

FARM AND DAIRY & RURAL HOME



DEVOTED TO
BETTER FARMING
AND CANADIAN
COUNTRY LIFE



Toronto, Ont. March 8, 1917



Com. of Conservation
Jan 13
Asst. Chairman

THE LUMBER-JACK'S NOON HOUR.

—Photo in the woods of Northern Ontario.

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FARM AND DAIRY & RURAL HOME



We Welcome Practical Progressive Ideas

The Recognized Exponent of Dairying in Canada

Trade increases the wealth and glory of a country; but its real strength and stamina are to be looked for among the cultivators of the land.—Lord Chatham

VOL. XXXVI

TORONTO, ONT., MARCH 8, 1917

No. 10

Some Business Factors in Cheapening Dairy Production*

Labor Only 30 to 50 Per Cent Efficient—Better Cows Needed—Produce Grading and Cooperation Recommended

MAY I briefly outline a few of the outstanding business methods by which we as dairy farmers may cheapen production in the future, thus creating or increasing our dairy profits. The investment in the farm and buildings is an overhead fixed charge, the interest on which must be considered annually. Hence our own hope to cheapen production may be embodied in the following:

The production per cow must be increased. Over fifty per cent. of the bulls and cows used in Ontario are scabs, both as to type, breeding and production. A large percentage of the pure breeds are as bad as the grades in that they produce little, and that at a loss. The greatest blessing which could befall Ontario farmers would be either an organized movement by them to wipe out the scrub bull or to legislate to that effect, and I would seriously recommend for your consideration, that we as farmers advocate some such movement with a time limit of not more than three years from date of inception to completion. I would also recommend to breed associations that they seriously consider the refusal of registration to bulls whose dams have not made creditable records. The longer I conduct investigational work with dairy cattle and study the work done by the average farmer, the more I realize the supreme importance of a good dairy sire in every dairy herd. Examples of the value of pure-bred bulls on the grade herd are common in every district. In our work we have found that the pure-bred bull of quality has been capable of doubling and in cases quadrupling the production of the grade herds in the first two or three generations.

Labor Fifty Per Cent. Efficient.

By better methods of farming we must produce cheaper feeds which will in turn decrease the cost and increase the total production. Ontario farmers might well take a lesson from our western neighbors in the matter of economizing labor. On our average eastern farm, manual labor is not 50 per cent. efficient. Examples of this are common. Some farmers are milking twenty cows when ten cows with half the labor and less feed might easily produce as much if not more dairy products. Again, the percentage of farmers who have the single plow for all types of plowing is helping to make manual labor only 30 to 50 per cent. efficient. There are many labor saving devices which might be installed economically on many farms to decrease labor costs. A few of these are litter carriers, milking machines, manure spreaders and the like.

Stampeding from one breed or type to another is responsible for the high percentage of scrubs and low production at high cost. If we believe

E. S. ARCHIBALD, Dominion Animal Husbandman, Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

in the dairy industry let us choose two or three of the best breeds of dairy cattle which suit our individual tastes and our neighborhood best and consistently use only the best pure-bred sires of these breeds consistently. The man who does this and persists through good and bad years or good and bad market epochs, always comes out best in the average of five or more years.

Better feeding of our cows, heifers and calves will materially increase production and lower the cost. The choice of better food stuffs, both home-grown and purchased, the careful following of mar-

ket values of mill feeds will save hundreds of dollars to every farmer annually. Remember this one point, that one-half of an ordinary ration to the dairy cow is required for maintenance, and the balance only will appear as milk and fat. Hence the farmer who feeds liberally with approximately the same maintenance cost, will, with the same labor and investment, make a greater quantity of produce and consequently at a lower cost.

Grading and Cooperation.

The grading of all produce for a district or for the province invariably induces a higher standard of quality. This applies equally to milk for consumption or for manufacture into cheese or butter. Whether such organized grading as cream and butter grading are adopted by us after legislation, or forced on us by competition, is immaterial, but such are absolutely essential if we are to retain our place in the world's markets. Need I give a better example than that of Alberta, where cream and butter grading have been successfully adopted, and this province is now stealing Ontario's markets?

Cooperation in all its many phases will greatly lower the cost of production. For example, community breeding will allow the use of high grade bulls, and will open up greater markets. Community buying of live stock and the community purchase of feeds will materially decrease the cost for the individuals in that district. The community selling of products or of the stock will be found most profitable. The community thought in regulating the tariff for the farmer, in the regulation of municipal affairs, and in all similar ways, must be adopted if we as farmers are to do the best by ourselves and by this great industry. In fact, a healthy co-operation amongst the farmers in every community and amongst the various associations of farmers is absolutely essential for the greatest prosperity. By such may we have greater production at cheaper costs. Production will be at a lower figure for the consumer, yet the farmer will have a guarantee of a fair profit.

Dairying will always be an arduous industry, but by applying good business methods we can and will receive remuneration for the long hours and hard work. Now is the time of our great opportunity.

Few farmers realize how much it costs to haul their produce to the railway station. In many cases it costs more than the haulage by rail to the city or even to the seaboard. Good roads are necessary in rural economy. Bigger loads can be hauled and better time made over them than over poor roads. Systematic road improvement should be the aim of every progressive township and county.



Cost of Producing Milk

THE Canadian dairyman deserves great credit for his arduous labours of 1915, for he has maintained dairy production in spite of one of the worst seasons which we have ever encountered and has maintained fairly well his breeding stock in spite of shortage of crops of from 33 to 50 per cent. A labour shortage of similar proportions and an advance in the price of mill feeds of from 20 to 75 per cent. over a normal year, has also increased his difficulties in no small degree. He has done all that is physically possible, but has he put as much mental effort into increasing and maintaining production? Could not better business methods be applied to increase the production at a decreased cost, even in the face of the above enormous difficulties?

What does it cost the average farmer to produce milk? In our investigations with one herd we discovered that the cows produced 5,700 pounds of 3.6 per cent. milk at a gross cost of \$1.78 per hundred weight at the dairy or nearby station. This, of course, included the cost of feeds, labour at the average of 15 cents per hour and the normal interest and depreciation on the plant, including cows, buildings and utensils. If the average cow in Ontario produces only 3,700 lbs. of milk what an enormous percentage of farmers are producing milk at a loss if they include cost of labour, interest and depreciation, which is the only business way to calculate profits or losses in any industry. What percentage of the dairy farmers are making from their cows, wages and bank interest on their investment?—E. S. Archibald.

* Part of an address delivered at the Ottawa Winter Fair.

More About O.P.V. Silage

It Is Again Successful in Nova Scotia
IN NOVA SCOTIA, O.P.V. silage is again demonstrating its worth this winter. At the Agricultural College at Truro, it has been used for feeding purposes for three years and has given unqualified satisfaction. It is not advanced as a substitute for corn ensilage where corn can be grown successfully, but as a suitable source of winter succulence where corn cannot be depended on to yield a full crop every year. A circular recently sent out from the College at Truro has this to say concerning it:

The letters O.P.V. stand for oats, peas and vetches, three quite common crops in Nova Scotia. When sown together and harvested green and cut into a silo, they form a succulent, palatable food for cattle during the winter months. It is then that the initials are used, and this winter green feed is referred to as O.P.V. silage, or simply as O.P.V.

Ontario and some parts of Nova Scotia raise corn for the purpose of making silage. Not all of this Province is suitable for corn, however, and O.P.V. is found to make an excellent substitute. At the agricultural college this mixed crop has yielded as high as 15 tons of green material per acre. In 1914, five acres averaged over 11 tons per acre; in 1915, three acres gave 30 tons; and in 1916 five acres gave 37 tons. The 1915 yield was smaller than either of the previous years. This crop, in order to yield well, must be put on good land and thickly seeded. There should be no difficulty in producing from eight to twelve tons per acre, according to the quality of the land.

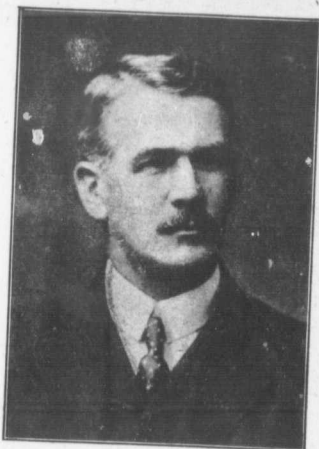
The crop is easily raised. It can be sown early in the spring, as frost does not hurt any of the plants. It does not need to be hoed, but takes care of itself from seeding time to harvest. It can be cut and put into the silo without regard to weather. If it is too wet and catchy weather to make hay, the dull days are just the time for cutting the O.P.V. and getting it in the silo. It is furnishing a goodly part of the ration for the cows at the agricultural college this year.

When To Feed the Cow

Morning and Evening, Says C. F. Carlisle
 By W. G. ORVIS.

IT is a common question of discussion among dairymen as to how many times a day a cow should be fed. Some claim three and even four times a day. Others think twice is enough. Mr. C. F. Carlisle belongs to the latter class. When discussing feeding problems with me a short time ago, he outlined their method of feeding at Clear View Farm. It was as follows:

At the morning and evening feed, usually 12



W. W. Ballantyne.

Besides being the newly elected President of the Canadian Ayrshire Cattle Breeders' Association, the position he formerly held for one term, Mr. Ballantyne is President of the Rural Publishing Company and the Cielph Winter Fair. Few men are more generous in devoting their time to public interests.

hours apart, they give all the ensilage and chaff or cut straw that the cow will eat. Then they immediately feed liberally with well-cured alfalfa hay. "It is surprising how much of this hay they will eat even when you think they are too full of the other roughage for more. When they are at last filled to the limit, they will lie down and rest. I do like to see a cow with a full paunch lie down, grunt and chew her cud." This was the remark of Mr. Carlisle, the successful feeder. The appreciation of the cow's greatest satisfaction is possibly the secret of big milk production.

Roughage alone will not produce milk, however, and I found that Mr. Carlisle was feeding liberally a combination of grains rich in protein. Five different grains are mixed together in the following proportions: 150 lbs. oat chop; 100 lbs. bran; 100 lbs. maize gluten; 100 lbs. oil cake; 100 lbs. cottonseed meal. This mixture is fed to the cows giving milk at the rate of four pounds for every pound of milk produced. The economic milk production is a question of great importance, and feeders cannot go about it blindly. It pays to know what you are doing and to keep a tab on results.

Where the Danger Lies

Do Not Use Feed Oats for Seed

By T. G. RAYNOR.

FORTUNATELY a good many farmers saved from the exceptionally good crop of 1915 sufficient oats for seed, and a few have some of their old oats to spare. In a few sections where the crop was put in early, very fair oats resulted, and those districts will have more seed oats than they require. Only a comparatively small number of farmers can hope to be supplied in this way. The rest will need seed from some other source. Where, then, can seed oats be obtained? The maritime provinces had a good crop, especially Prince Edward Island, and good seed oats in quantity may be obtained there. The western provinces had good crops of oats in spots. They will need nearly all their best oats for seed so that we need not look there for any great supply that would meet the requirements of the Seed Control Act.

Large quantities of feed oats are shipped to Ontario and Quebec every year, and these oats are a variable quantity. Besides being infested with wild oats and other noxious and more or less harmful weed seeds, they contain immature and frosted oats which makes their germination very low.

Take a case in point. Recently, a farmer living in the vicinity of Ottawa saw some oats in a flour and feed store, and asked how they would do for seed if cleaned up? The merchant replied that he thought they would do all right. The sample was submitted to the Seed Branch and upon being analyzed was found to contain three seeds of western false flax, four of hare's ear mustard, 32 of half mustard and 99 wild oats to the pound. Besides that there were 138 lambs' quarters and 297 wild buckwheat seeds to the pound, making a total of 138 noxious and 435 non-noxious weed seeds in each pound. What about their germination? After a four-day test, which by the way, is the safest guide for the vitality of any sample of seeds, only 20 per cent. grew, and many of these were of a weak, sickly growth, as could be seen in a soil test for germination of the same seed. This is what the farmers will be up against in using No. 1 or 2 feed oats coming from the west for seed.

If any of these oats have to be used for seeding purposes, they should be cleaned and fanned well, and germination tests should be made.

