$43,942,000.

### Prof. Fraser to Investigate Rust

W. P. FRASER, M.A., professor of pathology of Macdonald College, has been appointed by Hon. Martin Burrol, Minister of Agriculture, to superintend the special investigations on grain rust to be conducted at the recently erected field laboratories at Brandon, Man., and Indian Head, Sask.

The appointment has been made as a result of the serious losses suffered by the western farmers by reason of

this widespread grain pest. It is stated that the average annual loss from rust throughout the world is \$100,000,000, but that in years when the disease appears epidemically, as in 1904 and 1916, losses for Canada and the United States amount to nearly \$280,000,000, of which \$100,000,000 was lost by Canada.

Mr. Fraser, who is a Canadian by birth, is reported to be one of the best authorities on the subject. For a number of years he has been conducting investigations on rust, and has established the life history of fourteen species of the disease.

### Potato Embargo Not Likely

AN official statement given by the Acting Prime Minister, Sir George Foster, disposes of the story that an embargo would be placed on the export of potatoes from Canada. The statement says:

"Information gathered from official and unofficial sources from all parts of Canada indicates a substantial surplus of potatoes over and above seed and food requirements. Under these circumstances the Government does not think that at present an embargo is justified."

The potato surplus in Canada at present over and above home requirements for seed and food purposes until the next harvest is estimated by the Department of Agriculture at about two million bushels.

### "Listeners" Will Be Fined

LISTENING to telephone conversations on party lines is going to be an unprofitable amusement in the future. Hon. L. B. Lucas has introduced in the Legislature amendments to the Ontario Telephone Act that will put a penalty upon such offences. The Attorney-General stated that for the present the penalty would be placed upon those who listened to a conversation not intended for them and repeated it. The provision is also made to cover telephone operators who repeat things heard over the line.

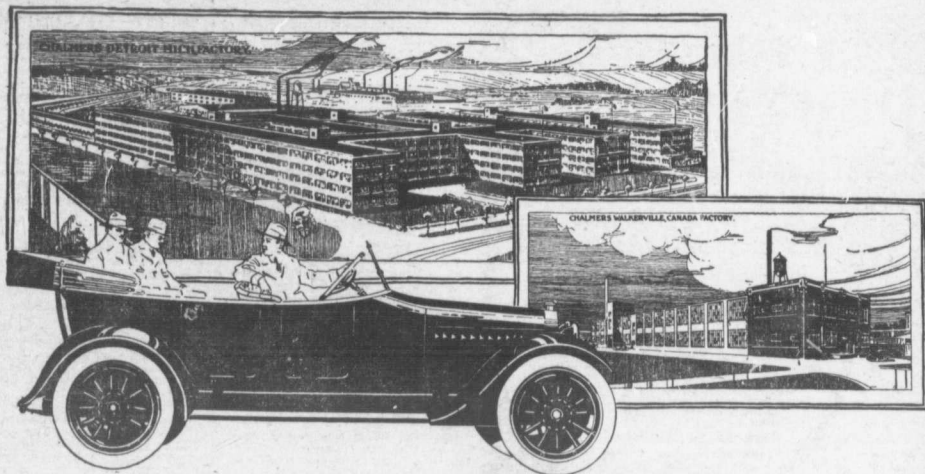
It is understood, also, that legislation in the Dominion House this session will provide a tribunal under joint Dominion and Provincial control, to which a provincial company may go to ask for a connection with a Dominion company, which means, of course, the Bell Telephone Company.

### Railway Embargoes Must be Removed

ALL embargoes not hitherto amended must forthwith be amended so as to permit of free movement of all seeds and seed grain, agricultural implements for tillage and seedling, raw materials destined to agricultural implement factories of any kind, manures, arsenate of lead for tree spraying and tree sprayers."

Such was the order that was issued to all the Canadian railway companies two weeks ago by the Dominion Railway Board. The approach of spring and the vital necessity of facilitating agricultural and livestock production in every possible way have led to the issuing of the foregoing mandate. Farmers' organizations have been active in their efforts to impress the necessity of such action and the new order is due in some measure at least to organized agriculture.

The farmer of to-day is seeking for information, not advice.—F. F. Holdland.



## Chalmers is a car, a man, an institution

Success drives to business in a Chalmers. For,

Chalmers is a symbol of success that attracts successful men.

Chalmers is a car, a MAN, an INSTITUTION.

The world knows this institution.

All men know this mounting Chalmers success to be the living product of an ideal. They know the man who had the energy, the will, the integrity, the honesty of purpose, AND the capacity to turn his ideals into reality.

Among business men, as among owners of cars, Chalmers is a name vibrant with action.

Where employers of labor study "Welfare" plans, Chalmers methods are adopted. Factories are built in every land—like the Chalmers factory. Wherever efficiency is the topic—Chalmers is the example familiar to all. In sales conventions, men are inspired by the sound business philosophy of Chalmers.

The Chalmers success is broader than motordom. It stands a beacon among the world's great industries. It is to be expected that business men should drive cars from the Chalmers institution.

Courage attracts. The pursuit of the ideal is a magnet for leaders of men.

Other men with ideals, men of action, names to conjure with in the motor industry joined with Chalmers in carrying on his work.

Now to say of a man, "He is a Chalmers man" marks him for a big man.

Skilled workmen came to Chalmers keen to produce the ideal car. The Chalmers ideal placed them in surroundings that breed a healthy ambition to excel.

The factory, planted in what was then the sunlit prairies of Michigan, grew a monster plant, with floor space a million feet. Around it was built a city peopled by master car builders and their folks—30,000 or more.

Ever growing, ever succeeding, this giant industry rose a pattern for all industries, a landmark in motordom. The very bricks are alive with the power impulse of the Chalmers ideal.

Far afield this force is felt.

In every city local success joins hands with Chalmers success. Big men in every territory represent Chalmers.

Men with the good sense to serve well their customers, are linked to the Chalmers organization. The Chalmers spirit of service to the public reaches out through these men.

NOW, CHALMERS CREATES A CANADIAN FACTORY

The institution bridges the boundary. The Canadian Chalmers is made in Canada. Chalmers owners in Canada are served by a Canadian organization.

The Canadian factory is cast in the Chalmers mold. It is one with the Chalmers institution.

Chalmers in Canada—Chalmers in Detroit—one institution—one ideal. There lives in both the high purpose that conceived, created and maintains the Chalmers organization.

In Canada the custom grows to speak with pride of "my Chalmers."

Here, as throughout the world, Chalmers stands a name to be envied. Not only among motorists, not only among business leaders, but in the entire field of industrial activity.

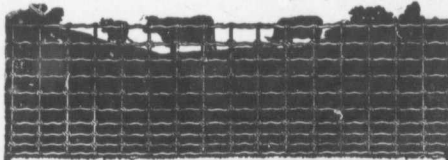
Chalmers is a car, a man, an institution.

Chalmers 6-80 5-passenger	- - -	\$1085.
" 6-80 7-passenger	- - -	1775.
" Cabriolet	- - - -	1805.
" Sedan	- - - -	2555.

THE CHALMERS MOTOR CO. OF CANADA, LIMITED  
Walkerville, Ontario

CANADIAN  
**Chalmers**





## It's service, not surface, that counts in Wire Fencing

Fences made of soft wire may look all right, but they are liable to get all wrong when it comes to keeping strong, healthy, active live stock within bounds.

THERE is, however, one fence that you can count on for satisfactory service year in and year out, and that is "Ideal." Made of large gauge No. 9 hard steel wire, heavily galvanized, with the verticals and horizontals clamped together with a patent lock that cannot slip, "Ideal" fence is bull-strong, bog-right, horse-high—a real fence, every foot of it.

## Ideal Fence

The quality of the wire from top to bottom in "Ideal" Fence is all the same gauge, hard drawn steel wire, tough, live, springy, heavy wire that will be standing up doing splendid service years from now. This is a point you have to watch mighty carefully. Some fences have 9-gauge horizontals, but softer, weaker wire for the stays and locks. Naturally this takes something off the price, and it takes something off the strength and durability too, far more than the difference in price. You are going to fence for a lifetime, then fence with "Ideal" and get a lifetime's service.

We make a fence for every purpose. Write for a copy of our catalogue which describes them all.

The McGregor-Banwell Fence Co., Limited, Walkerville, Ontario.

## Ontario Farmers!

Existing war conditions demand that you give the question of seed special attention this year. Seed of desirable varieties and high germination power will be factors influencing yields.

If you have not secured your seed

**LET THE ONTARIO DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE HELP YOU.**

Farmers having seed grain or potatoes for sale may forward samples to the District Representative's office stating varieties, price and quantity.

Farmers wishing to purchase seed are also invited to communicate with the District Representative's office, stating variety and quantity, and this office will endeavor to put them in touch with farmers having seed for sale.

In Counties where District Representatives are not established, farmers are invited to communicate with the Department of Agriculture, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

W. H. HEARST,  
Minister of Agriculture.

## FEEDERS CORNER

### New Bulletin on Feeding Stock

**SUGGESTIONS** on Feeding Stock," is the title of a new bulletin by Prof. Geo. E. Day of the Ontario Agricultural College. As the title indicates, the bulletin discusses the values of the various feeds, dealing with both those grown on the average Canadian farm and also with mill feeds, and other purchased concentrates which have become of late years so important as supplementary rations in the feeding of stock. Cereal grains and their products, leguminous and oil bearing seeds and their products, skim milk and butter milk, slaughter house by-products, miscellaneous concentrates such as beet pulp, distillers' grains and molasses are fully dealt with, as are also the ordinary root and forage crops.

A strong case for alfalfa is made in which it is stated that when first class alfalfa hay is fed to dairy cows, it will not be found necessary to feed concentrates to any extent except in the case of cows which are fairly large producers of milk. In reference to corn silage a table on the composition of food stuffs printed from Henry and Morrison's Feeds and Feeding is referred to as stating that silage from well matured corn is worth considerable more than that from immature corn. On this point the figures of the table are as follows:

Corn Silage Well Matured.....	73.7	1.7	2.1	6.3	15.4	0.8
Corn Silage Immature.....	79.0	1.4	1.9	5.8	11.3	0.6

Owing to the fact that there may be some mold on silage which escapes notice, farmers are advised that it would probably be as well not to feed it to horses. Turnips are stated to be rather more satisfactory for sheep than corn silage, though many sheep feeders use silage. Mature pigs will eat a certain amount of silage, but waste a great deal and it can scarcely be called a satisfactory feed for them. For matured cattle about 40 lbs. a day is recommended as a liberal allowance. A contribution by H. S. Arkoll on live stock from the marketing standpoint is included with the bulletin. It strongly urges upon farmers the necessity of greater production of all classes of live stock.

### Getting Feeding Results

Chas. Lamb, Oxford Co., Ont.

THERE is possibly no business that shows the influence of little things as quickly and prominently as the dairy business. The dairy cow is an animal of keen sensibilities and has marked likes and dislikes. She quickly makes it known what her feelings are about things which affect her. Few men have the faculty of interpreting her remonstrances in the proper way. If a man can do so, great things may be accomplished.

A big breeder of Holsteins who lives near us, told me the other day of an instance that happened in his herd, which illustrates this point. It became necessary for him to change his herdman. The new man was well past middle age, and had a wide experience in feeding ordinary grade animals, but knew nothing whatever about balanced ration feeding for big returns. Yet in a short time after he took charge of the cattle, they increased their production to the value

of at least \$80 per month. All of the cows were well advanced in their lactation period at the time the change was made, and the owner naturally looked for the opposite result. He closely investigated the feed bill, and observed the shrinkage of the rough-age mows, and was surprised to discover that his new man was actually feeding less stuff than his predecessor. It is needless to say that he valued the new herdman more than ever when this discovery was made.

We have been told for years that one of the first requisites of a truly successful feeder is his ability to understand the animals in his charge, so that he can give them their food in a manner most pleasing. Yet there are few who have really mastered the art. Let us diligently study this part of our business.

### A Record Questioned

I'N sending Farm and Dairy a photograph of his Jersey cow, Lady Pauline, which will appear next week, Mr. Wesley McIntyre, of Sardis, B.C., writes us as follows: "I notice in Farm and Dairy of Feb. 8 the record of the Jersey heifer, Brampton Central Princess, 4723. You claim that this is a Canadian record for a Jr. two-year-old. There must be some mistake, as I have a heifer myself, Lady Pauline, 4266, that has an R.O.P. record of 10,023 lbs. of milk and 491 lbs. of fat, and was only two years and 15 days old when she entered the test. Now you will see that she has more milk and

Water	Ash	Crude Protein	Fibre	N. Free Extract	Fat
73.7	1.7	2.1	6.3	15.4	0.8
79.0	1.4	1.9	5.8	11.3	0.6

more fat, and was over 100 days younger than Brampton Central Princess.

"In a recent issue of your Journal an account is given of the most creditable year's performance of the Junior two-year-old heifer, Brampton Central Princess. It must surely be a gratifying event to every Jersey enthusiast in Canada to find this heifer establishing such a good standard of production for her class, and the Dominion Experimental Farm at Ottawa is to be congratulated for its possession of such combined type and production as is represented in this individual. It appears, however, as though someone has been over-zealous in attempting to claim for this heifer the Canadian butter fat record for her class and breed.

"Only a few days ago it was my good fortune to pay a brief visit to the farm of a very modest and unassuming, but hard-working farmer, Mr. Wesley McIntyre, at Chilliwack, B.C. Mr. McIntyre has not got a great many pure bred Jerseys, but he has a few very good ones indeed in his herd, and he is using as a herd sire a bull that is just about as well bred, from a production standpoint, as one could easily obtain anywhere in Canada.

"Mr. McIntyre invited me to look over not only his cattle, but also their records of performance, and amongst these I found a certificate from the Live Stock Commissioner's Department at Ottawa, issued last fall, for the yearly record of performance of the cow, Lady Pauline, and this certificate gives the following information:

"This heifer began her work at two years and sixteen days of age, beginning about March 7, 1915. She worked for 265 days and calved on May 12, 1916. During the 265 days she produced 10,023 pounds of milk



and 491 pounds of butter fat, with an average test of 4.89 per cent.

"This would give Lady Pauline an advantage over Brampton Central Princess of \$15 pounds of butter fat, and an advantage of 781.5 pounds of milk if Brampton Central Princess' record is correctly stated in your issue at 9,241.5 pounds of milk and 490.185 pounds of butter fat. It is also interesting to note that Lady Pauline began her record at 121 days earlier age, which would indicate a still greater superiority in her.

"Lady Pauline was bred in British Columbia, her sire being Tye George, No. 1849, and her dam, Fanny of Pender, No. 1845, but a study of her pedigree reveals a distinguished ancestry from the standpoint of ability to produce. She did not receive particular care. She was handled in the same way, fed in the same way and milked at the same milking periods throughout the year as the rest of the cows in Mr. McIntyre's small herd. It is a matter of congratulation, not to British Columbia, but to Jersey breeders in Canada and to dairy cat-

tle breeders generally throughout Canada, to find that such excellent performance is indigenous to our dairy cattle herds."

Evidently there has been a mistake somewhere. The information re the production of Brampton Central Princess was supplied Farm and Dairy from the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, and it was from the same source that the claim for a Canadian championship originated. The record office at Ottawa will be asked to settle the question.

**A P. E. Island News Budget**

Editor Farm and Dairy: In Prince Edward Island our splendid potato crop, averaging 208 bushels per acre for the whole province, did not bring in nearly what it should, with P.E.I. potatoes bringing \$2.50 a bag in Montreal and Toronto and growers here receiving but 90 cents. It would be interesting to know who is getting the discrepancy of \$1.60. We know what the railways got, but we don't know who got the rest.

Dairying made a good showing in 1916. Here is the result of one of the best representative factories: Kensington Dairying Association: C. M. Howatt, 40,563 lbs. milk, value \$612.28; Gordon Huesli, 40,415 lbs., \$595.32; James F. Donald, 39,737 lbs., \$592.45; A. R. McMurd, 39,163 lbs., \$590.93; J. A. Hoger, 35,119 lbs., \$538.75; Wm. Johnson, 35,899 lbs., \$526.10; James Braham, 33,228 lbs., \$503.55; John Johnson, 32,042 lbs., \$492.62; Robert Crozier, 32,954 lbs., \$486.28; James O'Connor, 28,225 lbs., \$457.79; George Dennis, 27,570 lbs., \$455.55; making a total of 385,946 lbs. of milk, value \$5,860.60, an average of \$533 each.

Feed is so high and so scarce, however, that the net profits are not so big as would appear. With the unprecedented high prices this fall, farmers generally admit that there is not so much in it after all, and that as much net profits were made in many of the years of low prices. The labor problem for next spring is a perplexing one, demanding a solution. The war has cleaned up the farms of all extra young men. There

will be indeed "war prices" paid for hired help this coming spring. There are farms in which all the boys have gone away—not by any means all to the war—and the aged father is left alone. This obtains among wealthy farmers, too—farmers with lots of money.—J. A. Macdonald, Kings Co., P.E.I.

**Corn Smut Not Injurious**

It is a quite common belief that corn smut is injurious to cattle. Numerous experiments have been made to ascertain whether or not this is true. One experimenter started feeding two ounces a day of the smut to each of two cows. Later the amount was increased to eleven pounds. The test lasted forty-nine days, but no serious results were evident. The cows had a normal milk yield at the end of the period, and other experiments have given practically the same results, so that it may safely be said that corn smut, either in the field or in the prepared ration, is not poisonous to cattle.



**H**ERE is just the machine you've been waiting for—just the Puller you need to "yank" out those stumps, to clear up that stump field and reap the rich crops sure to come from your newly cleared land. 1917 promises to be a banner year for farmers—top prices are assured. Get your KIRSTIN now—begin early to clear up every possible foot of land—plant, sow and reap the big profits next Fall. This is just the machine for the man who hasn't much to invest in a Puller—for the man who only has a few acres to clear this is the most practical outfit—for the man who works alone this is the machine—for work on wet, swampy land or steep hillside this is the only practical Puller—for the man who wants to clear a little land during spare time this is the machine.

Not only the most practical machine for pulling Stumps, but also unquestionably the most efficient for pulling willow and other light brush.

**One Man Pulls Any Stump**

With **Kirstin** One-Man Stump Puller  
Made in Canada

You can carry it, set up and operate this Puller with ease—no horses necessary. This KIRSTIN One-Man Stump Puller is in a class by itself. It is as superior as it is different. Throw the cable around the anchor stump, attach the other end to the stump to be pulled, then a steady back and forth motion on the lever pulls the stump. It clears over one acre from the same anchor. The secret of its great power is in the double leverage principle—develops enormous power—one man alone can easily pull all kinds of stumps, big, little, tough, or green. It is made of high-grade steel, combining great strength and light weight. One man handles it easily. The soft steel clutches grip and pull without wear on the cable. Six Speed Changes. When the stump loosens increase the speed and hasten the pulling.

**Guaranteed Fifteen Years—(Flow or No-Flow)**  
**Ten Days Trial on Your Farm**  
**\$42.75 and up.**

Try it out on your own stumps to your entire satisfaction before the sale is complete. Send today for our new Book, "The Gold in Your Stump Land"—Social Profit Sharing Plan for the first buyer in every neighborhood. Write Quick.

**A. J. KIRSTIN CANADIAN COMPANY**

Largest Manufacturers in the World of Stump Pullers—Hand and Horse Power.  
5330 Dennis Street - SAULT STE. MARIE, ONT.

**KIRSTIN HORSE POWER STUMP PULLER for the BIG LAND CLEARING JOB.**

We make the most complete line of Stump Pulling Machinery in the World—No job too small—no stump too big. Our Book, "The Gold in Your Stump Land," describes the full line.



**THE GOLD IN YOUR STUMP LAND**



A. J. Kirstin Canadian Company  
5330 Dennis Street, Sault Ste Marie, Ontario  
Gentlemen—Please send copy of Free Book, "The Gold in Your Stump Land," and quote prices on KIRSTIN Pullers. I am interested in the (Horse) Power Puller.

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**APPLE TREES**

The best varieties, all Government inspected trees at rock bottom prices, delivered at your nearest rail way station. You will never again, we believe, have an opportunity to buy selected trees at these low prices. Nurserymen and growers predict next year an advance of from ten to fifteen dollars per hundred. Place your order now while we have a general assortment on hand.

**E. D. SMITH & SON, Limited**  
Nurserymen WINONA, ONT.

Established 1882.



**Sure Success  
in Sowing Seeds**

DON'T waste your efforts and time on seeds of questionable quality. Buy BRUCE'S. For 65 years we have sold seeds and each year made satisfied Customers. Insure the success of your garden by selecting from the list below.

Bruce's Money Collection Sweet Peas—6 separate colors—25c. postpaid. Bruce's Tall or Dwarf Collection Nasturtiums—6 separate colors—25c. postpaid. Bruce's Empire Collection Asters—6 separate colors—25c. postpaid.

**Bruce's Garden Seeds**

Try them. Splendid varieties

Beans—Refuge Wax ..... 1/2 lb. 15c. 1 lb. 30c. postpaid  
Sweet Corn—Peep O'Day... 1/2 lb. 15c. 1 lb. 30c. postpaid  
Peas—Early Settler ..... 1/2 lb. 15c. 1 lb. 30c. postpaid

Write to-day for handsomely illustrated catalogue of Vegetables, Fruits and Flower Seeds. Plants and Bams, Poultry Supplies, etc. FREE.

**JOHN A. BRUCE & CO. Limited**  
Hamilton  
Canada



Gained 2 to 4 Quarts at a Milking  
One man writes:—"Last Winter I began giving my cow

**Pratts' ANIMAL  
REGULATOR**

80c. per gal. to 25-lb. pails at \$1.50.  
and without increasing the grain food she gained from 2 to 4 qts. at a milking."  
"PRATT'S" is a mild, natural, vegetable tonic and conditioner, free from all injurious chemicals. Write TO-DAY for FREE Book on the Care of your Stock.

