

FARM AND DAIRY

AND
&
RURAL HOME



DEVOTED TO
BETTER FARMING
AND CANADIAN
COUNTRY LIFE

Asst. Chairman Jan 1918
Comm. of Conservation



Toronto, Ont., May 30, 1918



ON A SCOTTISH MOOR.

The Future of the Draft Horse

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That Gives a Living to Two Families (Page 3).

Conditions in Northern Ontario

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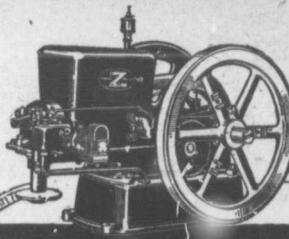
The Milker in Alberta

Good Service for 2½ Years (Page 4).

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Kent County, Ontario,

Writes on 21st January, 1915:—

"Judging from increased sales your Basic Slag is good stuff, as I sold over six times as much for the fall of 1915 as I did for the fall of 1914. One man bought three tons (who had never used it before), because he told me his neighbor got thirty bushels of wheat per acre by using your Basic Slag, while he only got eighteen bushels per acre by using a heavy application of barnyard manure on the same kind of soil. It has given me wonderful returns on wheat, pasture, clover, tomatoes, strawberries, cabbage and sugar beets. I have not tested it on other crops myself."

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The Cross Fertilizer Co., Limited
Sydney, Nova Scotia

Some Results of Cow Testing in B. C.

One Herd Increases Its Average From 286 to 419 lbs. of Fat Per Cow—By T. A. F. Wiancko, Provincial Dairy Instructor

MANY valuable lessons have been learned from the work carried on by the various cow testing associations in British Columbia. Active associations are well established at Chilliwack, Ladner, Langley-Surrey, and Comox, and some two thousand dairy cows are constantly under test. The system followed provides that the tester visit the farm of each member of the cow testing association once each month, and take weights of milk both night and morning, with samples of each cow's milk for a test. The tester is provided with a suitable testing outfit to do the work of testing at the farm. The total day's milk is taken as an average day's production, and is multiplied by the days in

Herd.	Year.	No. of cows.	Av. milk, lbs.	Av. fat, lbs.	Animals under 3 yrs.
A.	1915	12	8,496	294	1
	1917	16	6,808	304	8
	1916	4	4,402	301	1
C.	1915	8	6,054	265	5
	1917	6	5,237	219	..
	1916	6	4,054	219	..
D.	1917	6	4,479	290	..
	1916	6	4,353	286	..
	1917	13	7,289	365	3
E.	1916	11	5,915	279	2
	1917	11	6,608	356	4

the month. Knowing the weight of milk and its test for butterfat, a simple calculation gives the total production of butterfat for the month. This is entered into a form provided for the purpose, and which also includes such other particulars as the amount of feed consumed by the cow, figured on a monthly basis. Thus, at the end of a cow's lactation period the farmer has before him in a concise form full particulars regarding the cow's performance, including costs of all feeds consumed by her, and such other particulars as cost of producing 100 lbs. of milk, cost of producing 1 lb. of butterfat, profit over cost of feed, etc. The information afforded by these records gives the farmer a very close approximate of the performance and profit or loss of each individual cow in the herd.

The benefits of this method of keeping dairy records is very forcibly shown by the study of a few outstanding features in the work in the Comox Association during the past two years. During the year 1917 there were 408 cows on test, and 202 of these finished a full lactation period within the year; the difference in fact that a number of cows reacted to the tuberculin test and were replaced by fresh animals; a number of cows that were found to be non-productive were sent to the block; and some members dropped out of the association, and were replaced by new members.

Marked Increases in Production.

A marked increase in the production of individual cows is shown by the following comparative figures:

The number of cows producing 400 lbs. of fat and over in 1916 was 4. In 1917 it was 12.

The number of cows producing 300 lbs.

Year.	Name of Cow.	Weight.	Age.	Lbs. Milk.	Lbs. Fat.	Milk Lbs. Fat.	Increase.
1914	Heather	890	6	8,845	260.3	2,603	164.1
1917	Heather	890	8	7,498	438.1	2,481	184.1
1916	Darbie	800	6	8,219	426.3	2,465	164.1
1917	Darbie	800	8	7,818	438.1	2,481	184.1
1916	Silver	650	7	4,891	241.7	2,417	133.3
1917	Silver	650	9	6,788	324.0	2,497	153.3
1916	Polly	760	6	6,656	323.4	2,489	204.5
1917	Polly	900	7	11,443	521.9	4,839	204.5
1916	Fannie	1,000	7	7,980	384.5	3,284	185.5
1917	Fannie	1,000	9	11,590	527.3	4,847	225.5
				Total Increase	.....	14,847	1,151.5
				Average Increase	.....	3,111	187.1

of fat and over in 1916 was 25. In 1917 it was 72.

Two Years Old and Over.

A comparison of highest producers follows:

Year.	Name of Cow.	Weight.	Age.	Lbs. Milk.	Lbs. Fat.	Milk Lbs. Fat.
1916
1917
				Highest cow	.....	.....
				2nd "	.....	.....
				3rd "	.....	.....

Year.	Name of Cow.	Weight.	Age.	Lbs. Milk.	Lbs. Fat.	Milk Lbs. Fat.
1916
1917
				Highest	.....	.....
				2nd "	.....	.....
				3rd "	.....	.....

Of the 203 cows that have finished lactation periods in 1917, the average production was 5,806 lbs. milk and 281.5 lbs. fat, with an average test of 4.77% fat, as against 5,528 lbs. milk and 221 lbs. fat with an average test of 4.56% fat in 1916. The figures for 1917 include 37 two-year-olds.

One of the most gratifying results in the work is the 75% considerable increase of production of individual herds, of which the following are a few examples:

Year.	Name of Cow.	Weight.	Age.	Lbs. Milk.	Lbs. Fat.	Milk Lbs. Fat.
1916
1917
				Highest	.....	.....
				2nd "	.....	.....
				3rd "	.....	.....

In J. McMillan's Herd.

The results shown above are largely due to the increased care and attention given the cows, and indicate that the members of cow testing associations through the medium of the weigh scales and record sheets, in conjunction with the Babcock test, soon learn that all cows are not alike, and that they must be studied as individuals and fed and handled accordingly. They have learned that cows will produce milk profitably unless provided with food of the right kind, and in sufficient quantity. This fact is strikingly apparent in the case of the herd of Mr. J. McMillan, of Denman Island. In 1917 the management of the herd was taken over by a live young herdman, Mr. Alfred Bardal, who soon found in the herd an excellent material as milk producers if properly handled. He accordingly set to work to study the individuality of each cow in his charge, more and better feeds were tried out, and water was made available to the cows at all times. A comparison of the results obtained in 1916 and 1917 shows cows gave a total of 97,723 lbs. of milk and 4,862 lbs. of fat, with a feed cost of \$380.00 for roughage, and \$187.00 for grain. In 1917 sixteen cows gave a total of 144,467 lbs. of milk and 1214 lbs. of fat, with a feed cost of \$560.00 for roughage and \$525.00 for grain, or an increase of 46,744 lbs. of milk and 2,262 lbs. of fat for the additional \$18,000 spent in feed. The average fat production per cow in 1916 was 286 lbs. as against 419 lbs. of fat per cow in 1917. To illustrate the result of extra feed and attention given in this herd, especially to cows of below special interest, note the difference in weight of the cows in the second year.

First

The first thing that keeps Stock Farm in it is located right in a road which divides the rural location for the year's farm work, and for the pasture for the cows far from the mile from the barn where the milk is shipped half a mile to the "vial" with other fat. The disadvantage of work—and in that a whole heap of advantage.

Besides the location milk to Montreal, and this farm. It is this market ever prove slow in midsummer, these cheese factory situated a few hundred yards from the milk may be marketed advantage. This is a similar advantage during busy season in summer time cannot well be for the trip to the st and fortunately it is a reason that the milk market is best supplied from other sources. Tinkless Stock Farm is all cleared and cultivated with watered streams without being cut up by them.

Another outstanding feature is the "small air of tidiness. The with its verandah washed, as well as separate dairy are pure white, and the barns, poultry house and manure shed are painted in farm red. A visitor walk around back of

illustrate the importance of continuing records for periods of two years or more, and further prove that in order to show a cow's real worth as a producer, careful and constant testing and feeding according to the cow's requirements for milk production, must be practiced in.

W's Welcome Pr

Trade increases the

VOL XXXVII

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On Their 75 Ac

A COUPLE of weeks pleasure of open Tinkless Stock Co., Ont. and I must away much interested

farm idea. The Tinkless farms but 75 acres, of a very large dairy milkers being kept Y Tinkles and his marriage employment the year they receive a comfort are not so overburdened worry as to be discoun

a common state of as the larger dairy of the contrary they are their work. They quit night the year round cheese coming in ave the aid of a Ford car share of enjoyment' r shall the contentment from their farming of to appear in their

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FARM AND DAIRY & RURAL HOME

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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. XXXVII

TORONTO, ONT., MAY 30, 1918

No. 22

A Small Dairy Farm That Yields a Comfortable Living

On Their 75 Acre Farm S. U. Tinkess and His Son Do All Their Own Work—Quit at Six p.m. and Are Enjoying Life As They Go—By S. R. Hodgins

A COUPLE of weeks ago I had the pleasure of spending a day on the Tinkess Stock Farm in Stormont Co., Ont., and I must confess that I came away much interested in the small dairy farm idea. The Tinkess stock farm comprises but 75 acres, nor is it the home of a very large dairy herd, only 13 to 17 milkers being kept. Yet on it Mr. S. U. Tinkess and his married son find plenty of employment the year round, and from it they receive a comfortable living. They are not so overburdened with work and worry as to be discouraged with dairying—a common state of affairs to be found on the larger dairy establishments. On the contrary they are enthusiastic over their work. They quit at six o'clock each night the year round; they have milk cheques coming in every month and with the aid of a Ford car they extract their share of enjoyment from life. And how shall the contentment which they derive from their farming operations be made to appear in their labor incomes?

First Impressions.

The first thing that strikes the visitor to the Tinkess Stock Farm is its "handiness." The buildings are located right in the centre of the farm on a road which divides the farm crosswise. This central location for the buildings means much in a dairy farm work, and is particularly suited to dairying, for the pasture part of the rotation never takes the cows far from the buildings. It is only half a mile from the buildings to the railway station where the milk is shipped to Montreal. This little half mile jaunt gives the men a chance of a daily "visit" with other farmers at the station without the disadvantage of losing much time from the farm work—and in that little word "visit" is summed up a whole heap of advantages in favor of the small farm.

Besides the location that makes it handy to ship milk to Montreal, another advantage is enjoyed on this farm. It is this. Should the Montreal milk market ever prove sluggish, as it sometimes does in midsummer, there is a cheese factory situated but a few hundred yards from the Tinkess dairy where milk may be marketed to advantage. This is of particular advantage during the busy season in summer when time cannot well be spared for the trip to the station, and fortunately it is at this season that the Montreal milk market is best supplied from other sources. The Tinkess Stock Farm is level, all cleared and cultivated and is watered by two streams without being much cut up by them.

Another outstanding feature is the "small farm" air of tidiness. The house with its veranda wraps in woodland, as well as the separate dairy are painted white, and the barns, silo, poultry house and machinery shed are painted a natural red. A visitor can walk around back of the



The Tinkess Home. This Snapshot, taken on a dull day early this Spring, does not do the Home Justice, but it bears Testimony to the Neatness Everywhere in Evidence.

barn and find the same air of tidiness prevailing as at the front for the manure is drawn to the field every day and all implements are carefully housed except when in use.

Mr. Tinkess Starts Farming.

When "Slim" Tinkess started out for himself he was not a wealthy man. He had just about enough money to take him to one of the lumber camps in Wisconsin, and there he worked for several years until he could get enough money to start in farming. His first venture was wheat growing in Minnesota where he lived for 16 years, but when in 1894 wheat sold for 44 cents a bushel Mr. Tinkess decided that the time had come to get out of grain growing. He had always wanted to have a little dairy farm of his own back in Old Ontario, so in 1895 he came east and brought the 75-acre farm on which he is living at present.

Mr. Tinkess knew nothing of dairy farming when he started. The farm when he bought it had very poor buildings and since taking it over he has had to erect carriage sheds, ice house, and other smaller



Three Excellent Representatives of the Holstein Herd of S. U. Tinkess & Son, Stormont Co., Ont. When Mr. Tinkess started in dairying he had 10 ordinary grade cows. A few daughters from his cows and by a good pure-bred sire convinced him that there was merit in good blood. To-day his herd is all registered and several have qualified with honors in Record of Performance. It is cows such as these that make possible a good living for two families from a 75-acre farm.

buildings, besides building over the barn and the house. The barn since being built over is a handy one, although a little out of the type ordinarily built. Its dimensions are 60 x 80 feet and the cows are arranged in a row along the east side. In putting in equipment for the cows Mr. Tinkess has always looked to utility and kept the cost as low as possible. While nothing is very fancy about the stables, the cows are all comfortably housed and everything is kept neat and clean. In the concrete platform on which the cows stand, the 16 inches nearest the manger slopes one and a half inches in that direction, so that the cows stand level. This also helps to keep the bedding from sliding back into the gutter. Water is kept constant before the cows in a continuous wooden trough lined with galvanized iron. While Mr. Tinkess would rather have the system of water bowls, he thinks that the money required can be spent to better advantage in some other improvements about his stable farm. Mr. Tinkess favors the use of partitions in the mangers as he believes in feeding each cow according to her production, but most dairymen discourage the use of them on account of the difficulty of cleaning out the mangers.

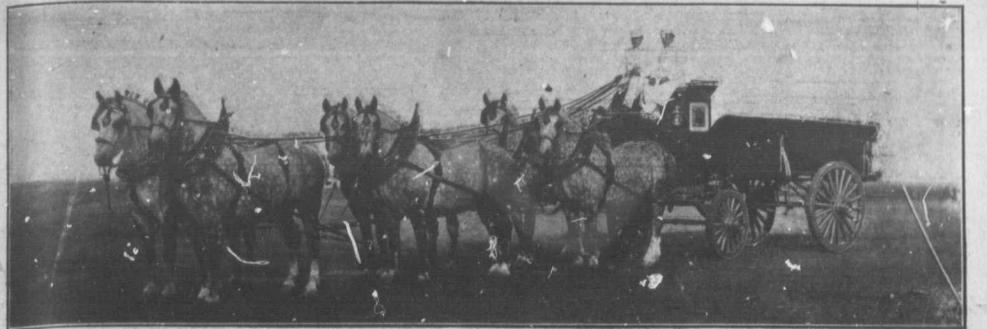
A stave silo 12 x 26 stands at the end of the feeding alley. Close by a door connects the feeding alley with the granary and storage barn, all of which are under the same roof. Mr. Tinkess considers corn ensilage the cheapest feed he grows on the farm and is planning to take down the silo he has at present and build a 14 x 30 concrete block silo in its place next summer.

The Farm Practice.

The continuous feeding of dairy products with not only the stuff produced on the farm, but also the concentrates bought in, has greatly increased the fertility of this farm since Mr. Tinkess first started. A four-year rotation is carried on of corn and roots, followed by oats and barley sown down and to two crops of hay and pasture. In case the hay looks particularly promising it may be kept for pasture and in the same way the rotation is elastic enough to allow an extra acreage of barley and oats to take the place of the hoed crop to some extent. Otherwise the proportion of corn would be far out of keeping with the number of cows kept. Usually five acres of corn is grown and two to three acres of roots. The best way out of the feed shortage according to Mr. Tinkess is the raising of a couple of acres of roots. "With plenty of roots cows will not require bran," says Mr. Tinkess.

All the corn is planted in hills by means of a check row planter and is cultivated both ways, to clean out and keep out couch grass with which this farm was originally infested. The manure all goes either on

(Continued on page 9.)



The Swift Company's Famous Six-Horse Team, which has been Admired by Thousands of People at the Canadian National and other Great Exhibitions.

MORE land must be put in small grain, and less left in grass, during the next few years. The world's food requirements, in this emergency, can only be met by increasing the acreage of grains immediately available as food for man. More power will be required on the farm to plant and harvest these crops. Labor is scarce. Increased horse power and implements which will permit us to do as much or two or three former did is the only solution of the problem.