Handling Winter Manure

The Direct Route Method Favored

J. A. JACKSON, Elgin Co., Ont.

THE method we follow in handling the winter manure crop is to draw it directly from the stable to the field and spread it immediately on the land. I consider this method has many advantages over any other, one great advantage being that it is possible, when this is done, to have purer and sweeter silt in the stable than when the manure is dumped in a shed or about the barn. This means a great deal where dairy cows are kept. When help is so scarce and hard to get on the farm it is a great advantage to have the manure all out on the land and spread ready when the work begins in the spring. It will plow under better or work into the ground on fall plowed ground better when spread in the winter. I have also found that where long manure has been beaten into the ground by a few storms and then plowed under that the spring crop stands a drought much better than it does where the manure has not been exposed to any rain before being plowed under.

"We use the spreader in the winter as long as it is possible to work it, as I find that it is impossible for men to spread manure with the fork as even as a good spreader does it. We keep our spreader in a dry, tight shed adjoining the stable,



Representatives of the Agricultural Societies of Ontario, Assembled in Convention in Toronto. The men in control of the agricultural societies are among the most progressive farmers in the province. Their aggressive work, favored by good fair weather last fall, made 1916 the best year in the history of their organizations.

and use a litter carrier that carries the manure from the stable directly to it. When the load is on it is taken to the field. By keeping the spreader as dry as possible, we are able to use it all winter, except when it is very dry or a thick crust is on the snow. While the ground is in that condition it is drawn with the sleigh and spread with the fork.

I think it is best to spread the manure as it is brought to the field. If put off in piles it becomes frozen and cannot be spread until the frost goes out. The piles keep the ground cold and wet where they stand so that it will not be fit to work as soon as the ground where the manure has been spread. Besides, the grain crop that grows on the ground where the piles have been is likely to grow too rank and fall down before properly filling out. If the ground is seeded the young clover is likely to get smothered out under the lodged grain. The piles of manure often become caked, so that it is impossible to spread them properly. It is important to leave as few bunches as possible when spreading, as the ground will not retain the moisture in a dry time where bunches of manure are put in the ground. Like the most of farmers' horses, my horses are idle part of the times in the winter time, and are the better for the exercise of going to the field with the manure each day.

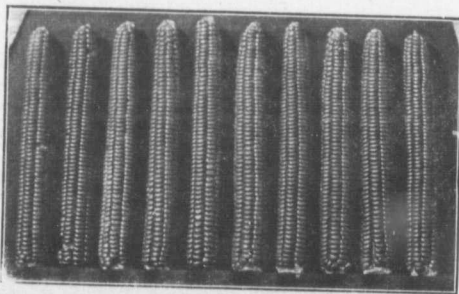
Besides the above advantages of the direct route from the stable to the field over the open barnyard system, there is about one-third more of the fertilizing value of the manure saved, and it costs less than one-half as much to put it on the land.

Weed Eradication

Cultural Methods and Spraying

REPORTING on the results that had been obtained during the last five years by members of the Ontario Agricultural and Experimental Union in their experiments on weed eradication, Prof. J. E. Howitt, of the O. A. C., states that seven experiments in all have been tried. These are the use of rape in the destruction of perennial sow thistle; a system of intensive cropping and cultivation for the eradication of perennial sow thistle; the use of rape in the eradication of twitch grass; a method of cultivation and cropping for the destruction of twitch grass; spraying with iron sulphate to destroy mustard in cereal crops, and a method of cultivation for the destruction of the ox-eye daisy.

Some sixty farmers cooperated in this work. The last two years the experimenters have been fewer and the results not quite so satisfactory. This is largely due to wet weather, which prevented the carrying out of the work involved in such experiments. These experiments have been



The Corn that Won the Farm and Dairy Trophy at the Kingsville Corn Show.

This Trophy is awarded for the best ten ears of corn on exhibition at the Ontario Corn Show. It has been won three times in succession by Mr. L. D. Hankinson, Aylmer, Ont.



R. McKenzie, Secretary Canadian Council of Agriculture.

Mr. McKenzie's connection with the farmers' movement began in 1903, when the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association was organized. He was Secretary of that association from its inception until last August, when he resigned to devote his whole attention to the Canadian Council of Agriculture, the organization which drafted the National Platform for the Farmers of Canada, adopted at the U. F. O. Convention last week. Mr. McKenzie addressed the Convention.

carried on in many parts of Ontario, on various types of soil and under different climatic conditions. The results, therefore, should be a safe index for the whole province. They are here briefly summarized:

What the Experiments Show.

The experiments show, first, that good cultivation, followed by rape sown in drills provides a means of eradicating both perennial sow thistle and twitch grass; second, that rape is a more satisfactory crop to use in the destruction of twitch grass than buckwheat; third, that rape gives much better results in the eradication of twitch grass and perennial sow thistle when sown in drills and cultivated than it does when sown broadcast; fourth, that thorough, deep cultivation in fall and spring followed by a well cared for hoed crop will destroy bladder campion; fifth, that mustard may be prevented from seeding in oats, wheat and barley by spraying with a twenty per cent. solution of iron sulphate without any serious injury to the standing crop or to fresh seedlings of clover.

Several points of interest were brought out by the experiments in spraying with iron sulphate to destroy mustard. It is necessary to spray early, just when the plants are coming into bloom. If the spraying is left too late, the older plants will not be destroyed by the solution, and will form seed. Hence the experiment will not be entirely satisfactory. The spraying must be done thoroughly, and with a good pressure. In order to spray thoroughly with an ordinary broadcast attachment, it is necessary to keep the horses walking very slowly. If an attempt is made to cover the ground

quickly some of the plants will be missed and the results may be somewhat disappointing. In regard to the cost of spraying with iron sulphate it was found that the cost of material per acre varied from \$1.00 to \$2.40. Iron sulphate has advanced in price from \$1.00 to \$2.00 per cwt., so that it now costs from \$2.50 to \$3.50 per acre for material to spray mustard.

The First Five Weeks

The Change From Whole to Skim Milk

AT least four-fifths of all dairy calves are raised on separated milk, grain being used to supply the fat removed. Usually it pays well to feed whole milk for about two weeks, at the end of which time separate milk may be used in part. The proportion of the latter may be gradually increased until at the end of the fourth week it is used altogether. No fixed rules of feeding, based upon age, can be given, because the size and vigor of the calf must always be considered. Calves especially strong at birth may be put on separated milk entirely at two weeks of age, but this should not be attempted with weak ones. Until the calf is in vigorous and

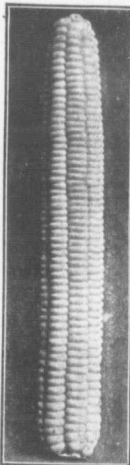
thrifty condition no attempt should be made to change to separated milk. This change should always be made gradually. The schedule given below for feeding calves is suggested as a guide, but it will often have to be modified to suit conditions. Supplementary feeding of roughage and grain is also necessary.

First and Second Weeks.

For the first four days, from eight to twelve pounds of milk from the dam should be fed. After this time the milk should be from any cow or cows in the herd but preferably not from any that are nearly dry. Milk containing not more than four per cent. of butterfat is considered the best for this purpose.

Third Week.

At the beginning of the third week the substitution of either skim or separated milk may commence at the rate of one pound a day. The quantity of the daily ration may be increased two to four pounds, depending upon the vigor of the



Flint Excellence. Champion Ear at Kingsville Corn Show, A. S. Maynard, Chatham.

calf. The quantity, however, should be kept well below the capacity of the calf; that is, when it does not drink eagerly what is offered, the quantity should be cut down. In most cases, at the end of the third week the ration should be approximately one-half whole and one-half separated milk. Any increase should be made slowly so as to accustom the calf to the additional amount.

Fourth Week.

At the beginning of the fourth week, from one-half to three-quarters of the milk ration should be separated milk. During the week the change should be continued until by the end of the week only separated milk is fed. With especially vigorous calves the change to separated milk may be made about a week earlier.

Fifth Week.

After this time separated milk may be fed entirely unless the calf is very delicate. The quan-

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fed can be gradually increased until 18 to 20 pounds a day are given. It is usually not economical to feed more than this unless milk is very plentiful.

When the calf is two months old, and if it is carefully watched, sour milk, whether whole, skim, or butter-milk, may be fed without harmful results, provided the change from sweet milk is made gradually. It is not well, however, to alternate between sweet and sour.

HORTICULTURE

Varieties of Apples to Plant

E. D. Smith, Winens, Ont.

ONE of the reasons why some have not yet made money growing apples is on account of a bad selection of varieties, a lot of the kinds that some varieties yield well; the some varieties are long lived; that some bear at a very early age and bear heavily continuously; and that some varieties sell at double the price of others. We then should study to take advantage of all the well known characteristics as far as we possibly can. Apple trees are now cheap. It may be a generation before they are again as cheap. Nurserymen now have on hand for sale all the best varieties in plenty, the trees for sale this year having been started before the slump in sales due to the depression in 1914 and the war since that time.

What are the varieties that sell for the most money? The answer is: Snow, McIntosh, Scarlet Pippin, King and Northern Spy.

Why? Because of their high quality and red color.

What are the varieties that produce very heavy at a very early age? Duchess, Wealthy, Wagner, Ontario, Geno and Ben Davis.

A Few Good Varieties.

Of those in the first list all are heavy bearers once they start, except King. It is only a moderate yielder. This is the only fault with the King. The apples are large, the stem is short and stiff and therefore the apples are somewhat liable to blow off. In planting an orchard for profit, confine it to a few of the very best varieties. Plant a permanent orchard with the trees forty feet apart each way. The Northern Spy is not only one of the best all round apples for the market, but in the first six years after planting it will produce, if not the most, at any rate equal to the heaviest producers grown in this country. Half the orchard may safely be planted to it. The other half may be planted chiefly with Snow, McIntosh and Scarlet Pippin. These are all excellent red dessert apples that always have brought and always will bring, the highest prices because of their intrinsic merits. If planting a large orchard in the southern half of Old Ontario, some Blenheim and a few Tallman Sweet may be put in. In making up mixed cars for the greatest and best market, viz. our home market, and especially the western provinces, a few barrels of Tallman Sweet are always called for. It is an easy apple to grow, being very productive, an ideal tree and very hardy.

Varieties from the second list, such as Duchess, Wealthy and Ontario, should be planted between these trees, so that when the orchard is planted the trees will be twenty feet apart each way. Some prefer Wagner; some would perhaps set Ben Davis or Geno; any of them bear at four or five years of age and will keep right on until they die.

At the age of about seventeen, or

when the branches begin to touch, two-thirds of these filters may be cut out, leaving the tree in the centre of each square of permanent trees for a few years longer, when it may be commenced to return or thin trees for cut out. In this way an orchard will venue at the fourth or fifth year and keep it for a hundred years, and planted on suitable soil and kept in a plain and simple directions laid down by our horticultural authorities.

Old Ontario, almost surrounded by the Great Lakes, is the home of the Northern Spy and all of the varieties grown in the north temperature zone. We ought to grow these choice varieties. Spys, Snows, McIntosh, etc., and other countries grow other cheaper selling sorts if they wish. These varieties will command a market when even such good old sorts as Baldwin and Greening are selling cheaply. This winter and last spring Spys have been bringing in Montreal and Ottawa, 46 and 47 a barrel with Baldwin and Greening \$2 a barrel less. McIntosh and Snow brought 47 to 55 a barrel. Spys just now are 49 a barrel in Montreal.

Manure for the Garden

FOR early garden crops well rotted manure is preferable. Horse or sheep manure is the best as they heat rapidly, and are quick in their action. Horse manure is especially valuable, as it makes the soil penetrate it, while its rapid fermentation warms up the land. Cow and swine manures are slower in their action, and consequently are more desirable for later crops. Hen manure is one of the richest for the reason that poultry live on highly concentrated foods, and the liquid and solid heats very readily and together. It used sparingly, since, if put in contact with the roots of plants, it is liable to burn them. It should not be mixed with lime or wood ashes, because they hasten the fermentation and the loss of nitrogen. Being quick acting it is valuable for early crops. It should not, as a rule, be mixed with other manures, but applied separately considered sufficient for an acre when used with other manures.

The compost heap, so seldom seen in the country, is valuable as a source made by selecting a place that is sandy and putting down a bed one foot deep of old soil or muck. On this all refuse material that collects from various places can be placed. If occasional loads of old straw, leaves, or manure, etc., and should be turned over occasionally by hand.