PRATT FOOD CO. of Canada, Ltd.  
60M. Clement St., TORONTO, 8-23

**S.C. White Leghorn Dressed Chicks**

Order now from our well known laying strain. Pens mated to Barron cockerels. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for our booklet re Care and Feeding of Day Old Chicks.

**UTILITY POULTRY FARM - Stratford, Ont.**

Lt.-Col. T. G. Delamere, Prop.

**130-Egg Incubator and Brooder both for \$14.50**

If ordered together we send both machines for only \$14.50 and we pay all freight and duty charges to any R. R. station in Canada. We have branch warehouses in Winnipeg, Man. and Toronto, Ont.

Orders shipped from nearest warehouse to your R. R. station. Hot water, double walls, dead-air space between, double glass doors, copper tanks and boilers, self-regulating, nursery under egg tray. Specially adapted to Canada climate. Incubator and brooder shipped complete with thermometers, lamps, egg baskets—ready to use when you get them.

Year construction—30 days trial. Incubators finished in natural rubber showing the high grade California hardwood finish and—not painted or covered inferior material. If you will compare our machines with others, we feel sure of your order. Don't buy until you see this "new" revolutionary machine in person to investigate before you buy. Remember our price of \$14.50 is the "cash" money price and covers freight and duty charges. Send for FREE catalog today, or send in your order and save time. Write us today.

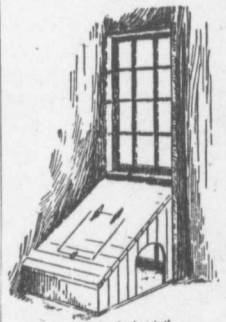
**WISCONSIN INCUBATOR CO., Box 221, Racine, Wis., U. S. A.**



**The Dust Bath**

A DUST bath is as necessary for the health and happiness of fowls as a water bath is for humans. It is a common thing to see hens and chickens wallowing in dry dust. They make a hollow place in the ground to conform with the body, and in this they lie, scratching with the feet, fluttering the wings and loosening the feathers until the pulverized soil which they scratch up is thoroughly worked in. Although the fowls apparently enjoy it, it is not done altogether for pleasure, as the fine dust is an excellent insecticide and aids in controlling both mites and lice.

A dust bath should be available to the fowls at all times of the year. The finer, lighter and dryer the dust the more satisfactory it will be. Some kinds of light road dust are ex-



Box for the dust bath

cellent; fine sandy loam is also good. Whenever heavy soil is used it is well to lighten it by mixing with finely sifted coal ashes. Small quantities of sulphur, slaked lime, or both may be added. A good plan is to have a box containing the dust placed near a window and covered, such as the one shown in the cut. The dusting is then done in a sunny place, which makes it more enjoyable for the fowls, besides keeping the wallow free from moisture. The covering prevents the dust from permeating the atmosphere, where it would otherwise be inhaled by the fowls and contribute to their discomfort. A small opening at one side provides for entrance, and a trap door on top facilitates the renewal of the dust bath.

The members of the Western Ontario Poultry Association, by a mailed vote of 187 against 92, decided to follow the same system of poultry tags as has been in force, that is, the exhibitor's name is to be concealed from the judges at the time of judging.

Frozen combs and wattles, if the case is not too severe, may be recovered by placing the affected parts in snow or cold water for 10 minutes to take out the frost, and to follow this by manipulating twice daily with a mixture of five parts vasoline, two parts glycerine and one part turpentine to restore circulation.



**LAME HORSES PUT BACK TO WORK QUICK**

TRY Kendall's Spavin Cure. It has cured a great many horses—has put them back to work even after they had been given up. Over 20 years of success has proved the merit of

**KENDALL'S  
Spavin Cure**

HORTONVILLE, Ont., March 28th, 1916.  
I have used a good many bottles of Kendall's Spavin Cure for sprains and lameness and I do not think it has an equal, especially in stubborn cases. Kindly send me a copy of your Treatise on the Horse. O. S. YOUNG.

Sold by druggists everywhere. \$1.00 a bottle, 6 bottles for \$5.00. Get a copy of "A Treatise on the Horse" from our druggist I write  
Dr. B. J. Kendall Company,  
Enosburg Falls, 216 Vermont

**A PAYING INVESTMENT**

Store your corn in a BISSELL SILEO and it will keep sweet and sappy. BISSELL SILEOS are built of seasoned timber saturated with Wood-Protective Oils. They are durable, heavy, hooped structures, with air-tight walls and tight doors.

In several sizes with or without roofs. Write Dept. for free catalogue 97  
T. E. Bissell Co., Ltd., Elora, Ont.

**BOOKS**

Write for our catalogue of farm books. It is sent free on request. Ask us for information on any books you require.  
BOOK DEPT., FARM AND DAIRY PETERBORO, ONT.

**FOR SALE AND WANT ADVERTISING**

**THREE CENTS A WORD, CASH WITH ORDER**

ALL KINDS No. 1 Seed Corn. Try our Improved Learning, a Reid's Yellow Dent, or our White. O. S. YOUNG, Woodville, Ont.

FOR SALE—A 12 horse power Waterloo steam engine in good order, been used in cheese factory. And 24 bottle Pacific Babcock Tester. Box 29, Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, Ont.

FOR SALE—One large Success churn, heavy frame, used two seasons; one large sized Danish cooler; also 300 gallons open cream vats, in good condition. Apply Walkerton Egg and Dairy Co., Ltd., Walkerton, Ont.

A LIMITED quantity of good Barley and Wisconsin No. 1 Seed Corn for sale. John Wallace, Harscocks, Ontario.

WANTED—Man for stable; must be good milker. Apply Manager, Avondale Farm, Brockville, Ont.

WANTED—Experienced small fruit and vegetable grower. J. A. Webster, Sparta, Ont.

**IF YOU DON'T FIND IT, WRITE US**

Occasionally readers of Farm and Dairy wish to secure the address of manufacturers of farm or household equipment, but are not able to locate it in our pages. At any time our Advertising Dept. will be pleased to give you any information of this nature. Write us freely.

ADVERTISING DEPT.  
FARM & DAIRY PETERBORO, ONT.

**The Surest Way**

To sell your surplus stock is through the live stock columns of Farm and Dairy. The cost is little and the results certain. Send in your ad.

## The Wentworth Milk Producers' Association

Through Organization, Better Prices Have Been Secured—A Provincial Association Favored

THE desire for organization which is manifesting itself among milk producers everywhere, has taken concrete form among the producers of the Hamilton district of Ontario. Their organization is known as the Wentworth Milk Producers' Association, and consists wholly of dairy farmers supplying milk to the city of Hamilton. It includes from 75 to 80 per cent. of the milk producers within 15 miles of the city. A few days ago a representative of Farm and Dairy called on Mr. J. P. Griffin of Freeman, the president of the association, and found him in an optimistic mood.

"Organization has been a very effective means of maintaining the standard of price received by the milk producers of our district," said Mr. Griffin. "All our members feel that they have been greatly benefited by the fight their association has put up during the last six months. The very necessity of fighting for better prices has started the dairy farmers thinking more along the lines of cost of production, and each member is beginning to study out accurately what it is costing him to produce milk."

**Growth Has Been Large.**  
The percentage of growth in membership has been very large during the past year. The successful fight of the association in September last, when they received an increase of three cents a gallon for milk, raising the price to 21 cents a gallon, greatly enhanced the confidence of the dairy farmers in the ability of the association members to band together and get what they want. This confidence tended very materially to increase the membership. Another victory by the association, when on Feb. 7th, they obtained a further increase of three cents a gallon, bringing the price of milk up to 24 cents a gallon till May 1st next, has cemented the loyalty of the members. About this time also, the association contracted with the dealers for the next year on the basis of 20 cents a gallon, from May 1, 1917, to October 1st, and for 23 cents a gallon from October 1st to May 1, 1918. A clause in the agreement, which stipulates to the effect that should abnormal conditions arise, due on the one hand to war or other events, causing difficulties for the dealers; or due to adverse weather

conditions resulting in increasing the difficulties of milk production next year for the milk producers, and thus involve necessity of a change of prices either way, the question shall be settled by a committee representing both the dealers and the dairy farmers. This "safety valve" clause is greatly valued by the farmers, and will be of tremendous value in retaining their loyalty.

Dairy farmers of the Hamilton vicinity are convinced that they would not have obtained the present satisfactory prices and arrangements had it not been for organized effort. The question was asked as to how the organization determines what price the producers want. In reply Mr. Griffin said that they called a general meeting of all milk producers to discuss prices. It is easy to get a majority to attend a meeting held in the city of Hamilton, and he has noticed that all who attend take an active part in the discussion.

**Contracts With Dealers.**  
Asked whether they signed contracts with the dealers, he stated that as yet the association did not do so, as only the two larger dealers operating in the city of Hamilton have contract arrangements. These are made between the dealer and the producer at the price, of course, having already been decided upon by the association. The price is the same to the smaller dealers, although the producers do not sign contracts with them.

Speaking of regulations re fat content, and sanitary condition of the milk, Mr. Griffin stated that Hamilton city has excellent regulations of this nature. Inspectors cover each dairy farm at least twice a year, and the inspection is very comprehensive and thorough. All cans used are of a standard make. The dealers supply half the cans and the producers the other half. Each dairy farmer is supposed to receive back his own cans, but, as a matter of fact, there is a good deal of mixing. This, however, does not cause any serious difficulty.

**Spring Contracts Not Advisable.**  
Mr. Griffin voiced the opinion that while their association has made contracts dating from May 1st and October 1st respectively, he thinks the spring is the wrong time for contracts to be made. He takes the ground that there is usually an over-supply of milk at this time, and the knowledge of this tends to influence the dealers to offer a lower price, hoping, in view of the surplus of milk on hand, the producer will be susceptible at that time to accepting a lower price on a contract basis. Mr. Griffin argues that it would be better for both the dealers and the producers if the contracts were made some time between October and January. He bases this belief upon the fact that in the spring the producer is liable to over-estimate his output for the year, and the dealer having accepted the producer's over-estimate of his output, is subject to inconvenience if the producer falls down on his supply. If contracts were made in the fall this tendency to over-estimate would be greatly reduced, which would be better for the dealers, and, of course, would be better for the dairy farmers, because at that time they could adopt a firmer attitude regarding price.

Asked regarding the attitude of the dealers to their organization, Mr. Griffin said they are not antagonistic. Naturally they seek their own interests first, and the lack of organization among the dairy farmers hitherto has to a large extent militated against them.

(Continued on page 17.)



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There was more sweet clover hay stored away in the barns of Ontario farmers last season than ever before. There is more interest in the crop than ever before. Those who have had experience in growing and feeding the crop will receive an attentive hearing from Our Folks. Address letters, Editor, Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, Ont.

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## Further Reports From the Farmer's Parliament

(Continued from Page 2.)

weapon that will be used to accomplish this will be the tariff.

The importance of uniting the efforts of the farmers of Canada in the different provinces was touched on by Mr. Roderick McKenzie, of Winnipeg, who told how the Canadian Council of Agriculture had been organized in 1909 to represent the various provincial farmers' organizations. It is now composed of representatives from the four provincial farmers' associations and the four provincial farmers' companies.

Everywhere he travelled throughout Canada, Mr. McKenzie said he found that farmers felt that they were not receiving a square deal. The organization of the farmers' associations has resulted in farmers being led to examine their condition and study methods of improving it. Although half the population of Canada is on the farms and produces the greater part of the wealth of the country, it is unfortunately the fact that in the Dominion House of Commons there are 78 law-

yers, 28 merchants, 19 manufacturers, 10 financiers, 61 members of other occupations and only 14 farmers. He asked if it was likely that agriculture will receive a square deal in legislative matters as long as farmers continue to be so poorly represented in the House of Commons. He always found business men anxious to help the farmers—really anxious—but only after looking after their own interests first. In the past farmers have allowed themselves to be patronized by men in other lines of work. In Western Canada they are training farmers to look after their own interests and

to represent them in the legislative halls.

### Taxing Land Values.

In the event of the Government consenting to lower the tariff on articles purchased by farmers so as to reduce the burden of taxation as laid on farmers through the tariff, it was suggested by the convention that Government might obtain needed revenue by a tax on land values. In his address dealing with this subject, Mr. H. B. Cowan, of Farm and Dairy, showed that while the greatest land values are in the cities, where the population is most concentrated, not a tax on land values, instead of being unfair to the cities, would really be a great blessing to the majority of the people living in cities, as most of these people do not own their own homes, and the effect of a tax on land values would be to reduce rents and thus help these people. The men who would most suffer would be the men who own the most valuable land, largely situated in the business centres, and who now often obtain tens of thousands of dollars a year through an increase in the value of their land. In the city of New York 97 per cent. of the people were tenants. In Toronto conditions were not as bad, but they were moving in that direction.

To explain how farmers are taxed without knowing it, to increase the city land values, Mr. Cowan referred to a restaurant on Yonge St., Toronto, which pays \$25,000 a year rental. If \$5,000 of this represented real service given by the owner of the land and buildings in the form of rental on the building, \$20,000 would be left to represent the rent of the land, which God did not make for the special use of that man, but for the use of humanity. The man owning that land was enabled to reap a return of \$20,000 a year without paying for anything at all. The manager of the restaurant had to dig up that \$20,000 from somewhere. There were only three ways in which he could do this. One was by paying farmers as little as he could for their milk, butter and eggs, the second was by paying as low wages as he could to his cooks, waitresses and other help and the third was by charging the public as much as he could for their food. This helped to explain why farmers receive so little for their products and city people have to pay so much.

The method by which taxes which are placed on buildings are charged on the rentals and the public has to pay them, was explained and also why a tax on land values is different from any other kind of a tax in that it cannot be added to the cost of the goods or charged in rental. The reason is because there is much vacant land in all our large cities. When a tax is placed on that land the owners can't charge it to anybody else, but themselves. In order to reap a revenue from that land they are forced to either grow something upon it or erect buildings. If they grow something the cost of food is reduced. If they erect a building, rentals come down instead of going up as the more buildings there are, the less will be the rentals charged. The convention later endorsed the principle of the taxation of land values.

### Nationalizing the Railways.

The convention approved of the recommendation of the Canadian Council of Agriculture that the railways, express companies, and telegraph companies of Canada should be nationalized. Speaking on the subject, Mr. E. B. Bissegger, of Toronto, told of the success of state-owned railways in other countries. The reason the Intercolonial Railway has not proved financially profitable has been because it has charged low freight and passenger rates. Had it charged as

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THE RESULTS OF THE REFERENDUM.

THE introduction of an amending bill, providing for the indefinite postponement of the Dairy Standards Act, which was announced about the time that the Farm and Dairy ballots on the question were published, doubtless had much to do with the response made to the endeavor to arrive at the majority opinion of the dairymen on the Act. It would naturally be thought more or less unnecessary to express an opinion on what had already been decided. As announced, the votes were counted by Mr. W. A. Anderson, of Peterborough, who favors the Act and has paid by test in his own dairy for many years, and Mr. Jas. Seymour, of Durham county, a prominent breeder and dairy farmer.

The results show that altogether 510 votes were cast. Of these 173 favored the immediate enforcement of the Act; 52 favored the principles embodied in the Act, but advocated postponing its enforcement for one year to permit of further educational work, and 285 were against the Act and desired its entire abolition. Summarized, these figures show that of those voting present there is one vote against the enforcement of the Act on March 31 as originally provided. This is evidence that the Government gauged public opinion correctly when it decided that the time was not ripe for the enforcement of a province-wide measure providing for the payment of milk on a quality basis in the cheese factories of Ontario. The opposition to the Act appears to be largely based on the manner in which it was introduced rather than on a distrust of the principle of a payment by test system. Summarized, the results of the referendum are as follows:

In favor of the Act .....	173
Opposed to the Act .....	285
In favor of postponement .....	52

much as the private-owned lines, such as the C.P.R., it would have proved decidedly profitable.

Dr. J. G. Shearer, of Toronto, made the surprising announcement that the Manitoba government has recently introduced a bill which prevents either provincial politicians or farmers from expending more than \$25,000 in a general election and that no candidate can spend more than \$500, and that the source of all campaign funds must be made public. The law also provides that no one can drive anyone else to the polls except members of their own families. The publicity of campaign funds was later endorsed.

Methods of Election.

Great interest was taken in the election of officers. Last year a partial system of proportional representation was introduced in the method of electing the officers. This was not fully understood at the time and did not give entire satisfaction. This year Mr. C. C. Good, of Paris, Ontario, proposed that the system should be further amended and improved, but while it was recognized that the new system proposed had many commendable features, the convention felt that time could not be spared to fully explain the details, and the result was that the ordinary method of electing officers was resorted to.

After considerable discussion as to the best method of electing the officers, during which it was pointed out that the work of a nominating committee was apt to get in the control of a clique, a resolution moved by Elmer Lick, of Oshawa, and seconded by Peter Porter, of Brant county, was carried. It favored nominations being made by ballot, that each person nominate eight persons for officers and directors, and that the six persons having the highest number of votes be candidates for president and vice-president, and that a second ballot be taken on these six persons to elect a president and two vice-presidents. Those receiving the highest number of votes should be elected re-

spectively president and first and second vice-president. The resolution provided that the three defeated candidates and the seven other coming next in the nominating results, should be voted on for the directors, the five persons receiving the highest number of votes to be elected.

Directors' Districts.

Acting on the suggestion of Secretary J. Morrison, the delegates approved of a suggestion that the directors should arrange the province into nine districts, grouped largely according to railway connections, and appoint special representatives of the Association for each of these districts where there is no director of the Association. These representatives will act as a connecting link between the clubs in their districts and the board of directors of the central organization.

The districts suggested were as follows: (1) Essex, Kent, Lambton, Middlesex and Elgin; (2) Huron, Perth, Oxford and Norfolk; (3) Wentworth, Lincoln, Welland, Hamilton, Brant and Waterloo; (4) Bruce, Wellington, Grey and Dufferin; (5) Muskoka, Parry Sound and New Ontario; (6) Halton, Peel, York, Ontario and Simcoe; (7) Victoria, Haliburton, Peterborough, Northumberland and Durham; (8) Lennox Addington, Hastings, Frontenac, Prince Edward; (9) Prescott, Russell, Carleton, Renfrew, Stormont, Dundas, Grenville and Leeds. The directors in each district will be expected to supervise the work of the locals in their district.

Payment of Dues.

The convention approved of a recommendation made by John Scott, secretary of the Claremont F.P.O., that the membership dues, instead of being made every six months, should be made annually.

Resolutions Committee.

The following resolutions committee was appointed: W. C. Good, Brant county, chairman; R. McArthur, Wellington county; Peter Gardner, Lambton county; N. Karaghosa, Huron county; Henry Glendinning, Ontario county.

The Cooperative Bill.

As reported in last week's issue of Farm and Dairy, a lively discussion took place over the new bill regulating the operations of cooperative societies, which was introduced recently in the Ontario Legislature by the Ontario Government. Mr. Gordon Waldron, the solicitor of the United Farmers' Cooperative Company and editor of the Weekly Sun, said that he had examined the bill carefully and found that it had a number of objectionable features. Mr. Waldron contended that it was no part of the business of the Government to try and regulate the work of cooperative companies. He had seen Deputy Minister Roadhouse, who had consented to see that the United Farmers' Company was omitted from certain requirements of the act. The bill seemed to favor the organization of similar companies to that of the United Farmers' Company and even gave indications that it might be aimed at the farmers' company. It provided that the locals of the central must be governed by bylaws laid down by the central. This, he thought, was very objectionable. Certain provisions of the constitution of the United Farmers' Company were incorporated in the new act. He was sure that the act if carried would work out in a way likely to hamper the movement. It stipulated just how much of the profits should be set aside in reserve, what amount should be set aside for educational purposes and was objectionable in other similar ways.

Mr. H. B. Cowan, of Farm and Dairy, said that it was interesting to find that whereas every effort made by the late

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- Improved Beefsteak Tomato (enormous size). Pkg. 10c, 1/2 oz. 35c, oz. 60c.
- Copenhagen Market Cabbage (high class early). Pkg. 10c, 1/2 oz. 40c, oz. 75c.
- Improved Breakfast Radish (crisp). Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, 4 oz. 30c.
- Wardwell's Kidney Wax Beans (market sort). 4 oz. 15c, lb. 85c, 5 lbs. \$2.40.
- Bea Snowball Cauliflower. Pkgs. 15c, 25c, 1/4 oz. 85c, 1/2 oz. \$1.50.
- XXX Golden Self-Blanching Celery. Pkg. 25c, 1/4 oz. 75c, 1/2 oz. \$1.40.
- Ringsider Sweet Table Corn (ready in 60 days). Pkg. 10c, lb. 35c, 5 lbs. \$1.50.
- Cool and Crisp Cucumber (bears all season). Pkg. 5c, oz. 15c, 4 oz. 40c.
- New York Lettuce (immense solid heads). Pkg. 10c, oz. 25c, 4 oz. 70c.
- Market-Maker Golden Globe Onion (big cropper). Pkg. 5c, oz. 25c, lb. \$2.10.
- Yellow Onion Sets (select Canadian). Lb. 35c, 5 lbs. \$1.70.
- XXX Earliest Table Marrow Peas. 4 oz. 15c, lb. 40c, 5 lbs. \$1.95.
- Jumbo Sugar Beans (for stock feed). 4 oz. 15c, 1/2 lb. 25c, lb. 45c, 5 lbs. \$2.20.
- Perfection Mammoth Red Mangel (very large). 1/2 lb. 25c, lb. 45c, 5 lbs. \$2.20.
- Canadian Gem Swede Turnip (good keeper). 4 oz. 20c, 1/2 lb. 37c, lb. 70c, 5 lbs. \$3.40.
- Improved Greystone Turnip. 4 oz. 15c, 1/2 lb. 27c, lb. 50c.
- Thousand-Headed Kale (for green food). 4 oz. 25c, 1/2 lb. 35c, lb. 60c, 5 lbs. \$2.10.
- High Grade Gold Nugget Yellow Flint Field Seed Corn. Bush. \$3.35, 5 bush. \$16.25.
- High Grade Wisconsin No. 7 White Dent Seed Corn. Bush. \$2.85, 5 bush. \$13.75.
- Select Irish White Seed Oats. Bus. \$1.25, 10 bus. \$12.00.
- Seed Barley, O.A.C. "21" (six rowed). Bus. \$1.80, 5 bus. \$8.75.
- Seed Corn, Oats, Barley Prices do NOT include Freight Charges. Bags 30c each extra.