Factories are running at top speed. Transportation is being taxed to the utmost. Powerful teams are an essential factor in transportation. The link between the factory and the farm is the horse. They haul the material needed for new structures and aid in building the same. Throughout the whole network of transportation from producer to manufacturer to consumer heavy draft teams play a most important part. Truck and transport companies, guided solely by the balance sheet, declare draft horses are more efficient in short hauls than motors. Evidence is that they will hold their place in the cities as overwhelming. They must be made more of maximum draft character, and of such structure in feet and legs as to last for a decade and a half in city service.

Farm and city alike will require large numbers of powerful drafters. The demand for the next five or ten years will be greater than at any time in the last 20 years.

Army Horse Requirements. Experience has shown armies require horses. In the Allied armies the proportion has been approximately one horse to every four men, exclusive of cavalry. The British Lord of the Admiralty, speaking before parliament in December, 1917, reported that British fleets had more than 2,000,000 horses and mules to Europe for the use of the Allied armies. Figures from the Department of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, U.S.A., show that more than 1,800,000 of these were purchased in the United States. The demand from our Allies continues. To this is added the needs of the United States armed forces, in the proportion of one horse or mule to each four men, exclusive of cavalry. The horses most sought for by all armies are artillery, siege gun and transport kinds. These take horses weighing from 1,150 to 1,700 pounds, sometimes more. The British, in the fall of 1917, undertook to buy 100,000 transport horses—which must weigh over 1,500 pounds after arriving at central markets—and were frankly told by one of the leading dealers that they could not possibly be bought at the price—\$230. They have, however, been purchasing as many of these as possible in 1918, at the outbreak of the war, the United States had a vast surplus of horses ranging from 1,000 to 1,500 pounds. That surplus is now nearly exhausted. Horse buyers who formerly had no trouble in buying two carloads per week, now come with half a car, because they cannot buy more in a week's time. Farmers sold themselves short last summer and fall because of the high price of feed. They are now searching for teams with which to do their spring work in 1918. As a result, prices have advanced appreciably in the last 60 days. Grade draft mares of good type, and sound, are \$50 per head higher than they were in December, and are increasing in value. Men who lack in teams will pay no such for them this season that they will conclude it is cheaper to raise work horses than to buy them.

Breeding Work Takes Time.

Failure to sow a large acreage of what in the

The Future of the Draft Horse in America

Will He Hold His Place in the City?—On the Farm?—In Competition with the Motor Tractor and Tractor?—Wayne Dinsmore, Secretary of the Percheron Society of America Answers all Questions with a "Yes" and Offers Some Advice to Breeders.

spring means a limited yield in the autumn. Failure to breed mares makes a short horse crop, but the effects are not noticeable within six months, as in the case of wheat. The shortage in horses does not become manifest till five years later. In 1916 and 1917 less than 40 per cent. of the mares of breeding age—excluding pure-bred draft mares—were bred. Well-informed horsemen estimate that yearling colts have decreased in number from 1,732,000—the number shown by the 1910 census—to approximately 1,000,000 for the spring of 1918. This decrease will be felt most acutely in 1920 and 1921. Every effort should be made by well-informed horsemen to guard against this by urging the farmers in their respective sections to breed all suitable mares in 1918.

The greatest obstacle to improvement is the small horse and the unsound horse of any size. Such animals are not marketable. They are not efficient in work. They are present in America in millions. Every real horseman would be delighted to see the country rid of these undesirable equines. They are a drug on the market. Prices range from \$20 to \$125 on such animals. Their complete elimination would be a God-send to the industry. Breeders of drafters are not particular regarding the mode of exit taken by small and unsound horses.

The man who owns and works horses under 1,100 pounds is standing in the way of his own financial betterment. If he cannot dispose of them and buy mares that are at least in excess of 1,200 pounds, his only chance is to breed some better ones. Doing this from a foundation of small mares is slow. The process may be hastened by breeding to a very propent, heavy-boned stallion that is 16.2 to 17 hands in height, with weight in excess of 1,900 pounds when in breeding condition. The half bloods from such a horse will, if well nourished during the growing period, mature at weights of 1,400 or better. Small mares have produced progeny from such crosses that closely approximated real draft size and char-

The Faith of a Horseman

NO hesitancy should be felt regarding the future of the draft horse industry.

Every effort should be made to increase the breeding of all mares over 1200 lb. to good draft sires and special attention should be given to encouraging those farmers, who, through lack of knowledge of all factors, are discouraged respecting the breeding of heavy draft horses. The man who persists in breeding good ones will reap a rich harvest. The quitter will pay a good price for work animals in the future and regret that he failed to grasp the opportunity that lay within his reach.—Wayne Dinsmore.

acter. More rapid progress, however, financially and otherwise, will be made by selling very small horses at any price they will bring, and then buying good grade, or pure-bred draft mares.

The Horse and the Tractor. Some farmers are fearful of the tractor. What effect it will have on the need for heavy horses on our farms? Will it eliminate or reduce the number of horses in farm use? Developments to date indicate that tractors may supplement, but not displace, heavy draft horses. In fall plowing, when horses are needed in the harvest fields, the tractor can be used to advantage; and where there is enough need for belt power to make the tractor pay interest and depreciation charges for the balance of the year it may be well to buy one. The fact remains, however, that the horse is a self-repairing, self-reproducing motive power, and the tractor is not. The horse utilizes roughage, such as corn, fodder, straw and pasturage, produced on the farm, as a considerable share of his fuel, and all fuel for the tractor must be bought. Aside from this, naval and military needs promise to drive internal combustion engine prices ranging from 40 cents to \$1.25 per gallon, with most stringent regulations regarding its use. Horses can be produced where needed. Tractors require much steel, coal and labor in their production, and tax our transportation system heavily, both in the shipment of raw material and the finished engines, supplies therefore, and repair parts.

There are thousands of men who can use tractors to advantage on farms, but the majority have not long experience in the North-west and a widely travelled and shrewd observer I believe holds true: "that the tractor will not pay generally until the farmer can raise his own repairs, gas, and oil." Bankers with long experience in the North-west are unanimously of the opinion that the man who farms with big draft horses, especially mares, is a good risk, while the tractor farmer is not; and these men come as near to knowing the financial side of the situation as anyone.

Foreign Demand Will Take Many.

In conclusion, we can only say from facts now available that the breeding of small horses, under 1,200 pounds, should be entirely stopped, save for such special types as race horses and saddle horses. Mares between 1,200 and 1,500 pounds should be bred to the best available draft stallions, with a view to increasing the size of their descendants to 1,600 pounds and over as soon as practicable, and all mares over 1,500 pounds should be selected draft stallions to make sure that the resulting progeny is as perfect as possible and to reduce the proportion of heavy horses which, because of faulty conformation or unsoundness, are not as efficient in work as their size and weight warrants. Subsidies given to especially perfect draft stallions which have demonstrated themselves to be good stock sires will hasten the improvement of our draft horses greatly, and there is every reason in favor of such a policy. Funds already accruing from stallion licenses should by all means be used, and additional appropriations might well be made for this purpose.

Aside from our own farm and city needs, foreign countries will unquestionably be heavy buyers of draft horses in American markets after the war. Foreign governments are already seeking to obtain an increased number of horses over 1,500 pounds for transport work, with the idea that those which are left can be used on farms at the onset of hostilities, and they are especially desirous of obtaining all the heavy mares they can secure. These are significant items to practical horsemen.

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Such an examination will be your own "eye-proof" of the superiority of the Heney Harness and will explain why experienced harness buyers for the last half century have preferred Heney Crown Brand Harness. Insist that your dealer show you the Heney Brand—the brand that guarantees a perfect set of harness.

Sold by dealers all over the Dominion for fifty years.

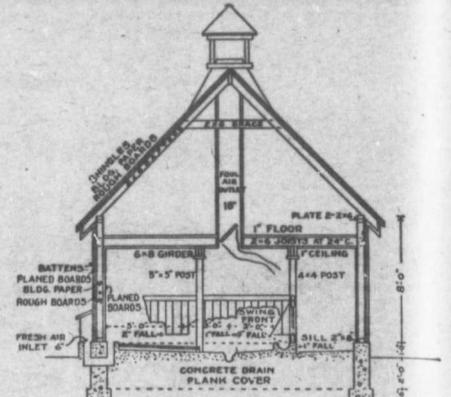
HENEY CARRIAGE AND HARNESS CO., LTD.

Under Management of
CARRIAGE FACTORIES, LIMITED - TORONTO
 Western Branch, 150 Princess St., Winnipeg

Farm and Dairy stands foursquare against everything that is detrimental to the farmers' interests, and whatever appears in its columns, either advertising or editorial, is guaranteed reliable.

A Cheap and Convenient Farmer's Piggery

By E. S. Archibald, F.A., B.S.A., Dominion Animal Husbandman



A Cross Section of a Farm Piggery.

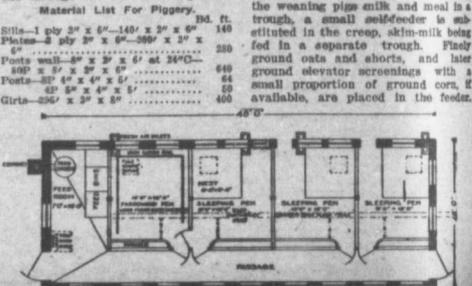
Joints—36 pieces—18' x 3" x 6"	60
Rafters—55 pieces 14' x 2" x 6"	70
Collar beams—14 pieces 6' x 2" x 6"	70
Wall board rough 1" x 12"	1,000
Wall board, stained 1" x 12"	1,000
Flooring of loft 1" rough 1" apart	1,000
Roof boards 1" rough 1" apart	1,000
Weather boarding, etc.	100
Shedding for pen divisions	10
Sills for divisions 2" x 6" x 12" (4")	200
Caps for divisions 3" x 4" x 6"	50
Doors and Window frames and sashes, see plan	75
Chimney, see plan	100
Hardware, including 2 ply bags	100
paper 15 wall	100
Total lumber—Board feet	1,800
Concrete, 15 cu. yds.	

ON most farms an expensive piggery is quite unnecessary. The sow or sows may be farrowed in a box stall of one of the other buildings or in an outbuilding, where the young pigs may be fed until of sufficient size and strength to run outdoors. The brood sows excepting when with litters may be kept in a single board hog cabin. However, when a number of sows are kept, somewhat better provision must be made for farrowing the sows and feeding the litters. Hence there is a demand for a medium-sized piggery. The plan of a cheap but complete piggery is here-with given. In this plan storage is provided in the loft above, and if desired, a root cellar might be provided underneath the feed room. If no storage is required in the piggery, this building might be erected much more cheaply by lowering the post. However, it must be remembered that a reasonable amount of warmth is necessary for young and fattening pigs. For this reason the ceiling must be kept reasonably low—generally speaking, not more than eight feet and not less than six feet at the post. If a single-story piggery is desired, it is generally advisable to put in a false ceiling and fill over the rafters with straw in order to insulate the ceiling and provide also an absorbent for moisture. The single-story piggery with the high or monitor roof, the ceiling of which is the underside of the rafters, is generally difficult to ventilate, and consequently damp and cold.

The drainage system here described consists of a concrete gutter with a plank cover. The outlet of this is a tile through the wall at end pen.

Material List For Piggery.

Bills—1 ply 2" x 6"—140' x 3" x 6"	140
Planks—3 ply 2" x 6"—300' x 3" x 6"	210
Posts wall—2" x 3" x 6" at 24" C.	600
2" x 4" x 6" x 6"	60
Posts—4" x 4" x 6" x 6"	55
4" x 4" x 6" x 6"	55
Girts—2" x 2" x 6"	400



Ground Floor Plan of a Farm Piggery.

Thus, the little pig when and as much as able to eliminate from much fibrous material consume willfully—and incidentally—grown gradually to skin-masses of early litters, are given access to all times from two to age. Excellent growth plus developing clean thrifty, with no evident judicious or lack acutely no evidence scarifying has been. Instance where a dozen fed at a central feed age of "culls" was 7. When finally removed pigs so wanted, par they are to be self-give minimum evidence in growth, usually incing in a greater or short, while the exper-ence has-hand-his pig results, the farmer's or depending upon conditions, is likely facilities. The method slides reducing labor, moves the danger of over-feeding. Both im-ports may be described in the foregoing may play an important part or other milk product experimental evidence that good pigs may be reared by this method tankage, blood-meal, some similar animal separate compartment not mixed with the rest of feed, have shown a ferior in quality to skin but the cost to produce is to be considerably in-

Facts About

THE world's sheep creased by 54,000 in the war bagan. The sheep supply of States has decreased by in the last five years. Canada's sheep popula-tion over 200,000 head by 10,000 pounds an-dled by several million count of drought. The exports of mutton during August, 1917, in-creased by 10,000 pounds in last month year. The exports of meat in States for the year 1918 amounted to 1,000,000 compared with a three-lm average of 493,548. These exports went into, whose capital was has decreased by 33,000 in the war started. Breeding was or-lower; they are very low in the next few mon-

CANADIAN TRAVEL TIONS.

On May 28, Sir A. President of the Board announced in the British-mouse the decision of to place great restric-tions in London, England, which later will be ex-ported to the country. Pass-Vice, he said, would a forty per cent. and for everyone to show trip has an adequate re- The issue of season greatly restricted. The large number of alien-ated to places outside of to the air raids, and forth each day. In Canada, the C.P.R. economizing train serv-icetting in the most, has been obliged to reduce the number trains.

Thus, the little pig feeds himself when and as much as he sees fit, is able to eliminate from the meal eaten much fibrous material which he must consume willy-nilly where fed a shop, and incidentally accustoms himself gradually to skim-milk. Except in cases of early litters, the little pigs are given access to outdoor runs at all times from two to three weeks of age. Excellent growth is shown, the pigs developing clean, long, and thrifty, with no evidence of thickness, pudginess or lack of energy. Absolutely no evidence of indigestion or scouring has been seen, and in one instance where a dozen lit srs were so fed at a central feeder the percentage of "culls" was remarkably low. When finally removed from the sow, pigs so weaned, particularly where they are to be self-fed subsequently, give minimum evidence of the check in growth, usually incidental to weaning in a greater or lesser degree. In short, while the experienced hog man can hand-wean his pigs with maximum results, the farmer lacking experience or depending upon ever changing attendants, is likely to run into difficulties. The method described, besides reducing labor, apparently removes the danger of irregular and over-feeding. Both method and results might be described as automatic. In the foregoing method, skim-milk plays an important part. Where this or other milk product is unobtainable, experimental evidence would show that good pigs may be raised by following this method and supplying tankage, blood-meal, fish meal or some similar animal product in a separate compartment of the feeder, not mixed with the regular meal. Pigs, so fed, have shown only slightly inferior in quality to skim-milk fed litters, but the cost to produce would seem to be considerably increased.

Facts About Sheep

THE world's sheep stock has decreased by 54,000,000 head since the war began.

The sheep supply of the United States has decreased by 3,000,000 head in the last five years.

Canada's sheep population has dwindled by over 200,000 head since 1914. Australia's sheep supply has dwindled by several million head on account of drought.

The exports of mutton from Canada during August, 1917, increased by nearly 100,000 pounds over the corresponding month last year.

The exports of meat from the United States for the year ended June 30, 1918, amounted to 1,283,192,000 pounds compared with a three-year average of 493,548,000 pounds.

These exports went chiefly to the Alben, whose capital stock of animals has decreased by 33,000,000 head since the war started.

Breeding ewes are not going to so lower; they are very liable to go higher in the next few months.

CANADIAN TRAVEL RESTRICTIONS.

On May 8th, Sir Albert Stanley, President of the Board of Trade, announced in the British House of Commons the decision of the Government to place great restrictions on travel in London, England, and vicinity, which later will be extended throughout the country. Passenger train service, he said, would be reduced by forty per cent. and it will be necessary for everyone to show his proposed trip has an adequate reason.

The issue of season tickets will be greatly restricted. This will affect a large number of men who have moved to places outside of London, owing to the air raids, and travel back and forth each day.

In Canada, the C.P.R. with a view to economizing train service, and thereby assisting in the most vigorous way of effect, has been obliged to considerably reduce the number of passenger trains.

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINTS & VARNISHES

'COMMONWEALTH' BARN RED

The Paint for
Barns, Roofs,
Fences, Etc.



S-W COMMONWEALTH BARN RED is a bright, rich Red, that works easily, covers well and dries with a fine, smooth, durable finish. Put up in convenient sized cans, all full Imperial Measure. Why not try it this year to protect your barn against the weather?