Selling Wool to Advantage

THE Dominion Live Stock Branch, in connection with its wool demonstrations, has a chart containing the following, regarding methods of selling wool.

Farmer A. sells 100 lbs of wool in grease at 35 cents a lb. (shrinkage 40 per cent.), \$35; scoured, the cost would be 53 1/2 cents a lb.

B. sells 100 lbs of wool in grease at 35 cents flat (shrinkage 50 per cent.), value, \$35; scoured, cost a lb., 56 cents.

If the manufacturer desires to purchase the wool at 53 1/2 cents, scoured, then B. would receive under this system (shrinkage basis), 41 cents for his wool in the grease, or six cents a pound more than A.

Is the wood for spring and summer use drawn up from the bush? Remember that next summer will be busy one.



Poultry
Canada's Export Egg Trade

THE export egg trade is reviewed by H. S. Arkell of the Live Stock Branch, Ottawa, in a recently published article on the live stock situation from the marketing standpoint. "The export trade in eggs is new," says Mr. Arkell. "Canada, for many years has had no surplus to sell. At the beginning of the war, however, Great Britain found her normal sources of supply unavailable and was obliged to turn to the United States and to Canada, which, in 1914, had a few surplus eggs to dispose of. From that date, production increased to such an extent in the Dominion that we were able to greatly extend our exports and, at the same time, by the joint efforts of the Government and of the produce trade, to so protect their quality that the reputation they have gained has resulted in a demand which has drained the country of practically all of its present available stock. Canada has been able to sell steadily as against American competition and at considerably better prices. There is reasonable ground for the belief that Canadian eggs have established a permanent place for themselves in the United Kingdom."

The figures for the egg exports of the last four years are given as follows: 1913, \$58,176; 1914, \$92,322; 1915, \$1,206,518; 1916, \$2,705,416.

Spring Work with Turkeys

THE male turkey bird should be at least two years old, though the females may be younger. If the birds are well developed and vigorous, one male may be mated with about 10 females. During the breeding season the females should not be fed too heavily but the males should be fed liberally. Boiled oats make a good food for the breeding stock and they may be fed twice each day, though rather lightly, for if turkeys are roaming over range they pick up a large proportion of their own living.

It is a good plan to have nests prepared early in the spring, so that they are waiting for the turkeys. They prefer to lay in secluded places. The eggs should be gathered from the nest every day. Each bird usually lays from 15 to 20 eggs, although some may run much higher. They have often two laying periods, the first in spring and the second in mid-summer. After laying from 15 to 20 eggs the female usually becomes broody. The hatching nests should be very carefully prepared being large enough to accommodate the hen comfortably. After dusting with insect powder thoroughly about 25 eggs should be given the hen and she should be allowed to hatch the pouls. During the period the same person should attend the setting hens. Twenty-eight days is the period of incubation for turkey eggs. About two days before they are due to come out the hens should be dusted thoroughly with insect powder so that the little pouls will not be troubled. After hatching, the mother hen should be placed in a coop with a board bottom, the pouls being kept off the ground for the first few days. Afterwards the floor may be removed and the coop placed upon the ground. It is important that the coop be moved to fresh ground every day.

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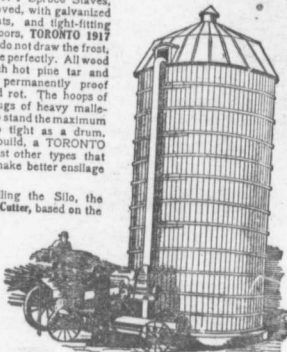
This season's TORONTO Silo improvement—the HIP-ROOF—adds several tons capacity to each sized silo, at very slight additional cost, by making it possible to tramp the ensilage thoroughly along the sides to the top of the walls.

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

W. H. HEARST,
Minister of Agriculture.

Huntingdon Dairymen Meet at Ormstown

Thirty-Fifth Annual Convention Held—Name of the Association Changed—Margarine Opposed—Many Addresses Given

THE erstwhile Huntingdon Dairymen's Association, now the Beaufort District Dairymen's Association, is moving on to greater things. Its 35th annual convention, held recently at Ormstown, was the greatest in its history. The changing of the name of the association, a strong resolution condemning oleomargarine and several good addresses on agricultural topics were the features of the convention.

Why the Name Was Changed.

The question of changing the name of the association was introduced by Mr. G. A. Greig, of Cairnside. He believed that it would add to the prestige and strength of the association to be called Beaufort District Agricultural and Dairymen's Association. The former name looked as if it were a village or small town affair, whereas it now covered the whole district, including the counties of Montserrat, Huntingdon and Beaufort. His motion that the name be changed was seconded by Neil Sangster, of Ormstown, and supported by Jas. Bryson, of Brysonville. Prof. Barton suggested that the word Agricultural was unnecessary, to which Mr. Greig replied that more addresses were given on that subject than anything else at the annual meetings. W. F. Stephen the secretary, stated that the association had been started in Huntingdon 25 years ago and that it would be an honor to the memory of those who inaugurated it, if the present name were preserved. There was a possibility of their losing the grant if the name were changed. If the change were made, he supported the dropping of the word "Agricultural." Considerable discussion took place as to the advisability of changing the name on such short notice, but finally the decision was reached and in future the association will be known as the Beaufort District Dairymen's Association.

A Protest Against Margarine.

Taking the ground that there was no call for a change in the present regulations regarding margarine, except by those who had vested interests with a view to increasing their own profits, Jas. Winter, of Ormstown, submitted a resolution to be forwarded to the Hon. Martin Burrell, protesting against the sale of oleomargarine in Canada as a detriment to dairymen. This was unanimously adopted. The report of the secretary, W. F. Stephen, showed that the liabilities of the year had been discharged and a handsome balance carried forward.

Prof. Barton, of Macdonald College, gave an address on "Farm Management," which he said was often overlooked at dairy conventions, but which should receive serious attention in view of the present and future conditions surrounding the industry. Farmers must judiciously use their capital. As a rule, they were pretty conservative with their capital, but in some cases they tied their hands. He favored good buildings, but it was an easy matter to sink a lot of money in buildings. They should endeavor to make their capital go as far as possible and to spend it in the wisest manner. Haphazard buying of machinery was deprecated. In dealing with the horse industry, Prof. Barton stated that the war had absorbed about \$6,000,000 of Canada's horses. The stock, however, had increased, the present number in the country being 3,000,000. It would pay to continue

breeding. A few years ago the boom in horses was due to the Western trade, but even in the best year they were being absorbed by the West as fast as they were being produced by the war. Tractor and motor power were the opposition to the horse industry, and some even inclined to form the hasty conclusion that the horse was doomed, even going so far as to state that he would be driven out of use as farm power. As long as Canada had a weather such as prevailed at the time of the convention, there was no fear of the horse business being driven out. "Keep down the weeds," was the advice given by Mr. Andrew Phillips, M.P., who stated that people from all parts of the country and for the sake of the district's reputation it was necessary to keep down the weeds in the ditches, along the roads and on the farms. J. A. Robb, M.P.P., said that the war had emphasized never before the value of agriculture. They were going to send the returned soldiers to farms so that they might become self supporting citizens.

Prize Winning Essays.

The winners in preparing essays on the subject "Why Is Beaufort District Better Suited for Dairying Than Any Other Line of Farming," was announced, a healthy competition having been produced among the young people under 16 years of age. First prize was won by Eleanor M. Spearman, Hemmingford; second, Robt. H. Donnelly, Huntingdon, and third, John Cullen, Allan's Corners. Three of the essays were read and proved to be of a high standard.

The board of directors for the ensuing year are Alfred Aispey, Valleyfield; Neil Sangster, Ormstown; D. A. McCormick, Allan's Corners; John McDougall, Ormstown; Hector Gordon, Howick; M. McNaughton, Huntingdon; David Pringle, Huntingdon; and Geo. Bustard, Jr.

Fertilizers on Potatoes, Mangels and Rape

REPORTING on the results of cooperative experiments with fertilizers on potatoes, mangels and rape held throughout Ontario during 1916, Dr. Zavitz, of the O.A.C., speaking at the annual meeting of the Experimental Unit, said that the season had not been a favorable one to realize good results from such experiments. Besides, consideration had to be given to the varied conditions of soils on which the tests were made on different farms throughout the province. The most emphasis was laid upon the results obtained from tests with potatoes. Six different tests were made. In some no fertilizer was used; in others, commercial fertilizer was used exclusively; in others, cow manure and fertilizers, and in still another, cow manure alone. In each case, 95 tests, made over a period of five years, showed that the returns were small where no fertilizer was used, and that the yield for commercial fertilizer varied almost directly in proportion to the amount applied, economical increases in yield being made. Still greater yields were obtained, and at a reduced cost, where cow manure were used, and 10 tons of cow manure were used per acre. The greatest yield, at the lowest cost, however, was realized when 20 tons of cow manure were used alone; 195 bushels per acre being obtained as compared with 122.4 bushels per acre where no fertilizer was applied.

United Farmers a Force to Reckon With

Convention Endorses the Farmers' National Platform—Ontario Has Over 8,000 Organized Farmers—Delegates Present From All Parts of the Province—Prominent Speakers Attend From the West

THAT the United Farmers' movement has taken deep root in Ontario and promises to develop rapidly within the next few years, was shown last week at the third annual convention of the United Farmers of Ontario, held in Toronto. From a small beginning three years ago, the association has grown until it now has approximately 8,000 members organized in 200 locals, situated in 43 counties of the province. This means that the association is now provincial-wide in its scope, and that a foundation has been laid for an organization that in time should exceed in membership and strength even the strongest provincial organizations in Western Canada. Already the Ontario association is running the Manitoba association a neck-and-neck race from the standpoint of membership.

The convention was attended by between 400 and 500 delegates from all parts of the province, from Essex in the southwest and Dundas in the east, to as far north as New Ontario, including Sault Ste. Marie. That the men present were of a high type of citizenship was shown by their ability to take part in the discussions, their grasp of public affairs, and their determination to make a success of the movement upon which they and the farmers they represented have entered so earnestly.

The Platform Adopted.

The outstanding feature of the convention was the fact that the delegates heartily endorsed every plank of the national farmers' platform, published in full in a previous issue of Farm and Dairy (which also includes many provincial planks), which was adopted early last December by the Canadian Council of Agriculture, and has since been endorsed by the provincial farmers' organizations of the three prairie provinces. The action of Ontario showed that our eastern farmers are in sympathy with their brother farmers on the prairie and willing to work with them for the attainment of their common ideals. An encouraging announcement was made at one gathering by Roderick McKenzie, secretary of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, who stated that recently the farmers of British Columbia had formed an organization and are arranging to cooperate with the other provincial associations. A delegate was present from the province of Quebec, and before leaving laid plans for the holding of a series of meetings in the English-speaking sections of that province, being assured of assistance from the Ontario association. Letters that have been received from farmers in the Maritime provinces indicate that the movement will soon be national in character.

While the convention adopted with enthusiasm the planks of the proposed national platform, and also passed other resolutions affecting the welfare of farmers, there was a general realization that the mere passing of resolutions was not going to mean much unless the work of education and organization is conducted thoroughly throughout the province. This led to suggestions being made that speakers should be sent out to address meetings; that literature should be prepared for circulation among the clubs, explaining the various provisions of the farmers' platform, and that the members individually pledge themselves to work together for the advancement of the common cause.

The Central Thought.

What was possibly the central

thought of the convention was put into words by President Wood, of the United Farmers of Alberta, who described how, in the development of society, different groups of men began to organize and work together. The first to do so were those men whose work naturally brought them into frequent close connection. It was easy for these men to organize. They did so, and were the first to reap the benefits of united effort on their own behalf. Gradually one class of people after another followed their example, until now practically all classes in society are organized in their different groups. Last of all, the farmers have commenced to realize that they, too, must organize. Now that they have commenced to do so they are beginning to find that much legislation, and other things which they were led to believe affected the national welfare, have been arranged to benefit the other classes at their expense. The time has come when farmers are realizing that they, too, must unite to protect their common interests. Again and again, through the convention, it was shown that the tariff has been so juggled that the farmer gets the worst of it in a surprising number of ways.

Western Men Present.