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has a specially constructed sections that give the teeth great freedom of action. They are so flexible that a ridge and furrow can be thoroughly cultivated at the same time, and hard, rough soil seldom jerks more than two teeth out of the ground at once. The teeth are made of braced and properly trussed steel. The frame is strong, well-

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We pay railway freight on all orders of \$25.00 or more in Ontario and Quebec.

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We are buyers of Alsike, Alfalfa, Red Clover, Sweet Clover, Timothy and Seed Grain. Send samples. We are especially in need of Rye, Buckwheat, Spring Eye, Emperor, O.A.C. No. 21 Barley, O.A.C. 72 Oats, Black Oats, Black Hullless Barley, and Pearce's Tree Beans.

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**SEEDS** **TORONTO**

Hon. Mr. Monk to have a satisfactory cooperative bill passed by the Dominion House of Commons had been blocked by the efforts of the retail merchants' association and the banking interests and that an effort made some years ago by the Ontario government to pass some similar bill had been blocked in the same way, the government was apparently endeavoring to pass a measure of this kind without consulting those interested in the largest cooperative farmers' movement in the province.

After a number had joined in the discussion a committee was appointed, with Mr. E. C. Drury as chairman, and authorized to examine the bill carefully and report back to the convention. Later, Mr. Drury presented the report of the committee. Some of the features of the bill, he said, might prove vexatious, or even mischievous to cooperators. One provision limited the amount that could be spent annually for educational work to five per cent. of the paid-up capital. Another gave any five members the power to start an investigation into a club's business without showing cause. This would make it easy for antagonistic interests, by influencing a small number of members, to start an investigation which might last for months and discredit the cooperative movement. Few good purposes were served by the bill, and the committee was not without fear that it was drafted as much for the purpose of hindering as of assisting the cooperative movement. The report of the committee was unanimously adopted, and the committee formed into a deputation to wait upon the government for the purpose of urging the objections to the new legislation which the report of the committee contained. This committee has since waited upon the Government. A report concerning their visit appears elsewhere in this issue.

low set so that the fruit will be easily picked. It has few crochets, since these may split open under a heavy load. The top admits of plenty of sunlight and air to insure proper coloring and ripening. The space within the top is fully occupied, but there is no waste free room. There will be no crowding, as this interferes with the quality of the fruit. A good rule is to have no limbs so close that there is danger of them rubbing or touching when laden with fruit.

### Two Grafting Methods

Two methods of grafting are followed—cleft grafting and tongue grafting. The former system is used when the limbs are large, though grafting is not satisfactorily done on limbs exceeding two and one-half inches in diameter. The stocks are best cut back close to the parent limb, but above one or two lateral branches which are beneficial in using up some of the surplus sap. In inserting the scions the cambian layer or inner bark of the scion and the



Tongue Grafting—Cleft Grafting.

## ORCHARD

### Orchard and Garden

Do not now prune any plants that flower early in the spring. Wait until they have flowered.

Celery, cabbage, cauliflower, asters, and other early vegetable plants or flowers may be sown now.

Onion seed may be sown in the hotbed and transplanted to the garden. Some of the large white sorts are best treated in this way.

Apple trees made good shade trees for the backyard, and if a variety like the Duchess, Wealthy, or even some of the crabs, are used they will be appreciated at fruiting time.

Hotbeds may be started up now. Plant lettuce, radishes, onions, celery, and some flower seeds, such as asters, pansies.

### The Pruning Season

PRUNING is an every-year job. If it is not done each season there is a danger of the growth becoming too heavy and of the tree suffering when it is done. A tree suffers least from the operation when it is performed just before the growth starts. If it is done in the late summer or early winter, there is the danger of the bark drying out and of the wood cracking open, this allowing the entrance of fungi which may set up disease and decay. If it is done just before the growth starts, the healing process begins at once. The latter part of March or the early part of April, just before the dormant spray is used, is the most suitable time for pruning.

In pruning the operator should have an ideal tree in mind. This tree is

stalk are brought into intimate contact, as shown in the right hand figure in the cut. In whip or tongue grafting, small limbs, preferably on young trees, are used, the section or ingraded piece, must be as nearly the same size as the stalk as possible. Each is first cut with a long, slanting cut and afterwards a notch and tongue are worked on. These are made to fit as exactly as possible as shown in the figure. They are afterwards bound closely with twine and covered with wax. A suitable wax is made from one part tallow, two parts beeswax and four parts resin melted together, pulled and cut as needed.

### Northern Crown Seed Potatoes

IN his report to the Department of Agriculture, Mr. G. W. Collins, District Representative for Thunder Bay, has this to say regarding the growing of seed potatoes in his district: "The question of growing seed potatoes for farmers around Sarnia has been introduced by Henry Broughton, of Sarnia, who wrote me a couple of weeks ago and wanted me to try to secure a number of farmers here who would be willing to grow Early Ohio, Early Eureka and Irish Cobbler potatoes and supply car lots to the Sarnia farmers, who would furnish the seed to start with to our men."

Mr. Broughton says that the farmers down there are desirous of getting northern-grown seed, and they think that our farmers here are in a position to grow the seed and ship the

## Farmers of Ontario

We are always anxious to serve the farmer in any way that we can, and would urge you to write us for quotations on anything you may require.

If you have any butter or eggs for sale, get our quotations before disposing of same elsewhere. We are now in position to handle your produce.

Farmers having seed grain or potatoes for sale may forward samples to this office, stating varieties, price and quantity.

Owing to the abnormal condition of the crude oil market, we look for gasoline to advance. Coal oil prices are firm, but it is impossible for us to predict anything in regard to market changes, under existing conditions.

If our coal estimate is large enough, we hope to quote most attractive prices on this commodity for delivery during the summer. It is up to the farmers to let us know as near as possible just how much they will require.

We are in position to offer very special prices on all cement ordered before March 25th. After that date there will be a slight change. Don't delay. Get our quotations now.

Our implement prices are worthy of your notice.

Every farmer should have a copy of "The Farmer and the interests." We have these booklets for sale at sixty cents each, delivered in Ontario.

**The United Farmers' Co-Operative Co.**

LIMITED

110 Church Street Toronto, Ont.

potatoes minimum. I have not got all the details yet, as I have merely been working on the scheme at this end, but Mr. Broughton says that a set price could be made when the contracts are signed up, if the growers would prefer this to accepting the market price in the fall. He also states that if our association is working, that arrangements could be made to handle these potatoes through the association. The scheme looks pretty good to me, and I have interviewed a number of farmers who are willing to undertake the work."

On the same subject A. S. Smith, representative for Algoma district, has this to say in his report:

"On Friday evening I attended a meeting in Korah and Prince Township to discuss the advisability of organizing a Seed Centre. At this meeting it was decided to organize a Farmers' Club, having as its main object the production of seed potatoes. As mentioned in previous reports, farmers in this section have a considerable quantity of Carmen and Green Mountain potatoes on hand at the present time, and it was thought that by getting together and advertising they would have no difficulty in disposing of their entire supply for seed purposes. I look to see great results from the organizing of this club in Korah Township."

Cooperative Principle Approved

ONE of the outstanding features of the last annual meeting of the Grain Growers' Grain Company held in Winnipeg, that was noticed by an editor of Farm and Dairy who was present, was the desire of the shareholders that cooperative principles should be applied in the management of the company as fully as possible. When this great farmers' company was organized, some 10 years ago, it was found impossible to obtain legislation that enabled them to apply the cooperative principle in its management, as this principle is worked out in the large cooperative societies in Europe. In cooperative societies the payment of a dividend to the shareholders is not generally approved. Instead, the profits are paid out in rebates to those who deal with the company or society, in proportion to their total purchases or transactions. The Grain Growers' Grain Company was forced to organize as a joint stock company and since its second year of organization, has been paying ten per cent. dividends each year. It has been found impossible so far to introduce the cooperative principle described.

In view of the proposal to unite the big farmers' companies of the prairie into a new company to be known as the United Grain Growers' Limited, there was a general desire that the cooperative principle should be introduced in the management of the new company if possible. As a start in that direction, the amount of stock shareholders can hold has been limited hitherto to \$1,000.00. In the new company shareholders will have only one vote, irrespective of the amount of stock they hold and voting by proxy will not be permitted. The fear was expressed by some that stock may be sold to people whose chief interest will be the securing of dividends. It was feared that this might prove disastrous to the best interests of the company. An officer of the company announced it was their thought to introduce the cooperative principle as soon as practicable. Almost exactly the same problem arises in connection with the United Farmers' Cooperative Co. Ltd. of Ontario, except that its charter limits the profits to not over seven per cent. annually, and makes it possible for profits to be repaid when the company decides that it is opportune for it to do so.

Every Farmer positively needs this book

Many money-saving improvements on your farm are made possible by the instructions contained in this Book. To be without it is to remain in ignorance of one of the big, vital aids to farming-at-a-profit. You cannot get the most out of farming without the improvements of Concrete, which this book tells you how to make IN YOUR SPARE TIME. So clear, so practical, are its instructions that you can do practically all your concrete work yourself. Ask for the book and check off on the coupon the subjects in which you are interested.

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For application forms apply to the Deputy Minister of Finance, Ottawa.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, OTTAWA  
OCTOBER 7th, 1916.

## Putting Farming in the Wrong Light

**EDITOR, FARM AND DAIRY.**—In their mistaken zeal, Institute speakers, editors of farm papers, and other agricultural workers, by playing up a few especially high yields often put farming in the wrong light before the people. Is it any wonder that farmers look with suspicion and lack of interest on scientific farming when they see such statements as the following, which I found in a so-called agricultural paper: \$357.92 net average return an acre from an apple orchard; \$123.50, average net profit an acre on potatoes; \$1,800 made from 25 acres of onions; \$200 net profit from a cow, and other exceptional yields played up as averages? Such statements work directly against their interests, for when the farmers organize to get living prices for their produce, the city man figures thus: \$200 from one cow; 20 cows, \$4,000 net; \$357.50 from one acre of orchard; 10 acres, \$3,575. So, these farmers are a set of high way robbers.

The same is true of the other side of the line, except that I think that the farmer is waking up more readily than he is on this side, and is beginning to demand facts rather than dreams.

Take for instance the recent New York milk strike, which I do not think will be forgotten by the agricultural leaders in a hurry, where the farm papers, government lecturers, and county representatives were all advising the farmer to produce more milk, and in many cases giving misleading reports of profits. When the plain farmer decided that there was nothing in it and quit, and a demand for a showdown from the better farming advocates, it was found that with better cows, better care and with scientific supervision there was not an excessive production in Maine to Virginia that could produce milk with in one to one and a half cents of what the farmer was getting. The farmers are now asking, Why did not our stations come out and tell us that we were not getting enough for our milk years ago, and not wait until we forced a strike on the country?

The farmer is becoming tired of all this talk about his supposed profits, and wants some actual figures. It seems to me that when a man owns land gets up on the platform to teach farmers that he should be forced to give a balance sheet for the past five years. It is no longer a private matter what he does with his land, but a public concern. While I can recognize the fact that a man who cannot manage a farm profitably can often give valuable information and be a successful lecturer, he should at least not be tolerated with an unprofitable farm, as too many are at present.

Investigations among some thousands of farms on the other side showed that on the average, after deducting interest on investment, that the farmer was making only about laborer's wages. Other investigations also showed that on the average the farmer received only 35 cents for every dollar that the consumer paid for his produce. Before farming will be a profitable business it will be necessary to find some way to decrease this great waste, and if the middleman either cannot or will not reduce it, some other agency must come in. Co-operation among farmers can do but little until there is co-operation of consumers, so that produce can be taken from the farmers in carload lots. To my mind, New York city, in its department of markets, is pointing the way, for a farmer can send one barrel of apples or a carload, one chicken or a hundred, or any quantity of any variety of farm produce direct to the city, knowing that he will receive a fair, honest return.

We can be sure of one thing at



Politicians and Their Fiscal System as Seen by the United Farmers of Canada.

least, that the farmer will produce any variety of crop and any grade and quantity of the same just as soon as it is made worth his while and he has some assurance that the price will be somewhat stable and will not be manipulated so that as soon as he gets ready for a new line the cost will not be put down below the price of production.—G. F. Marsh, Grey Co., Ont.

## U.F.O. Directors Meet

**T**HE Directors of the United Farmers of Ontario decided at a meeting held since the convention to cable to the Honorable Sir Robert Borden, now in England, the resolution passed by the annual convention March 2nd, dealing with our Imperial relations.

It was also decided to continue the local conventions commenced last summer and to increase the number from five to nine. Conventions will be held in each of the nine districts in accordance with the divisions now outlined. Other educational measures decided upon were as follows:

A series of articles of an educative nature dealing with the platform as adopted by the convention and other matter deemed expedient will be prepared, the articles to be published in our weekly farm journal.

Pamphlets dealing with various phases of the movement and an extended campaign of education and organization by means of meetings where wanted and the introduction of certain books dealing with our rural problems.

To finance this extension of the work plans are now being prepared which will provide the funds required to communicate information to the members in a way that will strengthen confidence.

## Guelph Winter Fair Officers

**A**T the annual meeting of the Ontario Provincial Winter Fair, held in Toronto on March 1, the following officers were elected: Honorary President, William Smith, M.P., Columbus, President, W. W. Ballantyne, Stratford; Vice-President, J. I. Flatt, Hamilton; Secretary-Treasurer, R. W. Wade, Toronto. Executive Committee—John Boag, Queensville; Peter Christie, Manchester; John Gardhouse, Weston; R. S. Stevenson, Ancaster; John Kelly, Shickapeare; J. I. Flatt, Hamilton; William McNeil, London; A. McKen-

ney, Amherstburg; superintendent, J. H. Saunders, London; assistant superintendent, A. Leitch, Guelph.

## A Condensery for Peterboro

**T**HE Peterboro Creamery, owned by Mr. G. A. Gillespie, M.P.P., through which was conducted a butter making and city milk business, has been acquired by the Peterboro Milk Products, Ltd., with object of establishing a milk condensing business. The new company, which has an authorized capitalization of \$250,000, will be under the management of Mr. Gillespie. It may be assumed from the careful manner in which he has developed his business that his confidence in the success of the new company is well founded. He built up the Peterboro Creamery. A butter making and ice cream plant was installed with all the latest sanitary devices. The factory is being altered for the new machinery, which it is expected will arrive in time for the spring milk.

## Another Production Campaign

**W**ITHIN the next few days says a despatch from Ottawa under date of March 9, there will appear in all the daily and weekly newspapers in Canada, and also in the agricultural press, the first of the advertisements being sent out by the Dominion Department of Agriculture to stimulate food production. These advertisements will particularly emphasize national service on the farm and the urgent need that exists for keeping up the food supply.

All persons and organizations that can assist in this connection are being urged to do so. Special emphasis is placed on the cultivation of vacant lots or gardens in cities for the growing of vegetables, thereby increasing the general store of food and releasing supplies for export.

## Wool to be Graded

**T**HE Ontario Sheep Breeders' Association has decided to establish a depot at Guelph, Ont., where wool can be properly graded and prepared for market. Part of the Winter Fair buildings will be utilized. Provision is being made for receiving shipments of wool from all parts of the province between May 15 and June 10. It will be properly cared for and stored and Dominion Live Stock Branch experts will grade it.

## Ensilage Corn—Fall Feeding

**O**NE of the most welcome visitors to the editorial office of *Farm and Dairy* is Mr. Sam Armstrong, of Indian River, in Peterboro county. During a recent visit, the conversation turned upon corn. Mr. Armstrong, who is a keen dairyman and consistent advocate of silage, grew somewhat reminiscent. "As far back as I can remember," he said, "we used to grow what we called horse tooth corn, or Dent as it was called. It was sown broadcast and fed out green to supplement falling pastures. Some 25 or 30 years ago, when the question of keeping up the milk flow throughout the winter months began to agitate the minds of farmers, Prof. Robertson, whom I believe to be one of the biggest men that we have ever had in Canadian dairying, began advocating corn with a big stalk and to be grown in drills. Seedsmen, keen to take advantage of the situation, at once introduced some large stalk varieties, among them being Mammoth Southern Sweet. These were fed, but it was found that they alone could not keep up the milk flow.

"Public sentiment, led by institute lecturers and the professors, then swung around to corn with plenty of leaf. 'Get the leaf,' they said. 'If you get abundance of green matter you will be able to keep up the milk conditions and come more nearly to getting a summer flow of milk.' Again it was found that the milk flow did not increase as had been anticipated. People were working on wrong theories. The next move was a swing toward corn with plenty of ear and an endeavor was made to get regardless of anything else. Some varieties as Compton's Early and Longfellow were introduced and planted extensively. Unfortunately, however, we found that these varieties failed to fill the silos and were now swung back to corn with large stalks. In our district more of the old Mammoth Southern Sweet and large stalk varieties, such as were advocated by Prof. Robertson years ago, are sown than any others. We have found that the main consideration is to get the silos filled. This winter the big milk checks are going to the men with full silos. In searching after suitable varieties of corn, the balancing of the ration with clover or alfalfa was overlooked. We appear now to have got down to a solid basis."

## Extending the Grass Season.

**S**peaking of the feeding of rape, kale, cabbage, white turnips and aweds, a question which became a serious one with farmers last fall, when the grass failed, Mr. Armstrong said: "The Creator has provided no more good food for our dairy cattle than grass. When it fails, it usually does after the first of October, the milk flow falls off rapidly. He has also provided, however, that kale, white turnips, etc., come to perfection with the appearance of frost just as the grass begins to fail, and they are, therefore, nature's supplement to grass. What they really do is to extend the grass season, and if fed judiciously, will increase the October milk flow from 25 to 50 per cent. They extend the summer flow from three weeks to over a month by carrying summer conditions into the fall.

"Therefore, was I wise on account of the slight undesirable material in milk caused by the feeding of these crops, to fail to take advantage of the increased flow in which feeding them resulted? Would we take a chance on losing a little on flavin in order to get an amount? We needn't the question last fall in our cheese factory by deciding to feed turnips after the first of October."—R.D.C.



**The Wentworth Milk Producers Association**

(Continued from page 11.)

tated in favor of the dealers. At the same time, they recognize the justice of the contention, that the dairy farmers should get a fair price, and as long as the producers' associations are not unreasonable in their demands, the dealers are not likely to be seriously opposed to them.

The question of dealer elimination and the distribution of milk to city residences by public service corporation came up, and Mr. Griffin was of the opinion that a central organization (preferably operated by the city), controlling all delivery of milk, would be advantageous. The overlapping of milk routes was wasteful and conducive to higher price of milk to the consumer, whereas with a proper and economical system of distribution, producers could be paid a better price, and yet the milk could be sold to the consumers at a reduction of present prices.

**Cost of Milk Production.**

Regarding the cost of present-day production and prices obtained for milk, compared with ten years ago, Mr. Griffin did not feel prepared to answer this question in detail. He remarked, however, that up till a couple of years ago there had been, if any difference, a slight reduction in the cost of feed during his experience as a dairy farmer. This had been brought about very largely by the introduction of silos. During the past couple of years, however, the abnormal and rapid increase in the cost of feed had been overtaking the increased price which had been received for milk. Another interesting point brought out by Mr. Griffin was that while there had been a big crop of hay last year, there was no milk in it. In other words, the dry season had robbed it, very largely, of its nutritive and milk-producing qualities.

One of the things uppermost in the minds of the men of the Wentworth Association, and especially in Mr. Griffin's mind, is the idea of a provincial organization among the dairy farmers, or a federation of the different local milk producers' organizations. He advocated that a convention of the dairy farmers throughout the province should be held at some central point, probably Toronto, to discuss this question. Probably Easter would be a good time to hold this meeting, as it would not only consult the convenience of the dairy farmers, but is a time when cheap railway fares are available.

Speaking of the fight which has been put up by the different milk producers' associations in the United States, Mr. Griffin felt that Farm and Dairy's idea of bringing over a prominent leader from one of the United States producers' organizations, to address a series of meetings held by dairy producers in different parts of the province, would be an excellent thing for the Ontario milk producers. He added that they had been contemplating in their own association having a mass meeting of dairy farmers, and getting some local authority as a speaker, but if they could have a man who had been through the fight elsewhere, his message would be of great value to their own members.

"The Wentworth Milk Producers' Association," said Mr. Griffin, "will be heart and soul in sympathy and cooperation with any movement to bring about a federation of the dairy farmers of the province to improve their conditions."

The next car of pure-bred live stock to be shipped west under the auspices of the Live Stock Branch of the Ontario Department of Agriculture will leave Toronto early in April.


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We guarantee that every advertiser in this issue is reliable. We are able to do this because the advertising columns of Farm and Dairy are as carefully edited as the reading columns, and because to protect our readers, we turn away all unscrupulous advertisers. Should any advertiser herein deal dishonestly with you or one of our paid and advertised subscribers, we will make good the amount of your loss, provided such transaction takes place within one month from date of this issue, that 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 this contract that in writing to advertisers you state: "I saw your advertisement in Farm and Dairy."  
Rogues shall not ply their trade at the expense of our subscribers, who are our friends, through the medium of these columns; but we shall not attempt to adjust trifling disputes between subscribers and honorable business men who advertise, nor pay the debts of honest bankrupts.