You have a heavy investment in farm machinery, implements, wagons, etc. Increase their life and usefulness by protecting them against rust and decay, by using SHERWIN-WILLIAMS WAGON AND IMPLEMENT PAINT. The longer they last the less they cost.

It is economy to use S-W BUGGY PAINT on your buggies and carriages, and S-W AUTO ENAMEL on your car. They give entire satisfaction and are easy to apply.

Color schemes and suggestions for any part of your building furnished by expert decorators, free upon application and without any obligation.

Send for our book—"The A.B.C. of Home Painting" written by a practical painter, telling how to paint, varnish or enamel every surface in and around your home.

THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO., OF CANADA, LIMITED,
897, Centre St., Montreal, Que. 110 Sutherland Ave., Winnipeg, Man.
PAINT, VARNISH AND COLOR MAKERS. LINSEED OIL CRUSHERS.



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Oats, Barley, Flax, Live Stock GREAT OPPORTUNITIES

IMMENSE WEALTH IN WESTERN CANADA

SEND FOR FREE BOOK: 'Homesteaders' and Settlers' Guide'

LOW FARES

100,000 FREE FARMS

OF 100 ACRES EACH. Government lands along the Canadian Northern, surveyed and ready for entry. Yours is waiting, and a share of the three-quarter billion dollars for crop production to be distributed to farmers this Fall. Estimated crop values of Wheat, Oats, Barley and Flaxseed alone for 1917 in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta is \$11,847,700,000.

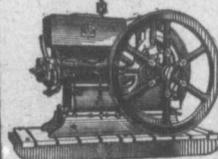
IMPROVED LANDS FROM \$15 UP - PER ACRE ALONG CANADIAN NORTHERN. Rich, well located farms, close to railway—immediate production—can be purchased on easy terms, cash or cash and crop payments. Means schools, good roads, telephones and convenient transportation. Act now—get away this spring.

Tractors and other Farm Implements

Easily available—new Government assistance plan. Capital or no capital—the work, the opportunity, is there, and the Canadian Northern offers the way. Write to-day for the new "Guide." Contains valuable information based on Government statistics. Any C.N.R. Agent, or General Passenger Dept., Montreal, Que., Toronto, Ont., or Winnipeg, Man.

Brantford Kerosene Engines

1 1/2 to 60 H. P. Stationary, Mounted, Traction



These engines are the perfected product of years of study and experimentation with Internal Combustion Engines, and are a demonstrated success on thousands of farms throughout Canada. Get one this season and let it run for your hired man. It's a saving for work and its running cost. It runs on coal oil or kerosene. We also manufacture a line of WINDMILLS, Turbine Saw Frames, Pumping and Water Boilers, Concrete Mixers. Catalogue of any size mailed on request.

GOLD, SHAPLEY & MUIR CO., LTD. Brantford, Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary

When Writing Mention Farm and Dairy

ALPHA

Not only "first" in the engine field but the "last" in engine construction.



Nothing complicated about this engine

No fragile electric batteries, no attachments that puzzle you. Every part is sturdy—built of the best materials—and will stand up under hard work.

You simply oil the Alpha, turn on the fuel—either gasoline or kerosene—give the flywheel a turn, and your engine has started chugging away on an all-day run. You can go away and leave it—pumping water, running a feed-cutter or doing any of the many other things you want it to do. Any one of the thousands of Alpha owners in Canada will tell you that you cannot do better than to use this engine.

If you want an engine that will always RUN when you need it, buy an ALPHA.

Write today for complete information as to how you can save time, labor and fuel with an Alpha Gas Engine.

The De Laval Company, Ltd.

LARGEST MANUFACTURERS OF DAIRY SUPPLIES IN CANADA. Sole manufacturers in Canada of the famous De Laval Cream Separators and Ideal Green Feed Silos. Alpha Gas Engines, Alpha Churns and Butten-Workers. Catalogues of any of our lines mailed upon request.

MONTREAL PETERBORO WINNIPEG VANCOUVER
50,000 Branches and Local Agencies the World Over

LETTING IN THE SUN

In Reply to a Letter

O. H., at last I've gotten in touch with one of my readers! What matter that the response took the form of a punch in the ribs—it is better than that my neighbors and I should pass by without noticing each other. In this case, the punch is a criticism of one of my little effusions, and the knowledge that people sometimes linger with me in my many corners is gratifying, even though they may not be entirely satisfied with my scheme of decorations—"chaque a son gout" you see.

The revelation that I sometimes "touch" came from a letter signed "Just Me," which appeared in the Home Club recently—sounding berating me for some remarks of mine about "boosters," which in the opinion of "Just Me" cast aspersions on New Ontario and its enthusiastic inhabitants.

12 SIZES

1 1/2 TO 28 H.P.

Each size furnished in stationary, semi-portable or portable style, with hopper or tank-cooled cylinders.

What a flood of joy came to me as I read that letter! Little by little the tired kinks, consequent from a long day behind the seeder, departed from my back and limbs and ere I had finished perusing "Just Me's" letter I was chuckling to myself from three separate sources; a love of human nature, the satisfaction of being chidden, and a knowledge that someone visits my corner sometimes. And ere not these good enough to make any man feel good?

As I grow older I am coming more and more to follow the fascinating study of human nature. I love to talk with my neighbors, to enter into their plans and to share their simple joys and sorrows. I like to watch the development of the youngsters who pass by my farm on their way to school and to follow as nearly as may be the doings of our municipal council, whose ways are past finding out. From this I am reaping such a harvest of enjoyment that I sometimes

feel as if I ought to be fined for boasting it. But of the traits I have observed in human nature, the one above all others that makes me want to shake hands with someone is the trait that makes true the old and beautiful phrase, "there's no place like home."

So when "J.M." goes out after my goat for what looks like a silage (though not meant as such) on an old home, I respond "J.M." and feel I'd like to drop in on "J.M." and cultivate "J.M.'s" acquaintance, particularly when I note that "J.M." was born in the Ottawa Valley, where I'm first and "the sun" I can assume "J.M." that I was quite favorably impressed with New Ontario, (and by the way was also led to have a wholesome respect for the mosquitoes and black flies of the newer sections) but while I enjoyed my visit, I prefer to enjoy my own enjoyment rather than having it presented to me by a land agent in poor employment. Of course this is merely a personal preference.

"J.M.'s" reference to the boosting of Old Ontario in the years that followed C. Columbus' egg episode is probably true. I wish, however, that "J.M." had not gone back so far. I'm afraid that I shall see to-night in my dreams some old red-skinned booster selling a block of land to one of my hardy old forefathers for a money's worth of mittens, catkins and hunting knives and then returning next evening for the scalp of the aforesaid forebear. (Somehow I always associate boosters with scalps.) The point, however, I wanted to make is that the day of our boosters in Old Ontario is *passé*—R.I.P., but we can't yet be considered dead ones.

As for the booster, he has many likeable qualities. He is so expansive and withal so enthusiastic when to the casual observer there seems little to be cheerful about, that one is attracted to him as a child is attracted to her conductor when passing through a dark, dreary woods. Indeed I have gotten much enjoyment out of watching a booster selling stereotyped views and oil shares to my neighbors. But when the charmer flaps his flag in my buttonhole, my enjoyment container springs a leak. It is all very well for a booster to fasten on one of your quickwitted specimens—but great meet Great. But when a proposition is sprung on me, it takes my breath. It is not until the next day that I can think up some good and sufficient reason why the enlarged portrait of the King of Abyssinia should not have found a place on my parlor wall.

I have enjoyed the chiding. I am a bachelor and miss many of the scoldings normally due me. And in truth I would not knowingly allow anyone to be snubbed in my corner. Again the knowledge that someone away off somewhere reads this something from my pen—is not this a fine thing? Appreciation is one of the greatest gifts that we can bestow. And I for one would rather have a handshake or a glass of buttermilk in life, than have you write an obituary yard long and send a square rod of lilies when I'm gone.

THE CANADIAN FOOD BOARD has completed arrangements with the Henry Ford & Son Company, Inc., to continue to furnish tractors at cost for the use of Canadian farmers. Farmers who wish to secure tractors should place their order with their Provincial Department of Agriculture, and all further notice orders will be handled in the same way as formerly.

A Small Dairy Farm
A Comfortable
(Continued from
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Deal with Farm and Dairy Advertisers

80
Years
of
Knowing
How



Triad,
Proven
and
Popular
Everywhere

THE FROST & WOOD MOWER CUTS ANY CROP

What you must have from your mower is dependable service—it must be ready to cut any kind of a crop, no matter how heavy or tangled—and it must be ready for work when the hay is ready to cut. Just use a little judgment in the selection of your mower—and don't be afraid to be influenced by the example of thousands of successful farmers—make your choice a Frost & Wood and you will always have that comfortable feeling that your hay crop is safe, if a handy,

easy-to-drive, light draft, dependable mower has anything to do with it.

The superior mechanical features of the Frost & Wood mower, the "internal drive gear," the special cutter bar, the improved knife guards, the modern roller-bearings, the always-cutting knives, carbon-steel construction, etc., are too numerous to deal with here. Get our "Hay Making Equipment" circular.

Frost & Wood "Tiger" Automatic Dump Rake

An all-steel implement, weather-proof and ready for the hardest kind of work year after year. The axle is immensely strong, is always revolving, so sagging in the centre is unknown with this Rake. The wheels are high, giving ample clearance; the teeth are the highest quality steel, carefully tempered and tested so they last for years. The Automatic Dump feature is worked by a small foot trip, the teeth coming up quickly and easily to dump the windrow. Light draft, good work and many years of it, are built into this Rake.

Ask the nearest Frost & Wood agent, or write our nearest branch, for a copy of the Frost & Wood Folder "Efficient Equipment Makes Hay-making a Pleasure."



The Frost & Wood Co.

MONTREAL, SMITH'S FALLS, ST. JOHN

Sold in Western Ontario and
Western Canada by

Cockshutt Plow Co.

LIMITED
BRANTFORD, ONTARIO

A Small Dairy Farm That Yields a Comfortable Living
(continued from page 5.)

the corn land or as a top dressing in the meadows. After considerable experimenting Mr. Tinkens rather inclines to placing the meadows. This gives him big crops of clover hay of which he says a dairyman cannot get too much.

A Start in Dairying.

When Mr. Tinkens began farming in the East, he started in with 10 grade cows. For a number of years he went on working with his grades supplying milk to the cheese factory situated on a corner of his farm. He did not know that there was anything better than his grades until a neighbor of his secured a pure bred sire and Mr. Tinkens got the use of him. He found the offspring much better milkers than their mothers. After he had kept on at this long enough to prove to his own satisfaction that the difference in milking qualities was not a matter of luck, he decided that it would pay him to get into pure bred, not from the breeder's standpoint, but because of the effect on the milk flow.

The first start in pure bred was made in 1907 when Houwtje Belle DeKoi was purchased as a yearling from H. E. George of Crampton. This cow is still in the stable and giving a fine flow of milk and she, with Katie DeKoi Houwtje, another cow of the same breeding, constituted the main foundation for his herd. By careful breeding and by keeping the good ones for himself rather than accepting the tempting offers frequently made to other breeders, Mr. Tinkens has built up a nice smooth herd of producers. Every cow in the stable is pure bred and everyone that is in milk, whether heifer or mature, is in the B. O. P. And since his B. O. P. records Mr. Tinkens secures valuable data for use in his breeding operations.

Mr. Tinkens was fortunate in choosing as the sire with which to build up his herd, Henserveld DeKoi Waldorf, who was by Count DeKoi Pietertje Paul and Lady Waldorf DeKoi, the B. O. P. cow. This sire he bought as a calf and kept for five years. He left behind him five of the B. O. P. heifers now in the stable, including Sylvan DeKoi Waldorf with 15,921 lbs. milk and 515 lbs. butter at three years. The latter is a splendid type of cow, showing good dairy quality. This cow is never fed any meal except when in full lactation on account of her tendency to make too large an udder and as the herd is milked only twice a day, she would be liable to do herself an injury.

Mr. Tinkens' idea in milking dairy cows is not a big herd but a herd of big milkers. At present he is milking 15 cows, but will increase this number to 17, as he and his sons can look after this number to better advantage. From his 13 milkers, which include four heifers, he sold last year an average of a little better than 9,000 lbs. of milk besides the milk retained for household purposes and for rearing the calves, each of which gets milk until it is two months old. The herd sire being used at present is Hillside Pat DeKoi, a son of G. A. Bredens' DeKoi Mutual Count and Patricia Netherland Bonerose.

The Proof of the Pudding.

During 1917 Mr. Tinkens shipped \$2,330 lbs. of milk to Montreal, and during May, June and July, when the Montreal milk market was sluggish, he sent 34,687 lbs. to the cheese factory. This milk sold for a little better than \$2,900. More milk would have been shipped during the year, stated Mr. Tinkens but for the high price of food stuffs. The cows were not fed anything extra when they were at pasture right through from the first of June to September. Other receipts during the year were two mature cows which milked for \$500 and young stock to the value of \$850, besides the bull calves that were sold for beef. Only the bull calves out of

the best of the cows are kept.

Of course this is not all profit, but outside of some 10 tons of concentrates which are bought each year, the 75-acre farm grows all that the cows and horses require. I rather suspect, therefore, that when the expense of feed bought is placed on one side of the ledger and the receipts as outlined in the foregoing, placed on the other side, together with the milk, vegetables and other products of the farm used by the two families, the labor incomes of Mr. Tinkens and his son will average pretty well.

And while the results of recent "farm surveys" have shown that in a mixed farming district the farmer's labor income varies pretty well directly with the size of the farm, we cannot by the application of Pedanaperry place all small farms in the unprofitable class by a mere wave of the hand, or by an application of statistics, any more than you can guarantee an "extensive farmer" an extensive labor income. The type of farming as well as the individuality of the farmer must be reckoned with. In Mr. Tinkens' opinion dairy farming approaches the status of a manufacturing venture and labor, raw materials in the form of concentrates, and overhead charges

for equipment must enter the reckoning as well as the size of the farm. Certain it is that the Tinkenses are not alarmed when they read that the small farm is unprofitable. They're from Missouri—you've got to show them.

Mr. Tinkens does not "work his head off" in an endeavor to get rich quick so that he may one day be in a position to retire. For, to what place

might he retire where he would be happier than working on his own farm? He has on his 75 acre farm a pleasant location and a congenial occupation at which to keep himself employed and from it he derives a comfortable living. He worked hard when he was younger getting his start but now fatings are coming easier every year and life is worth while.

Early Maturing Seed Corn

Offered by Canadian Government Seed Purchasing Commission

Corn, comprising Early Yellow Dent, grown in Delaware, and White Cap Yellow Dent, grown in New Jersey and Northern Maryland. Prices: F.O.B. sacks extra 25c, bags 30c, Yellow Dent, \$5.50 in 2-bushel sacks; White Cap Yellow Dent, \$6.00 in 2 1/2-bushel bags. Fifty cents less per bushel for orders of 50 bushels or more.

TERMS: Cash with order or C.O.D.

Wire or mail orders to
WM. RENNIE SEED COMPANY, CHATHAM
or S. B. GREEN, ESSEX

Sharples Maintenance Guarantee

For the Consideration of Twelve Dollars we agree to furnish for this machine, Serial No., such repairs and oil as may be required by ordinary use for a period of six years from the date of this guarantee.

All requests for parts or oil covered by this guarantee must be signed by owner of machine, and the old parts must subsequently be returned, transportation prepaid, to us for credit.

This guarantee is made in good faith and does not cover accidents or misuse. It is our policy to be liberal in its fulfillment. We are dependent upon the fairness of the owner and his care of the machine for protection against loss.

The Sharples Separator Co.
District Manager.

\$ 2 for all oil and repairs

Guaranteed!

Can you say that the maintenance cost on your present separator is as low as that? It's doubtful because it usually costs from \$40 to \$75 a year for repairs alone on most disc separators—oil not included. The Sharples Maintenance Guarantee makes it absolutely certain that your cost for repairs and oil on a Sharples will not be more than \$2 a year—and for a term of six years at that! This remarkably broad guarantee is made possible owing to the strong, simple construction of

SHARPLES Factory Separators—Whey Separators—Super Clarifiers

By eliminating the trouble-making parts of other machines Sharples removed the burden of excessive upkeep. The Sharples contains no tread wheels; no neck bearing; no disc to throw the bowl out of balance; no oil-chokes or oil distributing grooves to get plugged; no steel points under spindle, no wear on spindle (absorbs vibration).