The interest in the convention was heightened materially by the presence of prominent representatives of the farmers' movement in western Canada. These included not only Messrs. H. W. Wood, of Alberta, and Roderick McKenzie, of Winnipeg, already mentioned, but also T. A. Cramer, of Winnipeg, president of the Grain Growers' Grain Company, and C. Rice-Jones, of Calgary, the president and manager of the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator System. President R. C. Henders, of the Manitoba Association, who had been delayed in Winnipeg, arrived shortly after the convention was over. President Mahar, of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, telegraphed his greetings. He was unable to attend the meeting, but is now at Ottawa on business connected with the western farmers' movement. Speeches were given by all four of the western men and were much appreciated.

Encouraging Reports.

The report of Secretary J. J. Morrison was most encouraging. It showed that since the last convention 97 local meetings and five district conventions have been held, and 74 organizations formed or affiliated in connection with the provincial association. Of the 200 local associations with their 8,000 members, the largest number of locals are in Oxford county, which has 16 branches. Whitevale in Ontario county has the largest membership. Of the 200 clubs 136 hold stock in the United Farmers' Co-operative Company.

It was announced that the district conventions, which proved so successful last year, will be continued this year. It has been found that the work done has had a marked effect on the attitude of the average farmer towards the movement. Interest has taken the place of suspicion, with the result that more applications are being received for meetings than the officers have been able to attend to or send speakers to. A number of organizations have been formed without any help from the central association.

Financial Statement.

The financial statement presented by the auditor, Mr. T. H. Adams, of (Continued on page 22.)

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 - Giant Yellow Intermediate Mangel. 1/2 lb. 25c, 1 lb. 45c.
 - Spinach Beet (for greens). Pkg. 10c, oz. 30c, 4 ozs. 30c.
 - Danvers Scarlet Table Carrot. Pkg. 5c, oz. 25c, 4 ozs. 65c, 1 lb. \$2.00.
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United Farmers of Ontario Endorse Planks of National Platform

Delegates at Convention Line Up With Farmers of the West—Call for Reduction in Tariff on Farmers' Supplies. Favor Free Trade With Britain. Endorse Other Important Resolutions

THE United Farmers of Ontario now stand shoulder to shoulder with their fellow-farmers of Western Canada on the National platform, drawn up last December by the Canadian Council of Agriculture, and which has been adopted by the great farmer organizations of the three prairie provinces. At the great convention held in Toronto last week, attended by between 400 and 500 delegates from all parts of Ontario, the organized farmers took up the planks adopted and discussed and passed them one by one. Some of the planks adopted stand for policies that many Ontario farmers in the heat of political strife have opposed in the past. Calmly judging these policies in the convention hall, the delegates indicated that when the issues are dealt with on party considerations farmers are ready to stand together in advocating those reforms by which their interests would be safeguarded.

One clause favored the reduction of the customs duty on goods imported from Great Britain, until within five years there should be complete free trade between Great Britain and Canada. This was enthusiastically adopted. On reciprocity the convention took the view that the question had not been settled in 1911 on its merits and was mixed up with all manner of racial issues, such as religious and standing vote, endorsed a measure of reciprocity and demanded that it be submitted to a referendum.

One of the most reassuring things about the discussion was that it showed that Ontario farmers and political parties can get together and discuss political issues as they affect the farmer, and decide on their attitude in relation thereto. Conservative and Liberal voiced their approval of policies upon which politicians had divided them in the past. The adoption of the clause demanding a referendum on the reciprocity agreement, by which it will be singled out from other issues for decision, was moved and seconded by Conservatives. To show how delegates got away from party lines, one Liberal stated that he was willing, if it would remove party prejudice, to tack on a rider condemning the Dominion Liberal party over the Grand Trunk Pacific and Newmarket Canal follies. The whole tenor of the convention indicated that farmers are rapidly advancing to the point where it will be impossible for politicians to line them up into two camps to the extent that they have in the past to make them forget, in the heat of political discussion, the fundamental interests of agriculture.

The Discussion.

In introducing the farmers' platform for discussion, President Halbert was cautious. He was afraid that the convention might hesitate in going as far as the organizations of the West on certain matters, and suggested that, though he personally strongly approved of the tariff clauses of the platform, it might avoid friction if some of them were held over. "The farmers of the West are ready to eat fat pork," he said, "but our young organization may not yet be able to take more than milk." The convention, however, soon showed that it was willing and anxious to discuss the clauses. Mr. Mattie White, of Forest, strongly advocated the discussion of each clause separately. R. J. Kelly, of Oxford county, stated that although many members of his club

were opposed to reciprocity," he wanted to take a report home to the United Farmers' convention on the matter. A motion to discuss each clause separately was carried unanimously.

Free Trade With Great Britain.

Loyalty to the mother country and a desire that in return for the free admission of Canadian goods to the British market, the duty on British goods entering Canada should be gradually reduced, until we have free trade with the mother land, were the clause debated in the short discussion on the subject. It was shown that it is now more important than ever that artificial trade barriers should be removed when the standing shoulder to shoulder in the trenches in Europe. Upon the motion of Mr. Frank Fisher, the clause carried unanimously.

Mr. E. C. Duffry was strongly applauded when he asked to know why there should be any shilly-shallying in regard to the reciprocity agreement, which still stands on the United States statute books. "In 1910 we all stood for this policy," he said. "In 1911 politicians bedevilled it and mixed it up with other issues. It was economically sound in 1910, and it is economically sound in 1917. We should cultivate good feeling with our neighbors, who may soon be standing beside us in this fight for liberty. It will permit the free importation of foodstuffs to our selling their products freely in all parts of the continent. The whole country will be benefited. Why should we allow party prejudice to prevent us from declaring for a policy that is economically sound? If it would assist in removing party prejudice, I would be willing to tack on a rider condemning the Grand Trunk Pacific and Newmarket Canal follies."

"If the reciprocity question had gone to the country in the form of a referendum in 1911 the people would have carried it," declared Mr. J. Woods, of Dufferin. "We got the question mixed up with other issues, and that is the reason it was defeated." Mr. Frank McCann, of Sault Ste. Marie said that though the arrangement might hurt some of the smaller agricultural interests, it would benefit the great majority. Although a Tory, he favored the measure. Mr. J. B. Smith, of Lincoln, although he favored reciprocity, was afraid that if it was endorsed it would hurt organization work among farmers, many of whom in his county were strongly opposed to it. To Mr. W. C. Good he replied that the endorsement of a plank in the platform did not mean that it would be imposed upon farmers' clubs. "It is desirable," he said, "that we express our position, although this need not necessarily be the position of the people in the country. That will be found out later, when the matter is discussed in the local clubs."

Mr. H. J. Pettys, of Forest, declared that if the farmers did not stand together in their own interests, they would never get anywhere. They were now the chief burden bearers under the tariff. He proposed cases of industries, the Conservative Liberal members of which went to the government and had machines which they required placed upon the free list. Many of these articles, including presses and type-setting machines, were free even from the war tax. He scored the organs of both political parties for withholding information regarding rebates from the treasury, and outlined the difficulty he had in secur-

ing information from the government regarding the rebates which were being paid out of the Dominion treasury to some of our tariff-fostered combines. "The only class that is taxed under our fiscal system is the farming class," he said. "W. Traas, of Kenora, believed that farmers should endorse the plank. A. H. Clark, of Dundas county, thought that some changes were necessary in it. In 1911 it had been made a political football, and in spite of all they could do it would be again made a football if it introduced into politics. It was difficult to convince some of the farmers in his district that they would gain by such a move."

Not Afraid of Yankee Competition.

"Down in Essex and Kent counties we grow a lot of corn," said H. D. Reynolds, of Kent county, "but if we cannot compete with American farmers, we will go sailing or boating potatoes. We do not want protection on corn, while cattle in Dufferin are starving for lack of it." Mr. Reynolds' assertion was vigorously applauded.

"The biggest foe to Canada is the professional politician," said H. C. Duffry, in again taking up the cudgils in support of the platform. "Here in Ontario we need to cure ourselves of a disease on the brain called Partyism. We, as the farmers' representatives, should consider these issues on their merits as affecting the farmers' interests." "Are we meeting here as representatives of the farmers?" asked Mr. J. McElwain. "Yes," was the reply. "It is that is so, then why should we bother with the opinions of politicians on these matters? If we do not look out for ourselves, the politicians will not do it for us."

Not Properly Represented.

It was pointed out by Mr. Pettys that there were only 14 farmers in the House of Commons and none in the Senate. Farmers were being legislated for by the big interests and the legal fraternity. It was evident from speeches made that there was a desire that the question of reciprocity should be considered aside from politics. This was embodied in a motion by Mr. H. W. Monk, Bruce county, and seconded by Mr. J. Raymond, Oxford county, both of whom are Conservatives, which declared that the convention approved of the reciprocity agreement of 1911, which still stands on the statute books of the United States, being amended so that it and a clause that demanded not included in the reciprocity agreement be placed on the free list, but the motion was assented to by apparently unanimously by a standing vote and with hearty applause by practically every man in the large hall.

Taxation and Other Reforms.

The balance of the planks in the farmers' platform were passed rapidly. At an adjourned session, held in the evening and largely attended, the delegates endorsed those dealing with direct taxes on unimproved land value and natural resources; a graduated income and inheritance tax; a tax on the profits of corporations if they exceed 10 per cent.; the abolition of railways, telegraph and express companies; leasing, instead of alienation, of natural resources; direct publicity of public utility companies; fund contributions; the abolition of the patronage system; provincial autonomy in liquor legislation, and national (Concluded on page 25.)



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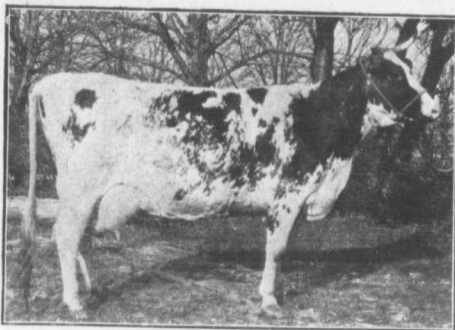
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Farm & Dairy Advertisers



Lady Jane, the Breaker of all Canadian Ayrshire Records.

This cow is owned by A. S. Turner & Son, Ryckman's Corners, Ont., and she produced in the year 1916, 19,405 lbs. of milk and 75 lbs. fat. She is the winner of a silver cup given by the Ayrshire Association for competition in the mature class. Lady Jane broke all Canadian records in the Ayrshire world for milk and fat production in the year 1916. She is also a Winter Fair Dairy Test winner and is a cow of exceptionally good type and possesses great strength of constitution as all cows with a production record like hers must possess.

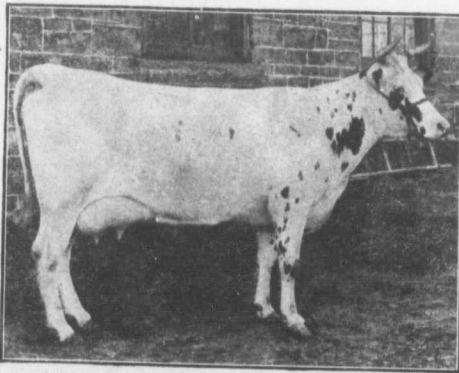
Manitoba Dairying Progressing Rapidly

Live Convention Held in Winnipeg—Cheesemaking on the Increase—Butter Grading Being Established—Dairy Cow Coming Into Her Own

FARMERS' Week in Winnipeg is a big event for the Manitoba farmers. They gather there from all parts of the province. No matter what phase of agriculture they are particularly interested in, they are sure to find a meeting or a convention in session where it is being discussed. Everything from backyard gardening to the good roads movement is dealt with during convention week. Among the many subjects which are dealt with on this occasion, dairying is becoming more and more important. A few years ago, a dairyman's convention in Manitoba was a minor event, attended by a handful of creamery and factory men. Now the attendance is well up around 150 or 200. For the future, still greater progress is promised, for even with the fertile soil of the prairie, agriculture languishes where the dairy cow is neglected.