The Rural Publishing Company, Ltd  
PETERBORO AND TORONTO

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

## The Cooperative Bill

THE United Farmers' Cooperative Company Limited, the greatest farmers' cooperative concern in Ontario, has formally protested against the enactment into legislation of the cooperative bill that is now before the Ontario House, and has already passed its second reading. The great majority of the smaller cooperative institutions throughout the province, through their great central organization, the United Farmers of Ontario, have also protested most vigorously against many features of this bill, which they consider objectionable. At their convention recently a committee was appointed to interview the Department of Agriculture, and request that the bill be either greatly modified or some of its provisions eliminated altogether. As reported elsewhere in this issue of Farm and Dairy, the interview which this committee had with officials of the Department of Agriculture, was not entirely satisfactory to the cooperating farmers, the intention on the part of the Department being, apparently, to have the bill enacted into law with comparatively little modification or delay.

Such a course may lead to friction between the Department and the farmers' organizations of the province. To enact such legislation when a great majority of the parties most interested have formally protested against certain provisions of the bill, would be as undemocratic as the provisions of the bill to which cooperators object. When it became clear that public sentiment among dairymen in Ontario was not in favor of the early enactment of the Dairy Standards Act, the government showed its regard for public sentiment by postponing the date at which the Act should come into force. Is it too much to ask that the enactment of this cooperative legislation should be deferred until the parties most interested can be consulted more fully, and unnecessary friction between the Department and the public avoided. What is needed is a complete revision of the

legislation in the province relating to cooperative organizations. The work should be done thoroughly now or all the proposed legislation held over until such action is possible.

## That Farm Labor Problem

"WE must be careful not to unbalance things," said the late Dr. C. C. James, at a gathering of farmers in Toronto a little over a year ago. "For the successful prosecution of the war, we require men for the army, men for the munitions factories, and men for the farms. Our human resources must be distributed fairly amongst these activities. To fill one at the expense of the other would be disastrous."

Things may not have been deliberately unbalanced, but they have been passively allowed to become badly unbalanced. Agricultural production is face to face with a serious reduction, because it has become undermanned. From districts on every side come reports to confirm this statement. At the agricultural gatherings held throughout the winter, it has been frequently emphasized. At the Experimental Union meeting in Guelph a delegate called attention to the fact that munition-making towns were draining the farms of their men. At the W.O.D.A. convention, a similar statement was made. At the agricultural societies convention in Toronto, Mr. Andrew Elliott, the veteran Institute lecturer of Galt, instanced cases of manufacturers scouring the countryside, offering unheard-of wages to entice men from the farms. A munition factory in one of our smaller cities recently advertised for men, and in three days secured the applications of over 100 men from the country surrounding. From every side come reports of farmers with from 100 to 200 acres facing the season with the impossibility of securing any assistance. In some counties less than one man per 100 acres remains on the land. Farmers have sought in vain for hired help, and have decided to put in what they can and let the rest go. Now comes Prof. Leacock, of McGill University, with the statement that we are in sight of a terrible food famine such as the world has never seen, and that we must take steps belimes if we wish to avoid national and worldwide disaster.

Labor shortage on the farm, untended fields, decreased production, threatened famine, show that as usual agriculture is the industry to be sacrificed when the pinch comes. Munition manufacturers are making such profits on their contracts that they are able to offer men higher wages than farmers can ever hope to pay. As a result, it is doubtful if the drainage to the city was ever greater than it has been this winter. Conditions had been passively allowed to develop by which the movement from the farms has been accelerated. It is now time for active work to be inaugurated to counteract them. Exhortations to produce more and still more should give place to active effort to provide conditions under which more and still more can be produced.

## The Directors of the U.F.O.

THE retirement of Mr. John Pritchard, of Guelph, Ontario, from the presidency of the United Farmers' Cooperative Company, Limited, means that the company has lost the services of a man who made considerable sacrifices to advance the work of the company during the two years or more that he was on the board. This may be said also of practically all of the other retiring directors. Few farmers not closely in touch with the great growth that has taken place in the business of the company can realize the heavy responsibilities that have been imposed upon the directors of the company, all of whom have been busy men, and who have frequently been forced to leave their homes sometimes for

days at a time in order that they might give their time and attention to advancing the interests of the United Farmers' Cooperative Company.

The responsibilities of the presidency have been assumed by Mr. B. C. Tucker, of Harold, Ontario, whose club has been one of the most successful in the province, particularly in the shipment of live stock. The company is fortunate to have a man like Mr. Tucker, assisted as he will be by Mr. Elmer Lick, of Oshawa, as vice president, at the head of its affairs during the coming year. Mr. Tucker has what many men as yet still lack, a true vision of the bigness of the movement, as well as of the difficulties which confront it. This is an absolutely essential qualification in the president.

As far as possible, members of the locals should endeavor to elect to the directorate of the provincial company men who have had experience as secretaries, or in some other executive capacity in connection with the locals. Such experience is necessary to enable a man to do the best work on the central. In Mr. Tucker as president the central has a man admirably qualified for the position he holds. This is also true of Mr. Lick, who has been identified with the cooperative movement for many years, more particularly in the shipping of apples. Most of the other members of the board have had valuable experience in various organizations. The board this year is probably the strongest the company has ever had.

## Silo Filling Experience

A REQUEST for information on silo filling experience is of general enough interest this year to justify its appearance on the editorial page of Farm and Dairy. Last year approximately 2,100 silos were built in Ontario. This number is short of what actually would have been built had the corn crop not proved a failure. Early in the season silo manufacturers were swamped with business. Later, when it was definitely known that corn would be a short crop, cancellations became more numerous than orders. It is anticipated that in the coming year there will be the normal increase in silo construction, and in addition many who had plans complete for erecting silos last year, will erect them this year without fail. And along with these new silos comes the question, "What machinery shall we buy to fill them?"

Two methods are in common practice in Ontario. One method calls for a sixteen to twenty horse power engine, a blower of large capacity and a rush job. It involves a great amount of labor, concentrated into a few hours, and a wide cooperative silo filling circle among neighbors. The second system, and it is of later introduction, calls for an engine of comparatively small power with a cutting box to match, and labor confined to the cooperative effort of a few near neighbors. In exceptional cases, silos have been filled without outside help at all. With this system, neighbors may be so handy that the silo can be filled in days between other necessary seasonable work. The silo capacity can be utilized to a greater extent as the corn settles as the silo is filled. The engine, too, is available among a smaller number of cooperative owners and, therefore, each can use it for a longer period each year.

Which of these two systems of filling silos is giving most satisfaction? What local conditions make one or the other most advisable? Already the demand is coming in for information along these lines. This information can best be supplied by those who have had actual experience with silo filling machines. Farm and Dairy would welcome letters from Our Folks giving their experience and opinions. The tale of your experience may help many hundreds of farmers who are now seeking light on a problem that you have already solved. Will you help?

## In Union There is Strength

### Club Notes

**A**n interesting statement concerning the affiliations of the various local clubs of the United Farmers of Ontario and their connection with the United Farmers' Company was presented at the recent annual meeting of the company at Toronto by Secretary J. Morrison. It showed how largely the success of the movement depends upon the work of organizers.

Out of over 200 clubs in the province, 136 hold stock in the Cooperative Company. Of this number, 110 were visited by Mr. Morrison, 20 were visited by others, and six took stock apparently without being visited by anyone.

So far, the central company has not adopted the policy of selling only to clubs that hold stock. The number of clubs that have done business with the central company is 123, of which number 146 were visited by Mr. Morrison, 22 were visited by others, and fourteen were not visited by anyone as far as is known.

Aside from the clubs there are 77 individuals who hold stock in the central company, of whom 47 belong to clubs which have been visited by organizers and 30 include directors and men not identified with club work.

### The Cooperative Bill

**A** DEPUTATION from the United Farmers of Ontario, composed of Messrs. E. C. Drury, of Barrie; Elmer Lick, of Oshawa, and W. C. Good, of Paris, waited on the Ontario Department of Agriculture on March 8 and explained the objections of the United Farmers of Ontario to the new bill relating to cooperative societies that has been introduced in the Ontario Legislature by the Government. The deputation was received by Dr. G. C. Creelman, Commissioner of Agriculture, Deputy Minister of Agriculture Bert Roadhouse, and Mr. F. C. Hart, Director of the Cooperative and Markets Division. It will be remembered that at the convention of the United Farmers of Ontario, held recently, the lawyer of the United Farmers Cooperative Company reported that the bill had some very objectionable clauses, and a committee was appointed to consider the bill thoroughly and take such action as might be necessary.

The committee pointed out that the bill had apparently been carelessly drafted, as provisions it contained were so contradictory to each other, therefore permitted each club to use of proxies. A very objectionable feature was the fact that any shareholder, without the consent of the company, might bring a suit to cancel a cooperative company to escape trouble and expenses. Unpopular shareholders might credit the work of a cooperative company, might thus bring it into suspicion needlessly. Still another objectionable feature was that cooperative societies would be forced to submit their financial statements to the Government for inspection, and be required by the Government to distribute their profits in ways regulated by the Government. It was pointed out that the bill would not have been passed by business men, and that the only reason why farmers have to do so, is that the points raised by the deputation, were so serious that they seemed to have an intention on

the part of the Department to have the bill enacted into law with comparatively little modification. It is possible that members of the local farmers' clubs may be asked to interview their members to prevent the bill being passed until its objectionable features have been eliminated.

### New Directors Appointed

**A** MEETING of the directors of the United Farmers of Ontario was held in the office of the company, Toronto, on March 8. Legal advice submitted to the meeting was to the effect that it was not possible for Manager E. C. Gurney and Secretary-Treasurer J. J. Morrison to act as directors of the company while paid employees of the company without special approval being passed by the shareholders. Both, therefore, tendered their resignations, which were accepted. The vacancies thus created on the board were filled by the re-appointment as directors of Mr. L. H. Schurrer, of Shallow Lake, Bruce county, and Mr. A. A. Powers, of Orono, Durham county, two members of the board last year. Mr. Powers and Mr. Schurrer were both nominated for re-election to the board at the recent meeting of the shareholders, and were given the highest number of votes of any candidates not elected to the board. The re-election will be a source of strength to the board.

In accordance with the request made by the shareholders at the time of the recent annual meeting, the directors decided to make definite monthly payments to the United Farmers of Ontario for the services of the Secretary, J. J. Morrison, of the United Farmers' Cooperative Company, in his capacity as an organizer. The object of this arrangement is to simplify the relations between the two organizations.

One of the most pleasing features at a recent meeting of the Grange at Middlemarch, in Elgin Co., Ont., was the initiation of five young lads, grandsons of founders of Apple Grove Grange, Jabel Robinson, John Campbell, John Curtis, Thomas Pritchard and Frank Hunt, who alone survive of those who 40 years ago worked in the interests of agriculture, and to whom many of the laws relating to its advancement now on the statute books are due.

### U.F.A. President Addresses U.F.O. Meetings

**O**N his trip to Ontario, during which he attended the great convention of United Farmers held in Toronto recently, President H. W. Wood, of the United Farmers of Alberta, addressed several local clubs at different points in Ontario, including Stouffville, Uxbridge, Unionville and Reabro. Two of these meetings, those held at Uxbridge and Reabro, were attended by a representative of Farm and Dairy. At Uxbridge, though the farmers of the district only had 24 hours' notice, during which, however, the local telephone lines were kept busy, over 80 turned out to the afternoon meeting, held on March 6th. Deep interest in Mr. Wood's remarks was manifested, and after the meeting many of the farmers availed themselves of the opportunity to become personally acquainted with him and to discuss matters pertaining to the farmers' movement. At Reabro a surprise was in store for Mr. Wood. The schoolhouse in which the meet-

(Continued on page 26.)

## See the Difference

BETWEEN  
THE NEW  
**DE LAVAL**  
AND OTHER  
CREAM  
SEPARATORS



**YOU** can see the difference between a NEW DE LAVAL and any other cream separator right away.

And five minutes spent in comparing the bowl construction, the size, material and finish of all the working parts, the manner of oiling, the tinware and the frames, will surely convince you of the superiority of De Laval construction and workmanship.

Then if you go a step farther and turn the cranks of the two machines side by side for fifteen minutes, running milk or water through the bowl, you will see still more difference.



Every New De Laval is now equipped with a Bell Speed Indicator, the "Warning Signal" which insures proper speed and uniform cream.

Speed indicators can be furnished for use on old style De Laval machines at a cost of \$3.00 each.

And if you will run the two machines side by side in practical use, as any De Laval agent will be glad to have you do—the De Laval one day and the other machine the next—for a couple of weeks, you will see still greater difference in the work of the two machines.

There is a De Laval agent near you who will be glad to explain all the improvements and advantages of the NEW De Laval, and who will set and start a machine for you on your farm and let you prove the difference for yourself.

Why not see the nearest De Laval agent at once? If you do not know him, write to the nearest office for local detailed information.

**THE DE LAVAL COMPANY, Ltd.**  
LARGEST MANUFACTURERS OF DAIRY SUPPLIES IN CANADA. Sole manufacturers in Canada of the famous De Laval Cream Separator and Ideal Green Feed Siles. Alpha Gas Engines, Alpha Churns and Butter-makers. Catalogues of any line mailed upon request.  
MONTREAL PETERBORO WINNIPEG VANCOUVER  
50,000 Branches and Local Agencies the World Over

## The Ninth Annual Dairy Magazine Number of Farm and Dairy

will be published April 5

Prepare Your Copy and Reserve Space Early

## Two More Sons of King FIT FOR SERVICE

And also two more that will do for light service by the end of May—four of official record dams and granddams—one was the Canadian champion with nearly 23,000 lbs. in one year.

THESE SILES—all these fellows are by our great KING SEGIS AL-CANTERA SPOFFORD—he has stamped the right type on them for herd sires—and we'll gladly give you the records behind him.

If YOU, Mr. Breeder, expect to get the choicest sort of KING, you will have to buy them young.

Write us about these things.

**Leavens & Purteile** Prince Edward County **Bloomfield, Ont.**

When You Write--Mention Farm & Dairy



KNOW when to speak; for many times it brings danger to give the best advice to kings.—Herick.

## Winning the Wilderness

(Continued from last week.)

Y AH, I be. But I pull a lot of strinks at vonce. I pull der county seat locate to Pig Wolf Creek, an' I put up mine preyery with water power here vot dey vassant not at Carey's Crossing. An' der railrot comin' by dis way soon, I know. I laugh yet to tink how easy Yon Jacob fall down. If Yon Jacob say so he hold Carey's for der county seat. But no. He yust sit shut oop like ant peck at yon sinkle yord. An' here scum—my preyery, my saloon, my county seat, an' all in vonce."

Hans would laugh till the tears ran down his rough red cheeks. Then blowing his nose like a blast against the walls of Jericho he would add:

"Yon Jacob go back to Cincinnati. Doc Carey, he come Vest an' locate again right here. Course he tak up claim on north fork of Grass River. But dat's yust for speculation some yet. Gaines an' Stewart go to Grass River settler an' homestead. Ho! Ho!" And again the laughter would bring tears to his watery white-gray eyes.

What Hans Wyker said of John Jacobs was true, for in the council that decided the fate of the town it was his silence that lost the day and put Carey's Crossing off the map.

When crops began to bring returns Jacobs established a new town further west on the claim that Dr. Carey had taken up. Jacobs insisted on calling the place Careyville in honor of the doctor, because he had been the means of annihilating the first town named after Carey. And since he had befriended the settlers in the days after the grasshopper raid he drew all the trade west of Big Wolf to this new town, cutting deep into the Wykertown business. Misfortunes hunt in couples when they do not gather in larger companies. Not only did the Jacobs store decrease the income of the Wykertown stores, but, following hard after, came the shifting of county lines. Wolf county fell into three sections, to increase three other counties. The least desirable ground lay in the north section, and the town built up on a brewery and the hopes of being hit by a railroad survey, and of holding the county seat, was left in this third part where, like Cassara's, the third part of all Gaul, was most barbarous because least often the refining influences of civilization found their way thither.

Then came the crushing calamity, the Prohibitory Law, which put Hans Wyker out of business. And hand in hand with this disaster, when the railroad came at last it drove the steel kings imperiously westward, ignoring Wykertown, with the ugly little canyons

of Big Wolf on the north, and the site of Carey's Crossing beside the old blossom-bordered trail on the south. Finding the new town of Careyville a strategic point, it headed straight to a future division point, and forged onward toward the sunset.

Dr. Carey had located an office on his claim when there were only four other buildings on the Careyville townsite. Darley Champers opened a branch office there about the same time, although he did not leave Wykertown. But the downfall of Wyker and his interests cut deeper into the inter-



Beautifying the Home Grounds is Time Well Spent. Attractive planting around the farm home is a great asset towards making it a spot which is loved by every member of the family. We did well to be ever on the watch for ideas in planting which may be suited to our conditions. In the illustration herewith we see an attractive border on the sloping edge of the lawn of Mr. Geo. Vickers, Simcoe Co., Ont.

ests of the Grass River settlement than anyone dreamed of at the time. It sifted into Wyker's slow brain that of the Jew, as he called Jacobs, had been shrewd as well as selfish when his silent vote had given Wykertown the lead in the race for a county seat location.

"Infernal roundell!" Hans would cry with many gestures, "he figger it out in his own little black hat and naffer tell nobody, so. He know to herself dat Carey's Crossing's too fur south, so—an' Big Wolf Creek too fur north, so." Hands wide apart, and eyes red with anger. "He know der survey go be naffer like it, so! And he figger it hit yust for it. Hit Grass River, north fork. An' he make a town-site dere, yust where Doc Carey take oop. Devil take him!"

And Hans Wyker's hate was slow, but it was incurably poison. One morning in early autumn Dr. Horace Carey drove leisurely down the street of the town that bore his name.

The air was crisp and invigorating, for the September heat had just been broken by copious showers. Todd Stewart stood in the doorway of Jacobs' store, watching the doctor's approach.

"Good morning, Doctor," he called. "Somebody dying or a highwayman chasing after you for your pocketbook, that you drive so furiously?"

"Good morning, Stewart. No, nobody is in danger. Can't a doctor enjoy life once in a while? The country's so disgustingly healthy I have to make the best of it and kill time some way. Come, help at the killing, won't you?" Carey drew rein before the door of the store.

"I can't do it, Carey. Jacobs is away up on Big Wolf appraising some land and I want to be here when he comes in. I must do some holding up myself pretty soon if things don't pick up after this hot summer."

"You're an asset to the community, to be growling like that with this year's crops fairly choking the market," Horace Carey declared.

With a good-by wave of his hand he turned his horses' heads toward the south and took his way past the grain elevator toward the railroad crossing. The morning train was just pulling up to the station, blocking the street, so Carey sat still watching it with that interest a great locomotive in motion always holds for thinking people.

"Papa, there's Doctor Carey," a child's voice cried, and Thaine Aydelot bounded across the platform toward him, followed by his less-excited father.

Where have you been so long? I might have missed you down on the Sunflower Ranch this morning if I had driven faster and headed off the through train as it came in."

"O-o!" Thaine groaned at the possible disaster to himself. "We've been to Topekka, a very long way, the biggest train as you saw so many fine things?" Carey questioned.

"Yes, a big, awful big river. And just a bridge made of iron. And it just rattled when we were across. And there were big pieces of the State-house lying around in the tall weeds. And such greeny green grass just everywhere. And, and, and way off. Papa said it was like Ohio. Oh, so big. I never knew trees could grow so big, nor so many of them all together."

Little Thaine spread his short arms to show how wondrous large these trees were.

"He has never seen a tree before that was more than three inches through, except two or three lonesome cottonwoods. The forests of his grandfather's farm in Ohio would be gigantic to him. How big the prairie children know of the world!" Asher declared.

Dr. Carey remembered what Jim Shirley had told him of that lost estate in Ohio, and refrained from comment. "You'd like to live in Topekka where the big Kew river is, and the big trees along its banks, and so much green grass, wouldn't you, Thaine?"

"No." The child's face was quaintly contemptuous. "It's too—too choky." The little hand clutched at the fat brown throat.

"And the grass is so mussy green, and you can't see to anywhere for the bumpy hills and things. I like our old brown prairies best. It's so—so—so open here." And with a sigh of perfect satisfaction Thaine leaned against Dr. Carey's shoulder and gazed out at the wide landscape awashed in the early morning sunlight.

The two men exchanged glances.

"This will be the land of memory for him some day, as you look back to the mountains of Virginia and I to the woodlands of Ohio," Asher said.

"It is worth remembering, anyhow," Carey replied. "I can count twenty young wind-breaks from the swell just ahead, and the groves are springing up on many ranches from year to year. Your grove is the finest in the valley now, Aydelot."

"It is doing well," Asher said. "Mrs. Aydelot and I planned our home-to-be on this—st evening we came to the lower inn."

It was a sort of orange-of-the-desert picture, it is true, we were like the tapestry we hung the pattern up before eyes and worked to it.

"I think we are alpehy weavers. The trouble is, Thaine, in the pattern we hang before us and sometimes in the 'cass weaving,'" Dr. Carey added.

They rode a while silence. The doctor's cheek was white, Thaine's dark hair and Ashked down at his hard brown hair and then away at the autumn prof.

Fifteen years on his claim, with all the daily grind plow and reaping and care of soil and garden, had not taken quite the military bearing from him. "I was thirty-eight years old now, from all noble-some and hopeful—the tanning Kansas sunshine had hidden the old expression of pain and endurance, nor had the ugly many hardships driven the vision from the clear, far-seeing gray eyes."

(Continued on page 24.)



**The Upward Look**

**Trust**

**T**HOUGH He says me, yet will I trust Him. Job 13:15.

In a letter received from a dear old friend who had just lost her only, tenderly-loved daughter under terribly sad conditions, were these words: "When they said 'Dead,' my heart died at the answer. Can you imagine anyone going around with a dead heart?"

These words have haunted me ever since. I have tried to picture myself in that mother's place, tried to fathom the terrible shock, her awful despair, her utter loneliness. Yet, as long as one believes in a Heavenly Father, I cannot imagine a "dead heart." "That Father loves her." That Father loved her daughter.