The Sharples needs less steam to operate—25 to 30 lbs. for separators and 10 to 15 lbs. for the clarifier—another big saving!

The Sharples tubular bowl contains no discs and weighs about half as much as the ordinary disc type bowl. It develops double the centrifugal force of any other bowl. No wonder it is such an economical machine to operate!

Send for catalog today to nearest office, mentioning the machine in which you are interested.

THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO.
Toronto, Ont. Regina, Sask.

The Silo an Economic Necessity

Experimental Evidence as to Its Value in Reducing the Cost of Milk Production

The cheapest and best ration for live stock must contain a reasonable amount of succulent feed. An abundance of suitable pasture is unobtainable, and a substitute for this feed in winter or during a drought in summer is essential for greatest production and profits.

In view of the scarcity and high prices of grains and meals, the silo also on an increased value. For example: 100 pounds total digestible nutrients in corn silage has a net cost of \$46, in bean \$231, corn \$4.02, oats \$4.29, etc., when silage costs \$3 per ton to raise and store and other feeds are valued at present wholesale market prices. Even in these times of exorbitant labor, seed, horse labor and machinery, corn may be placed in the silo at the above cost. Surely this is sufficient reason why every live stock farmer should consider the increase in silage production. The adaptability of the silo to various parts of Canada depends on the

throughed oats or oats and peas saved for winter feed. Silage from peas and oats produced milk 20 per cent. cheaper than oat sheaves, 30 per cent. cheaper than straw and turnips, and 40 per cent. cheaper than hay. At the same cost per ton, silage is better feed than roots for beef or dairy cattle. Moreover, considering present labor conditions as well as cost of harvesting, keeping qualities and cost of storage, silage, where grown successfully, is more economical than roots. Silage needs no pulping or other preparation for feeding. Silage for winter use is in itself the cheapest feed, and it also makes all other roughages and grains more palatable, wholesome and profitable.

To Supplement Pastures.

Good pasture, if available, is the cheapest summer feed. Where permanent pastures fail, an annually sown pasture of ryegrass and barley meadow, under present labor condi-

Resolutions Approved at Ottawa

Sugar and Flour Restrictions—Hon. C. A. Dunning's Recommendations Approved

WHEN assembled at Ottawa, the farmers of Ontario and Quebec took advantage of the opportunity to express their opinion on the recent Food Board enactments re the hoarding of sugar and flour, and also to endorse Mr. Dunning's recommendations that a minimum price be set for the wheat crop of 1919, and that agricultural implements be placed on the free list. The resolutions read as follows:

"Moved by J. Lloyd Jones, Burford, and seconded by Peter Wilson, Cobden: "Whereas The Canada Food Board has seen fit to issue an order limiting the amount of flour and sugar to be purchased and held by any household varying according to the distance he or she may reside from a dealer and:

"Whereas the said order will seriously affect the farmers by practically preventing them from doing business through the medium of their clubs and causing the loss of much valuable time by frequent journeys to make purchases.

"Be it resolved that we respectfully request the said Board to revoke the order and allow farmers to put in a sufficient store to supply their needs for at least three months that they may not be distracted from their work."

Moved by J. N. Kernighan of Goderich, and seconded by G. L. Lamb of Goderich: "This representative meeting of Canadian farmers desires to express its hearty approval of the recommendations of the Director of Increased Food Production, Hon. C. A. Dunning, for increasing the food production of Canada, our belief that had they been given effect they would have been productive of excellent results, we regret that the Government has refused to grant the most important recommendations contained therein, our hope that the Government will even yet put them into effect, and our belief that as farmers we should use every means at our disposal to impress upon our representatives in the House of Commons the importance of the report being adopted by the Government with the least possible delay."

headen, varieties of crops which may be grown, and, to a lesser extent, on the class of live stock maintained. No farmer with two or three cows should think of building a silo, but for a herd containing ten cows or more, or the equivalent, a silo may advantageously be erected. Silage is feed pre-eminently suited to the feeding of dairy cattle. It, however, is a very excellent and cheap feed for beef cattle, sheep and horses. In the majority of the best live stock districts in Ontario and Western Quebec silos should be on every stock farm. In the Maritime Provinces, Eastern Quebec and British Columbia, all large stock farms, particularly of dairy cattle, can use a silo to excellent advantage. If any particular district is not suited to corn growing, peas and oats, peas, oats and vetches, clover, alfalfa, etc., may be substituted for that crop. In the Maritime Provinces, silos on many farms, particularly on large stock farms, are operated satisfactorily.

Silos for Winter Use.

Silage at \$3.50 per ton is cheaper with food than mixed hay at \$13 per ton. Oats silage is 30 per cent. better than shelled corn. In the fields the same holds equally true of un-

tions, be the cheapest substitute. However, the use of soiling crops or summer silage may be the only available means of providing succulents. As a rule, silage is more profitable and more cheaply grown than are soiling crops and is more cheaply harvested and fed during the busy season. Milk produced on the Dominion Experimental Farms on corn silage and green cut alfalfa cost in feed 96 cts. a cwt.; produced on corn silage and mixed hay may cost 70 cts. a cwt.; produced on soiling crop (peas and oats) cost \$1.04 a cwt. With all lots, the heavy milkers received some grain. Where suitable pastures are not available the summer silo provides the cheapest feed and greatest profits.

Finally, the farmer with a silo need never fear losing a crop of clover, alfalfa or late-sown grain. Silage making does not depend on the dryness of the weather. The silo is the cheapest storage building on the farm in proportion to the tonnage capacity. The silo allows the carrying of more stock per acre on the farm and is a labor saver, a money maker and a soil enricher.

This is the season of the year to build more and better silos.

POTATO BUGS--- ARE ROBBERS

They rob you of your actual profits—often as much as 30 Bus. per acre. The one sure, effective and quick method of destroying them is with

ACCO SPRAY

The King of Bug-Killers

It is essential that Canadians this year raise food-stuffs right to our full capacity. Caring well for the crop is the same as increasing production. Get the maximum potato crop this season. Kill off the bugs right at the start.

ACCO WILL DO IT

It is simple, easy to apply and absolutely effective besides being much cheaper. It stands all tests—and will kill every kind of biting insect on farm crops, such as potato bugs, slugs, cut-worms, grasshoppers, etc.

Get your spray materials early. This is the advice of the Canadian Government—you will be wise to act on it.



Harold F. Ritchie & Co., Ltd., Sole Agents 10-14 McCaul St., Toronto, Ont.

THERE IS ONE BOOK

That we would like to sell in the house of every dairy farmer in Canada. It covers every subject in dairying, from growing the feed—to testing your herd. The price of the book could be saved in two weeks' time from the economical feeding methods outlined in it. "DAIRY FARMING," by Eckles & Warren, tells how to balance the feed—what feeds to buy when prices are high—the cheapest feeds to grow on your own farm—and a score of other subjects. It is a very readable book for the practical farmer. Well bound in linen.

Price is but \$1.50.

Book Dept. FARM & DAIRY Peterboro, Ont.

The Road to Independence

Trouble comes to all of us at one time or another.

The man with a snug bank account, is fortified against the "slings and arrows of outrageous fortune".

It is the duty of every man to lay aside something for the inevitable rainy day.

Open a Savings Account today—and take your first step along the road to Independence.

THE MERCHANTS BANK

Head Office: Montreal. OF CANADA Established 1864.

with 182 Branches in Ontario, 52 Branches in Quebec, 19 Branches in Manitoba, 21 Branches in Saskatchewan, 13 Branches in Alberta, and 4 Branches in British Columbia serves Rural Canada most effectively. WRITE OR CALL AT NEAREST BRANCH.

Farm and Dairy

AND
Rural Home

"The Farm Paper for the farmer who milks cows."
Published every Thursday by
The Rural Publishing Company, Limited
Peterboro and Toronto.

47

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The paid subscriptions to Farm and Dairy approximate 30,000. The actual circulation of each issue including copies of the paper sent to subscribers, who are but slightly in arrears, and sample copies, varies from 18,000 to 20,000 copies. No subscriptions are accepted for less than the full subscription rates.

Brown detailed statements of circulation of the paper, showing its distribution by counties and provinces, will be mailed free on request.

OUR GUARANTEE.

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 we are anxious to protect our readers, we turn away all unscrupulous advertisers. Should any advertiser herein deal unscrupulously with us as one of our paid-in-advance subscribers, we will make good the amount of your loss, provided such transaction occurs within one month of the 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 the condition of this contract that in writing to advertisers you state: "I saw your advertisement in Farm and Dairy."

Figures shall not be given that 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 all that is taken for granted, but to weigh and consider." Bacon.

The Milk Situation

THE catastrophe of war has created a new attitude on the part of people generally toward business.

Business once, perhaps unwillingly, but the consumer without serious protest. Now the business man finds himself in a new position. He has to justify his prices to the public or the searchlight of publicity will be directed upon him, a government commission will investigate his operations and we betide that man whose profits are excessive or his methods shady.

This searchlight of publicity has already been focused on the milk business. Last fall milk producers all over Canada found it necessary to advance the price of winter milk to a new high level. Immediately there was a protest from the city press. A commission was appointed by the Food Board to investigate the situation and every detail of the business from the production of the milk to its distribution to the consumer was enquired into. The result was a clean bill for all. Producers were able to satisfy the commission that, far from making inordinate profits, they were making practically no profits at all. Distributors too, were shown to be working on a small margin of profit. Investigations so thorough and by a commission that could not be accused by any stretch of the imagination of being prejudiced in favor of the producers, satisfied even the consumers and when again this spring winter prices were continued through the summer, there was little protest made.

And it is just here that we approach the danger point. The cost of production is continuing on the up-grade. What was a fair price for milk last fall may not be sufficient to induce the producer to stay in business next fall. The price may have to go up again. It may be possible to satisfy consumers when this move is taken that they are not being made the victims of the greed of either producers or distributors. But will they buy the milk? In this connection the situation in New York State is

illuminating. The price to the consumer was advanced to fifteen cents a quart. The people of New York city decided that they could not afford to pay fifteen cents a quart for milk and consumption has decreased until dairymen are becoming concerned over the prospect of having a great surplus of milk on their hands. Producers and distributors in New York, as here, have been attending to their own end of the business and forgetting that the setting of prices by mutual agreement, or even in cooperation with an officially appointed milk commission, cannot offset the law of supply and demand—and the consumer controls the demand.

We must give more attention to the consumer. Milk might advance considerably over the prices now charged and still be the cheapest food product on the market. The consumers do not know this and we must tell them of it in a convincing manner. Producers and distributors could well afford to cooperate in bearing the expense of an advertising campaign intended to educate city people in the high relative food values of milk and its products. This idea is not a new one; but the necessity for such a campaign is greater than ever before. Fixing the price of milk by united effort may insure a fair return per cwt., but it does not insure a market for all of the milk produced.

An Educational Stumbling Block

A PRESS report of the recent annual meeting of the Toronto branch of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association begins with the following significant paragraph:—

"Technical education has now enlisted a warm friend in the Toronto Branch of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association. So also has the prosecution of technical and industrial research. At the annual meeting yesterday resolutions were passed leading to definite action in both these spheres. Speakers at the meeting last night hammered into the audience, amid applause, that Canada had to solve the problem of training its population industrially and in science, or else pay an inevitable penalty of commercial subservience."

Industrial training, as an important part of the educational work of the public school, is bound to appeal strongly to those who view children only as prospective wealth producers. The Prussian war lords were even quicker to see this advantage of technical education than were the members of the Toronto branch of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, and many years ago they made industrial training a strong point in the educational system of Germany. By imperceptible degrees they increased the industrial features and laid less emphasis on the training of heart and mind until finally the German public school system was turning out the most efficient workmen in the world—and the poorest citizens. The latter result was inevitable. An educational system that makes men efficient servants also deadens initiative and intellect; the power to think is dwarfed and in such soil democratic ideals cannot flourish.

To take children in our public schools, whose purposes are not yet formed, and train them for some definite trade or calling savors too strongly of the "caste" system to appeal to any but those who, like the Germans, place commercial supremacy ahead of intellectual and spiritual development. Manual training and school gardening are valuable in teaching children the use of their hands, but industrial training during the formative years of a child's life, designed to make the rural boy a skilled farmer or the city boy a skilled mechanic or artisan, at the expense of the more liberal features of our present day educational system, favors altogether too strongly of "kultar" to appeal to the rank and file of Canadian citizens. We wonder if the Toronto manufacturers stopped to consider this aspect of the situation.

Who Owns the Press?

AT the last convention of the United Farmers of Ontario a motion was introduced asking that newspapers and magazines be required at stated intervals to publish on their editorial page a full list of those who held stock in the publication. A most unfortunate display of bitter partisanship on the part of one of the delegates to the convention,

resulted in the defeat of this resolution. Since then the matter has been brought up in the House of Commons by the Hon. Randolph Lemieux and his suggestion that newspapers be required to declare their ownership found support on both sides of the House. The suggestion has also been endorsed outside of the House by many influential organizations in Canada. Such publicity is already required by law in the United States.

This publicity of press ownership is now deemed as a safeguard of democracy. The press as never before formulates and leads public opinion. It is easy to conceive of a most worthy cause being retorted into obscurity by press indifference or hostility; or, on the other hand, of the most scandalous infringements on the public right being pushed through because of powerful press support being used to create the necessary public sentiment. Wealthy corporations have not been slow to see the use that they can make of the press and America already has hundreds of illustrations of publications that have been financially assisted or bought outright by corporations that were rightly regarded by thinking citizens as enemies of the public good. If Canadian publications have nothing in their ownership that they desire to conceal, then publicity would be to their advantage, and they have nothing to fear from the enactment of such legislation. If publications have objections to unveiling their ownership, then their readers have a right to know why, and such papers may justly be regarded with suspicion. A law requiring publicity of newspaper ownership, we believe, would meet with the approval of the Canadian people.

Spotting the Spoilers

A BUSINESS man in Halton Co., Ont., owned a farm in connection with the brick works, of which he was proprietor. On this farm he established a good sired dairy herd. At the start he lost money on his farming venture. Someone told him about the cow testing movement. He started to keep records of the milk production of each cow in his herd. At the end of the first year's records he found he had over a dozen cows that were not paying their way. They went to the butcher. Next year a smaller number were disposed of and from year to year the poorer cows were replaced by better ones or by heifers that had been reared on the farm. To-day this herd is probably one of the best grade dairy herds of its size in the province, and although its founder has passed away, he lived long enough to see the dairy enterprise he had established paying good dividends on the investment.

Another Ontario dairy farmer, living several hundred miles from the first one mentioned, became enthused over the cow testing idea at about the same time. At the end of his first year of keeping tab on each individual in his herd, he decided that he would be better off without half of them and they left the farm with the drover. Next year the herd was not increased, but the eight cows that were left made just as great profits over and above the cost of feed and labor as had been made with sixteen cows the previous year. The herd has now been increased to its previous size. But it is a very different one from the original.

Mr. Chas. F. Whitley tells of the owner of a dairy who discovered last year that while one cow gave 375 clear profit above the feed costs, another mature cow made only 12.39 profit. She was a mature cow and evidently had been able to maintain her place in the herd just because her owner was not keeping an accurate tab on her production.

It seems a simple thing to make the difference between profit and loss,—the mere jotting down and totalling up of daily milk records and then with the information on hand eradicated the unprofitable members of the herd. Perhaps the very simplicity of the method explains why it is so widely neglected. But if we would make profits in the dairy business, we must "spot the spoilers" and milk records afford the only sure method of uncovering these unprofitable boarders. The proper time is to start taking weights and testing milk is when the majority of the herd are freshening. With many dairy farmers in Canada, that means Now!

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In Union There is Strength

Farmers' Conference to be Held

A joint meeting held on May 25, of the executive of the United Farmers of Ontario and the committee that had been left in Ottawa after the recent farmers' conference it was decided to hold a conference of farmers in Toronto on June 7. The following resolution was unanimously adopted and will be sent to all members, advising them of the date of the conference.