"The cheese industry in Manitoba last year had the most successful season of its history in the province, not

so much for the increase in quantity as for the great improvement in quality," said cheese factory inspector L. Ville-neuve. "Much credit for this is due to a great number of farmers who want to a lot of trouble and expense building ice houses, cooling tanks and other means for taking care of their milk in hot weather. Some dealers used to be tempted to sell some of their Manitoba cheese as Ontario cheese, but as some of their customers last year gave the preference to Manitoba cheese, this temptation is being removed." The cooperation of the produce merchants was requested to assist in building up the cheese trade on a grading basis. Manitoba No. 1 and No. 2, being recommended as the grades, the same to apply to Ontario cheese. Between 40 and 70 car loads of cheese were still imported annually, valued at \$292,500. When farmers living 20 or 30 miles from a creamery had sufficient cows to operate a cheese factory, this could



Lenore the 2nd, a 2-year-old Standard Raiser.

This handsome heifer is the junior winner of the silver cup given by the Ayrshire Breeders' Association. She is owned by Harmon McPherson, Copetown, Ont., and has a record of 12,052 lbs. milk, 524 lbs. fat. Her score in the competition was 18,646 points. She breaks all previous records in the two-year-old class and raises the standard by nearly four pounds of fat.

Made in Canada
Tarvia
Preserves Roads
Prevents Dust

THE roadways in the Dominion Experimental Farm are an object lesson for all farmers. They are built with macadam constructed with "Tarvia-X" to prevent ruin by automobile traffic.

The roads were built in 1914. The photograph shows the condition at the end of 1916. During the intervening period there has been no expense whatever for maintenance, yet the roadway retains its beautiful contour, shedding water perfectly and giving ideal traction 365 days of the year, although the traffic is very heavy.

The Tarvia added a little to the original cost, but it was cheapest in the long run. The kind of roads that are built too flimsily to withstand traffic is the most expensive road of all. That is why plain macadam without Tarvia treatment is going out of date. It is too expensive in the long run; it wears out too fast. Pay a little more for Tarviated

macadam, and you will find that your road money will go for extensions of good roads instead of for keeping the old ones in passable condition.

The road engineer who tries to doctor up all the roads at once so as to please everybody, ends up by wasting a lot of money and pleasing nobody.

Build Tarvia roads and take care of them, year after year at small cost and eventually you will get good roads everywhere. You never will get them by the older methods of cheap construction and poor but costly maintenance.

We have attractive illustrated booklets on Tarvia which we will be glad to send to any taxpayer on request.

THE PATERSON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED
MONTREAL TORONTO WINNIPEG VANCOUVER
THE CARRITTE-PATERSON MANUFACTURING CO., LIMITED
ST. JOHN, N. B. HALIFAX, N. S. SYDNEY, N. S.



Driveway in Dominion Experimental Farm, Ottawa, Ont. Constructed with "Tarvia-X" in 1914.

CHEESE-MAKERS!

Are you going to continue using high-priced imported Rennet Extract—or

Curdalac® (P. D. & Co.) and

Spongy Pepsin for Cheese-making?

During the season of 1916 these two coagulants satisfactorily replaced Rennet in scores of factories; gave full yield of fine-flavored cheese, and with great saving in cost.

Ask the nearest supply dealer for information regarding the use of these products, also for prices and descriptive literature.

*The term "Curdalac" is used to distinguish the liquid milk coagulant manufactured by Parke, Davis & Co.

Walkerville, Ont.

PARKE, DAVIS & CO.

You'll Find the Advertisers

advertising reliable goods. They want to know you; also want to know where you saw the Ad. When writing them don't forget to tell them you saw the Ad. in FARM AND DAIRY.

in FARM AND DAIRY

are reliable. They are

where you saw the Ad.

When writing them don't forget to tell them

you saw the Ad. in FARM AND DAIRY.

March 8, 1917.

1866 1916

We cannot urge too strongly
ORDER YOUR SEED EARLY

The supply of good reliable seeds of all kinds is very limited this year. Be sure and make it a point to get your orders in early so as not to be disappointed.

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

SEED CORN	Rack Crib cured Ontario Grain.	Crib cured crates, bags.	Per Bushel.
Wisconsin No. 7.....	\$3.15	\$2.00	\$2.00
Golden Glo.....	3.15	2.00	2.00
White Cap.....	3.15	2.00	2.00
Longfellow.....	3.25	2.00	2.00
N. Dakota.....	3.25	2.00	2.00
Compton's.....	3.25	2.00	2.00
Black cured, in bags, at 15c per bush, less than in crates.			
O.A.C. No. 3 Oats.....	1.75	1.25	
O.A.C. No. 72 Oats.....	1.75	1.25	
Banner Oats, registered, (in sealed bags of 2, 4 bus.).....	1.50		
Better Oats, unregistered.....	1.25		
Early British Peas.....	1.15		
Rape (Dwarf Essex).....	1.15		

We are buyers of Alsike, Alfalfa, Red Clover, Sweet Clover, Timothy and Seed Grain. Send samples. We are especially in need of Ryegrass, Spring Rye, Emperor, G. A. C. 72 Oats, Black Oats, Black Hulls Barley, and Pease's Tree Beans.

Send for our 1917 Catalogue, brimful of information. Free.

Gov't. Standard No. 1 Red Clover.....	\$4.00 to \$4.50
No. 2 Red Clover.....	3.50
No. 1 Alsike.....	\$4.00 to \$4.50
No. 2 or 3 (No. 1 purity).....	\$3.00 to \$4.00
No. 1 Timothy.....	5.00
No. 2 (Ex. No. 1 for purity).....	4.50
Alfalfa—Montana.....	15.00
(No. 1).....	15.00
Out. Variegated No. 2 (al- most No. 1).....	25.00
Leyman's Grimm.....	80c lb.
North-West Grimm.....	75c lb.
O.A.C. No. 21 Barley.....	2.00
Italian.....	2.00
MARQUIS Spring Wheat.....	2.40
Goose Wheat.....	2.35
For Clover and Timothy al- low 20c for each cotton bag re- quired. Grain sacks free.	

GEO. KEITH & SONS
SEEDS

124 KING ST. E.
TORONTO

NEEDED ON EVERY FARM

A woman signing herself "Farmer's Wife" and writing to the "Ohio Farmer" Magazine, said:

"It is the cream chester that pays the grocer and dressmaker, builds houses and barns, buys the piano, sends the children to college."

Verily, the cow and the cream separator seem to be given the place of honor on Ohio farms. And well they should, for what else returns so much profit per dollar invested?

An investment in more cows and better cows will pay almost every farmer—especially if he has a



Standard

Cream Separator to get the utmost possible cream profits for him.

Canadian Government Dairy School Reports show that the Standard Cream Separator skims down to .01 per cent. In other words, the Standard loses but one-tenth of a pound of butter-fat in every one thousand pounds of milk skimmed. Do you know of any cream separator that can furnish unbiased proofs

of equally close skimming. Remember, it is one thing to claim close skimming and another thing to prove it to the hilt.

The Standard is not only a wonderful skimmer, it is also a sanitary skimmer. It is easy to keep its smooth, wide-open bowl and polished steel discs sweet and clean. There are no hard-to-get-at places where dirt and impurities can collect and taint the milk. Cream skimmed by the Standard tastes sweet and delicious. It brings the highest price.

There are other features, such as automatic gilling, interchangeable capacity, patented guide pin, curved wing centre, helical tooth main gear, which we haven't the space to describe here in detail. But we will refer you to our Standard Catalogue containing complete information. Write for a copy.

The Renfrew Machinery Company, Limited

Head Office and Works, Renfrew, Ontario.

Eastern Branch, Sudb., N.B.

Agencies almost everywhere in Canada.

be done more satisfactorily than sending cream for such long distances.

Butter Grading.

Representatives of the wholesale trade addressed the convention on the question of butter grading, one man stating that for 10 years he used to put no Manitoba butter in No. 1 grade. To-day it was equal to the best. He had one sample which had been in storage for one year and which was equal to anything he had ever seen. Another stated that last year, at least 75 per cent. of the output would grade No. 1. A name was being made for the Manitoba product as far abroad as Great Britain. Mr. Geo. H. Barr, of Ottawa, in discussing pasteurization stated that a box of Alberta butter made from cream pasteurized at 170 and held for 10 minutes, had been in store in Montreal for one year and was as good as when made. He urged the Manitoba dairymen to get down to business and not allow any other province to get ahead of them, stating that the close relationship between Alberta buttermen and the trade was the secret of their marvelous success.

Alexander McKay of the Manitoba creamery, discussed the causes of variation in cream tests, enumerating the speed of the separator bowl, the temperature of the milk and the use of water instead of skim milk for flushing the bowl. Concluding he said: "I would like to impress on all the necessity of looking their separators over very carefully whenever their tests take a decided drop as generally doing their best work and there is a loss in the skim milk." An instance was given of skim milk that only tested 23 per cent. when the cream grading," said E. H. Farrell, Inspector of Creameries, "improves and establishes a better quality of butter, thereby ensuring higher price and giving the farmer more for the cream."

Cow Testing—Milk Testing Machines.

Cow testing was absolutely necessary if a man was to show the value of his herd, was the statement of Mr. T. H. Rumbal, of Miami. He had been enabled by testing to build up his own herd from 5,000 lbs. to 7,000 lbs. a year. A demonstration in milking machines brought forth the statement from one farmer that he would not be without his machine for \$3,000. The consensus of opinion was that for a herd of 15 cows or over, a milking machine was a good investment. Prof. Lee of the Agricultural College, touched on the need of a traveling bacteriologist to demonstrate directly to dairymen the fact that many utensils that look clean have hundreds of bacteria lurking in the crevices. He was convinced that a careful demonstration of the rapid development of germs would be of the greatest benefit in disseminating knowledge regarding them. Prof. Harrison spoke on the summer feeds for cows, recommending Bromegrass for permanent pasture. He also recommended Western rye grass and made an earnest appeal for the eradication of noxious weeds by the growing of fens for cows. Prof. Smith of the college urged better ventilation of the spread of bovine tuberculosis as directly traceable to poorly ventilated barns and the consequent accumulation of foul air.

Otes Condemned

A resolution condemning the admission of oleomargarine was passed unanimously. The convention had been on record as endorsing the grades of butter and cream that had been adopted and urged the creameries to cooperate in bringing the same into effect. Another grade of butter, to be known as Manitoba Special was recommended and pasteurization of

cream was approved. The convention regretted the fact that Prof. Mitchell who had been Dairy Commissioner for a number of years, had resigned to take up another position and urged the immediate appointment of a successor in order to keep the dairy industry up to the high standard of efficiency reached by Prof. Mitchell.

The election of officers resulted as follows: Pres. J. McKay, Winnipeg; first vice-pres., H. Smellie, Shoal Lake; Second vice-pres., Chas. Tully, Rae-burn; sec-treas., W. Weir.

Dominion Grange Free From Debt

At the annual meeting of the Dominion Grange, held Feb. 27, in Toronto, it was shown that during the past year a deficit had been wiped out; there is a small surplus on hand and an increase in the membership of some of the Granges.

The election of officers resulted in the following: Master, J. C. Dixon, Moorfield, Ont.; re-elected; Overseer, John McDonald, Sackville, Treas., Neil Burton, Port Stanley; Chaplain, Wm. McCrae, Guelph, re-elected; Lecturer, Henry Glendenning, Manilla, re-elected; Steward, Wm. Oke, Whitby; Asst. Steward, Jao. Pritchard, Gorrie, Ont.; Gatekeeper, W. C. Leeson, Aylmer; Ceres, Mrs. W. E. Wadell, St. Thomas; Pomona, Miss Mary Thomas, Palmerston; Flora, Miss Phillips, Whitby; Lady Asst. Steward, Miss Hill, St. Thomas.

Two resolutions were carried, one protesting against the proposed importation of oleomargarine, and the other advocating that speculators who hold leases upon oil and gas lands be assessed and pay their share of municipal taxes upon the said lands.

The Master, Mr. Dixon, in his annual report said in part, "The Grange is economic because not only do we advocate the principles of prudence, but admonish carelessness as well. Many of the best laws on our statute books originated in the Grange halls on the back concessions of old Ontario. Of all the commercial enterprises entered into by the Ontario People's Salt Well at Kincairdine alone remains. It was purely an enterprise of the Grange, fostered and managed by them. The Grange covers the Dominion in a way that no other chartered organization does, and cannot now be duplicated. Therefore it ought to be carefully maintained for the benefit of the people."