There are the living for whom she must work and live, though they never were to her what that daughter was. But by these very means she may come to appreciate them more than ever before.

Then there must be others to be found with agonized hearts who need help and comfort. Never before could she be as tender and wise and sympathetic a comforter as she can now. Are not also the wishes of those who have left us a mighty factor in the readjustment of life after a great sorrow? Should it not be a sacred duty to work and endure and be as they would have us.

But stronger than all is the thought of how her bearing her grief thus is dishonoring her Heavenly Father, by her forgetfulness of all the years of joy they two had had together; by her seeming lack of trust and faith in His love and goodness and wisdom.—  
L. H. N.

**Elgin County's C.W.C.A.**

By Miss Hattie Robinson.

**A**S soon as it became known that the Canadians would be sent overseas to do battle on the battlefields of Europe, the Regent of the St. Thomas Chapter of the Daughters of the Empire, Mrs. D. J. Hughes, called a meeting and Red Cross work was planned and successfully carried on. The first annual meeting of this association was held in September, 1915, when the treasurer reported \$2,328.92 as having been received during the year. In the meantime another organization had been formed, called the Elgin Branch of the Canadian War Contingent Association, its object being to send comforts to the men in the trenches. This work is not under the Red Cross as, according to the regulations of the Red Cross, their supplies must be for the hospital. The C.W.C.A. and the Red Cross societies work hand in hand in their respective spheres for the soldier.

The C.W.C.A. has a counterpart in England in the Australian and New Zealand War Contingent Associations. A women's auxiliary forms an important part of this organization and all boxes sent to them are opened, sorted, classified and sent to the battalions at the front upon the requisition of the commanding officer. Every commander is sent a list of the articles the C.W.C.A. can supply and all they have to do is to write the number of each required. Up to the present time, within 24 hours every requisition has been packed and on its way to the front. So splendid is the organization and so perfect the system.

After learning that St. Thomas belonged to Military Division No. 1, a branch was organized in February, 1915, and officers chosen, with a full

executive composed of all the presidents of the societies affiliating with the Elgin C.W.C.A. One of the regulations adopted was that no two members of the official board could be representatives of the same society. This has proved to be a great factor in the interest taken in the work and in the dividing up of the responsibility. As some of the Women's Institute branches had expressed a desire to affiliate with the C.W.C.A., the presidents of East and West Elgin were made vice-presidents of the Association. The C.W.C.A. then sent out circulars to every society, church and school in the city and county, asking their co-operation and offering to receive and ship all kinds of comforts, socks, hospital supplies, fruit and parcels to individual soldiers free of charge. It sent to the St. Thomas headquarters. The growth has been wonderful. From 12 societies the first week, it has developed in one year into over 100 societies, sending out thousands of articles each month.

**Amusement Dept.**

Conducted by Marion Dallas.

**An Evening's Fun**

**I**N the article below several ideas are given which may be worked out to advantage when entertaining friends and a varied evening's fun is desired.

**Backward Step.**

Tell the company that you will lay a line on the floor and that you will challenge anyone to toe the line and jump forward as far as you can jump backward from it. When you have a competition, lay your line three inches from the wall.

**Canadian Politicians.**

A contest of Canadian politicians affords considerable pleasure. The hostess writes out the names of 12 well known politicians and jumbles all the letters.—for example take John A. MacDonald. A D. L. J. A. O. N. H. M. D. A. O. N. A space is left opposite each name for the correct name. Names of authors could be used in the same way.

**Dressing Potato Dolls.**

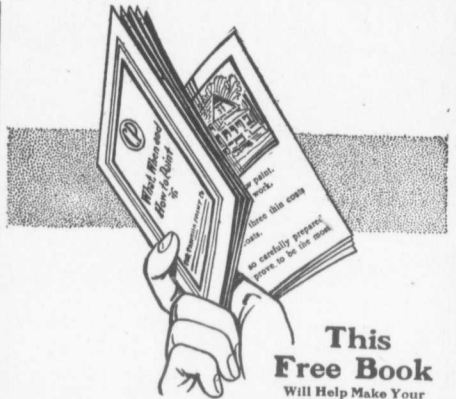
Games in which the potato figures are particularly appropriate for St. Patrick's Day. Potato dolls will prove no exception. Pass to each guest a well-washed potato of rather slender shape, then give each one two slippy paper napkins, four wire hair-pins, tacks and pins and request them to make and dress a doll. The hair-pins are to be used for arms and legs, the tacks for eyes, nose and mouth, the pins and napkins for dressing the doll. Take a vote as to which is the most artistic doll.

**Game of Ballad or Story.**

Give a sheet of paper to every one, and have the title of a story or ballad written on the top. The name of a hero, or a heroine, may also be given. Each one begins by writing three lines of a story or ballad. Then the sheet is folded down and passed on to the next neighbor with just the last word showing. From this word every one adds three more lines to their story. The stories pass to all the players, and as each one returns to the originator, he or she reads the whole story out loud to the company. A copy of some new book makes a suitable award for the best story.

**Matching Partners**

If the party is not a very large one, a good way to match guests for supper is to pin the name of a well-known character on each guest. Then, for instance, Dante must hunt for Beatrice, Jack for Jill, Darby for Joan,



**This Free Book**  
Will Help Make Your House a Home

It is brimful of suggestions to paint users from paint makers. It will show you how to secure perfect results and avoid failures. It has special chapters on

What is Paint, When to Paint, Caring for the Interior and How to Apply Paint, Exterior of the Home, How to Prepare Surfaces, Brushes—How to Use Them, How to get Best Results, Wall Decorations, Harmony of Colors, Satisfactory Floors, and a hundred other things.

Contains Eight Complete Color Schemes for Outside and Inside Painting.

The Right Paint applied right ensures beauty, permanence and economy. Canada Paint Products are Right and this book shows you how to apply them for satisfactory results.—We make a complete line of Home Finishes—Paint, Stain, Enamel, or Varnish for every surface in and around the house and farm.—Send for your copy of free book today.

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'Homestead Red' is made especially for Outbuilding



**STOP YOUR FIRE LOSS**

**"METALLIC"**

**BUILDINGS ARE SAFE**

WHY build with inflammable wood when you can get fire-proof, weather-proof and lightning proof "Metallic" building materials. They are far cheaper in the end. "Empire" Corrugated Iron Siding is easily and quickly laid and makes a strong, rigid wall. Its light weight makes heavy construction unnecessary.

"Eastlake" Galvanized Shingles, coupled with "Hollins" Ventilators and "Acheson" Roof Lights make a perfect roof. "Metallic" building materials defy the elements. "Eastlake" soles last over thirty years ago are good today.

"Metallic built" means fireproof, stormproof, neat and durable construction.

Before buying any building materials write us for Booklet and complete information. We can save you money.

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**BOOKS** Make yourself more efficient. Improve your spare time by reading. Send for our descriptive catalogue of Farm Books. A postal will bring it to you address. Write.

**Book Dept. FARM & DAIRY Peterboro**

The Beast for Beauty. Punch for Judy, Paul for Virginia and so forth.

#### An Evening of Song.

Recently a community musical idea came to our attention which proved interesting. Once a week, throughout the long winter evenings, the entire community is invited to meet at one of the homes for an evening of music. Both old and young attend these gatherings, and the only entertainment that is provided is music. Both hymns and songs are learned, and several sets of books have already been purchased and put to good use. These are being added to from time to time. One of the things that makes this idea so popular is the fact that only apples or popcorn are permitted for refreshments, so there is no trouble or expense in entertaining the singers.

#### Labor Savers Work a Revolution

Mrs. A. Wallace, Carleton Co., Ont. I think that every healthy-minded farmer will agree with me that the welfare of his family should come before everything else, so I am going to tell you what has worked the greatest revolution in our home in the way of lightening labor for the past several months. It is an equipment we had installed in our home some time ago; just a small gasoline engine, which runs a three-tub washing machine with wringer attached, also the churn and cream separator. It also runs the grinding stone for the men, which saves a man's time in grinding all the machinery knives. I have always considered the washing to be the heaviest work in the average farm home, but

with this power I think it only a pleasure and at a small cost compared with the satisfaction and comfort it brings.

I would like to mention a few other things which might be called "household servants," as they serve in a great many ways in making the work lighter. A few of these servants which I have are the butter mixer, grinder and coal-oil stove, also a number of cooking utensils of enamel and aluminum ware and a steam cooker. All of these lighten labor, especially in hot weather. A cement walk outside our house saves a lot of floor cleaning by keeping the dirt from getting in.

This is some of the labor-saving equipment we have in our home and there are many more conveniences

which we might have at small cost. Labor savers in the home give us more time for the many little family ministrations which cannot be counted as the housekeeping program, but which hold an important place in the daily duties of a wife and mother.

#### Make Country Sausage

L. H. Betts, Hastings Co., Ont.

OUR experience in connection with our summer meat supply is that no part of it is relished more than our country sausage. It may seem strange that the trimmings and more or less waste products of butchering should be made into the most delicious part of the carcass, but such is the fact in our case. From the oldest to the youngest of our family, all show a striking preference for the country sausage.

The preparation of the sausage is simple. The main thing is to have the fat and lean blended in correct proportions to suit the palate. We prefer a lean sausage, and find that if mixed in the proportion of one-third of fat to two-thirds of lean, it is just about to our taste.

To the scraps and trimmings, which are mixed in the proportions given above, we always add the heart, from which the cartilages have been removed. The whole is cut into strips or pieces, small enough to readily run through the meat grinder. We prefer to have the meat ground rather fine, as it is then much easier to have the seasoning equally distributed. For seasoning we add one-half pound of salt, two ounces of pepper and two ounces of allspice to each 30 pounds of meat. The whole is then thoroughly mixed together. We lay a great deal of emphasis on thorough mixing, as we find that unless the seasoning is equally distributed throughout the meat the flavor is not so good and the keeping qualities are considerably impaired.

#### Cellar Storage Sufficient.

That part of the sausage which will be required for use within the first few weeks after making is placed in a crock, which is set in a cool place in the cellar. We have usually no difficulty in having this keep well, as our butchering is done during March, and it is mostly all consumed before the hot weather arrives. The part that is required for summer use is packed firmly into sealers, and melted lard is then poured over the top. It is necessary to have the sealers as hot as possible when pouring in the lard to prevent the heat from breaking them. When required for use the sausage is taken out and formed into small cakes, which are slightly moistened and fried in the usual manner. We find that but few of our neighbors put up country sausage, and this is one of the things that are rather difficult to understand. The process is simple and inexpensive, and a grinder such as is required is now found in nearly every home. One thing is certain, our country sausage is the favorite part of our entire summer meat supply.

All the windows of the house should be gone over and made to open to their full width and stay open with- out putting blocks of wood under the eashes. When this is done they should be screened, both for comfort and health. Flies infest a barn and come into the house in swarms, bringing disease with them. Frames of wood may easily be made by a clever man, and covered with dark green painted wire netting or cotton; this latter can be put on freely one year if necessary. The frames should all be painted to match the woodwork of the windows.

A good collection of dahlias will look well in the garden this summer. Better make the selections now.

# DELCO-LIGHT

## Electric Light and Power for Every Farm Home

At last! A complete electric plant that can be depended on to flood the farm with brilliant electric light at the turning of a switch. Here is Delco-Light—a time-tested electrical unit—compact, efficient, completely reliable and trouble proof. Makes any farm just as bright and cheerful as city home. Adds thousands of dollars to the value of your farm investment.

### Everywhere on the Farm A Complete, Simple Unit

Don't you tire of filling the old oil lantern and carrying its dim light round the stables? Delco-Light will bring the light of day not only to the house itself, but to every outbuilding. Think of it—just press a switch and you can have a brilliant light anywhere—in the hay-loft—down in the stable, out in the barn lane, near the pump—in the bed-room—anywhere and everywhere. No danger as with the old fashioned oil lamps of explosion and fire. No time wasted in filling a lantern before you can get chores done. Light is good—work takes half the time and is better done.

Delco-Light is a complete electric plant all in itself. Air-cooled gas engine—dynamo for generating current—specially designed storage batteries, and switchboard, all combined in one compact simple unit. No mechanism to get out of order—a child can understand it. Engine is practically automatic—stops itself when batteries fully charged. Current supplies all the lights required. Low-voltage system (32 volts) is safe and yet powerful enough to drive small machines—churns, cream separator, washing machine, food chopper, etc. Engine need only be run once or twice a week—the power can also pump all the water you use.

#### The Cost is Small

Delco-Light costs less than five cents a day to run. The complete plant with batteries No. 708 \$3.90 fully charged is.... No. 216 \$4.85

Through Delco-Light a big ideal will be realized. A fine enthusiastic organization is having immediate success in its appeal for "Electricity for EVERY Home in Canada."

Agents Wanted Everywhere. Write now for open territory.

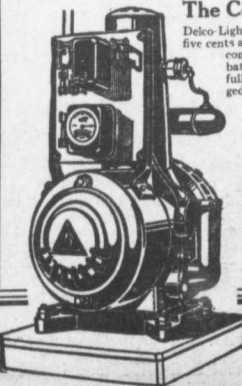
### Full Details FREE

Now is the time to end the drudgery of farm life. Learn what Delco-Light can do for you—how advantageous electricity on the farm can be—how very small is its cost. Literature describing Delco-Light in full will be gladly mailed to you by any of our Canadian offices. Send a postcard to-day—no need to hesitate—the information is gladly sent free.

G. H. ROOKE Delco-Light Distributor  
163 Bay Street TORONTO

Delco-Light was developed by the same company making the world-famous Delco starting, lighting and ignition plant for automobiles.

The Domestic Engineering Co. Dayton Ohio



## Hints on Growing Sweet Peas

Wm. Hunt, O.A.C., Guelph

**T**HE best location for sweet peas is an open, sunny position. Close up to a building or near to a close board fence facing the south or north is not a good place for them; on the east or west side is more suitable. A position slightly shaded at mid-day for an hour or two will be appreciated. Underneath or near trees is not advisable.

A deep, fairly rich loamy soil is best. If the ground is gravelly or heavy clay, dig a trench the length required, 12 to 15 inches deep, and about 10 inches wide. Place about 2 inches in depth of well rotted barnyard manure or cow manure in the bottom of the trench, then fill in the trench with well enriched loamy soil. Deep digging is necessary for sweet peas, even in good soil. Do not sow sweet peas twice in succession in the same soil; a part of the soil at least should be renewed every year. Prepare the trench or ground the previous fall if possible.

Sow as early in the spring as the ground can be worked. The seed may be soaked in lukewarm water for three or four hours before sowing, but it is not really necessary to do this.

Make a drill about two inches in depth. Sow the seed about two inches apart. Cover with nearly two inches of fine soil. The Spencer type is the best kind to sow.

### When To Thin.

Thin the plants when about six inches in height to three or four inches apart. Wide meshed chicken wire five feet high, dry maple brushwood, or coarse twine may be used for support.

Water thoroughly in dry weather. Draw drills a few inches deep and about four inches from the row on each side. Pour water into these drills until the ground is thoroughly soaked. Soapy water is good for sweet peas. Watering in this way once every two weeks is more beneficial than frequent surface waterings. Sprinkle the foliage with water under

**Fighting the Cut Worm.**  
Cut worms are often troublesome to sweet peas, as they eat off or damage the stems near the ground when the plants are a few inches or so in height. The grubs are about one and a half to two inches in length, of a



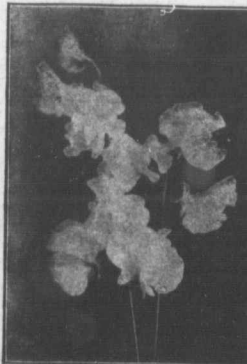
A Succession of Four-Bloom Sweet Pea Sprays.

dull greenish brown color. By stirring during the day the surface of the soil around the plants attacked, the pests can usually be found. They secrete themselves just under the surface in the day time, coming out at night to feed. They may also be caught at night with the aid of a lantern. A good poison bait for cut worms may be made by mixing when dry one part paris green with 60 parts of four or shorts. Add sufficient sweetened water to make it into a stiff paste. Roll this into small pellets or balls and place around at night where the cut worms frequent. Take the bait up every morning, as it is quite poisonous and dangerous to leave around, especially where children or chickens can reach it.

The following are 15 good varieties of Spencer sweet peas: Asta Ohn, lavender; Countess Spencer, pale pink; Flora Norton Spencer, pale blue; Florence Nightingale, lavender; Hercules, rose pink; King Manoel, rich maroon; King White, white; Lord Nelson Spencer, dark blue; Mrs. Routaham Spencer, apricot-pink on a cream ground; Mrs. W. J. Urwin, salmon-orange; Maud Holmes, crimson; Nubian, dark maroon; Queen Alexandra Spencer, bright scarlet; Robert Sydenham, orange-seton; White Spencer.

### Green Apple Pie

Chop fine good tart apples such as Baxter's, Red Astrachans, etc. Sweeten to the taste with granulated sugar and flavor with desired flavoring. Bake with a lower and an upper crust. Before putting on upper crust, thoroughly dampen crust around the edge with milk or cream. Press crusts tightly together. Bake slowly. To further prevent the pie from running over I put a paper chimney in centre of pie, by which steam escapes. Take a piece of white paper and roll it up, having it about an inch in circumference and a couple of inches in length. Insert in opening in centre of upper crust.



The Orchid or Spencer Type of Sweet Pea.

pressure from a fine sprinkler every day in hot, dry weather, to keep down green aphid and red spider. Sprinkle under side of the foliage especially.

Keep all the sprays of bloom picked off every second day to prevent seed from forming. If seed is allowed to form, the bloom will be inferior and the flowering season of short duration.

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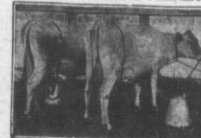
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## Winning the Wilderness

(Continued from page 20.)

"Look at the sunflowers, Papa," Thaine cried as a curve of the trail brought a long golden line to view. "You like the sunflowers, don't you?" Carey asked.

"Oh, yes, better than all the flowers on the prairie. My mamma loves them, too, because they made her think once papa wasn't dead."

"Thaine, what do you mean to do when you grow up?" Horace Carey interrupted the child.

"I'm going to be a soldier like papa was," Thaine declared decisively. "But there will probably be no wars. You see, your papa and I fought the battles all through and settled things. Maybe you can't go to war," Dr. Carey suggested.

"Oh, yes, I can. There'll be another war by that time, and I'm going, too. And when I come back I'm going away to where the purple notches are and have a big ranch and do just like my papa," Thaine asserted.

Thaine settled back, satisfied to be as silent as he watched the wonderful prairie landscape about him.

"I am going down to Shirley's," Carey began, as if to change the subject. "Shirley likes Jim; I never knew another like him."

"I was just thinking of Shirley," Asher responded. "He is a royal neighbor and true friend, better to everybody else than he is to himself. And yet his premises always look like he was expecting company. One cannot help wondering what purpose stays him in his work."

"There is the tragedy of it," Horace Carey declared. "I never knew a more affectionate man, yet he has lived a bachelor all these years."

"How long have you known him, Carey?" Asher asked Jim.

"Since the night at Kelly's Ferry, back in the Civil War. Our regiment, the Fifty-fourth Virginia, was taken. We were worn out with fighting and mauling, and we were nearly starved besides. The Third Ohio boys had been in the same fix once and our boys—"

"Yes, I was a Third Ohio boy. I know what you fellows did. You saved our lives," Asher broke in.

"Well, you paid us back at Kelly's Ferry. I first knew Jim Shirley that night, although he remembered me from the time we had your regiment at our mercy. He brought me bacon and hard tack and coffee. We have been friends ever since. How long have you known him?"

"I have known Jim all my life," Asher Aydelot said. "That is why I have wondered at the tenacity of his holding on out here. A man of his temperament is prone to let go quickly. Besides, Jim is far from being a strong man physically."

"When he was down with pneumonia in the early seventies he was ready to give up," Dr. Carey said, "but somehow a letter I had brought him seemed to change him with one reading. 'I will do anything to get back to strength and work,' he declared, and he has worked ever since like a man who knew his business, even if his business judgment is sometimes faulty."

They rode awhile in silence, drinking in the delicious air of early autumn. Presently Dr. Carey said: "Aydelot, I am taking a letter down to Jim this morning. It is the same handwriting as the one I took when he had the pneumonia so severely. I learned a little something of Jim's affairs through friends when I was East studying some years ago."

He paused for a moment. Then, as if he changed the subject, he continued: "By the way, there was a bank fail-

ure at Cloverdale once that interested you. Did you ever investigate it?" "There was nothing to investigate," Asher replied.

It did not occur to him to connect the query with Carey's knowledge of Shirley's affairs or with his studying in the East.

"You have relatives there?" Carey asked. "Yes, a Jane Aydelot. Married, single, widowed, I can't tell. My father left his estate to her. I was in love with the West then, and madly in love with my wife. My father wasn't impressed with either one. But, you see, I was rash about little things like money matters. I had so much faith in myself and I couldn't settle up a girl like Virginia Thaine. Understand, I have no quarrel with Jane Aydelot. Her property is absolutely her own, not mine to crave and look forward to getting some day."

"I understand," Horace Carey said, looking out toward the purple notches now more clearly outlined against the sky.

They had reached the old trail that led to the Grass River settlement now. It was still a new country where few trees, save some lone cottonwoods, were as tall as a cabin, and nothing broke the view. But groves had rooted, low wind-breaks cut the country at frequent intervals; many acres of sod had been turned by the plow, and many more were being shut in by fences where the open cattle range was preempted by freeholds. One bit of woodland, however, was beginning to dignify the valley. The Aydelot grove spread over a hundred acres before the one-time sod Sun-flower Inn. The new home was on the swell now as Virginia had seen the Colonial mansion of the mirage on the day she went seeking aid for the grasshopper-beset neighborhood. But this was just a little cow's eye waiting, like the grove, for years of time in which to grow a mansion shaded with tall trees, with the lawn and the woodland before it, and the open prairie beyond.