"Whereas the efforts of the delegation to Ottawa supplemented by subsequent action by a committee specially chosen have failed to secure any results re concessions upon the order-in-council cancelling the exemption of young men of the age of 20, 21, 22 inclusive and whereas we believe the farmers of this province should be given an opportunity of publicly stating their views upon this matter and its prospective result in diminished production, and whereas we view with the gravest fear the result of a distribution of food at this stage of the present national crisis when so much depends upon our army being properly nourished and clothed.

"It is therefore resolved that a convention of agriculturists be called to meet in this city (Toronto) on Friday, June 7th, at 10 a.m. to consider the whole situation and that a small committee be appointed to work with the secretary in arranging the preliminaries."

Extraordinary Cases Only to Receive Consideration

A RECENT announcement from the Department of Militia and Defence in regard to provision made for leave where men are called up under the Military Service Act makes no special relief for farmers. The text of the order is as follows:

"The attention of the Government having been directed particularly to cases of men of twenty, twenty-one and twenty-two, called up for military duty, who were the sole support of their parents, or of other helpless dependents, an order in Council has been passed providing for the consideration of extraordinary cases of extreme hardship to the dependents of men called up for duty.

"The urgent need of men overseas is such that leave of absence can be granted only in these cases of extreme hardship to dependents, or in cases in which the man concerned is the only remaining son of military age (18 to 46), other members of whose family are in military service or have been killed or disabled.

Man Must Apply at Depot Battalion.
"All applications for leave of absence pursuant to these provisions must be made by the man himself at the depot battalion after he reports for duty. Such applications cannot, and will not, be considered either at the Headquarters of the Military District or at Militia Headquarters at Ottawa. Correspondence sent to these headquarters will only result in delay and confusion.

"Every man applying for leave of absence must make a statutory declaration in a prescribed form, which may be obtained at the Depot Battalion, where an officer will be especially detailed to deal with such applications.

"Men whose cases come within the authority granted by the Governor in Council may be given up to thirty days' leave of absence without pay by the Officer Commanding the Depot Battalion, and such longer leave as the case may require will be granted if by the District Officer Commanding at Militia Headquarters, or, in any case of doubt, if it is approved by the

Central Appeal Judge under the Military Service Act, 1917.

The original leave may, in the event of delay in a decision being arrived at, be further extended by the District Officer Commanding by periods of ten days."

Protest May Yet Prove Effective

THE committee which was left in Ottawa by the Farmers' Conference held there on May 14, have issued the following statement:

The committee desires to state that the announcement made by Sir Geo. Foster, in the last hour of the session, promising new regulations to meet cases of hardship in all classes will be followed by an official announcement, inside it to believe that the work already done has produced better results than seemed possible when the Prime Minister declined to modify the order in Council of April 20.

Feeling the announcement of the new regulations the committee wishes it to be distinctly understood that the farmers have been actuated by a desire to meet the demand for greater production as the nation's most vital contribution under all circumstances to the allied cause. They realize that in view of a prolonged continuation of the war it is necessary for public opinion to be kept well informed of all conditions which prevail in Canada.

Immediate steps are therefore being taken to ensure the fullest consideration of the situation that now confronts our country. It is felt that by placing all the facts before the public the greatest possible cooperation among all classes will be secured.

The committee will issue a report to the delegations from the various Provinces through their respective organizations without delay.

Farmers Ask M. P.'s to Re-sign

FOLLOWING the Government's refusal to consider the exemption of farmers' sons between the ages of 19 and 22, petitions have been forwarded into Ottawa signed by farmers asking that the respective sitting members resign from Parliament. Petitions have been drawn up in 86 ridings. One of these petitions has been sent to Ottawa to Mr. W. F. Maclean, the member for South York. This petition was signed by over ninety per cent of the farmers in the riding, and is being forwarded to Mr. Maclean so that he had not seen his way clear to aid them in presenting their memorial to Parliament on the conscription of farmers' sons, his services as their representative were no longer needed.

The farmers in the riding who had not signed were Menomists, whose sons are exempt from the provisions of the act in any event.

The farmer who feeds his crops to live stock and who carefully saves and returns the manure to the soil retains on his farm a large portion of the fertility originally removed by the crops. He also has the chance of a double profit, receiving the value of his crops through the sale of live stock and live stock products, and at the same time retaining the crop constituents on the farm as fertilizer. This is the reason why live-stock farming pays better than crop raising in the long run. A live stock farm retains its fertility and productivity.

"I don't see why mothers can't see the faults in their children," said Mrs. Smith to Mrs. Jones.

"Do you think you can?" asked Mrs. Jones.

"Why, I would in a minute if my children had any."

You can have green feed for your cows next winter just as well as now



YOUR cows are giving more and richer milk now than they did three or four months ago.

Why?

Principally because they have green pasture.

But that's not all.

It's costing you less to keep them now than it did last winter, when you had only dry feed to give them.

Why not get 25 per cent more milk next winter than you did last, and in the bargain save 20 per cent, or even more, on feed by providing your cows with rich, juicy silage?

Plan NOW to Install an IDEAL GREEN FEED SILO

It will keep the milk flowing from October to April.

If you will clip off the coupon below and mail it to our nearest sales headquarters, we'll send you our book which not only shows why the Ideal is the most economical and satisfactory silo you can install, but gives much valuable information about silos and silage.

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 Silos, Alpha Gas Ejector, Alpha Churns and Butter-Workers. Catalogues copy of our lines mailed upon request.

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

THE DE LAVAL COMPANY, Ltd., Peterboro, Ont.

I should like to have you mail me, free, your book about silos.

Name _____ Address _____



Fellow Farmers This is For You!

Is organization any use to you?
If not why did you join the big delegation to Ottawa?

Do you think effective organization can spring up overnight?

You prepare for your crops months, often years, ahead.

You prepare for organized effort only when driven to it by conditions that you think oppress you.

Thus completeness and effectiveness is not attained and the full force of the endeavor is not delivered.

The greatest delegation in the history of Canada was in Ottawa two weeks ago. If its effect and power is not to be lost it must be followed up by systematic organization at home.

Every delegate, every municipality and every organization that took part in this great movement should see to it that the effect is not lost. Your work is not done when planting ceases, continued work must follow.

The United Farmers of Ontario that gave you the use of their organization for this great effort is still at your service. It is the farmers' own organization. Get in touch with it.

United Farmers of Ontario
2 Francis Street - - - Toronto



TRUE nobility is shown by gentle consideration and courtesy to all, no matter what their place in life.

In the Spy Net

By Emel Parker in Farm and Fireside.

(Continued from last week.)

I T gave her a shock to see him wrapped in a dressing gown which had belonged to her father, yet she was glad that it could be used by someone in need.

"Why are you so good to me?" the man asked, looking at her with deep appreciation in his dark eyes.

"It is nothing at all," she said. "There is no one you can disturb here, and since father's death we have lived so quietly that I am sure Sam and Liza will be glad to have someone to look after."

"Deed that's right, Miss 'Genia,' old Sam assented, grinning. "I see mighty glad to have a gentleman to look after again."

He had procured coat hangers and shoe trees and was already trying to repair the weather's ravages upon the stranger's clothes.

"If there is anything you want, Sam will get it for you. You'd better go to sleep now. I'll come in later to see how you are," said the girl.

"Please do!" he urged.

As Eugenia knocked at her aunt's room upstairs she was humming an old waltz song.

"I haven't heard you sing since your poor father's death," exclaimed the invalid petulantly.

"But he always liked to hear me sing."

Unable to contradict this, the old lady began anew:

"Such a night as I had! I didn't sleep a wink—not a wink! And now it's twenty-three minutes of eight and Liza hasn't brought me up my tray!"

"She's coming. She has been busy downstairs."

"What is she doing? Haven't you eaten?"

"Yes, I've eaten, but—"

"But what, Eugenia? You know how nervous it makes me to have people begin sentences and not finish them."

"We have a guest, Aunt Sarah. Not exactly a guest, but a man came in here for shelter from the storm. When the storm was over he started to go, but fainted; and so Sam and I took him into the downstairs bedroom."

"Put a strange man to bed in your poor father's own room, where he spent his last days on earth?"

Miss Durr stared at his niece in disapproval. "Who is this man? some fisherman from across the bay?"

Eugenia smiled, thinking of the stranger's courtly manners.

"Oh, no. He's not from this part of the country at all."

"Then how in the world did he get here, and what is he doing on our island?" asked the aunt.

"I'm sure I don't know. He came in, soaked to the skin, and apparently worn out, so I didn't ask him any questions."

"Don't you know his name, Eugenia?"

"No."

The old woman compressed her lips.

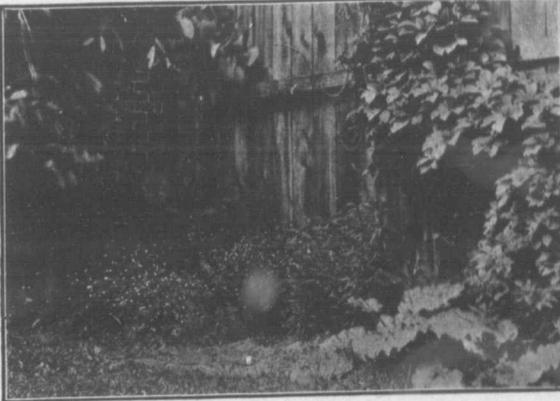
"How old is he?"

"Thirty or thirty-one, I should judge."

"A young man!"

In her astonishment Miss Durr sat bolt upright.

"I think it's the most outrageous



Often times the fence at the side or back of the house presents an unsightly appearance and we would like to see things brightened up a bit. A wild geranium and hop vine are shown in this illustration and they serve the purpose very well.

thing I ever heard of! You must resemble your father's people, Eugenia. Not to say anything against him, but New England women are different from Southerners."

Eugenia's blue eyes twinkled.

"What would a full-redged Southerner have done when this man fainted?"

Miss Durr adjusted her lace cap before replying.

"I certainly wouldn't have turned a dog out in a storm like this," she admitted. "But I am sure that I would have found out that man's name and his reason for being here. Eugenia, is he a gentleman?"

"Yes, even you would admit that, Aunt Sarah, although his accent is more European than Southern."

"I can never tell whether you are serious or not. Oh, I hear Liza coming."

Eugenia slipped down-stairs again.

Since her father's death her desire to serve others had little outlet, and she was glad of a change from the quiet of the big empty house. As she moved about the room, straightening a picture here and a book there, she

sang again snatches of the waltz song with which she had surprised her aunt.

Several hours later, as she was finishing luncheon, Sam came into the dining-room.

"The strange gentleman has done you please, if it ain't too much trouble, step in to see him for a moment."

Conscious that she had been waiting all morning for this message, Eugenia went quickly into the room which had been her father's.

The stranger was sitting up in bed, again wrapped in the green dressing gown, but he looked more rested. His eyes brightened as he saw her.

"I do hope that I haven't bothered you by asking you to come," he said quickly. "But when I woke up I felt so much better that I couldn't wait another second to tell you how grateful I shall always be to you. I believe that you have literally saved my life. I'm not sure that it's worth saving, but at least I want you to know that words cannot express my gratitude."

His words were conventional, but his smile was delightfully boyish and charming.

She answered formally but with sincerity:

"I am so glad that I have had an opportunity to help you."

"You see, I have been very ill," he went on quickly, as if in haste to be done with explanations. "I came

idea that would go down the bay by moonlight in a sailboat. I got a late start, had various mishaps, and finally this morning the storm overtook me and drove me to the nearest shore. I followed a path which I saw in the lightning and by great good fortune it led me straight to your door."

"What an experience!" she exclaimed. "But how very foolish you were to attempt such a hazardous trip, particularly when you were recovering from an illness! Now that you are here I'll send Sam across the bay to fetch the village doctor!"

"You must not get a doctor!" he cried.

His vehemence startled her. He went on quickly:

"In the last few months I've seen so many doctors that I can't begin to count of them. They have all agreed that I was merely run down and could be made absolutely right by a complete rest of a few weeks—they say more, but I say less."

Suddenly Eugenia laughed.

"I just happened to think of a conversation I had with my aunt this morning," she explained. "She disapproves of the manner of my generation, and I think that I agree with her, for I've just realized that you don't even know in whose house you are. My name is Stephen—Eugenia's

"Sterraam," the man repeated. "That name sounds strangely familiar. Haven't I seen something about it in the paper lately?"

"Oh, yes—the reports of the new submarine destroyer named for my father. He was Commodore Stepham of the United States Navy. That's what you mean, don't you? As a matter of fact, I think that they are

testing out the very boat which one of the islands I spoke of, not far south of here; but of course I can't be sure—it is a well-guarded secret."

"Can you ever see any boat from here that look as if they might be destroyers?" he asked eagerly.

"I have seen only one, and I am not quite sure of that, but of course they usually try these out after dark, for their work is so vital to the country's success in this horrible war that they dare not take any chance of being observed before they get into actual conflict."

After a moment of silence he said, and to her the words sounded as if he had often rehearsed them:

"But I forgot—you do not know my name. It was very thoughtless of me not to have introduced myself to you. My name is Carl Stackpool."

"Just to satisfy Aunt Sarah, may I ask—are you an American?"

"Of course I am. Why do you ask?"

"I don't know why. I thought you were a foreigner in that manner. But perhaps it is only because I have lived down here so long that anyone who doesn't talk like I do there, you mustn't talk any more. You look quite exhausted. If you don't want me to get a doctor you must go to sleep at once. I'm going to go down the stairs so that she won't get into your eyes, and then I won't bother you any more."

"You are so good," he murmured. "Now I can appease Aunt Sarah's thoughts." Carl Stackpool—like that name."

She moved toward the window and deciding to close the shutters, pushed a table on which were lying some of his garments noiselessly out of the way. As she did so her foot struck a hard object which had been on it. It was the black valise which the stranger had guarded with such care.

(Continued next week.)

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The Upward Look

Every Moment

On that day long ago unto her, A vineyard of red wine, if the Lord do keep it; I will water it every moment: lest any hurt it, I will keep it night and day."—Isa. xxvii. 2, 3. What an answer from the mouth of God Himself to the question so often asked; Is it possible for the believer always to abide in Jesus? Is a life of unbroken fellowship with the Son of God indeed attainable here in this earthly life? Truly not, if the abiding is our work, to be done in our strength. But the things that are impossible with men are possible with God. If the Lord Himself will keep the soul night and day, yea, will watch and water it every moment, then surely the uninterrupted communion with Jesus becomes a blessed possibility to those who can trust God to mean and do what He says. Then surely the abiding of the branch of the vine day and night, summer and winter, in a never ceasing, life-fellowship, is nothing less than the simple but certain promise of your abiding in your Lord. The objections raised against our right to expect that we shall always be able thus voluntarily and consciously to abide in Jesus are chiefly two.

The one is derived from the nature of man. It is said that our limited powers prevent our being occupied with two things at the same moment. God's providence places many Christians in business, where for hours at a time the closest attention is required to the work they have to do. How can such a man, it is asked, with his whole mind in the work he has to do, be at the same time occupied with Christ, and keeping up fellowship with Him! The consciousness of abiding in Jesus is regarded as requiring such a strain, and such a direct occupation of the mind with heavenly thoughts, that to enjoy the blessing would imply a withdrawing of oneself from all the ordinary avocations of life. This is the same error as drove the first monks into the wilderness.

Blessed be God, there is no necessity for such a going out of the world. Abiding in Jesus is not a work that needs each moment the mind to be engaged, or the affection to be directly and actively occupied with it. It is an entrusting of oneself to the keeping of the Eternal Love, in the faith that it will abide near us, and with its holy presence, watch over us and ward off the evil, even when we have to be most intently occupied with other things. And so the heart has rest and peace and joy, and the consciousness of being kept when it cannot keep itself.

In ordinary life, we have abundant illustration of the influence of a supreme affection reigning in and guarding the soul, while the mind concentrates itself on work that requires its full attention. Think of the father of a family, concentrated for a time from his home, that he may secure for his loved ones what they need. He loves his wife and children, and longs much to return to them. There may be hours of intense occupation when he has not a moment to think of them, and yet his love is as deep and real as when he can call up their images; and all the while his love and the hope of making them happy urge him on, and fill him with a secret joy in his work. Think of a king; in the midst of work, and pleasure, and trial, he is all the while acts under the secret influence of the consciousness of royalty, even while he does not think of it. A loving wife and mother never for one moment loses the sense of her relations to the husband and children; the consciousness and the love are there, amid all her engagements. And shall it be thought impossible for the Everlasting Love so to take and keep possession of our spirits, that we, too, shall never for a

moment lose the secret consciousness: We are in Christ, kept in Him by His almighty power. Oh, it is possible; we can be sure it is. Our abiding in Jesus is even more than a fellowship of love,—it is a fellowship of life. In work or in rest, the consciousness of life never leaves us. And even so can the mighty power of the Eternal Life maintain within us the consciousness of its presence. Or rather, Christ, who is our life, Himself dwells within us, and by His presence maintains our consciousness that we are in Him.