In his report the Secretary, J. J. Morrison raised several questions regarding the usefulness of the Grange and answered them. He pointed out that the Grange has a useful place in the education of our rural people, especially the young, in the proper conduct of meetings, executive training and despatch of business; in public speaking and the development of rural leaders. It also deserves credit for the place of equality it gives to women, and the opportunities afforded them for social life and usefulness. The policy of the Grange toward the U.F.O. should continue to be that of mutual friendship, and to the United Farmers' Cooperative Co., Ltd., friendly adherence as business support, in return seeking reasonable service in business.

At the beginning of the year, the Grange had shown a deficit of \$70,923, but this had been wiped out and they now were free from debt, with a small surplus to the good. This had been accomplished without asking outside aid or the use of any special schemes to raise funds.

During the year a new Grange had been organized in Lambton County, and there had been an increase in membership of some of the existing Granges.

Where the Farmers of Ontario Stand

(Continued from Page 2.)

est hopes in life are centred, while plutocrats, fattening on special privileges and war business, are left in undisturbed possession of their riches.

Imperial Relations.

Whereas, it has been widely stated that some change in Canada's relation to the Empire has been rendered necessary by our participation in the present war, and, whereas, there are many indications that this question will assume definite shape in the near future, and, whereas the destiny of the Canadian people will be profoundly affected by any change which may take place;

Therefore, be it resolved that in the opinion of this convention the whole question should be fully laid before the Canadian people before Canada is in any way committed in this matter; and that we hereby ask the Canadian Council of Agriculture to transmit this resolution to the Canadian Government.

Apple Trade With England.

Whereas the British Government has prohibited the importation of apples and allows free entry of a reduced quantity of oranges and lemons; and, whereas, Ontario and other provinces will this year, in all probability, have a very large apple crop, we would respectfully urge the importance of apples from Canada being given equal consideration with other fruits.

Telephone Charges.

The following resolutions were submitted to the convention separately and unanimously approved:

That, whereas, under existing conditions in Ontario, the only means of long distance communication in many parts is over the long distance line of the Bell Telephone Company; and, whereas, the Local and Municipal Telephone Systems are prepared and ready to pay to the Bell Telephone Company their regular long distance charges for all messages sent over their long distance lines; and, whereas, these Local and Municipal Systems are also prepared to bear all the expense of bringing their subscribers into the Bell offices by means of standard trunk lines, thus bringing tens of thousands of possible customers right into that company's place of business; and, whereas, the Bell Telephone Company has been granted special rights and privileges for the building of its long distance lines, and should be compelled to serve all the Canadian public who are willing to pay Bell regular long distance charges,

Be it resolved, that this Association do respectfully ask and urge upon the Dominion Parliament to so amend the Railway Act that the Bell Telephone Company will handle this business of the Local and Municipal public, namely, at its usual long distance rates, and that no extra charge against the Local or Municipal Systems, or such surges against the public, be allowed.

The Conferring of Titles.

That, whereas there has been of late years a growing number of Canadians who have had titles conferred upon them, and, whereas, all Canadians have not as yet been so distinguished, and, whereas, we regard this discrimination as undemocratic; therefore be it resolved, that Parliament be asked to enact that all Canadian citizens who shall reach the age of thirty years without having served a term in jail for chicken stealing, shall be knighted, and that all married women of the same age shall be styled "Lady."

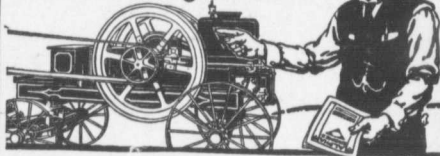
Services Appreciated

THAT farmers do appreciate faithful service on their behalf, was indicated at the last annual meeting of the Grain Growers' Grain Company, in Winnipeg, when the shareholders, who were practically all farmers, unanimously voted the sum of \$5,000.00 to Mr. E. A. Partridge, who is now farming in Alberta and who was one of the hardest and most indefatigable workers in connection with the organization of the various farmers' organizations, including the Grain Growers' Grain Company now operating so successfully in western Canada.

Mr. Partridge's fiery zeal in the farmer's cause, his confidence in their ability to improve their conditions and his insight into the economic and farmer's cause, his confidence in their prosperity, were all great factors at other causes of the farmers' lack of west to unite and work together. The recent action of the Grain Growers' Grain Company shows how deeply the farmers appreciate the work that was done by Mr. Partridge. Possibly some day, the farmers of Ontario may take similar action in connection with some of the men who are now working so hard to complete the organization of the United Farmers of Ontario and to strengthen the United Farmers' Cooperative Company, Limited.

Are all the implements in shape so that there will be no delay when the spring rush materializes?

"I'll guarantee you will make no mistake in buying an ALPHA"



THE strongest words of commendation for the Alpha Gas Engine come from the men who use this engine. In the long, economical and reliable service the Alpha gives they have positive proof of its value and they never hesitate to assure their friends of the wisdom of buying an Alpha.

Possibly you can buy an engine for less money than you can an Alpha, but you cannot buy an equal amount of good service in any other engine for so little money. In the Alpha you get more years of service, the lowest fuel cost, exceptional freedom from the need of repairs and the easiest engine to operate and care for.

The Alpha is a simple engine, with plenty of power, perfectly controlled by a governor that keeps it running steadily and smoothly under light, heavy or varying loads. This engine has no complicated, delicate parts to require constant attention—not even batteries. It starts and operates on a simple low speed magneto. You can use either kerosene or gasoline for fuel.

You need a gas engine on your farm. Buy an Alpha now. That is the quickest and best way to save the money that is to pay for the engine. Ask for a copy of the Alpha Engine catalogue.

Made in eleven sizes, 2 to 28 H. P. Each furnished in stationary, semi-portable, or portable style, and with hopper or tank cooled cylinder.

THE DE LAVAL COMPANY, Ltd.

LARGEST MANUFACTURERS OF DAIRY SUPPLIES IN CANADA.
Sole distributors in Canada of the famous De Laval Cream Separators and Alpha Gas Engines. Manufacturers of Ideal Green Feed Siles.
Catalogues of any of our lines mailed upon request.

MONTREAL PETERBORO WINNIPEG VANCOUVER

LONG WIRES

The nightmare of the fence manufacturer is the problem of turning out fence with horizontal wires of even length—each wire having exactly the same tension as the one next to it.

While mechanical improvements in fence weaving machinery have helped, still accuracy in product is the result only of eternal vigilance on the part of operators and expert overseers. This improved machinery and expert supervision costs much money. But we prefer to pay the price so that we can build our trade on the reputation for accurately made fencing and consequently satisfied customers. We could turn out cheaper fencing if so minded, but we won't. We know such fencing would not be RIGHT, and we are pretty sure it would not pay in the long run.

Be careful in selecting your fencing. When you are ready to hear from us, ask for our 1917 printed matter.

THE PAGE WIRE FENCE COMPANY LIMITED.

WALKERVILLE, TORONTO, MONTREAL, ST. JOHN.

FARM AND DAIRY

AND RURAL HOME
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY



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ADVERTISING RATES, 12 cents a line per day, \$1.68 per inch an insertion. One page 45 inches, one column 12 inches. Copy received up to 6:30 a. m. on the following week's issue.

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CIRCULATION STATEMENT.

The paid subscriptions to Farm and Dairy exceed 22,000. The actual circulation of each issue, including the copies of the paper sent to subscribers who are but slightly in arrears, and sample copies, varies from 21,000 to 25,000 copies. No subscriptions are accepted without the full subscription rates. Sworn 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 because to protect our readers, we turn away all unscrupulous advertisers. Should an advertiser herein deal dishonestly with you as one of our paid-in-advance subscribers, such transaction occurs within one month from date of its occurrence, and that we first make the facts to be ascertained to the advertiser. It is a condition of this contract that in writing to Farm and Dairy, "I saw your advertisement."

Requests shall not be made for their trade at the expense of our subscribers, who are our friends, through the medium of these columns; but we shall not attempt to adjust trifling disputes between subscribers and debts of honest bankrupts.

The Rural Publishing Company, Ltd
PETERBORO AND TORONTO

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

The Farmers' Convention

ALL interested in the development of the farmers' movement in Ontario will feel encouraged by the success of the convention held last week in Toronto and by the forward held there taken. It is well, however, not to over-estimate the immediate effects of the convention. While, as has been shown in the past, it is comparatively easy for several hundred farmers, when they get together and discuss among themselves issues pertaining to their welfare, to reach conclusions concerning them, it is a much more difficult matter for these same farmers to go back to their home districts and convince their brother farmers that all their actions were wise.

In Western Canada, where the farmers have been discussing public issues for ten years or more, most of the planks of the proposed farmers' national platform are thoroughly understood and heartily endorsed. In Ontario last week's convention was the first convention held under the auspices of the U. F. O., at which these matters have been discussed. It is probable that even many of the delegates present did not fully understand the far-reaching effects of many of the reforms they endorsed. All this means that a great educational work must be done in Ontario before the scores of thousands of farmers who are not in a position to attend such conventions are shown the importance and value of such measures. Thus a great responsibility now rests upon the directors of the United Farmers of Ontario. It is "up to" the officers of this association to take off their coats and go to work seriously to carry on this work of education. Literature must be printed and distributed broadcast through the local clubs explaining in detail the planks of the farmers' platform. The locals must be encouraged to hold debates concerning them, speakers must be developed all through the prov-

ince capable of discussing them and many local district meetings must be held and speakers sent out to arouse the enthusiasm of the members of the clubs. The work of education has barely commenced. Until it has been completed the mere passing of resolutions at the provincial convention in Toronto must not be considered as representing the views of the farmers of the province at large.

A Serious Weakness

THE great necessity that exists for earnest work on the part of the directors of the United Farmers of Ontario to promote the educational work of their organization reveals a serious mistake that was made last week in the election of the directors of the United Farmers of Ontario and of the United Farmers' Company. Probably without realizing it and largely because they were the best known men in the hall, the president, first and second vice-presidents, secretary and one or two directors of the U. F. O. were elected directors also of the United Farmers' Company. This means that an extra burden has been placed upon their shoulders which it is going to be almost impossible for them to carry in a manner that will permit of the full development of the movement as it should be. Most of these officers are busy men who can ill afford to spend the time that the work of one organization alone requires, to say nothing of giving the time to pushing the work of both organizations that they should.

At the next convention of the U. F. O. this situation should be dealt with. A bylaw should be association preventing not over two officers of the company also. Last week's convention showed that there are plenty of farmers in the movement who are capable of doing efficient work on the directorates of either organizations. The more of these men who are given a chance to work the better. Nothing can very well be done to improve conditions now, but care must be taken to prevent such a mistake being made in the future. In the meantime the rank and file of the members must give the leaders every support in carrying out the work of the association and of the company.

The Postponement of the Dairy Act

THE announcement that the enforcement of the Dairy Standards Act had been postponed came as a surprise, but not as great a surprise as the passing of the Act a year ago. When the legislature suddenly took action and passed the Act it was felt that a tremendous amount of apathy as well as active opposition would have to be overcome before everything was proceeding smoothly on the new basis. Believing, however, that a move had been made in the right direction, we announced that we would support the legislation, providing steps were taken to have the testing done by competent men. This was done when it was decided to have instructors and other qualified men do the testing. Every effort was made to assist in the educational work that is being carried on to prepare public opinion for the introduction of the legislation on the day appointed. It has been decided by the Government that sufficient time was not allowed for the educational work necessary to prepare the way for the enforcement of the Act. Hence an amendment to the Act by which its operation has been indefinitely postponed.

It is unfortunate that the postponement of the Act was not for a definite period of time. There is a danger when a piece of legislation is laid aside in such a manner, that it will never be taken up again. There is the further consideration that

the educational work still necessary to prepare the way for the bill would have progressed much more rapidly had a time limit been set as to how long the bill would have been left inoperative. The present arrangement offers a strong temptation to those having charge of the Act to allow things to drift back to the old state of indifference and apathy, which it was hoped by the most progressive dairymen had been happily relegated to history.

Pay by Test

THE Dairy Standards Act has been indefinitely postponed, but that does not mean that the excellent features of the Act should not be adopted by progressive cheese factories. They still have the option of paying for milk on a quality basis. Many of them have already made arrangements for paying by test, and are therefore in the position as well as in the frame of mind for giving the methods aimed at by the legislation a trial. In the discussions that have taken place, a great work has been accomplished in focusing attention upon the pooling system as one of the weak spots in our dairy industry. Public opinion has been educated as never before to the gross inequalities of this system, and many will seek to escape from them. In many cases the difficulties to be met will be greater than they would have been with the uniformity which the Dairy Standards Act provided, but payment on a quality basis has so much to recommend it that in spite of this handicap many factories that have hitherto relied on the pooling system will join the ranks of progressive factories in adopting it.