Down at Jim Shirley's ranch the changes were many, for Jim had an artist's eye. And the energy other settlers spent in the needs of wives and children Jim spent on making his little dwelling attractive. He had brought clover seed from Ohio, and had carefully sowed a fire guard around his sod shack. Year by year the clover business increased; fire guard grew to cloverlot, and cloverlot to little meadow. Then the little meadow expanded along Grass River to a small cattle range.

(Continued Next Week.)

## The Gospel of Food Values

ABOUT 30 graduates of the Home-makers or Household Economic Courses at Macdonald College, Guelph, met in Toronto last week and Miss Watson, head of Macdonald Hall, gave an address before the girls on how they could use their gifts in assisting the Wartime Thrift Campaign. Miss Watson appealed to the girls to assist in any way in their power to preach the gospel of food values. Many suggestions were made as to how this work might be carried on, such as getting their friends in church or social life interested in food values, being the word in the centres established, etc. The Macdonald graduates were quite enthusiastic and organized an auxiliary to the Thrift Campaign to be called the 1st Battalion Expeditionary Force Against the High Cost of Living. Another meeting is to be held before long to plan definite work.

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Notes on Spring Coats and Skirts

IMPORTANT NOTICE

Farm and Dairy patterns shown in these columns are prepared for Our Women Folk. They can be relied upon to be the latest models and include the most modern features of the latest pattern. When ordering your order please be careful to state bust or waist measure for adults, age for children, and the number of the pattern described. Orders are filled within one week to 10 days after receipt. Price of all patterns for Our Women Folk, 10 cents each. Address orders to Pattern Dept., Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, Ont.



THE bill-pleated skirt is again to prove quite popular, and very striking designs are shown, fashioned from novel material, and placed in, and only plain material showing around the top of the skirt. The number of separate skirts, however, seem to be shown in either blue or black material, and it is very difficult to secure the novelty styles without paying considerable for them. The home dressmaker, who can purchase material and make her own skirts is fortunate, however, as she can have a very chic skirt without costing too much. Some fashion authorities tell us skirts are to be longer this spring, while others say they are to be shorter than ever. The best plan seems to be to keep our skirts at the happy medium stage. They are to be slightly narrower also.

Many of the spring coats are quite long and full, with a snash belt and a large collar. The pockets, too, form quite a conspicuous part of the trimming on a great many models. Cover cloth is quite popular, and several coats that we have seen are made up rather simply, with a large collar and an inset of green velvet, black velvet, or some such contrasting material, to add a distinctive touch to the garment. Some of the spring coats have discarded the wide ruffle with which we have been accustomed of late, and show almost a box effect. Some of the suits-coats are very short, about 23 inches, while others are from 28 to 32 inches.

1604—Lady's Apron. This apron may be made either with or without a belt, and as will be noted, fastens down the front, being very much in the form of a dress. It would be a cool outfit for hot summer days. The pockets are a slight

variation from the ordinary style. Dress sizes: small, medium and large.

1997—Child's Dress. The little dress shown is very simple but practical. It is made of any material and may be either long or short. Five sizes: 2, 3 and 4 years.

1994—Girl's One-Piece Dress. One style feature of this chic little costume is the military effect carried out in the belt. The dress is laid in box pleats, which makes quite an attractive dress. The dainty lace collar and cuffs will set the dress off nicely. Five sizes: 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years.

1994, 1981—Lady's Costume. For the woman who desires a dainty vest and rolling collar effect for her new spring costume, the style herewith should appeal. The sleeves are plain, with a little edging added as a finishing touch. The skirt, which may be utilized quite admirably as a separate skirt, has a unique belt finish, the back panel and belt being in one. The skirt measures about 7-8 yards at the foot. This costume calls for two patterns, 10 cents for each. The blouse comes in sizes from 34 to 44 inches bust measure, and the skirt in sizes from 22 to 32 inches waist measure.

1981—Lady's Four-Piece Skirt. Separate skirts fill an important place in the merdable style features which no doubt will appeal to many. The strapping may be attached down or left open for pockets, and we all know how convenient pockets are. This skirt measures about three yards at the lower edge. Seven sizes: 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32 and 34 inches bust measure.

1822—Lady's House or Porch Dress. Now is a good time of year to pick up



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dainty summer materials, and make up house dresses and other cool, simple comes on, we will not have to devote much time to sewing. This dress is simple, with collar, cuffs and belt of contrasting material, and either long or short sleeves.

2005—Lady's Shirtwast. The illustrations show two ways of utilizing this pattern. If a shirtwaist with yoke is desired, and a high collar, this can be followed out as shown in the small design. If the rolling collar is preferred, it also makes a dainty blouse. A silk blouse could be fashioned from this model quite nicely. Seven sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.

Our Women Folk are making good use of our catalogue offer, and many are sections along with your pattern order will take along these catalogues to your home.



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## The Makers' Corner

Butter and Cheese Makers are invited to send contributions to this department on such questions as matters relating to cheese making, and to suggest subjects for discussion.

### Pasteurizes Whey in Three Factories

**H. R. Free, Northumberland Co. Ont.**  
**R**EGARDING my experience and expense in connection with pasteurizing whey, I must say that I am entirely satisfied with the results. I have been pasteurizing at three factories for about 10 years, and intend to install another outfit in another factory this spring. My patrons would not go back to the old sour whey system on a bet; the nice warm, sweet whey is so much better for the young stock, the milk cans are much easier washed and the whey tanks are easier kept clean, as very little grease rises to the surface of the whey. It does away with a lot of the unpleasant smell around the cheese factory. As milk comes to the factory very much better in flavor, and we seldom have yeasty, off-flavored cheese.

I believe that the pasteurization of whey is a step in the right direction, but the expense should be borne by the patrons, as they receive the sole benefit. However, the cost of installing the outfit is not serious, and where cost over \$10, outside of the whey tanks, and in most cases would not exceed \$20, when an ejector is needed to elevate the whey, for convenience and to do away with the dreaded whey pump, which is generally out of order, and laborious to handle.

My system has been to move my whey tank as close to the boiler as possible, and sink it into the ground, so that the whey can run directly from the factory into it. One requires less piping and saves a great deal of steam in this way, and cheapens the cost of pasteurizing. I run an inch pipe directly to the tank, having my globe valve close to the boiler. I elevate through the ejector, it is about 150 degrees, which is considered about the right heat. It should be held, however, at that heat for about half an hour, to insure proper pasteurization. I think the pasteurizing can be properly done for about \$1 per ton of cheese

when things are properly arranged. I have never made any separate charge for doing this work, but always figured on an eighth of a cent per pound of cheese extra in a small factory. Being a dairy school student, I was satisfied, when I started to pasteurize the whey, that it was the proper thing to do, and would be an advantage to my patrons. Probably they would have appreciated it more had I made a separate charge for doing the work of pasteurizing, for some people run away with the idea that it is not worth anything if they are not paying for it.

### Marketing Package Butter

The appearance of the package has much to do with the successful marketing of the butter. It is very true that the quality of the butter is a matter of the greatest importance. Every thing else being the same, it is also true that the butter that is put up in a neat package has a decided advantage over butter that is put up in an untidy manner.

The matter of using clean, neat, well-made tubs is of great importance, and the buttermaker should be very careful at all times to see that the tubs which he purchases measure up to the market requirements. When they are delivered to his factory, he should see that they are stored properly in a clean-smelling, clean, dry place. It is better to prevent the tubs from getting moldy than to try to scrape them afterwards. A buttermaker who is interested in his work will go out to the warehouse occasionally and see whether the tubs are properly cared for; see whether the roof leaks, the floor is dry, etc. Do not allow the tubs to get damp and then blame the supply house if they are getting moldy.

The same remarks apply equally well to the care that the parchment paper receives. It should be stored in a dry, clean place, and taken to the churn room in small quantities at a time. Only good quality parchment paper should be used. Owing to the difficulty that the manufacturers of parchment paper are experiencing in getting the raw material, the price of the parchment paper has to some extent advanced in price. A creameryman makes a mistake if he substitutes an inferior grade of parchment paper. The price of butter is so high that none but the best should be used. Many creamerymen are using 40-lb. stock liners, and report splendid satisfaction, especially now since butter is high in price. Certain grades of butter bringing \$25 per tub, the difference between the cost of a good and a poor



### A Favorite in the Dairy

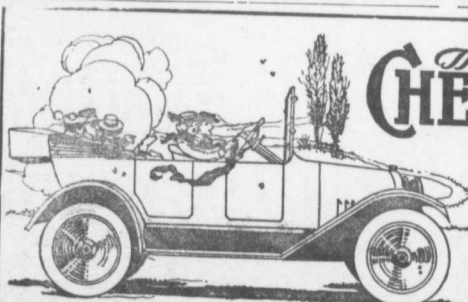
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Delivery of scrip certificates and of bonds will be made through the chartered banks.

The issue will be exempt from taxes—including any income tax—imposed in pursuance of legislation enacted by the Parliament of Canada.

The bonds with coupons will be issued in denominations of \$100, \$50, and \$1,000. Fully registered bonds without coupons will be issued in denominations of \$1,000, \$5,000 or any authorized multiple of \$5,000.

The bonds will be paid at maturity at par at the office of the Minister of Finance and Receiver General at Ottawa, or at the office of the Assistant Receiver General at Halifax, St. John, Charlottetown, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary or Victoria, or at the Agency of the Bank of Montreal, New York City.

The interest on the fully registered bonds will be paid by cheque, which will be remitted by post. Interest on bonds with coupons will be paid on surrender of coupons. Both cheques and coupons, at the option of the holder, will be payable free of exchange at any branch in Canada of any chartered bank, or at the Agency of the Bank of Montreal, New York City.

Subject to the payment of twenty-five cents for each new bond issued, holders of fully registered bonds without coupons will have the right to convert into bonds of the denomination of \$1,000 with coupons, and holders of bonds with coupons will have the right to convert into fully registered bonds of authorized denominations without coupons at any time on application to the Minister of Finance.

The books of the loan will be kept at the Department of Finance, Ottawa.

Application will be made in due course for the listing of the issue on the Montreal and Toronto Stock Exchanges.

Recognized bond and stock brokers having offices and carrying on business in Canada will be allowed a commission of three-eighths of one per cent on allotments made in respect of applications bearing their stamp, provided, however, that no commission will be allowed in respect of the amount of any allotment paid for by the surrender of bonds issued under the War Loan prospectus of 22nd November, 1915, or in respect of the amount of any allotment paid for by surrender of five per cent debenture stock maturing 1st October, 1919. No commission will be allowed in respect of applications on forms which have not been printed by the King's Printer.

**SUBSCRIPTION LISTS WILL CLOSE ON OR BEFORE THE 23rd OF MARCH, 1917.**

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, OTTAWA, March 12th, 1917.





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### With ALL the Improvements

If you are buying a spreader—and every farmer who keeps horses and cattle certainly needs one—get the low labour saver and money maker—the NISCO. It is the only spreader that pulverizes the manure without clogging, and spreads every shred on the ground evenly, 7 feet wide, across three corn rows and beyond the wagon tracks.

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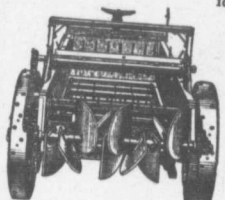


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Give your horse and mare abundant relief from the aches and pains of the collar—no matter how tight.

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# Market Review and Forecast

Toronto, March 12.—Reports of mortgage companies and banks indicate that Canada and especially in Western which is mortgage community is prosperous times of boom years. An expected to leave or be made in prices on a cash basis. Prevailing high Present indications are that the production for 1917 will be seriously curtailed by the lack of agricultural labor. From the labor available, including that with only be decreased output. The result can be Sixteen dollar bags are now a reality. The attainment of this new high level on Wednesday of last week was the feature of the week's marketing operations. This rise in without parallel in the history of Toronto's live stock market and was reached after a series of advances in bid prices covering the three previous weeks.

The wheat market continues to fluctuate around the \$2 mark. Cancellation of a depressing effect on the market. It was greater than the published record. bearish effect anticipated and had a result the effect that British shipping has been moved back to Britain for the weakening effect. Towards the close of the week, however, the market was a rise stronger. Western wheat growers are beginning to wonder when their survivors are still sections in which congestion plus. Quotations are: Manitoba wheat, track, bay ports, No. 1 northern, all-rail, delivered, Montreal, freight, No. 1 winter, according to Freight, No. 2 \$1.84 to \$1.86; No. 2, \$1.82 to \$1.84.

**COARSED GRAINS**  
 Higher prices are being paid for Manitoba oats. Quotations are now on an all-rail basis. Quotations are now on an all-rail delivered on route, C.P.R. points 75c to 77c; extra No. 1 feed, 73c to 75c; No. 2, No. 1 feed, 71c to 73c; Ontario oats, white, 63c to 65c; American corn, No. 2, 64c to 65c; according to embargo; peas, No. 2, 52c; barley, nominal; rye, No. 2, 51c to 52c.

**MILL FEEDS.**  
 The demand for mill feeds remains strong and prices hold firm. Quotations shorts, 45c; bran, 35c; good feed flour, bag, \$2.70 to \$2.80. At Montreal, bran, 25c to 26c; shorts, 23c to 24c; middlings, 21c to 22c; meal, 14c to 15c.

**HAY AND STRAW.**  
 Hay, track here, extra No. 2, 51c to 52c; mixed, 49c to 51c; straw, car lots, 18c to 19c. At Montreal, hay No. 2 per ton, car lots, 18c to 19c.

**POTATOES AND BEANS.**  
 The potato supply remains a vexed question with city consumers and is not advanced to such a figure that the price has an, uncommonly scarce and prices so high. Indications are that the price is high there are potatoes enough to supply local demand for seed with a surplus for shipping ground that on the whole seed will be found for a larger acreage than usual. It is reported from Winnipeg that potatoes are going strong with prices at the rate of 30 cents from Manitoba at quotations on this market vary from 20c to 25c; Canadian hand-picked, 35c; prime, 37c; New-laid, car-lots, 43c; prime, 37c.

**EGGS AND POULTRY.**  
 Ontario eggs are coming on the market in large quantities but still in limited stock which is still inadequate to considerably since last week's report and as follows: New-laid, car-lots, 43c to 44c; car-lots, 42c to 43c. Poultry—

Spring chickens, No. 4 to 4 1/2	Dressed
Old fowl, No. 2 to 2 1/2	23c to 24c
Geese, lb. No. 2 to 2 1/2	20c to 21c
Ducks, lb. No. 2 to 2 1/2	18c to 19c
Live poultry	21c to 22c
Chickens, fat	24c to 25c
Fowl, fat	24c to 25c
Chickens, ordinary	24c to 25c
Fowl, ordinary	24c to 25c

**DAIRY PRODUCE**  
 Montreal reports that the only business in cheese is of a small, job nature, somewhat higher, a slight advance over last week's prices being quoted. Quotations, June, large, 27c; twins, 26c to 28c. Butter prices remain very firm. Dealers in Montreal are predicting that prices will go as high as 45c before the end of the month as stocks are very low. Reports of holdings show a reduction of 25,000 packages during the month in Montreal. Consumption is reduced to a law selling the trade, creamery prices, fresh made, 42c to 43c; storage, 43c to 44c; solids, 42c to 43c; choice dairy prints, 32c to 33c; ordinary, 31c to 32c; bakers, 21c to 22c.

The cattle market throughout the week here's cattle. Stockers and feeders con-

## The Sale Programme

On Tuesday, March 20th, Mr. George Harding, Richmond Hill, Ont., will hold his sale of 21st registered Holsteins.

On Wednesday, March 21st, 1917, will be held the complete dispersion sale of the best of pure bred Holsteins belonging to Messrs. Jacob Leuzinger and Son, R. R. No. 1, Bright, Ont.

The Bethune Bush Holstein herd of W. B. Allison, Chesterville, Ont., Wednesday, March 21st. The herd comprises 45 head of registered animals.

Complete dispersion sale of 18 head of registered Holsteins, owned Ont., will be held on Thursday, March 22nd, 1917.

The Oxford District Holstein Breeders' Club consignment sale will consist of 80 head of registered Woodstock, is the secretary.

The annual winter sale of Holstein Breeders' Club will be held stock, Mr. W. E. Thomson, Woodstock, is secretary.

The Belleville District Holstein high class pure-bred Holsteins on April 7, at the Albion Hotel Sec.

Thursday, April 5th, is the date of the consignment sale of the Southern Counties Ayrshire Breeders' Club, at Woodstock, Ont. Mr. John McKee, Norwich, is the Secretary.

The Brockville Holstein Breeders' Club will hold their annual sale of April 26th. Full announcements will be given later. At Mr. A. G. Buell, Ont., is the secretary.

The demand for milkers was fair. Good medium, 25c to 27c; good, 28c to 30c; fine, 31c to 32c; extra, 33c to 35c. Cows, 24c to 26c; good, 27c to 28c; fine, 29c to 30c; extra, 31c to 32c. Cows, 24c to 26c; good, 27c to 28c; fine, 29c to 30c; extra, 31c to 32c.

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**\$13.00 Buys the Griffith Team Outfit**  
 (1500 worth of Best Wilmas)  
 Giant Rope Traces, Giant Yokes, Ropes, Hames, Harness, Sleighs, New Pads, Belly Bands, and Bits

When you find value to equal harness to harness and of your own price of more than half the usual harness made you have an outfit to keep. Best harness has grown an equivalent substitute for leather. It grows in the harness. The Griffith team outfit and once more the greatest value for the money. It has been a great success in the West. Griffith's Giant Rope Traces, for out west of Fort Wilmas, \$1.50 (exclusive of freight). Griffith's Giant Yokes, for out west of Fort Wilmas, \$1.50 (exclusive of freight). Griffith's Giant Hames, for out west of Fort Wilmas, \$1.50 (exclusive of freight). Griffith's Giant Sleighs, for out west of Fort Wilmas, \$1.50 (exclusive of freight).

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 THE HERCULES  
 All steel Triple Power Stamp Puller built in Canada. It increases the value of your stump crops. Unquestioned the best 3 year application built from easy man. Read manual for full details. Book, 25c. Agents will send you one free of charge. Special low price on quantity orders.

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**MICA AXLE GREASE**

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**DEAL WITH Farm & Dairy's Advertisers**

coming in in considerable numbers. Quotations are: Fed and watered \$1.75 to \$1.85; f.o.b. country point, \$1.75 to \$1.85.

**FINE JERSEY BULL CALF COMING TO CANADA.**

**E**ditor Farm and Dairy: I hope it will interest Jersey men of Canada, and it should interest all who have the best interests of Jersey in Canada at heart, to know that Mr. P. Manager, Mr. Reginald Mayher, and his Hood Farm recently selected to breed their choice herd of Jerseys one of our high-class bulls.

This bull is sired by Poggis 93th of Hood Farm, a son of the world's champion Jersey cow, Sophie 12th of Hood Farm, six years' authenticated tests of 93th and already has 28 Register of Merit daughters, including the world's Sophie's Adora, junior four-year-old, champion Jersey cow, Register of Merit record 15,842 lbs. milk, 1,044 lbs. butter. Sophie's Bertha, two years' tests, months of age gave 13,242 lbs. milk, 907 lbs. butter.

The dam of the young bull going to Mr. Gale is Hood Farm Omda Poggis, one of the winners of the A.J.C.C. medal, with the yearly authenticated record of 15,203 lbs. 12 oz. milk, 849 lbs. 18 oz. butter. This bull is named Sophie's Magnet 145667, and was never shown but once, that at the National Dairy Show of 1916, in the junior calf class, winning fifth prize in a class of 21. This speaks for his individuality, and with the superior breeding back of him he should make a name for high-producing Jer-

seys in Quebec that will go all over the Dominion.

The writer of the news was very glad to send a bull to Canada as he has always been interested in anything old Dominion, as he was born and grew to manhood in that country—H. Doherty, Mgr., Hood Farm, Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

**ORMSBY JANE SEGIS AAGGIE GOING STRONG.**

I am advised through preliminary reports and by wire that the Holstein-Priestan cow, Ormsby Jane Segis Aaggie, 120243, has completed a production of 854.4 lbs. milk, containing 35.87 lbs. fat still in progress. She freshened at the age of 7 years, 1 month, 18 days. Her dam, Segis Aaggie Netherland, 82613, of Richfield Springs, N.Y., and she is now owned by Mr. Oliver Cabana, Jr., of Emma Centre, N.Y. With this production, Ormsby Jane Segis Aaggie for the second time wins place in the list of cows producing above 32 lbs. fat in seven days. Her previous seven-day credits were 721.4 lbs. milk containing 31.56 lbs. fat, and this year's milk production is 134 lbs. greater, averaging 122.3 lbs., or nearly sixty quarts, of milk per day for the seven days. In this test we have ideal results, in that the milk is proportional to the fat. If computed on the 80 per cent. credited to Ormsby Jane Segis Aaggie would amount to 44.88 lbs.—MALCOLM Delavan, Wis., March 1, 1917.

**Postal Card Reports**

Correspondence Invited.

**P. E. I.**

**KINGS CO., P. E. I.**  
**HELMANVILLE, Feb. 15.**—The weather of the past two or three weeks has been the coldest ever known here at this time of year. Cattle feed will be scarce for hay from their own neighbors who are short of feed. There was a very poor market for beef cattle this fall. Lambs changing hands. A lot of farms are the best of a wave and we know not where it will land us.—J. A. M.

**PRINCE CO., P. E. I. ISLAND.**  
**RICHMOND, Feb. 17.**—After an unusually cold spell we are now having fine weather with good roads for hauling. Stock are wintering well and feed is plentiful. At recent sales cattle have brought good prices; so has all stock except horses, which are in poor demand. A lot of hay is being pressed in this vicinity. It is being quoted at \$19 per ton. Oats are worth 60c and 65c for white and black respectively. The Co-operative Egg and Poultry Association is paying 40c a doz. for eggs.—J. D. McI.