The second objection has reference to our sinfulness. Christians are so accustomed to look upon sinning daily as something absolutely inevitable, that they regard it as a matter of course that no one can keep up abiding fellowship with the Saviour; we must sometimes be unfaithful and fall. As if it was not just because we have a nature which is naught but a very fountain of sin, that the abiding in Christ has been ordained for us as our only but our sufficient deliverance! As if it were not the Heavenly Vine, the living, loving Christ, in whom we have to abide, and whose almighty power to hold us fast is to be the measure of our expectations! As if He would give us the command, "Abide in me," without securing the grace and the power to enable us to perform it! As if above all, we had not the Father as the Husbandman to keep us from falling, and that not in a large and general sense, but according to His own precious promise: "Night and day, every moment!" Oh, if we will but look to our God as the Keeper of Israel, of whom it is said, "Jehovah shall keep thee from all evil: He shall keep thy soul." We will learn to believe that conscious abiding in Christ every moment, night and day, is indeed what God has prepared for that love Him.

The way in which souls enter into the possession may differ, but the same it may come as the gift of a moment. In times of revival, in the fellowship with other believers in whom the Spirit is working effectually, under the leading of some servant of God who can guide, and sometimes in solitude too, it is as if all at once a new revelation comes upon the soul. It seeks, as in the light of heaven, the strong Vine holding and bearing the feeble branches so securely, that doubt becomes impossible. It can only wonder how it ever could have understood the words to mean anything else than this: To abide unceasingly in Christ is the portion of every believer. It sees it; and to believe, and rejoice, and love, come as of itself.

To others it comes by a slower and more difficult path. Day by day, amid discouragement and difficulty, the soul has to press forward. Be of good cheer; this way too leads to the rest. Seek but to keep thy heart set upon the promise: "I the Lord do keep it, night and day." Take from His eye the watchword: "Every moment." In that thou hast the law of His love, and the law of thy hope. Be content with nothing less. Think no longer that the duties and the cares, that the sorrows and the sins of this life must succeed in hindering the abiding life of fellowship. Take rather for the rule of thy daily experience the language of faith: "I am persuaded that neither death with its fears, nor life with its cares, nor things present with their pressing claims, nor things to come with their dark shadows, nor height of joy, nor depth of sorrow, nor any other creature, shall be able, for one single moment, to separate us from the love of God which is in Christ Jesus our Lord, and in which He is teaching us to abide. If things look dark and faith would fail, if the soul lack the song of the vineyard: "The Lord do keep it; I will water it every moment: lest any hurt it, I will keep it night and day." And be assured that, if Jehovah keep the branch night and day, and water it every moment, a life of continuous and unbroken fellowship with Christ is indeed our privilege.

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HOME CLUB

Our Country Bachelors

SAM Ray, we owe you a debt of gratitude for calling attention, in your own genial way, to a serious and impending national calamity. You tell us that the rural population of Eastern Ontario is headed for the boneyard, and all because of the lack of girls in rural districts. Misery likes company, so perhaps you will be pleased to hear that most of the other sections of rural Canada are going to the boneyard along with you. When it comes to a question like this, there is nothing like census statistics to give us light and leading. Shortly after the last census, the statement was made on the authority of the census that there was not a single rural constituency in Ontario that did not have more men than women, and that there was not a town or city in the Province of Ontario that did not have a larger population of women than of men. The same condition, I understand, prevails in all the other provinces, with the possible exception of some sections of Quebec, and the malady takes on an aggravated form out on the prairies.

Sam Ray asks why this is so. I suppose the esteemed editor of this paper will tell us that the causes are largely economic, and I guess perhaps he is right, but there are other causes too. I will illustrate. I went down to Toronto a few days ago to attend a sale of cattle at the Union Stock yards. There are lots of girls from our district in Toronto (the most of them, I guess) and I, having a little spare time on my hands, dropped around to see one of them. I don't know that she was very glad to see me. My appearance at the office counter seemed to cause her embarrassment, in fact. Now, I was dressed as city business men dress, I shave regularly, and my hair is cropped according to the most approved fashion, but my face was bronzed, the hand I extended was work hardened and rough, and my voice—oh it was that voice of mine that gave me away. It did not have that quiet smoothness that attunes itself to the atmosphere of a city office. I was used to speaking in the big out-of-doors where the quiet falsetto is not necessary. In short, I was a farmer and everybody in the office knew it. However, I am proud of the fact of my occupation, and I didn't allow a cool reception to daunt me, and I was soon on good terms with the little friend I was visiting and had been made acquainted with every other girl in the office. (The boys were awfully good.)

Then I thought of Sam Ray's letter that had appeared in the Home Club the week before. I began to ask questions. I found that five out of six of the girls in that office were from country homes. "Here," I thought, "is an excellent opportunity to enlighten my friend, Sam Ray, as to the reasons why girls leave the country."

Without an exception they mentioned, "too lonesome," as their first reason for leaving the country. There were no bright lights, no movies, no noise, no din, no excitement back in Jonesville and Smith's Corners. Most of them agreed that women have that work too hard in the country; that work too hard was added burdensome housework, due to the almost total lack of convenience in the home.

Such details as these came out only after considerable conversation. One very honest young lady remarked, "I always hated to see dad and the boys everlastingly clothed in dirty overalls and smocks." Then she added: "Even the neighboring boys who used to stroll over in the evenings, professedly for a chat with our brothers, but really to see us girls, frequently came in their working clothes. They never had a look in with me, let me tell you."

I laughingly assured this young lady that I always go into street clothes before supper, and asked her if under these conditions she would come back to the country with me. With much gravity she took the matter under consideration.

I believe there is more in the latter point than one would think. We farmers necessarily wear their dirty-looking working clothes, and I guess that even to our women folk we look all right in them when we are at work. Around the house, however, the day's work is over, the dirty overalls and the soiled shirt offend the sensibilities of the more sensitive women. I don't blame them. I don't like myself to see men leading around home in the evenings attired as I might have found them in the cow stable three hours before. It is several years since I came to appreciate this point. When attending high school in the neighboring town, and no matter how tired I have been, I have found that the five minutes required to make the change from working clothes to a white collar and a new suit before supper at night, well paid for itself in the refreshment and satisfaction I got out of just looking respectable.

That bunch of girls gave me more reasons than I could ever hope to remember, but I have mentioned a few of them. Perhaps they are superficial, perhaps the real reason why girls leave the farm life deeper, but these are points that we young bachelors can afford to think about. For instance, the real reason for calling on you about eight o'clock on a nice summer's evening, about the time that you have your evening smoke, just how would you get it stirred? Or should I beg your pardon for asking so personal a question?—"A Bachelor."

Young People's Forum

Conducted by Marion Dallas.

A Girl and Her Library

ELL: "What you read and I'll tell you what you are," would be nearer the truth if it said—"tell me what you have gleaned from your reading and I'll tell you what you are."

The fact that every young man has access to our public libraries is no reason why each girl should not possess a library of her own. If that is not near anything so necessarily extensive and elaborate, but just a few books—cheap editions perhaps—that she has read and re-read and turns to in each different mood for comfort and companionship.

One of the many advantages from reading good books is that one learns to speak "gracefully," and unconsciously improves one's vocabulary. A teacher of English has advised the careful and frequent study of Shakespeare, Walter Scott, Longfellow, Tennyson and Whitlitt, that girls might learn to love the beauties of the English language.

No one can be too broad in her reading, but try and choose the best on any subject and buy only such books as are of real benefit to you. When possible get good paper, clear printing and serviceable binding—but better far to have a library of good books cheaply bound than no library at all. The question of the book's price should own must be answered by each collector herself. The following list is not intended to more than suggest the kind of books, which young girls will find profitable and interesting.

Stories for Girls.

Old Fashioned Girl, by Louise May Alcott.

Little Women, by Louise May Alcott. Little Men, by Louisa May Alcott. Story of My Life, by Henryetta Maria Douglas Wiggin.

Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm, by Kate Douglas Wiggin.

Shakespeare Story Book, by Mary McLeod.

Personal Recollections of Joan of

Arc, by S. L. Clemens. Tales from Shakespeare and Mary Lamb. Louise May Alcott. Emmy Lou, by G. G. Peter and Walter Dill Scott. The Little Minister, by

Florence Nightingale Richards.

Torch Bearer (Catherine) Ida T. Thurston.

Book of Princes and Mrs. Andrew Lang.

Bird and Prey, by I. S. Ten.

Dove in the Eagle's Nest, by Blanche Young.

Castle Blair, by Seven Little Sisters.

The Blue Bird, by J. M. Lincoln (Drama).

Children's Blue Bird, by Yesterling.

The Last Days of Edward Bulwer Lytton.

Scottish Chiefs, by David Copperfield.

Home Library (Home Library).

Old Curiosity Shop, by Charles Dickens.

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Arc, by S. L. Clemens (Mark Twain).
 Tales from Shakespeare, by Charles
 and Mary Lamb.
 Louise May Alcott, by Belle Moses.
 Emmy Lou, by George M. Martin.
 Peter and Wendy, by James Barrie.
 The Little Minister, by James Bar-
 rie.
 Florence Nightingale, by Laura
 Richards.
 Torch Bearer (Camp Fire Girls), by
 Ida T. Thurston.
 Book of Princes and Princesses, by
 Mrs. Andrew Lang.
 Pride and Prejudice, by Jane Aus-
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 Dove in the Eagle's Nest, by Char-
 lotte Yonge.
 Castle Blair, by Flora L. Shaw.
 Seven Little Sisters, by Jane An-
 drews.
 The Blue Bird, by Maurice Maeter-
 linc (Drama).
 Children's Blue Bird, by Maurice
 Maeterlinck.
 The Last Days of Pompeii, by Sir
 Edward Bulwer Lytton.
 Scottish Chiefs, by Jane Porter.
 David Copperfield, by Charles Dick-
 ens (Home Library).
 Old Curiosity Shop, by Charles Dick-
 ens.

Caring for Tulip Bulbs

ONE of Our Women Folk, Mrs. R. Radmore, of Wright Co., Que., has written us requesting some information on the care of bulbs, more particularly tulip bulbs. She says: "Will you kindly publish something on the care of tulips and other bulbs, as I do not think I understand them very well. What month do they need to be lifted?" No doubt other readers will be interested along this line also, and we are therefore publishing the following information:

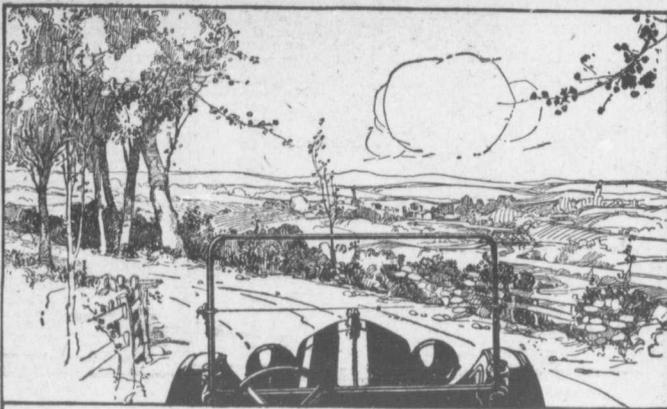
With regard to the culture of tulips, the soil should be worked loose to a sufficient depth for the roots to penetrate. Tulips do not like wet feet, although they like plenty of moisture. They should get the full sun in a position sheltered from strong winds. This is especially true of taller Cottage Garden and Darwin varieties. Planting time should be governed largely by locality and climate. September is probably the best month, although some people plant them as late as October and November. The earlier the better, however, if it doesn't interfere with other bedding plants. If the bulbs are to be lifted after blooming in the spring, four inches is deep enough to plant them. Six inches apart each way is about the right distance for mature bulbs.

If you care to protect your bulbs through the winter, be sure that the protection is removed early in the spring, before the frost is out of the ground. Otherwise the plants are liable to be bleached and twisted in their endeavor to grow through the protecting medium. The soil should be kept loose around the bulbs after they come up in the spring.

To attain the best results, some flower growers claim that tulips should be lifted every year. If you cannot leave them until they are thoroughly ripe, you may lift them green and put them away in some unused corner until they are ripe, after which they can be stored in a dry place till planting time comes again in the fall. Some claim that certain types of tulips do as well when left in the ground year after year, while still others practice taking them up every other year.

Some points to remember in connection with tulip care are: Plant where there is no stagnant water; plant in a dry sunny position, protected from the wind; plant early, and if possible do not plant for two successive years in the same ground; don't dig in fresh manure which means ruin to bulbs if it touches them. Don't protect unless you are sure to remove early enough in the spring.

Other bulbs, such as hyacinths, narcissus, crocus, etc., may be given much the same treatment as tulips.



Get Behind the Wheel of a Ford and Drive

TRY it just once! Ask your friend to let you "pilot" his car on an open stretch. You'll like it, and will be surprised how easily the Ford is handled and driven.

If you have never felt the thrill of driving your own car, there is something good in store for you. It is vastly different from just riding—being a passenger. And especially so if you drive a Ford.

Young boys, girls, women and even grandfathers—thousands of them—are driving Ford cars and enjoying it. A Ford stops and starts in traffic with exceptional ease and smoothness, while on country roads and hills its strength and power show to advantage.

Buy a Ford and you will want to be behind "the wheel" constantly.



THE UNIVERSAL CAR

F. O. B. FORD, ONT.

Runabout	- - -	\$575
Touring	- - -	\$595
Coupe	- - -	\$770
Sedan	- - -	\$970
Chassis	- - -	\$535
One-ton Truck	-	\$750

Ford Motor Company of Canada, Limited
 Ford, Ontario



WEAR-EVER Double Boiler.

Capacity 4 quarts. Given free for only four new subscriptions to Farm and Dairy.

To Our Women Readers

Would you not like to have one of these "Wear-Ever" double boilers? Once you have one piece of this aluminum ware you will want a complete outfit. Why not try for this boiler this week. All that is necessary to have it is to secure only Four New Yearly Subscriptions to Farm and Dairy at the regular subscription price of \$1.00 a year. Send these in to us and we will ship you the boiler free.

Circulation Department

Farm and Dairy - - - Peterboro, Ont.

When Writing Mention Farm & Dairy

FREE TO BOYS AND GIRLS **This Lovely Pony or \$100.00 Cash**

Can You Solve This Great War Puzzle?



WHO WANTS ME?

Four Things That Will Win The War

WHAT ARE THEY?

THE 16 Circles above can be made to spell out the names of the four chief things that are going to win the war. Our bright loyal Canadian boys and girls can help provide at least one of these things. Every boy and girl should know all of them. Can you tell what words the four easy circles represent?

How to solve it.—Each circle represents a letter of the word called for. The number of dots in the circle represents the position of that letter in the alphabet. For instance "A" would be represented by a circle with one dot because "A" is the first letter of the alphabet. "B" would be represented by a circle with two dots because it is the second letter. "C" would be represented by three dots, "D" by four dots and so on. You must correctly count the dots in each circle. Figure out the letter represented by its position in the alphabet and when you have them all figured out put them into proper relation to spell the name wanted. It's not an easy puzzle but if you can solve it correctly you may win this lovely dandy pony or one of the grand cash prizes above.

THE PRIZES

For a prize Beautiful Shetland Pony or \$100.00 Cash
 2nd Prize \$25.00 Cash 3rd Prize \$10.00 Cash

4th	5.00	5th	3.00
6th	2.00	7th	1.50
8th	1.00	9th	2.00
10th	2.00	11th	2.00

25 Extra Cash Prizes of \$10.00 each

GET your pencil and paper right now. Try to figure out the words and when you think you have them, write them out as neatly as you can and send them to us. We will reply right away telling you if your solutions are correct and sending you the complete illustrated list of grand prizes that you can win. Use one side of the paper only, putting your name and address in the upper right hand corner. If you want to write anything besides your answer to the puzzle use a separate sheet of paper. Be neat and careful because in case of ties the prize will go to the boys and girls whose answers are neatest and best written. Proper spelling and punctuation will also count.