The Government can render a real service to those factories which will pay for milk on a quality basis by allowing the provision made by the late Minister of Agriculture for having the testing done by cheese factory instructors to stand. It is absolutely necessary that those conducting the test by which the patrons' money is to be distributed should be thoroughly competent and reliable men. It is important that those who voluntarily adopt the main features of the Act should receive this assistance. For removing the prejudice that remains against the Dairy Act, no more effective measure could be adopted than to have the dairy instructors conduct the tests, thus ensuring satisfaction to those who decide not to wait on the enforcement of the Act in adopting its main features.

The Master of the North Dakota Grange has this to say regarding the change that has been brought about in that State since the farmers rose as one man and elected a farmers' legislature: "No more taxes on barns and fencing and farm houses and sheds. Increase the tax on the unimproved land to equalize the taxes on the improved land. The speculators created by the railroad grants have held back immense acreages from cultivation, waiting for a big rise in land values. A hall tax and an increase in land tax will cause some of these speculators to reinvestory their holdings."

If there had been no co-operative societies in Great Britain one thousand millionaires would have been produced from the profits of the co-operative societies during the past fifty years. There are now approximately 3,000,000 co-operatives in Great Britain and Ireland, and the annual turnover in the thousands of stores is rapidly approaching \$750,000,000. From this immense turnover fully \$65,000,000 is returned to the members of the societies in quarterly dividends. The co-operative principle has extended from the small retail store to the big factories and producing institutions, which supply the retail stores through the wholesale houses with their produce.—Jas. Simpson, Toronto.

Great Year for the United Farmers' Company

Business Done Last Year Exceeded \$400,000—Year's Profits More Than Doubled—A Seven Per Cent Dividend Declared—Broad Plans for the Future

MUCH of the success of the growth of the organized farmers' movement in Ontario is due to the splendid progress being made by the United Farmers' Cooperative Company, Limited. This progress was fully shown last week in the reports presented at the annual meeting of the shareholders of the company held in Toronto, Thursday evening and Friday morning and afternoon, immediately following the close of the convention of the United Farmers of Ontario.

A report of the financial statement of the company was published in last week's issue of Farm and Dairy. In brief it showed that the sales of the company last year exceeded \$410,000, being nearly double those of the year before and more than double if sales of live stock made through an agent on commission were to be included. These would bring the sales up to \$510,285.

The company's auditor, Mr. A. J. Reynolds reported earnings of \$11,884.39 and expenses of \$7,868.63, leaving a balance of earnings over expenditures of \$4,015.77. The total assets were given as \$14,206 and liabilities (including subscribed capital of \$5,100) as \$10,190.85, leaving a net excess of assets over liabilities of \$4,015.77. As full details of the financial statement were published last week and were sent to shareholders, they are not repeated here.

Amendments to By-laws.

Some important amendments were made to the company's by-laws. Hilberts the number of directors has been 12, three of whom have retired each year and four the third year. On motion it was decided to reduce the number of directors to nine.

On motion the directors were authorized to appoint an executive committee to act in connection with matters concerning which it may not be considered necessary to hold a meeting of the full board.

On motion of Mr. W. McCrae, of Guelph, seconded by Mr. McDonald, of Lambton county, it was decided that changes in the by-laws could not be made without due notice being given in advance.

Capital to Be Increased.

So large have the operations of the company become it has become necessary that the capital of the company should be increased. Recently the company, with a paid-up capital of only \$4,000, has been advanced as high as \$30,000 by the bank to finance its operations. This gives a splendid indication of the confidence the bank has in the business management of the company. On motion of Mr. W. McCrae, seconded by Mr. C. W. Gurney, manager of the company, the directors of the company were authorized to apply for an increase in the capitalization of the company from \$10,000 to \$250,000.

An encouraging statement of the increased business being done was given by Mr. Gurney, who stated that during January and February the business transacted has amounted to \$151,726, of which \$104,655 was in feed, \$35,332 in groceries, coal oil, etc., \$9,104 in seeds, and \$2,624 in sundries.

Visions for the Future.

Secretary J. J. Morrison drew a bright picture of the future possibilities of the company. He said that while we hear much about the growth of the farmers' movement in the west, the future of the farmers' movement in Ontario is equally bright. We have not touched the great cheese industry in Canada and practically not touched the live stock industry. When the farmers' company begins to handle

these lines, its operations will increase by the hundreds of thousands of dollars a year. It is confidently expected that in due time the farmers will have an elevator in Toronto to which their grain can be shipped, graded and sold on the Stock Exchange as is done in the west, and it will have its own cold storage plants in Toronto and elsewhere; that it will have its retail stores in Toronto and Montreal, where the farmers' products can be sold direct to the consumer, and it will have its own representatives on the live stock markets to whom the farmers will be able to consign their live stock direct for sale.

Election of Directors.

The election of directors resulted in many changes being made, owing, in part, to the new by-law providing the election of only nine instead of 13 directors. The directors elected were: E. C. Drury, J. J. Morrison, W. C. Good, C. W. Gurney, Elmer Lick, Oshawa; W. McCrae, of Guelph; R. H. Halbert, Melanethon; B. C. Tucker, Harold; E. A. Van Allen, Aultsville. At a later meeting of the directors, Mr. Tucker was elected president, Mr. Lick, vice-president, and Mr. Morrison, secretary-treasurer. On motion of Mr. Cowan, seconded by Mr. Drury, unanimous vote of thanks was tendered to the retiring president, Mr. John Pritchard, of Gorrie, for his zealous and faithful services to the company during the past three years.

The new members of the directorate are Messrs. Lick, McCrae, Halbert and Van Allen. The members of the directorate, who are also directors of the T. F. O., are Messrs. Drury, Morrison, Halbert, Good and Van Allen.

A resolution of thanks was ordered to be sent to Sir Henry Drayton, Chairman of the Dominion Railway Commission, for expediting the shipment of corn in connection with the recent railway embargo.

President's Address.

President Pritchard, in his opening address, referred to the fact that at the inaugural meeting of the company three years ago there had been only about 10 shareholders present, whereas at this year's meeting over 200 were in attendance. Mention was made of a division of opinion that had been apparent in the board of directors over the policy of the company, part favoring a conservative and part an aggressive policy of expansion. Mr. Pritchard seemed to favor the former policy. He was afraid that in some respects, the company had been inclined to handle too many lines to do justice to them all. Buying in car lots had been increased during the year, and the sale of binder twine had proved satisfactory, although difficulties had been experienced in securing a sufficient supply.

The company had entered into an arrangement for the handling of live stock on commission. Arrangements, he thought, should be made for the handling of farm produce. Emphasis was laid on the fact that growing out of national and world-wide conditions, there are many problems the farmer has to face and solve, the solution of which must rest with the farmers themselves.

Manager's Report.

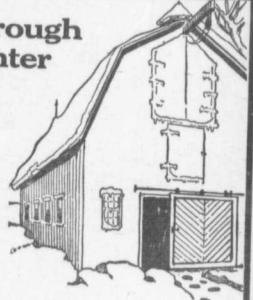
Space does not permit of the publication of the report of the manager, Mr. C. W. Gurney. In brief, Mr. Gurney stated that the management had adopted a system of having all the heads made and collected through the head office. This enabled the management to keep better tab on the business and make more advantageous

(Continued on Page 24.)

Don't go through another winter without a good silo

THIS winter you are feeding to your cows, in the form of grain, a large part of the money you receive for their milk. If you had a silo, you would not only be getting 25% more milk, but you would be spending a great deal less for feed.

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"THE ONTARIO FARMERS' OWN ORGANIZATION"
110 Church Street Toronto, Ont.

OUR FARM HOMES



WE judge ourselves by what we feel capable of doing, while others judge us by what we have already done.—Longfellow.

Winning the Wilderness

(Continued from last week.)

SYNOPSIS OF PRECEDING CHAPTERS.

On his return from the Civil War, Asher Aydelot, the hero of the story, refuses to settle down on his father's farm and announces his intention of marrying Virginia Thaine, a southern girl, and the daughter of a bitter enemy of his, a lot. His father disinherits him, but he marries Virginia and they travel westward to the Kansas plains, where Asher and his chum Jim Shirley have taken up land. Here they settle down to win success from the land. Many hardships are encountered.

Jim Shirley becomes dangerously ill and Virginia is the only person to go to Carey's Crossing to get the pair's doctor. In the meantime Dr. Carey, along with a number of other men, are waiting for their mail at the post office at Carey's Chambers, the real estate bank, and a stranger, who has registered at the Jacob House at Mr. Thomas Smith, Wilmington, Delaware. When Todd Stewart, who is distributing the mail, calls out that there is a letter for Mr. Shirley, the stranger makes a hasty stop charge of the letter and determines to deliver it in person. He sets out to take his mail to Jim. Virginia follows her way in the fierce storm, but Dr. Carey comes to her rescue. He is surprised to learn that she is Virginia Thaine, whom he knew and loved in the South.

Gradually more settlers come to Grass River Valley and, the days of lonely solitude for Virginia Aydelot were ended. The prairie yielded but slowly to its possessors, however, and only after they had paid out time, energy, hope and unwavering faith in its possibilities. A wretched sun and a rainless sky wrought havoc to the crops. Darley Chambers did much these days to try and persuade the settlers to turn their backs on Grass River Valley and sell their claims to him. He even comes to Asher Aydelot with the inducement that he will pay Asher a commission on every claim, and will take no commission at all on Asher's claim. Asher sees through his game, however, and he, with the other settlers, decide to stay with their claims, hoping that the terrible drought will soon be ended. Along with the drought came the memorable grasshopper pestilence of 1874 and when this pest had done its work, the living trees of grass, wood, leaf or seed of tender bark on trees or shrubs were escaped. Darley Chambers, instead of assisting the settlers, tried all he can to discourage them, but fails.

On the night of a great winter blizzard a little life flutters and out of the Aydelot home and for days Virginia lies at the point of death. Dr. Carey and his Peep, his colored servant, come to the rescue.

HE looked the part, and Jim accepted him gladly. It is given to some men to know the power of the healing spirit. Dr. Carey was such a man. His presence controlled the atmosphere of the place. There was calm in his eyes and in the touch of his hand as much as in his medicine. To him his own calling was divine. Who will say that the hope and belief with which his few drugs were ministered carried not equal power with their toward health and wholeness?

When Virginia Aydelot had fallen asleep at last the doctor came into the kitchen and sat down with the two haggard men to whom his coming had brought unspeakable solace.

"You can take comfort, Mr. Aydelot," he said assuringly. "Your wife

has been well cared for. Hardly one man in a thousand could do as well as you have done. I wonder you never studied medicine."

"You seem confident of results, Doctor," Asher said gratefully.

"I have known the Thaine family all my life," Horace Carey said quietly. And Asher, whose mind was surged with anxiety, did not even think to be surprised.

"We did not recognize each other when I found her on the way to Carey's Crossing three or four years ago, and—I did not know she was married then."

He sat a while in silence, looking at the window against which the wind outside was whirling the snow. When he spoke again his tone was hopeful. "Mrs. Aydelot has had a nervous shock. But she is young. She has a heritage of will power and good blood. She will climb up rapidly with the coming of spring."

"You both need sleep," Carey said in a matter-of-fact way. Bo Peep will take care of things here, and I will look after Mrs. Aydelot. You will attend to the burial at the earliest possible time in order to save her any signs of grieving. And you will not grieve either until you have more time. And remember, Aydelot, he put his hand comfortingly on Asher's shoulder. "Remember in this affliction that your ambition may stake out claims and set up houses, but it takes a baby's hand to really anchor the hearthstones. And sometimes it takes even more. It needs a little grave as well. I understood from Shirley that some financial loss last fall prevented you from going back to Ohio. You wouldn't leave Grass River now if you could."

Dr. Carey's face was magnetic in its earnestness, and even in the sorrow of the moment Asher remembered that he had known Virginia all her life and he wondered sub-consciously why the two had not fallen in love with each other.



A plot of Dwarf Rose-pink Petunias on July 16th. Seed was sown indoors on March 15th.