**WATERLOO COUNTY, ONT.**  
**WATERLOO, March 1.**—We still have fine winter weather and sleighing. The ice harvest is finished. Many farms are

changing hands at good prices, and auction sales are numerous. Several two-farmers' clubs. A joint box social by the Kings and Kitchener Junior Farmers was held in Waterloo at which nearly A debate was for the Red Cross work, solved, that agriculture offers greater inducements to young men to study, business and professions. The Kitchener a narrow margin. Some cattle have been sold at \$1.60.—C. H. S.

**NEW JR. 4-YR.-OLD FAT RECORD.**  
I am advised through preliminary reports and by wire that the Holstein-Priestan cow Wandermere Belle Hengervoid 12774 has broken the record for fat production in the junior four-year class seven consecutive days producing in containing 23,465 lbs. fat, with the test still in progress. She freshened at the age of 4 years, 5 months, 13 days. Her dam is Belle De Kol Colantha Hengervoid 126177. She was bred by Mr. James Widler of Bay City, Michigan; and she is now owned by Mr. E. LeRoy Peltier of Pontiac, Michigan. In the junior four-year class of the seven-day division she displaced Mabel Segis Korndyke 141784, milk containing 13,207 lbs. fat. With this production Wandermere Belle Hengervoid is the eighteenth cow to obtain place in the list of Holstein-Priestan cows with productions exceeding 32 lbs. fat in seven days. If computed on the 80 per cent. basis, the equivalent butter so far claimed for her would amount to 49.58 lbs.—MALCOLM H. GARDNER.

to send your work the usual to make an account of your work in a few words. It is in the hands of the editor. The only way to make an account of your work is to send it to the editor. The only way to make an account of your work is to send it to the editor.



Uneda Korndyke Abigail, the 33-ib. Cow. The granddam of 25 calves in the sale, the dam of King Korndyke Johanna Segis, at the head of the Bethune Bush herd.

**Head**  
**5 Sires; 60 Females**  
**MOSTLY ALL YOUNG.**  
**Dispersion Sale**

**The Herd Comprises**  
20 Mature Cows,  
4 four-year-olds,  
6 three-year-olds,  
8 two-year-olds,  
9 yearlings,  
18 calves

**Bethune Bush Herd of RICHLY BRED HOLSTEINS**  
**CHESTERVILLE, ONTARIO, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 21st, 1917**

Our Entire Herd will be dispersed, as I have sold half of my farm and will retire from active farm work for several years. Sixteen P. O. P. cows and 38 of their descendants are in the sale. Sixteen daughters of Korndyke Butterboy Pelham (9683), eight of his year-olds with records that average 10,933 lbs. milk in one year as 2 year-olds.

If you need one of the richest bred bulls in Canada, bid on our Senior herd sire, King Korndyke Johanna Segis. His seven nearest dams average butter in seven days 30.73 lbs. His eleven nearest dams average butter in seven days 29.57 lbs., and his twenty-three nearest dams average butter in seven days 27.89 lbs.

King Korndyke Johanna Segis sire is a \$6,800 son of King Segis Pontiac, a full brother in blood to King Segis Pontiac Alcatraz, the \$50,000 bull, and carries twenty-five per cent. of the first and only 50 lb. cow, Segis Phayne Johanna.

King Korndyke Johanna Segis' dam, Uneda Korndyke Abigail, is the highest record daughter of the \$25,000 sire, Johanna McKinley Segis, the first sire to have a son with a 30 lb. two-year-old daughter, and whose dam, Johanna De Kol Van Beers (butter 40.97 lbs.) is the only cow to sell at public auction for \$7,000.

As Johanna McKinley Segis is also by King Segis, this bull has a double cross of 50 lb. blood, while his dam is by a brother to the first it is worthy of note that the sires for five generations back of King Korndyke Johanna Segis have together produced sixty-three 30 lb. daughters and new records are being made increasing the value of their blood lines.

We have catalogued twenty-five daughters of King Korndyke Johanna Segis and all the cows in calf bred by him. Four two-year-old heifers in Record of Performance, all daughters of our previous herd sire, King Butterboy Pelham, milking twice a day, gave us a revenue of \$170.32, averaging \$192.58.

With the exception of four all the animals in the sale have been raised on the farm.

Terms and Conditions—Seven months' credit will be given on approved joint notes payable at the Bank of Ottawa, Chesterville, with or without interest, or 4 p.c. will be allowed off for cash. Parties with whom we are not acquainted must furnish bank references.

The Bethune Bush Farm is located about five miles southwest of Chesterville on the C.P.R. Busses will meet morning trains on day of sale, which will commence at 12 o'clock.

THE CATALOGUES ARE READY—WRITE FOR ONE TO-DAY.

THOS. IRVING,  
Auctioneer,  
Winchester, Ont.

W. B. ALLISON, Prop.  
Chesterville, Ont.



50  
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HEAD

## FOURTH CONSIGNMENT SALE OF

# Pure Bred Ayrshire Cattle

From the Herds of the  
Southern Counties Ayrshire Breeders Club

To be held at  
**DR. RUDD'S SALE STABLE WOODSTOCK, ONTARIO**  
**APRIL 5th, 1917, at 1 p.m.**

In this sale will be found representatives of the greatest producing strains of Ayrshires in Canada. JEAN ARMOUR, ex-World's champion; LADY JANE, Canadian R. O. P. champion cow; SCOTCH WHISTLE, Canadian R. O. P. champion 3-yr.-old; LENORE 2nd, Canadian champion butter-fat producer in 2-year-old class, were all bred by members of our club. In this sale, we believe we have the best lot of cattle we have yet offered. There will be a few choice young bulls, including SNOW KING, the champion at London last fall. Write the Secretary for catalogue with full details of the sale.

MOORE & DEAN,  
Auctioneers.

JOHN MCKEE,  
Secy. and Sales Manager.  
Norwich, Ont.

W. W. BALLANTYNE,  
President,  
Stratford, Ont.

## FAIRMOUNT AYRSHIRES

Mature cows and young stock for sale (both sexes) from large pure producing high test cows, bred by the Herd of Fairmount, Imp. U.S.A. No. 4314, son of the famous Netherhall Robin Hood, Imp. No. 26752. Inspect herd or write for particulars.

AYERS CLIFF, QUE.

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## LAKESIDE AYRSHIRES

A select lot of young bulls, all ages, sired by Auchenbrain Sea Foam (Imp.) 57588 (8868). Grand Champion at both Quebec and Sherbrooke, from Record of Performance Dams. Write for catalogue.

Proprietor: GEO. H. MONTGOMERY,  
Dominion Express Bldg., Montreal.

Manager: D. MCARTHUR,  
Phillipsburg, Que.

## FOR SALE

AYRSHIRES AND YORKSHIRES.

Having purchased from Senator Owens the Riverside Farm at Montebello, Que., and his celebrated Herd of Ayrshire Cattle and Yorkshire Pigs, I am now offering Ayrshires, all ages, male and female, especially Bull Calves and Bulls fit for service. I am booking orders for Yorkshire pigs for delivery in March, April and May. Price \$1.00 each when five or six weeks old. Registered.

Apply to Joseph Pesant, Proprietor, or Robert Sinton, Manager, Riverside Farm.

## Fernbrook Ayrshires for Sale

Bulls from 8 to 12 months old, out of dams closely related to the two greatest Ayrshires cows in the world, Garlaugh May, Mischief and Jean Armour.

COLLIER BROS., Beachville, Ont.,  
Oxford Co.

## HOLSTEINS

### "JUST THINK OF IT"

St. sire LAKEVIEW DUTCHLAND HENGEVELD 2nd, Grand Champion C.M.S.E. and Western Fair, 1916, 75 per cent. blood of L. D. Artis, Can. Champ. Sr. sired with 54.66 butter 7 days.

St. sire, KING SYLVIA KEYSER, born Dec. 15, 1915; faultless individual, Jr. sire, KING SYLVIA KEYSER, born Dec. 15, 1915; faultless individual's greatest dairy cow, milk 1,006 lbs., butter 41 in 7 days, best day 152 lbs. Dan. Helena Keyes, milk 1 day 160 lbs. At 3 years 15 1/2 lbs., mature 28.25; will be tested again shortly and make easily over 30 lbs. A daughter of Helena DeKok's DeKok at 16 yrs., 26.65 lbs., Can. Champ. A daughter of nearest relatives average, 7 days, 23.7 lbs., butter "KING" is open to service to a limited number of approved cows. Write at once for terms, prices, etc.

W. G. BAILEY, Oak Park Stock Farm ; R. R. No. 4, PARIS, ONT.

## AYRSHIRE NEWS

Farm and Dairy is the leading exponent of dairying in Canada. The great majority of the members of the Canadian Ayrshire Breeders' Association are readers of the paper. Members of the Association are invited to send items of interest to Ayrshire breeders for publication in this column.

## VALUE OF RECORDS.

THAT official records give a herd instant recognition was well illustrated at a great Ayrshire sale held last August in New York State. Altogether 36 animals were sold. Five had advanced registry records; 22 were progeny of advanced registry dams; 40 had no records and 39 were progeny of cows without records. The average price secured for these various classes was as follows: A. R. record, \$1,845; no record, \$164; progeny A. R. dam, \$376; progeny no record, \$107. "Breeding cows is a short cut to dairy recognition."

## AYRSHIRE RED CROSS DONATION.

THE Grand Prize drawing for the registered Ayrshire bull calf "Burnside Red Cross" (sired by R. R. Ness, Howick, Que., through the Howick-Hamington Ayrshire Club) took place at the evening session of the Huntingdon Dairymen's Convention, held at Catterton on the 20th ult. The winning number proved to be No. 291, held by the Scott, Esq., permanent, Boy's' Farm, Shawbridge, Que. As this is a charitable institution the residue in cash to be given is \$100. This calf was dropped in November, 1916, and is royally bred being sired by the noted "Highland Masterpiece" "3-1717" and from Auchenbrain Craig 145—5887, a daughter of Genevieve and Good Ott (758). On the maternal side she traces in the second generation to Simon of Auchenbrain (450), the sire of Auchenbrain Brown Kate 4th, so there can be no question what she will prove a great acquisition to the Ayrshire herd maintained at the Boy's Home at Shawbridge.

Nine hundred tickets were sold, every province in Canada being represented as well as ten of the United States, and the Club turns over \$90 to the Red Cross Society to be equally divided among the branches at Howick, Ormatown and Huntingdon—Gilbert McMillan, Sec. Treas.

## A CHAMPION COW DEAD.

KILNFORD BELL 3rd, Grand Champion of Champions, the greatest dairy aristocrat of the show ring, has passed away at Spring City Ayrshire Stock Farm, Ayrshire, Ontario. Today breeders of Ayrshires, Jerseys, Guernseys, Holsteins and Brown Swiss pay tribute to her greatness. Kilnford Bell 3rd was imported by Adam Scott, sire of the majority of Ayrshire herd for many years, and has probably travelled more miles and been exhibited at more fairs than any other animal of any breed. A winner wherever shown, she invited competition from other breeds, and in 1913 and 1914, after winning first and grand championship Ayrshire at the National Dairy Show, she competed with the champions Brown Swiss, Jersey, Holstein and the Valentine Trophy, valued at \$500, symbols of the World's Championship at all dairy breeds. The winning of such an honor for two consecutive years is proof in itself of her greatness.

An animal of outstanding merit, she has gained the approval of every State fair of any consequence, and also the International, National, Dairy Cattle Convention and World's Dairy Shows. First and Grand Championships were awarded her wherever shown. She is active, alert, and walked off briskly, truly a record in Scotland as a two-year-old was 12,000 pounds milk in nine months, testing 64 per cent. and as a mature cow 13,565 pounds milk, 626 pounds butter in 10 months.

Show ring enthusiasts will miss the great Ayrshire cow in 1917, and breeders of dairy cattle the world over will continue to refer to Kilnford Bell 3rd when emphasizing dairy type.

## A SR. 2-YR.-OLD RECORD.

I am advised through preliminary reports and by wire that the Holstein-Friesian heifer O. K. Pearl 754 28447 has broken the record for fat production in the senior two-year class of the division covering ten consecutive days of the year 240 days from freshening, by producing in seven consecutive days 273 1/4 lbs. of milk containing 16 1/2 lbs. of fat. Her test still at 2 years, 2 months, 17 days and began her test 245 days from freshening. Her prior record began 16 days from freshening and was 273 1/4 lbs. milk containing 16.000 lbs. fat. Her sire is Ormsby of Karydale, Ltd. 126489; her dam is Pearl of Koc Tule 14638. She was bred by Mr. Eber Hornbostel, of Lake, New York.

## STEEL CHEESE FACTORY EQUIPMENT

Patented  
Steel Cheese Vats—Agitators—  
Steel Whey Tanks—Storage  
Tanks—Whey Weighers—Steel  
Cream Vats—Heavy Smoke  
Stacks.

The Steel Trunk & Machine Co., Ltd.  
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## DAIRY FARM F. F. F. AILE

A small dairy and fruit farm for  
sale 23 miles east of Toronto. On  
good main road. Excellent shipping  
facilities. Foundation at once.  
Price moderate.

Box 641,  
Farm and Dairy, Peterboro.

## Hinman Milker

For sale at half price. Slightly  
used. Will sell units separately if  
desired.  
Wm. Symington, Camiache, Ont.

## O. A. C. No. 72 OATS

Cleaned, \$1.25 per bushel, bags  
extra.

JOSEPH O'REILLY, R. R. 9,  
Peterboro, Ont.

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A MOTORCYCLE**

Get a small one or a big one. Add a motor and a tank. Write for our free literature. We have a special offer for you. Buy a BSA motorcycle and we will give you a BSA motor and tank. Write for our free literature. BSA Motor Manufacturing Co., Dept. 130, 1100 Bloor St. W., Toronto, Ont.

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Fleming's  
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Ninety-six pages of veterinary information,  
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FLEMING BROS., Chemists  
Church St. Toronto, Ont.



March 18, 1917.

and she is now owned by Mr. Julius Schmidt, of Montgomery, New York. The senior two-year class of the eight months division was diagnosed by 29184, whose record began 34 days from freshening at 1316 lbs. milk containing 16.63 lbs. fat. If computed on the 30 per cent. basis, the equivalent buter no fat claimed for O. K. L. Fair This would amount to 19.04 lbs.

**CRESCENT RIDGE SALE.**

Ontario will be represented by the auction on Mar. 21. Many of the public animals sold will have excellent records to their credit, and if it had not been for the serious illness and death of the senior member of the firm, Mr. Jacob Leussler, this herd doubtless would have come. Among the prominent animals to be offered is Lydia Korndyke DeKolt 2nd, with a record of 14471 lbs. of milk and 531 lbs. of butter in a year. She is a big, strong cow, seven years old, and has a 23.60 record in the seven-day division. She is a very persistent milk and breeder. She has given over 14,000 lbs. of milk for three years and dropped three single calves in 26 months. Total of 15,449 lbs. of milk, an average test of 2.3 per cent. She is a cow of fair size and of extra good type, and is a producer of milk. Samantha Hengerveld is a big, rangy cow, with a two-year-old record of 11,472 lbs. of milk and 443 lbs. butter. She also has a good seven-day record. One of the piums of the sale will be Johanna Fairmount Hengerveld, with a record of 13,479 lbs. milk, 812 lbs. of butter, and a seven-day butter record of 31.72 as a two-year-old. She milked as high as 78 lbs. a day in her two-year-old record, and is a prominent cow for a 30-lb. record. She will be fresh about the time of the sale. Another cow of great promise and good quality is Inka Posch Hengerveld 3rd. She has a record of over 12,000 lbs. of milk and 528 lbs. butter in R.O.P. but has never been tested for a shorter period. A splendid stock getter and a cow of good quality is found in Floesie Hengerveld 2nd, who has a two-year-old record of 11,233 lbs. milk and 479 lbs. butter. Hengerveld (Gretel) is a cow of nice quality and splendid type. She is the dam of a beautiful heifer calf reflecting

all her good qualities. Betsy Pauline Arrie is just fresh, and is an individual of good constitution and balance. She also has a heifer calf. A very straight, fine cow of good length and capacity, that will be due to freshen in May, is found in Lynn's Lady Zoelle. She has a two-year-old record of 13,500. A big, lengthy cow of splendid proportions and good type, is found in Annabelle Colanella. She has a 23.33-lb. seven-day record. Effor is a cow of good type and quality, with indications of being a heavy milk. A heifer calf from her will be sold. Cora Boss Vale DeKolt is a splendid big cow, strong in all points of good length and capacity. Inka Mercedes Tolson has 2231 seven-day record and 42.16 14-day record. She is a big cow, with great capacity, being deep and roomy and of good type. The old foundation cow of the herd will also be sold. She is now 12 years old, and has been a very profitable animal. She is bred to freshen in May, and in the past has thrown a large number of heifer calves. She has an average test of 3.5. Although Hellejette is a cow of good type, her calf, if it is a heifer, is well worth a good sum of money. One of the young animals in milk is Nell Korndyke of Crescent Ridge. She is a straight, deep heifer of good promise. She has a two-year-old record of 10,197 lbs. of milk, an average test of 2.6.

There will be quite a number of young heifers offered, bred by such animals as King Lyons Hengerveld, King Lyons Colanella, and the present herd sire, Corra George. These young animals are all big, strong, and well developed, showing great possibilities. There will also be offered seven bulls ready for service, all from the herd sire, Corra George. They are truly individuals and from some of the best cows in the herd. Their breeding and individuality is good enough to head almost any herd in the county. Ten or a dozen calves will also be sold from this noted sire. Crescent Ridge Farm is about two miles from Ratho station on the Grand Trunk line between Paris and Stratford. Connections can be made from either of those points, and all trains will meet at Ratho station.

**DISPERSION SALE**

**18 Registered Holsteins**

ST. JACOBS, ONT., Thursday, March 22, 1917. Everything will be sold without reserve, as I am retiring from farming; also other farm stock and implements. Most of the young are sired by GRACE FAYNE 2ND SIR MERCY. Others are GEORGE CLASS, ABS. M. MARTIN, Auctioneer. St. Jacobs, Ont.

**LAKEVIEW HOLSTEINS**

Are still in the lead. The latest Holstein year book shows that they held 4 Canadian Records for butter, and Lakeview bulls have won all honors possible at both Toronto and London Exhibitions, 1915 and 1916. Now we are offering several richly bred young fellows that are looking forward to the fall fair, and we have decided to give \$25.00 in gold to the man that buys the 1917 winner. Don't miss this opportunity. Act quick, and plan to spend a day at Lakeview, Terms cash or time. Major E. F. OSLER, Prop., Bronte, Ont. T. A. DAWSON, Mgr.

**RIVERSIDE HOLSTEINS** For Sale, Choice Young Bulls, sired by grandson of Pontiac Korndyke, and a brother of Pontiac Korndyke, females bred to King. 1913, 1914, 1915—world's record when done, A. CALEDONIA, ONT.

**HOLSTEINS** Could spare 10 cows or heifers bred to the Great Bull KING SEGIS POWERS, Merville, C.E.R.I., Manchester, G.T.R. R. M. HOLBY, Port Perry, R. R. 4

**HIGHLAND LAKE FARMS**

Herd sire, AVONDALE PONTIAC BOCHO (under lease), a son of MAY REGIO STYLIA, the world's record cow for milk production and Canadian record for butter 41 lbs. Only one other 41-lb. bull in Canada. Our herd great sire, SIBBIE, brother to the sire of three world's record cows—nature 50.63, Sr. 4-yr.-old 46.44, Jr. 4-yr.-old 40.23. The senior herd sire, KING, out of a 30 lbs. Ayrshire cow. He is for sale. If this combination of breeding interests you, write for prices on either males or females. R. W. E. BURNABY, (Farm at Stop 55, Yonge St. Radial), Jefferson, Ont.

**The Last Sire for Sale**

From that great sire, "King Pontiac Arrie Canada." Born April 5, 1914; a magnificent individual; two-thirds white. Dam a show cow with nearly 30 lbs. Sold at a bargain. Several to offer by our great Friele bull, "Wood- quarters White," from one to ten months old. One born April 25, 1914; three lbs., second dam 34 lbs., third dam over 27 lbs., with over 100 lbs. milk one year. Will be sold for room. Will have some good sons to offer soon from H. LYNN, AVONDALE FARM. Brockville, Ont.

**Registered Holsteins**

Bulls from one month to 17 months old for sale. All from our grand herd sire, Echo Segis Fayne, whose sire is half-brother to Segis Fayne Johanna. If you need a well backed bull write at once. JOHN M. MONTLE, Sunnyside Stock Farm STANSTEAD, QUE.

**THE ENTIRE HERD**

**18 HEAD OF Exclusively Registered HOLSTEINS 19 HEAD**

**AT PUBLIC AUCTION** TUESDAY, MARCH 20 at 12 Noon **GLENBRAE FARM** Richmond Hill, Ont.

My entire herd will go under the hammer. While so far I have not had the opportunity of doing much official testing, yet an indication of the producing ability of my herd is shown by one cow that has five other cows to offer equally as good, including one that made over 60 lbs. at 1914 terms, we have had the milk tested by the Metropolitan Dairy, and several cows gave over 50% butter fat. In one year ten of my cows made me \$1,500.

Get a catalogue, and study the blood lines we offer. You will find the entire herd strong in the KING SEGIS breeding. The entire herd is the big strong utility type that will be an asset to any herd. A choice lot of calves are included in the sale, sired by a son of SIR LYONS HENGERVELD SEGIS. Write today for a catalogue, and attend this sale. Glenbrae Farm is reached by taking the Metropolitan car from North Toronto to Richmond Hill.

**GEORGE HARDING** GLENBRAE FARM Richmond Hill, Ont.

**HERE'S A BARGAIN AT \$2000**

One heifer 24 months old, guaranteed straight and sound. Her dam is a show cow with a record of 24.45 lbs. butter for 7 days. This heifer is heavy with calf to King Segis Alcarita Calamity, the \$2,000 bull.