What Others Have Done You Can Do

Here are the names of only a few of the boys and girls to whom we have recently awarded prizes.

Edward Perry and Carl, Rennie South, Elmhurst, Ontario.
 Elizabeth Perry - Hector Hughes, Hammar, Sask.
 Edward Perry and Carl, Rennie South, Elmhurst, Ontario.
 Helen Brown, Justice, Alta.
 Florence Nesbit, Arnprior, Ont.

We will send you the names of many others too.

Send Your Answers This Very Evening!

Only boys and girls under 16 years of age may send answers and socks left or girlhooding his entry to stand for the awarding of the grand prizes will be required to perform a special service. The grand prize will be awarded to the person who will solve the puzzle with the fewest correct answers.

Address: The Postman, c/o RURAL CANADA, Dept. 124 Toronto, Ont.



FARM WOMEN

Do you not often wish for something new when setting your table? Wouldn't a new set of silverware make it look brighter?

We can give you FREE a fine chest of silver for the work of securing only Ten New Year Subscriptions to Farm and Dairy. These, of course, must be secured at the regular rate of \$1.00 a year.

The chest contains 26 pieces of silver - six solid handled knives, six flat handled forks, six tea spoons, six dessert spoons, six butter knife and a sugar shell. These are all Wm. Rogers & Son Extra Plate, and a guarantee is given with each set.

All you have to do to get this chest and silverware is to send us the names of the ten New Subscribers and the money, and we will send it by Parcel Post. Now here's your chance for something new at no cost to you.

Circulation Department FARM AND DAIRY Peterboro, Ont.

RESORTS IN THE CANADIAN PACIFIC ROCKIES.

Banff, Lake Louise, Field and Glacier, are in the heart of the Canadian Pacific Rockies, and on the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

It Will Pay You to mention Farm and Dairy when writing Advertisers.

Making New Clothes Out of Old Clothes

Farm and Dairy patterns shown in these columns are especially prepared for our Women Folk. They can be relied upon to be the latest models and include the most modern features of the paper patterns for adults, for children, and the number of the pattern described. Orders are filled within one week to 10 days after receipt of all patterns to Our Women Folk, cents each. Address orders to Pattern Dept., Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, Ont.



2473—This is a very nice dress, made of a light material, with a high collar and long sleeves. It is a very nice dress, and is a very nice dress.

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2500—This is a very nice dress, made of a light material, with a high collar and long sleeves. It is a very nice dress, and is a very nice dress.

The Makers'

Butter and Cheese invited to send contributions to the department, to subscribers, to our Women Folk, and to suggest substitution.

Durability of Che

THE cargo inspectors of the Dairy and Branch at the... Enlund, makes the... ments on the durability... of these boxes... "With regard to che... been some few thousan... in what are called "h... opinion of these boxes... not, in rural western... the cheese in as... as the usual wooden bo... of being stowed under... as to often the case in... of a ship, they often... animals have not had th... and have, therefore, h... condition. My far the... here this year were... boxes, iron bonded, wi... keep the cheese in as... the expense of handling... I presume, be too grea... ally adopted, otherwise... a splendid one, as sho... above mentioned."

Feed Butter Car

COMMENCING TUES (service from God... Nov 29th). For notice, see... service will be establish... Canadian Pacific Railwa... rise of butter only to...

Villages for Far

EDWARD MARK... creates village... for farmers' fa... stead of living in... names be would ha... took live in commu... where the... contented and conveni... farm and village, and... easy distance. He be... believes this would s... the serious proble... life. It would est... monetry and lon... the farm name.

The country village... farmers' homes surro... farm school, the... churches, grange ha... co-operative stores... picking berries, an... ideal way of living fo... men who are of... and dislike the isolat... farm house, providi... could be done at... the farm managed as... under the present sy... Life.

Montreal, also shipment... forwarded via Montreal... the intention being to... arrive at Outremont (M... day, so that the conten... arrived Friday afternoon... morning. The service... runs weekly, as follows... (1) From Windsor, ev... Tuesday on "Way-Pre... This car will leave Lon... Friday Extra" Wednesd... Toronto by No. 910 Th... Shipments from Intern... the stations west of To... loaded in this car. Sh... For details, inquire of... Subscribers should be... to Woodstock for tra... deal car from Windsor... (2) From Goderich ev... Wednesday on "Way-Pre... Shipments from Listow... should be way-freight... Junction for transhipe... from Goderich.

(3) From Owen Sou...

The Makers' Corner

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

Durability of Cheese Boxes

THE cargo inspector employed by the Dairy and Cold Storage Branch at the port of Liverpool, England, makes the following comments on the durability of different types of cheese boxes used in shipping Canadian cheeses:

"With regard to cheese, there have been some few thousand landed here in what are called 'fibro boxes.' My opinion of these boxes is that they do not, in warm weather at any rate, keep the cheese in as good condition as the usual wooden box. In the case of being stowed under a great weight, as is often the case in the lower hold of a ship, they collapse. Later shipments have not had these conditions, and have, therefore, landed in good condition. By far the best landed here this year were the ordinary boxes, iron banded, which landed in all cases in almost perfect condition. The expense of banding them would, I presume, be too great to be generally adopted, otherwise this method is a splendid one, as shows by results above mentioned."

Lead Butter Car Service

COMMENCING Tuesday, May 21st, (service from Goderich to commence May 23rd), and until further notice, an lead refrigerator car service will be established by the Canadian Pacific Railway for the carriage of butter only to Toronto and

Villages for Farmers

EDWARD MARKHAM advocates village community life for farmers' families. Instead of living in isolated farm homes he would have the farm families live in community centres, where they could combine the comforts and conveniences of the farm and village, and yet be in easy distance of the farm. He believes this would solve some of the serious problems of country life, it would eliminate the monotony and lonesomeness of the farm home.

The country village, with the farmers' homes surrounding the farm school, the community churches, grange hall, library, co-operating store and grist mill, would be an ideal way of living for many people. It would be a sociable nature and dispel the isolation of the farm home, providing the farm work could be done as well and the farm managed as efficiently as under the present system—Rural Life.

Montreal, also shipments for export forwarded via Montreal or Quebec, the intention being to have the car arrive at Outremont (Montreal) Friday, so that the contents may be delivered Friday afternoon or Saturday morning. The service will be four cars weekly, as follows:

(1) From Windsor, lead car every Tuesday on "Way-Freight Extra." This car will leave London by "Way-Freight Extra" Wednesday a.m., and Toronto by No. 910 Thursday night. Shipments from intermediate main line stations west of Toronto will be loaded in this car. Shipments from Port Huron, Ingersoll and St. Marys Subdivisions should be way-freighted to Woodstock for transshipment to lead car from Windsor.

(2) From Goderich lead car every Wednesday on "Way-Freight Extra." Shipments from Listowel Subdivision should be way-freighted to Linwood Junction for transshipment to lead car from Goderich.

(3) From Owen Sound, lead car

every Wednesday on "Way-Freight Extra" for West Toronto, to be transferred at Toronto, whenever possible, to car from Windsor. Shipments from Walkerton Subdivision, lead car every Tuesday on "Way-Freight Extra" to be consolidated at Owen Sound. Shipments from Muskoka Subdivision should be way-freighted to Toronto for transshipment.

(4) From Teeswater, lead car every Wednesday on "Way-Freight Extra" running via Orangeville and Streetsville Junction for connection at Toronto whenever possible with car from Windsor.

Current less-than-carload tariff rates will apply without any charge for icing.

The attention of prospective exhibitors at the next Winter Dairy Exhibition, held in connection with the annual convention of Western Ontario Dairymen's Association, is called to a change in the prize list. Instead of having, as in former years, a "class" and "section" for a 56-lb. box of October butter, it has been decided to change this to a "class" and "section" for one 14-lb. box of June butter. Entry forms, which must be mailed before June 3rd, and fuller information may be had on application to Mr. Frank Hearn, London, Ont.

One of the best arrangements for feeding ensilage in the stable where the feeding platform is elevated above

the manger, is a good, big, light-framed wheelbarrow. We find this much ahead of an ensilage truck where the cows are not too far removed from the feed room. With the truck you have to shovel the ensilage in and out again, while with the barrow, after it is once loaded you soon learn to tip it up just the right amount between each two cows, and can feed six or eight in this manner while you would be shovelling out the ensilage for two.—Geo. W. Muir, Assistant Animal Husbandman, C.S.F.

Stanchions save milk and prevent the calves from sucking one another. Horns are more easily prevented than removed.



Where is
**Grandfather's
Reaper** to-day?
Gone—and almost forgotten!
You couldn't be hired to use it—
or one like it, either!

But grandfather's razor, or one like it, is still jogging along in a good many homes, doing its bit—making "self" shaving a burden.

The Gillette Safety Razor outclasses the "old style" as completely as the implements you are using outclass those with which your grandfather had to worry along. It will shave you in half the time or less—make a cleaner, smoother job of it—and leave a comfortable smile instead of a smarting grouch.

The reason is clear. The thin Gillette blades of finest steel take a perfect edge and temper. The Gillette holder, adjusted by a turn of the screw handle, grips the blade close to the cutting edge, guards it, and at the same time holds it absolutely rigid, giving a smoothness of cut that no other razor can equal.

Give your face the same advantages that you give your fields! The next time you are in a hardware, drug or jewelry store, invest five dollars in a Gillette Safety Razor and begin at once to shave in comfort.

GILLETTE SAFETY RAZOR CO. OF CANADA, LIMITED,
Office and Factory: 65-73 St. Alexander Street, Montreal.

THE NINTH ANNUAL

LIVE STOCK SHOW

of the Live Stock Breeders' Association of the District of Beausabais, Ltd. will be held at

ORMSTOWN, QUE., JUNE 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th.

Price list for 1918 is increased to \$15,000.00 in large money.

Show will open at 8 p.m., June 4th, in the prize Stadium, with judging of driving horses and continue daily at 10 a.m., 2 p.m. and 8 p.m.

Horse racing on June 5th, 6th and 7th.

Plan to visit this show this year and see one of the best Live Stock Shows in Canada.

NEIL GANGSTER, ADMISSION: W. G. MCGERRIGLE, President, Adults 25c Children 15c Sec. Treas.

HOLSTEINS WANTED

Want to buy five or six good young Holstein Cows. Send price, age and full particulars to

Box 448 - Farm & Dairy - Peterboro

SOME EXCEPTIONALLY GOOD STOCK FOR SALE

I am offering for sale a few cows and heifers bred by Sir Abbecker Foul Colantha; also owing to difficulty in securing labor, ten high-grade Holstein cows in full flow. All have been selected and bred for their heavy production, and are of exceptionally good stock.

J. G. CORNELL - - - - - SCARBORO, ONTARIO

SUNNYSIDE STOCK FARM HOLSTEINS

ECHO SEGIS PATNE, our herd sire, is by a brother of the world's 10-lb. cow, Segis Fayne Johanna. He is a grand bull in every way, and is not yet 4 years old. To avoid in-breeding we will sell him at a price. Also have bulls from one month to seventeen months old for sale, bred by Echo Segis Farms and out of grand producing cows. If you need a well backed bull, write or come and see them.

JOHN M. MONTLE, Prop. Sunnyside Stock Farm, STANSTEAD, QIB.

SUNNYBROOK FARM HOLSTEINS

Only one bull of serviceable age left. Have three that will be ready in a couple of months. All from approved dams, and highly trained in the world's record blood. Write for particulars.

Jos. Kilgour - - - - - Eglington P.O. - - - - - North Toronto

Four 30 lb. Cows this Winter at VILLA VIEW

We have for sale the best lot of bull calves that we have ever been able to offer from dams with records up to 57.7; many of them good prospects for 30 lbs., and bred by King Segis Alacra Calamity, the 12,000 lb. show bull. He is by the 20,000 lb. bull. Buy your next bull where 30-lb. cows are being developed, and faster than in any other herd in Canada. Write to-day to

ARBOGAST BROTHERS - - - - - SERRINGVILLE, ONT.

CHOICE YORKSHIRE HOGS AT RIGHT PRICES

Bears and sows, all ages, from best prize-winning strains—a few good bred sows, also younger stock. S. C. White Legbons eggs for hatching—Barnon's 32-egg strain. S. B. White Legbons, Bored Rocks, R. J. Reda, 43 per 14; 51¢ per 100. Fawn and White I. R. Duck eggs, 3¢ per 11. Chinese goose eggs, 18¢ each.

T. A. KING - - - - - MILTON, ONTARIO.

AVONDALE FARM

Only one bull left that is fit for service. His sire is Champion Echo Sylvia Pontiac and dam a 24 lb. 4-yr.-old daughter of Rag Apple Korzyk St. H. We have, however, several others six months old.

REFERS:
1. Champion Echo Sylvia Pontiac, son of May Echo Sylvia.
2. Woodcock Sir Clyde, or 33 lb. bull. We are offering several of his bull calves at bargain prices.
3. King Echo Sylvia Johnson, a son of Hell Model Johnson, 2nd, or 4. King Echo Sylvia Johnson, a son of May Echo Sylvia by King Pontiac Artie Canada. This young sire was bought by Quentin McAdams of Udena, for \$5,000 at public auction.

We want to sell 10 calves in the next two months, and, quality considered, are going to offer prices that cannot be met. We seldom have to keep them over five or six months. The \$4,400 cow sold at the Brethen Sale was bred by our former herd bull, King Pontiac Artie Canada, and the \$2,500 cow by our Champion Echo Sylvia Pontiac. These are the highest prices by far, ever paid in Canada for these classes.

Send for pedigrees.