ARBOGAST BROS.

SEBRINGVILLE, ONT.

**TWO SONS OF PONTIAC HERMES**

No. 1—From a good producing half-sister of Lady Keyhole, the grand-dam also closely related to the May Echo family. Three-quarters light in color and a fine individual, one year old. Price, \$125, delivered anywhere in Ontario.  
No. 2—From a 16,000-lb. half-sister of May Echo Verbeke. A little more black than white, straight and good type, over a year old. Price, \$140, delivered anywhere in Ontario.

E. B. MALLORY, R. R. No. 3 BELLEVILLE, ONT.

**Holstein Cows Excel All Others**

Proof is found in 100,000 Official Tests For Profitable Yield of Milk, Butter and Cheese. No Other Breed Gives Equal Terms For the Production of High Class Milk. When Age or Accident Ends Their Use—Business Holsteins Make a Large Amount of Good Beef.

W. A. Clemons, Sec'y., H.-F. Asen, St. George, Ont.

**FAIRMONT HOLSTEINS**

For sale. Two bulls ready for service, sired by King Segis Alcarita Calamity whose ten nearest dams average over 30 lbs. butter and almost 14% fat from R.O.M. dams, also four heifers in calf to King due in April.

PETER S. ARBOGAST, R.R. No. 2, MITCHELL, Ont.

**Stock Wanted**

Carload of yearlings bred to freshen next fall. Registered. Must stand tuberculosis test. Also car breeding ewes. Full particulars on application.  
D. B. Howell, Yorkton, Sask.

**HOLSTEIN HEIFER**

Calves off high producers wanted. State breeding and price f.o.b. John R. Philips, Milberta, Ont.

75  
HEAD75  
HEAD

## The Seventh Annual Consignment Sale of the Belleville District Holstein Breeders

will be held in the  
City of Belleville, April 4th, 1917  
in the Albion Stables

The Home of Champions and One Hundred Pound Cows  
**LISTEN—**

Many of them are sisters of the world's record cow, **MAY ECHO SYLVIA** (152 lbs. milk in a day). How could this offering happen? Here are stood for eight years in the District of Champions. Daughters and granddaughters of the 100-lb. sire, **COUNT SIGMUND WALKER PIETERTJE**, who has five two-year-old daughters to average over 21 lbs. butter in seven days. Daughters of a son of the great foundation cow, **MAY ECHO**, who for five years stood champion in R.O.P.F. Her progeny stands unequalled in the stamping of the 100 lbs. quality in her offspring. Daughters of the 30-lb. sire, **PALL-VIEW KORNDEYER PONTIAC**, out of a sister of the 30-lb. cow, **VICTORIA BURKE**. Several cows with records up to 25 lbs. butter in seven days and sisters gave to 35-lb. and 40-lb. cows. Heifers by a brother to **MAABEL SIGMUND KORNDEYER**, butter 40.32. A full sister to a cow that sold for \$1,500, she herself having milked up to 94 lbs. a day on three milkings. Several females bred to a son of **LALAJA KRYSSER** (milk 746, butter 38.05, in seven days). In bulls our offering is extraordinary—but we will tell you all about these in our announcement next week.

Catalogue ready March 15th. A card to either the Secretary or Sales Manager will bring one. Positively no side-bidding will be allowed. \$50 fine hangs over the head of every contributor who attempts such.

**RALPH PARKS**, President, **JAS. A. CASKEY**, Sales Manager, **F. R. MALLORY**, Secretary, **Napanee, Ont.** **Madoc, Ont.** **Frankford, Ont.**

## CLOVER BAR HOLSTEINS

We have a few young bulls, one of which is fit for service, sired by Franny 3rd's Hartog 2nd, whose two nearest dams average 32 lbs. butter in 7 days and 102 lbs. milk a day. His dam is a splendid combination of type and production, averaging over 10,000 lbs. milk per year for the past three years. Mostly white, straight and long, the kind you would be proud to own. Write now for extended pedigree and prices and photo.

**P. SMITH** **R. R. S.** **STRATFORD, ONT.**

## Oxford District Breeders' Club Great Sale

80 HEAD OF PURE BRED HOLSTEIN CATTLE 80 HEAD

at Woodstock Ontario  
on Wedn'sday March 28th 1917

This is the best consignment the district has ever offered at an auction sale. There will be offered sons and daughters from bulls that have won Grand Championships in the show ring, and females from cows that have won ewepstakes in dairy test. Also sons and daughters from 30 lb. cows and from cows that have given over 100 lbs. milk in 1 day. A GREAT CHANCE to secure a choice bull for the coming season. Cows and heifers fresh, or have been bred. No by bidding, all inspected, and easy terms. Write for catalogue.

**MOORE & DEAN**, Auctioneers. **W. E. THOMPSON**, Sec. Woodstock, Ont.

## HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN NEWS

Farm and Dairy is the leading exponent dairymaking in Canada. The great majority of the members of the Canadian Holstein-Friesian Association are readers of the paper. Members of the Association are invited to send us material of interest to Holstein breeders for publication in this column.

## ELMCREST NOTES.

THE demand for ELMCREST females has been very keen the past couple of weeks. Mr. H. M. Miall, of Haverhill, secured a regular peach in Gono Lulu Pusch, a prominent two-year-old, due Apr. 6. Mr. Ezra G. Schwartz, of Springville, took with him a pair of splendid two-year-olds, both out of high record cows, and sired by Lyndenwood Duke. Mr. Wm. Boughner, of Beausville, bought and sired two-year-old daughter of Netherland Beauty Pusch, a 26.22-lb. cow. Mr. A. C. Gregory, of St. Catharines, took a very choice two-year-old in a daughter of Favorit Beauty Pusch, a 26.06-lb. three-year-old. Mr. T. I. Wilcox, of Smithville, desirous of getting a good quality of foundation cows, bought Netherland Beauty Pusch, a 26.22-lb. cow, and Lizzie Pieterji DeKok, a 24.28-lb. cow. The former cow has one 26.08-lb. three-year-old daughter and one 21.14-lb. heifer. The latter cow is champion two-year-old at Guelph Winter Fair, 1915. N. B. Pusch herself won championship in championship in Guelph, 1912. For the above females good prices were realized, when we consider the scarcity of ensilage and roots and the paucity of labor. Mr. Cherry would not have been so anxious of this stock were it not for lack of stabling room and scarcity of help.

## GOOD RECORDS BY TWO-YEAR-OLDS.

KEEPING UP with their usual good year's work, Leavens and Purtele, of Bloomfield, have been turning out some records for their two-year-olds. This past season they have made four two-year-old records, that averaged 24.75 lbs. butter in seven days. One of the four-year-olds in this herd milked 100 lbs. in one day. All of these records were made from daughters and granddaughters of their former herd sire, Count Sigismund Walker Pietertje. This is a strain in Leavens and Purtele's herd that are not only specially heavy producers, but are big, straight, deep individuals.

Breeders securing sons of these females and by King will be breeding along one of the strongest lines possible. Big records are always the least that can be had, but strong individuality should never be overlooked. This is the reason that the features of the offspring of their present herd sire, King Sesta Alacarta Spofford.

## A NOTED HOLSTEIN BREEDER PASSES.

MR. JACOB LEUSLENER is dead. While in Woodstock one evening last week, a Farm and Dairy representative endeavored to get Mr. Jacob Leusler over the telephone, and found that he was in the city at his son-in-law's under the doctor's care. While talking to his son, Mr. Bert Leusler, we asked if it would be possible to see his father. His reply was in the negative, stating that his condition was such that would forbid any entrance of strangers. The following day we visited the home at Hartog where he held that Mr. Leusler, Sr. was in a critical condition, but they did not know if it be immediately fatal. The family was partially recovered the seriousness of the father's condition, and we are hoping for a partial recovery, especially if he could be relieved of all business cares and worries. To this end arrangements were being made for the sale of the large Holstein herd and farm the latter part of the farm by the son, Mr. Bert Leusler. Consequently, we were indeed surprised to hear of Mr. Leusler's death so soon after our visit.

Twenty years Mr. Leusler has been an enthusiastic breeder of Holsteins, and he had developed a herd of some importance at the farm near Hartog, Ont. Besides the breeding of black and whites, Mr. Leusler was the more deeply interested in anything that was likely to affect the dairy business, and was a keen advocate of any movement that would advance that industry.

## HOLSTEINS AS A DUAL PURPOSE BREED.

BREEDERS of almost all kinds of cattle frequently make the claim that their animals are most suitable to fulfil the demands of the market for dual purpose cattle. The dairy breeds as a rule are not considered to be especially fitted for this purpose. Yet we have on record Holstein and Ayrshire animals that could well lay claim to being dual purpose. In

a recent letter received from J. W. Roberts, Northwood, Ont., he tells us of one of his pure-bred Holsteins which, at two years and eight months, dressed 124 lbs. of beef, and weighed 500 lbs. The hide of this animal weighed 110 lbs. The animal brought him in \$112.05. This is a record that even the breeders of cattle belonging to the beef classes might well be proud of, and it speaks well for the growthiness and merit of pure-bred Holstein cattle.

## Good Stock Always Sells Readily

Among the young breeders in Western Ontario who have come rapidly to the front, and made an enviable record for themselves, with their high-grade herd of registered Holsteins, is Arbosart Brothers, of Strathroy. They have these young breeders established an enviable reputation for the standing of their herd, but they have also won a commendable position in the manner of dealing with breeders who have secured offspring from their herd. In the last 12 months, from their Villa View herd, 37 young girls have been secured by Arbosart Brothers report, the great majority of them were secured from other Farms and Dairy. In a letter to Farm and Dairy, a short time ago, Arbosart Brothers say:

February 2nd 1917.

Farm and Dairy, Peterborough, Ont.

"We are glad to say that sons of our best males of this class have been moving very fast from our farm during the past few months, and are widely scattered farms. This fact shows a very healthy condition of the Holstein cattle business. We have recently sold to Charles Hill, of Terence, Ont., a son of King of the Villa View Angie DeKok. She has at 21 months, 16.92 pounds of butter per day, and a King of the Villa View and the third dam has 55 lbs. at 5 months, and a King of the Villa View, Anthony Gies, of Waterloo, received a show bull out of Lynn Pusch, a daughter of the King of the Villa View, whose dam is the highest record daughter of the Pusch sire, 25.64 lbs. butter for 7 days. Nell Campbell, of London, got the first prize in Ontario for a son of the Great Western Fair. The dam of this young fellow is a very promising young cow, with two year old record of 14.37. Colin E. Grey, of Guelph, Ontario, bought very choice 12 months show bull out of a 24.43 lb. cow that looks like a good B.B. sire. Christian Malsifer, of Milverton, one of our old customers, got a good calf out of a B.B. cow."

The Middlesex County Breeders also secured a son of Mr. H. Matthews, of Putnam, and one of his neighbours, came to our farm about a year ago, and bought a son of our old herd bull, King Bertha Walker. Some months later, Mr. Matthews bought a son of King out of the show cow, Lady Angie Netherland, official record at 3 years, 21.65. Her present record, however, is no indication of her capacity. She is being forwarded to her greatly increasing her three year record to 25.64 lbs. at three years ago. Mr. Matthews and Mr. Cornish came again very unexpectedly to our farm, and bought the highest record bull we ever sold. His two nearest dams average 21 lbs. of butter for 7 days. The dam of this bull is the highest cow we ever sold to Lyn, with a record of 25.64 lbs. butter for 7 days. She is still developing, and her best heifer has been recent record. This week, Fred Rodin, of Winton, Ont., secured a 7 month old son out of the 18 lb. show cow, Ella May Abbecker, who has a record of 18 years of age. She also has two good tested daughters and we believe her son can help out with a herd of producers and show stock."

Among the 2500 Holstein farmers who read Farm and Dairy, there is an ever increasing demand for choice young heifers. We are constantly receiving orders for this demand. Mr. Breder? If an Farm and Dairy can help you in any way, please to have your herd well and favourably known from one end of the province to the other is an asset that time can never wipe out. Write us about your herd, or have us come to offer, or better still, to have your herd represented weekly.

Live Stock Department,  
FARM AND DAIRY,  
Peterborough, Ontario.

# Rural and Economic Questions Discussed

## Ex-Students of the O.A.C. Give Addresses on the Country Problem

THE proceedings of the Friday sessions of the Rural Community Conference, held in Victoria College, Toronto, with students of Toronto University and the O.A.C. in attendance, were briefly reported at the time in Farm and Dairy. Further report here delayed until this issue. On the second day of the conference the morning session was given over to addresses by ex-students of the Ontario Agricultural College, followed by general discussion. Mr. Justus Miller, editor of "The Canadian Countryman," opened up with a discussion of the function of the State in building up the rural community. Rural communities in the past, he maintained, had been built down rather than up, and the virility of the whole human race thereby endangered. In the development which must now come, Mr. Miller emphasized the fact that arbitrary government regulation was useless unless backed by public sentiment. The necessary moral sentiment must first be developed ahead of regulation or the promulgation of correct economic theories, and to develop this sentiment is the great work of the rural worker, particularly the rural minister. Mr. Miller then gave a sketch of his ideal rural community, as the most expeditious manner of elucidating his idea of the part the government should play in its development. Some of the characteristics of which are the following:

No land surplus for agriculture shall be idle. Use of land would be conditional on its being used for long leases and

payment for improvements would be the rule.

Immigration would be strictly regulated to preserve the democratic ideals and living standards of the Canadian people. The English language must prevail. Life and property, of course, will be suitably safeguarded.

The farmer must be ensured a fair share of his production! Just how the government would make this possible the speaker did not make clear.

The people will be organized in civic improvement leagues. Transportation and communication will be well provided for. Government surveys will be made of the physical, economic and social resources of the community. There will be consolidated schools and social centres. No rural community is complete without its strong church, which should be the centre of all progressive work. And back of all these desirable characteristics, the speaker stated, must be the ability to spare money and time.

The District Representative and His Work.

In dealing with the work of the Department of Agriculture in rural communities, J. W. Stark, B.S.A., District Representative for Peel, traced the development of agricultural education in Ontario from the founding of the one central college at Guelph to District Representatives in each county. He dealt enterprisingly with the work of the representative, classifying his activities as follows:

Among the young people the representative conducts short courses for

men in stock and seed judging; short courses for girls in food values and cooking; acre profit competitions, pig feeding competitions, and school fairs among the children. Junior Improvement Societies are organized among the young people. Perhaps in no way could Mr. Stark have made the value of his work more apparent than in telling of two societies that he was instrumental in organizing at Streetsville. For the present winter weekly meetings had been planned. Literary and social union meetings will be held, and then, the third week, the two societies will separate and "talk shop"—the boys agriculture, and the girls house-keeping or allied subjects.

With the "grow-up" people the representative conducts demonstrations, organizes clubs, conducts drainage surveys, test milk, supplies information, and makes himself generally useful to his constituency.

### Land Values and Rural Progress.

The last speaker of the morning session was F. E. Ellis, a Halton County farmer and ex-editor of Farm and Dairy. Mr. Ellis took a somewhat pessimistic view of the economic situation of the Ontario farmer. For 40 years, he maintained, the greater find had been sapping the country districts of the very best of its young manhood, until it was a question if the general average intelligence of the rural population is as high to-day as it was several decades ago. This is a situation demanding a remedy, else the sturdy Anglo-Saxon population may be displaced by peoples of other nationalities, whose standards of living are lower. The remedy Mr. Ellis did not find in better farming, co-operation or education. All of these things are good and desirable and worth striving for, but they are not

capable of overcoming the ill results of ignoring fundamental economic laws. Denmark has met these three, but the economic position of the Danish farmer is not such as to attract any Canadian. The speaker showed how all improvements in agriculture are immediately reflected in the price of land. In Denmark it is land prices that keep the peasant farmers in a state of poverty, and in Canada also advances in land values follow the change, which otherwise would increase the labor income of the farmer. Land, labor and capital, said he, are the three factors in wealth production, and increased land prices hinder production quite as much as increased wages or increased cost of implements. One evil result of increasing land values, with their speculative feature, is a strong drift towards tenant farming, which is already in evidence in rural Ontario, the proportion of tenants varying from 10.7 per cent. in the five counties where land values are lowest, to 24 per cent. in the five counties with the greatest average price of land. The increasing land values of cities, increasing the cost of doing business as they do, are also a severe tax on the rural dweller. Another disability under which the farmer labors is a system of indirect, land prices through the tariff, puts \$20 in the pockets of the protected manufacturers for every dollar it puts in the coffers of the country. The remedy Mr. Ellis found in the substitution of all indirect taxes and taxes on improvements for one tax on unimproved land values. Such taxation would do away with speculation; and it would solve the tenant problem and make production easier and more profitable. Also it would force the vacant land into use.

# COMPLETE DISPERSION SALE

OF

# High Telling Registered Holstein Cattle

AT

## 60 HEAD Crescent Ridge Stock Farm, Wednesday, March 21st 60 HEAD

WING to various illness of the senior member of our firm we are forced to sell our entire herd of great producing Holsteins. Our mature animals have all made creditable records, and the younger ones give great promise to equal and surpass their dams. Some of the good ones are LYDIA KORNDYKE DEKOL 2ND, 14,471 lbs. of milk and 627 lbs. of butter in 127 days. She has a 23.40 butter seven-day record. JOHANN FAIRMOUNT HENGERVELD gave 13,879 lbs. of milk, 612 lbs. of butter in R.O.P., and 21.72 lbs. butter in seven days as a two-year-old. She is a fair prospect for a 30-lb. cow.

SAMANTHA HENGERVELD at two years gave 11,572 lbs. milk and 443 lbs. butter. INKA POSCH HENGERVELD 3RD, a junior this year-old, gave 12,961 lbs. milk, 528 lbs. butter. COLANTHA TEBBE gave 13,649 lbs. milk testing 3.2% fat as a senior two-year-old. FLOSSIE HENGERVELD 2ND as a two-year-old gave 11,239 lbs. milk and 479 lbs. butter. ANNABELLE COLANTHA has a seven-day record of 25.33 lbs. butter. Many others of equally good breeding and producing

The sires we have been using are worthy of note. KING LYONS HENGERVELD, from whom we have a number of choice young heifers, they are big, strong, and give promise to be big producers. KING LYONS COLANTHA has several yearling daughters in the herd. They will be a good buy, as they have been well grown and are in splendid shape to go on

Our present herd sire, CORRECT CHANGE, is a son of CHANGELING BUTTER BOY, whose sire, CHANGELING ABBEKERK WAYNE, 4429, and his dam, TIDY ABBEKERK PRINCESS BETT'NA, has a 30.13 butter record. We have a number of young heifers from nine months to one year old from this great bull. They are truly plums. Seven young bulls ready for service, all sired by CORRECT CHANGE, will also be sold. This wonderfully bred sire will also be sold. He is an animal fit to head any herd. Do not miss him.

Send for Catalogue. ALL MUST BE SOLD.

JACOB LEUSZLER & SON, R. R. NO. 1, Bright, Ontario



# STANDARD

Here is the name that means cold, hard cash in your pockets when you find it on

## Fencing, Posts, etc.

Nobody knows better than a good farmer that "it pays to pay for quality," and he knows as well as anyone that you can't buy gold dollars for less than 100 cents. We have never claimed that Standard Fence and Steel Tube Posts were the cheapest on the market, but we do truthfully claim that the little extra they may cost will be put back in your pocket over and over again in service.

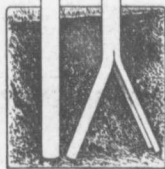
Standard Fencing is made from full, Government No. 9 gauge, tough, springy, carbon-steel wire, from our own special formula. We don't sell fencing cheap and have you find half the wires under gauge. "Standard" galvanizing is full, clean and heavy. The upright wires are full gauge, too. The spacing is always true and uniform. Standard Fence is easy to stretch, because it is made right to start.

The Standard Knot is the most successful ever devised. We have further improved on it, and the slow "curves" secured never injure the galvanizing. Our Knot is much copied, but has never been equalled. This is a big factor in Standard Fence success.

No need to talk to you farmers about the need of labor-saving devices. With less than 1 man per 100 acres left to do the farm work it simply means that devices like Standard Tube Fence Posts have got to be employed if anything like proper results are to be obtained.

You can't let your fencing go undone. You must protect your crops. Fence posts have got to go in. So why not use Standard Tube Fence Posts, and one man with a wheelbarrow and a boy will get more posts in easily—than three men, a boy and a team in any one day's work. Why, it's just like driving in tent pegs! The boy hits the post steady and a few stout blows will mallet drive it home—for keeps.

Standard Tube Fence Posts carry their own staples, no need to buy them as an extra. These Posts don't rot, they don't burn, they don't harbor crop-eating insects, they take almost no space. They look neat, up-to-date, and they don't cost anything like, in the long run, what wooden posts cost.



## THE STANDARD GUARANTEE

We guarantee that every statement we make is correct. We guarantee the quality and service of "Standard" goods absolutely.

But if, for any reason, you should have a complaint to make, your letter is all we need. Then you will see what a real guarantee means. We know the quality of STANDARD products, and we believe we can do the customer's service by treating the farmer RIGHT, saving his time, his money, his faith in others, as well as his crops and stock.

We make shipments the same day as your order comes, and pay the freight on \$10 orders and over in Eastern Canada.

The "Standard" line includes Metal Fence, all styles, Posts, Gates, Stretchers, Cutters, etc. We are satisfied we can save you money on first cost as well as last cost.

"Standard" users stand ready to endorse this statement.

Put it up to us. The next step is for you to use the Standard Fence—today.



### COUPON

Standard Tube & Fence Company, Limited  
Woodstock, Ontario

Without obligating me in any way, I would like to have you send me your catalogue and prices.

Name .....

Address .....

F.D. 1



Standard Tube & Fence Company, Limited  
Woodstock, Ontario