H. Lynn, Avondale Farm, R. R. No. 3, Brockville, Ont.

the fat, 55.25 lbs. butter. D. Raymond, Vaudeville, Que.
9. Laura Bell Poach, 1644, 6y. 11m. 27d.; 62.5 lbs. milk, 17.30 lbs. fat, 37.33 lbs. butter.
10. Calamity Snow Meschilde, 23163, 6y. 5m. 15d.; 68.7 lbs. milk, 21.76 lbs. fat, 37.33 lbs. butter.
11. 14-day record: 1209.9 lbs. milk, 41.88 lbs. fat, 51.61 lbs. butter. E. C. Chambers.
12. Calamity Snow Meschilde, 23163, 6y. 5m. 15d.; 68.7 lbs. milk, 21.76 lbs. fat, 37.33 lbs. butter.
13. 14-day record: 1351.2 lbs. milk, 42.88 lbs. fat, 52.61 lbs. butter.
14. 30-day record: 3524.4 lbs. milk, 72.58 lbs. fat, 111.27 lbs. butter. Walburn Rivers.
15. Lucy May, 1644, 9y. 11m. 5d.; 72.13 lbs. milk, 21.67 lbs. fat, 27.09 lbs. butter. E. C. Chambers.
16. 12. Forest Ridge Segis Nancy, 22609, 6y. 11m. 24d.; 54.7 lbs. milk, 21.12 lbs. fat, 24.40 lbs. butter.
17. 30-day record: 1234.4 lbs. milk, 72.58 lbs. fat, 97.73 lbs. butter. J. H. Lippell, Stratfordville.
18. Katrina Dixie Segis, 22750, 6y. 6m. 9d.; 67.3 lbs. milk, 19.71 lbs. fat, 24.44 lbs. butter. R. J. Graham, Belleville.
19. Molly DeWalt, 26103, 7y. 10m. 21d.; 51.13 lbs. milk, 15.66 lbs. fat, 24.58 lbs. butter.
20. 15-day record: 1070.6 lbs. milk, 38.29 lbs. fat, 47.87 lbs. butter. L. H. Lippell.
21. Helena Korndyke Countess, 19825, 6y. 11m. 6d.; 54.03 lbs. milk, 19.49 lbs. fat, 24.36 lbs. butter. Edmondson.
22. 16. Beila Poach Diolime, 27774, 5y. 2m. 15d.; 59.16 lbs. milk, 19.31 lbs. fat, 24.14 lbs. butter. E. C. Chambers.
23. 17. Lansing's Delight, 23010, 5y. 10m. 16d.; 55.35 lbs. milk, 19.31 lbs. fat, 24.14 lbs. butter.
24. 15-day record: 1137.4 lbs. milk, 41.81 lbs. fat, 52.26 lbs. butter. G. D. Hoels, Lansing.
25. Daisy of Ferndale, 12156, 9y. 10m. 16d.; 49.2 lbs. milk, 18.35 lbs. fat, 23.87 lbs. butter. Dept. of Agric., Edmonton, Alta.
26. 15. Butter Boy Keyes 2nd's Lass, 19846, 6y. 5m. 17d.; 47.0 lbs. milk, 18.47 lbs. fat, 23.69 lbs. butter.
27. 14-day record: 975.0 lbs. milk, 35.61 lbs. fat, 44.52 lbs. butter. Dir. Expt. Farms, Ottawa.
28. 20. Florabella Gerben, 26085, 6y. 6m. 15d.; 62.8 lbs. milk, 18.38 lbs. fat, 22.39 lbs. butter. R. J. Graham, Belleville.
29. 21. Pletje Young, 19846, 6y. 6m. 23d.; 64.7 lbs. milk, 18.38 lbs. fat, 22.37 lbs. butter. Geo. Smith, Port Perry.
30. 22. Rose Wayne, 2079, 6y. 10m. 22d.; 63.13 lbs. milk, 18.23 lbs. fat, 22.79 lbs. butter. Thos. J. Carleton, Ottawa.
31. 23. Princess Hengerveld Dixie, 14324, 5y. 6m. 5d.; 56.6 lbs. milk, 18.13 lbs. fat, 22.79 lbs. butter. H. H. Lippell, Bloomfield.
32. 24. Flora Gerben DeKol, 25075, 5y. 8m. 14d.; 61.3 lbs. milk, 18.31 lbs. fat, 21.4 lbs. butter. R. J. Graham, Belleville.
33. 25. Mary Ferndale DeKol, 17576, 5y. 8m. 22d.; 49.8 lbs. milk, 16.51 lbs. fat, 20.56 lbs. butter.
34. 14-day record: 963.1 lbs. milk, 31.28 lbs. fat, 39.31 lbs. butter. James G. Currie, Ingersoll.
35. 26. Manor P. H. DeKol, 28796, 5y. 8m. 16d.; 67.78 lbs. milk, 16.49 lbs. fat, 20.62 lbs. butter. Douglas H. Pringle, Fruitland.
36. 27. Pauline Daisy, 16646, 7y. 10m. 13d.; 62.03 lbs. milk, 16.49 lbs. fat, 20.57 lbs. butter. E. C. Chambers.
37. 28. Lassie Korndyke Wayne, 21045, 5y. 10m. 21d.; 42.5 lbs. milk, 15.43 lbs. fat, 19.25 lbs. butter. Dept. of Agric., Edmonton.
38. Sr. Four Year Class.
1. May Walker, 28768, 4y. 9m. 6d.; 56.1 lbs. milk, 20.22 lbs. fat, 26.40 lbs. butter. Wm. H. Gough, Bloomfield.
2. Queen Abbecker Meschilde, 17576, 4y. 9m. 6d.; 56.1 lbs. milk, 20.22 lbs. fat, 26.40 lbs. butter.
3. 14-da record: 1419.2 lbs. milk, 38.29 lbs. fat, 47.59 lbs. butter. Walburn Rivers.
4. Polly Hengerveld Korndyke, 27048, 4y. 10m. 6d.; 49.0 lbs. milk, 19.49 lbs. fat, 24.26 lbs. butter.
5. 21-day record: 1145.5 lbs. milk, 38.29 lbs. fat, 71.0 lbs. butter. R. M. Holby, Fort Erie.
6. 14. Mily Pontiac Pledge, 26827, 4y. 10m. 16d.; 55.5 lbs. milk, 19.30 lbs. fat, 24.13 lbs. butter.
7. 10y.-day record: 782.8 lbs. milk, 27.83 lbs. fat, 34.78 lbs. butter. J. H. Lippell, DeLakhouse Jct., N.B.
8. Agamias Pletje Korndyke, 25407, 4y. 6m. 14d.; 54.3 lbs. milk, 17.15 lbs. fat, 21.44 lbs. butter. Dir. Expt. Farms, Ottawa.
9. Queen Poach Diolime, 27774, 5y. 2m. 23d.; 43.9 lbs. milk, 16.03 lbs. fat, 17.41 lbs. chabber.
10. Sr. Four Year Class.
1. 1. Uniformity, 10m. 15d.; 55.6 lbs. milk, 22.67 lbs. fat, 33.34 lbs. butter. W. C. Hoock, Chippawa.
2. 2. Sprinkles Betty Countess, 21104, 4y. 2m. 19d.; 46.4 lbs. milk, 21.91 lbs. fat, 27.29 lbs. butter. T. J. Dent & Son, Woodstock.
3. 3. Het Lok Duplicate, 22730, 4y. 1m. 4d.; 49.5 lbs. milk, 17.4 lbs. fat, 18.63 lbs. butter.
4. 4. 21-day record: 1231.1 lbs. milk, 43.8 lbs. fat, 53.85 lbs. butter. R. M. Holby, Ottawa.
5. 5. Canary Veeman Gosport, 34109, 4y. 6m. 5d.; 38.15 lbs. milk, 17.1 lbs. fat, 16.52 lbs. butter. L. H. Lippell.
6. 6. 14. Lakeview Canary Countess, 21104, 3y. 6m. 4d.; 49.9 lbs. milk, 22.16 lbs. fat, 21.48 lbs. butter. Lakeview Farms, 21104.
7. 7. 2. Villa View Axie DeKol, 23574, 3y. 11m. 27d.; 47.4 lbs. milk, 19.79 lbs. fat, 24.65 lbs. butter. Arboagast Bros.
8. 8. Mercena Segis Triumph, 21157, 3y. 11m. 15d.; 49.0 lbs. milk, 19.79 lbs. fat, 24.36 lbs. butter. Morris Huff, Bloomfield.
9. 9. Yrouka Mercedes, 34984, 3y. 6m. 7d.; 47.15 lbs. milk, 17.89 lbs. fat, 22.27 lbs. butter. Edmondson.
10. 10. 5. Villa View Aggie DeKol, 23876, 3y. 11m. 12d.; 45.1 lbs. milk, 16.39 lbs. fat, 21.48 lbs. butter.
11. 11. 14-day record: 901.0 lbs. milk, 34.0 lbs. fat, 42.56 lbs. butter. Lakeview Farms, 21104.
12. 12. Grace Bontate 30001, 3y. 8m. 27d.; 29.2 lbs. milk, 16.40 lbs. fat, 20.57 lbs. butter. Edmondson.
13. 13. 7. Annie Dorlake, 34604, 3y. 11m. 23d.; 44.2 lbs. milk, 14.9 lbs. fat, 18.0 lbs. butter. David Campbell, St. Thomas.
14. 14. 8. Queen Saranito Johanna, 21001, 3y. 11m. 15d.; 44.2 lbs. milk, 14.34 lbs. fat, 16.49 lbs. butter. Thos. J. Leslie.
15. 15. 1. Beauty Lyons Segis, 32126, 3y. 6m. 19d.; 43.5 lbs. milk, 16.76 lbs. fat, 20.29 lbs. butter. R. W. E. Barry, Jct. Con.
16. 16. 3. Camille Abbecker Korndyke, 22602, 3y. 4m. 22d.; 40.0 lbs. milk, 14.73 lbs. fat, 18.46 lbs. butter. Dept. of Agric., Edmonton.
17. 17. 3. Forest Ridge Sylvia DeKol, 13311, 3y. 1m. 18d.; 32.9 lbs. milk, 14.8 lbs. fat, 17.85 lbs. butter. L. H. Lippell, Stratfordville.
18. 18. 4. Alluvialia Blossom, 26330, 3y. 6m. 14d.; 36.3 lbs. milk, 12.90 lbs. fat, 14.13 lbs. butter. Thos. J. Leslie.
19. 19. 2. Saronec Albino, 23011, 3y. 2m. 24d.; 41.7 lbs. milk, 12.89 lbs. fat, 16.11 lbs. butter. R. W. E. Barry, Jct. Con.
20. 20. Sr. Two Year Class.
1. 1. Tet Lok Burke, 34597, 3y. 11m. 14d.; 42.2 lbs. milk, 15.22 lbs. fat, 18.2 lbs. butter. W. I. Shaw, Newmarket.
2. 2. Manor K. S. Segis, 28796, 3y. 11m. 24d.; 42.4 lbs. milk, 17.11 lbs. fat, 21.8 lbs. butter. Gordon E. Goodhars, Clarkson.
3. 3. Pontiac Hester Pledge 2nd, 2528, 3y. 11m. 26d.; 43.1 lbs. milk, 16.41 lbs. fat, 20.76 lbs. butter.
4. 4. 21-day record: 1210.6 lbs. milk, 41.8 lbs. fat, 59.45 lbs. butter. K. M. Dalgleish.
5. 5. 4. Low Banks Healer Korndyke, 4865, 4y. 11m. 21d.; 50.4 lbs. milk, 18.31 lbs. fat, 20.29 lbs. butter.
6. 6. 30-day record: 218 lbs. milk, 64.11 lbs. fat, 80.26 lbs. butter. K. M. Dalgleish.
(Continued next page.)

STOP! LOOK! LISTEN!

What DUTCHLAND COLANTHA SIR MOKA'S DAUGHTERS are doing. Lakeview Dutchland Artis, 687.9 lbs. milk, 24.66 lbs. fat. Canadian Champion Sen 3 yr. old. Lakeview Dutchland Countess, 706 lbs. milk, 23.40 lbs. butter; one day's milk 168.2 lbs. Lakeview Dutchland Calamity Rose, 510 lbs. milk, 31.71 lbs. butter; Canadian Champion and world's record for 2 yrs. and 8 months old. We are offering a large number of serviceable age, first by him, and whose dam is Lakeview Leastrange, 741.9 lbs. milk, 28.06 lbs. butter, one day's milk 117 lbs. Also several young bulls by same sire.

Major E. F. Osler, Prop., T. A. Dawson, Mgr. Lakeview Farms, Bronte, Ont.

SPECIAL OFFERING

Plus Burns Hengerveld-Female, three weeks old, handsomely marked, over two-thirds white. Dam—Seven Bop Hengerveld, 52 lbs. milk one day as a senior yearling, and bred by Gort Triumph, whose sire is a grand sire's dam. DeKol Plus, milked 95 lbs. milk in one day, and whose grand sire, Sir Waldorf Burke, bred Victoria Burke, 51.06 lbs. milk one day. Has all communications to

K. J. VALENTINE - - - - - ODESSA, ONT.



LEILA PIETER WALKER, Dam Pieter, sired 31.63 Gr. D.

It is with great pleasure that I am announcing this year. When I decided the Holstein bull with the idea of a high test. A survey of the made at this fair that I have succeeded so doing. The headed by KING WALKER, a bull of dual type and of calm temper and the King Segis with the Walker family that he has bred shown by the records of his daughters, all of milking age tested, averaging 20 lbs. butter. The records of the Walker family:

Butler
Polly, at 10
... 25.3
Beauty Pie-
terje ... 20.5
Lillian Wal-
terje ... 20.1
Ruby W.
Pentrie ... 20.2
Segis Wal-
terje ... 27.85
Queen Wal-
terje ... 30.72
(Each is a daughter preceding age)

Six generations typically 30 lb. cow. In this with the Pontiac Korndyke King Segis and the breeding of it in this herd. Pontiac Korndyke sire, is an especially fine animal, King Pontiac Arada. In establish her sire's daughters of Korndyke, who has daughters with over 100 lbs. these have been done on this farm.

Included in the four 30 lb. cows, them a daughter King Korndyke, 29.75 lbs. daughter calf. Another terje Pauline Hen-

Lunch Served previous Auctioneers: B. V. KELLY, Syracuse; R. E. HAEGGER, Algon

Dr. A. A. Fa



MILITARY SERVICE ACT, 1917

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that by the effect of the regulations of the Governor General of Canada in Council of the 20th of April, 1918, and the Proclamation of 4th May, 1918, recently published, every male British subject resident in Canada, born on or since the 13th of October, 1897, who has attained or shall attain the age of 19 years and who is unmarried or a widower without children must, (unless he is within one of the classes of persons mentioned in the schedule of Exceptions to the Military Service Act) report as hereinafter directed on or before the 1st day of June, 1918, or within ten days after his 19th birthday, whichever date shall be the later.

Such report must be in writing and must give his name in full, the date of his birth and his place of residence and also his usual post office address.

The report must be addressed to the Registrar or Deputy Registrar under the Military Service Act of the Registration District in which he resides (see below) and shall be sent by registered post, for which no Canada postage is required.

Young men so reporting will not be placed on active service till further notice. They must, however, notify the appropriate Registrar or Deputy Registrar of any change of residence or address.

On receipt of the report an identification card will be forwarded by the Registrar which will protect the bearer from arrest.

Punctual compliance with these requirements is of great importance to those affected. Failure to report within the time limited will expose the delinquent to severe penalties and will in addition render him liable to immediate apprehension for Military Service.

ISSUED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
MILITARY SERVICE BRANCH, this 15th day of May, 1918.

NOTE: The men required to report should address their reports as follows:

ONTARIO—To the Deputy Registrar under the Military Service Act, 1917, London, if they reside in the County of Essex, Kent, Lambton, Elgin, Middlesex, Oxford, Waterloo, Wellington, Perth, Huron, or Bruce.

To the Registrar under the Military Service Act, 1917, Toronto, if they reside in the County of Lincoln, Welland, Haldimand, Norfolk, Brant, Wentworth, Halton, Peel, York, Ontario, Grey, Dufferin, Simcoe, or in the Districts of Muskoka, Perry Sound, Algoma and Nipissing north of the Mattawa and French rivers (including the Townships of Ferris and Bonfield).

To the Deputy Registrar under the Military Service Act, 1917, Kingston, if they reside in the County of Durham, Northumberland, Victoria, Peterborough, Hastings, Prince Edward, Lennox, Addington, Frontenac, Haliburton, Carleton, Dundas, Otagarry, Renfrew, Russell, Stormont, Grenville, Lanark, Leeds, Prescott, or the District of Nipissing south of Mattawa river (exclusive of the Townships of Ferris and Bonfield).

To the Registrar under the Military Service Act, 1917, Winnipeg, if they reside in the Districts of Kenora, Rainy River, or Thunder Bay.

QUEBEC—To the Registrar under the Military Service Act, 1917, Montreal, if they reside in the County of Jacques Cartier, Hochelaga, Laval, Veudreuil, Soulanges, Napierville, Beauharnois, Chateauguay, Huntington, Laprairie, Argenteuil, Terrebonne, Two Mountains, Montcalm, L'Assomption, Joliette, Berthier, Maskinongé, St. Maurice, Three Rivers, St. John, Iberville, Miséricorde, Brome, Shefford, Rouville, Chambly, Vercheres, St. Hyacinthe, Bagot, Drummond, Richelieu, Yamaska, Nicolet, Arthabaska, Sherbrooke, and Stanstead.

QUEBEC—Continued

To the Deputy Registrar under the Military Service Act, 1917, Quebec, if they reside in the County of Wolfe, Richmond, Compton, Beauce, Bellechase, Bonaventure, Dorchester, Gaspé, Kamouraska, Lévis, L'Islet, Champlain, Charlevoix, Chicoutimi, Montmorency, Quebec, Portneuf, Saguenay, Lotbinière, Montmagny, Matane, Mégantic, Rimouski and Temiscouata.

To the Deputy Registrar under the Military Service Act, 1917, Hull, if they reside in the County of Timiskaming, Pontiac, Ottawa and Labelle.

NOVA SCOTIA—To the Registrar under the Military Service Act, 1917, Halifax, if they reside in the Province of Nova Scotia.

NEW BRUNSWICK—To the Registrar under the Military Service Act, 1917, St. John, if they reside in the Province of New Brunswick.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND—To the Registrar under the Military Service Act, 1917, Charlottetown, if they reside in the Province of Prince Edward Island.

BRITISH COLUMBIA—To the Registrar under the Military Service Act, 1917, Vancouver, if they reside in the Province of British Columbia.

SASKATCHEWAN—To the Registrar under the Military Service Act, 1917, Regina, if they reside in the Province of Saskatchewan.

ALBERTA—To the Registrar under the Military Service Act, 1917, Calgary, if they reside in the Province of Alberta.

MANITOBA—To the Registrar under the Military Service Act, 1917, Winnipeg, if they reside in the Province of Manitoba.

YUKON—To the Registrar under the Military Service Act, 1917, Dawson, if they reside in the Yukon Territory.