And so it was that as the Sunflower Inn had received the first bride and groom to set up the first home in the Grass River Valley, so the first baby born in the valley opened its eyes to the light of day in the same Sunflower Inn. And out of this sod cabin came the first form to its burial. And it was the Sunflower Ranch that gave ground for God's Acre there for all the years that followed. It happened, too, that as Jim Shirley had been the friendly helper at this bridal supper and happy house-warming more than three years ago, so now it was Jim Shirley who in the hour of sorrow was the helper still.

The winter season passed with the passing of the blizzard. The warm spring air was delicious and all the prairies were presently abloom with a wild luxuriance of flowers.

Asher carried Virginia to the sunshine at the west window from which she could see the beautiful outdoor world.

"We wouldn't leave here now if we could," she declared as she beheld all the glory of the springtime rolling away before her eyes.

"Bank accounts bring comforts, but they do not make all of life nor consecrate death. We have seen our first-born back to the prairie. It is sacred soil now," Asher replied.

And then they talked of many things, but mostly of Dr. Carey.

"I have known him from childhood," Virginia said. "He was my very first sweetheart, as very first sweethearts go. He went into the war when he was young. I didn't know much that happened after that. He was at home, I think, when you were in that hospital where I first saw you, and—oh, yes, Asher, dear, he was at home when your blessed letter came, the one with the old greasy duce of hearts and the sunflower. It was this same Bo Peep, Carey's boy, who brought it to me up in the glen behind the big house. Horace left Virginia just after that." Virginia closed her eyes and lived in the past again.

"I wonder you never cared for Dr. Carey, Virgie. He is a prince among men," Asher said, as he leaned over her chair.

"Oh, I might, if my king had not sent me that sunflower just then. It made a new world for me."

"But I am only a common farmer, Virgie, just a king of a Kansas claim, just a home-builder on the prairie," Asher insisted.

"Asher, if you had your choice this minute of all the things you might be, what would you choose to be?" Vir-

ginia asked.

"Just a common farmer, just a king of a Kansas claim," Asher replied. Then looking out toward the swell of ground beside the Grass River school-house where the one little mound of green earth marked his firstborn's grave, he added, "Just a home-builder on the prairies."

The Grass River settlers who had weathered the hurricane of adversity, poor, but patient and persistent still, planned, sometimes in tears to reap in joy, sometimes in hope to reap only in heartless hope deferred, but failed not to keep on planting. Other settlers came rapidly and the neighborhood thickened and broadened. And so, amid hardships still, and lack of opportunity and absence of many elements of culture, a sturdy, independent, God-fearing people struggled with the soil, while they lifted faces full of hope and determination to the skies above them.

What of the prairies they could subdue they bent to their service. What they could not overcome they defied the right to overcome them. There were no lines of social caste. They were needy or full together.



A Clump of Narcissus (Daffodils) in Perennial Border.

They shared their pleasures; together they laughed at calamities; and they comforted one another in every sorrow.

A new town was platted on the claim that Dr. Carey had preempted where the upper fork of Grass River crossed the old Sunflower trail. The town founders ruled Her Wyckert over a membership among them. Moreover, they declared their intentions of forever beating back all efforts at saloon building within the corporation's limits, making Wyckert their sworn enemy for all time.

One summer Sabbath afternoon, three years after the grasshopper raid of dreadful memory, Asher came again to the little grave in the Grass River graveyard where other graves were consecrating the valley in other hearts. This time he bore in his arms a dimpled, brown-eyed baby boy who cooed and smiled as only babies can and flung his little square fists aimlessly about in baby joy of living.

"Well wait here, Thaine, till your mother comes from Bennington's to tell us about the little baby that just came to our settlement only two days ago and staked out a claim in a lot of hearts."

Little Thaine had found that his fist and his mouth belonged together, so he offered no comment. Asher sat down on the warm sod with the baby on his knees.

"This is your little sister's grave, Thaine. She stayed with us less than a day, but we loved her then and we love her still. Her name was to have

(Continued on Page 26.)

THE UPWARD LOOK

Is Victory Earned or a Gift?

An Answer to a Question in "Notes on Open Letters" in The Sunday School Times.

EVERY saved child of God at one time or another longs for victory over sin. Yet many such children of God have sadly given up hope of having in this world a complete victory, mistakenly supposing that that blessing is only for the life after this. They do not know how simple, and how immediately available, is the victory for which they are not daring to hope. It is right at hand, in Christ, for all who let him undeceive them as to the lie which Satan has told them, and who will receive the victorious life as the outright, supernatural gift of God.

An earnest Christian expresses what are more or less the thoughts of many on this subject. He writes with hearty appreciation, yet with frankly expressed positiveness:

Under the heading, "Victory Christ's Work, Not Ours," you state:

"Christ is living the victorious life to-day; and Christ is your life. Therefore stop trying. Let him do it all. Your effort is trying to do nothing to do with the salvation which you have in Christ. In exactly the same way your effort and trying can have nothing to do with the complete victory which Christ has achieved for you and can steadily achieve in you."

Can this be true? If it is, why should any one make the effort so much as to accept Christ as Saviour, let alone striving to put out of his life tendencies he knows are bad, that his life may be purer and better, more attractive and lovable? If Christ does it all, why so much as the effort even to believe that he is the Saviour?

You have taken the incentive to be a Christian out of the hands of any one by saying that Christ saves whom he will regardless of whether they want to be saved or not, or you are preaching the zoepel of universal salvation.

I have no hesitations in saying I do not perceive refutes it. Had I never made the effort to be a child of God through Christ, and desired it and agonized that I might be saved, I do not believe that I should ever have had the consciousness of being saved by him, but probably would have gone on as a selfish, self-seeking man of the world, and paid less and less attention to his claims upon my life. Therefore I claim that Christ does his efforts won the victory,—either futile without the other.

I believe that the victorious life which your correspondent writes about is brought about by the continuous desire and effort to gain it, and that it will not come without the desire and that effort. I realize, of course, that no man can save himself, but I believe that God expects every man to do his part toward that salvation.

It is true that God can save no man unless that man does his part toward salvation. But what is man's part? It is to receive the salvation that God offers him in Christ. The Sunday School Times is not preaching Universalism. It believes that the whole message of the Bible rebukes that mistake. God forces salvation on no one; and God has revealed to us in his Word that many reject salvation. Our wills are free to act; their action is the accepting or the rejecting of the "free gift of God" — eternal life in Christ Jesus our Lord."

But this act of the will, by which we voluntarily and deliberately decide to take what God offers us, is not what was meant, in that editorial on victory, by "effort." Men do not, by agonized effort, secure their salvation. They may agonize indeed under the conviction of sin which the Holy Spirit brings into their life. That is his way of showing them that they need salvation. But their agony ceases when they accept the free gift and realize that God has done for them

what, by all their agony, they could never have done for themselves.

Yet the great truth that so many earnest, surrendered Christians have even yet failed to see is that salvation is a twofold gift, freedom from the penalty of sin, and freedom from the power of sin. All Christians have received in Christ as their Saviour their freedom from the penalty of their sins, and they have received this as an outright gift from God. But many Christians have not yet realized by the same kind of faith in the same God and Saviour, receive now and here the freedom from the power of their sins which was won for them by their Saviour on the cross and in his Resurrection victory. Even though they know clearly that their own salvation flows nothing to do with their efforts have nothing to do with their sins, they are yet deceived by the adversary into believing that something of their own efforts must play a part in their present victory over the power of their sins. Our efforts can, not only never play any part in our victory over the power of sin, but

they can and do effectually prevent such victory.

If an unsaved man came to Christ, and said, "I want to be saved from the penalty of my sins, and I will let you save me provided you will let me share in accomplishing my salvation, so that you and I shall always know of it," Christ could not save that man. Salvation is a gift; and a gift is not a gift if it is partly earned.

In exactly the same way, if we, as saved Christians, come to our Lord and say, "I want to be saved from the power of my sins, and I will let you share with you in the work of overcoming their power, so that you and I shall always know that part of this victory has been accomplished by you, and part has been accomplished by me," Christ cannot save us from the power of our sins. When our Lord says to us by the Holy Spirit through Paul, "Sin shall not have dominion over you; for ye are not under law, but under grace," he wants us to remember what grace is. Grace is not partly man's work and partly God's

work. It is wholly God's work and exclusively God's work; and all that man can do is to receive it as God's outright, undeserved, and wholly sufficient gift.

We are to use our will to accept the gift of victory; we are not to make an effort to win the victory. What should we say of children in a household who spent Christmas Eve agonizing in their desires and efforts to make sure that on the morrow they should have all the gifts that Christmas ought to bring them? Would this be pleasing to the loving parents who had been spending themselves to the uttermost of their resources to provide gifts for those children? Even supposing that on Christmas morning the children stopped their agonizing and their efforts, and gratefully took from all that was being offered to them; in what was being offered to them; night before have played in the receiving of the gifts? At the best would it not have been, not only utterly unnecessary, but a sad reflection on the trustworthiness and love of the parents? And could not the receiving



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(Adv.)

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of the gifts take place only after the mistaken efforts had ceased?

The only thing that those children to do on Christmas Day is to use their wills to receive what the love of the parents has provided. If a child chose to use his will to refuse the gifts, the gifts would not be his. There would be no "universalism," even in that little family, if a gift was deliberately refused by a child. But the efforts of the children to have no part in making Christmas Day a time of their joyous receiving of the expressed love of the father and mother.

Our Lord wants our lives on earth to be one long Christmas Day, receiving his gift of himself as our victory. We don't need to agonize about it. We don't need to work for it. The more we work, and the more we agonize, the more we prevent or postpone what he wants to give us now. If we say that our experience refutes this, we mean that we have found through the help of our own efforts, satisfying completeness of victory in our life over all recognized sin, so that temptations, irritations, unlove, impurities, have been taken from our life, and have been able to live from day to day not only free from outward expression of the sins, but free from their dominion within us? Perhaps we have not even dared to hope for the freedom that Christ is really offering us now and here from the power of known sin.

The effortless life is not the will-less life. We use our will to believe, to receive, but not to exert effort in trying to accomplish what only God can do. Our hope for victory over sin is not "Christ plus my efforts," but "Christ plus my receiving." To receive victory from him is to believe his word that solely by his grace he, in this moment, freeing us from the dominion of sin. And to believe on him in this way is to recognize that he is doing for us what we cannot do for ourselves. When our Lord was in Nazareth he could do so many mighty works there because of—their inactivity? No; because of their unbelief. Christ's power is not futile without our effort, but it is made futile by our effort. To attempt to share by our effort in what only grace can do is to defeat grace. This only would I learn from receiving the Spirit by the works of the law, or by the hearing of faith? Are ye so foolish? having begun in the Spirit, are ye now perfected in the flesh?

He therefore that saith he is the Spirit, and worketh miracles among you, doeth he it by the works of the law, or by the hearing of faith? For saith he that saith he is free: stand fast therefore, and be not entangled again in a yoke of bondage. . . . But I say, Walk by the Spirit, and ye shall not fulfil the lust of the flesh.

The victorious life is brought about wholly by Christ, and is sustained, not by our continued effort, but through our constant receiving.

And let us never forget this simple truth: the faith which lets Christ bring us into and sustain us in victory is just remembering that Christ is faithful; that it is his responsibility and duty to sustain us in victory in our lives, and that he is always true to his duty.

A Never-Fail Recipe

HERE is an excellent recipe for making cold starch which has been a never-fail one with me: Cold water starch should be mixed in the proportion of one tablespoon of starch to a half cup of water. Add four drops spirits of turpentine and a few crushed borax as will lie on a dime, dissolved in a tablespoon of boiling water.—L. G. Crammy, Leeds Co., Ont.

FARM CHATS

H. Percy Blanchard, Hants Co., N.S.

Re Matrimony

OF late I have been enjoying some old copies of Farm and Dairy by reading them the second time. The letters from some of the ladies in reply to the question as to what capital a young man should have before he would set up housekeeping, set me thinking.

Of course it is past Leap Year now; but it will come again, and it is none too soon to get ready. Cousin Jane will be 22 then; and high time to get handsome young men, Tom, Dick and Harry; which of them shall she take?

Tom has nice rosy cheeks, a dear little moustache, and shows such taste in his taste. He has the essential father has given him 75 acres of the west side of the farm. So on a dreamy moonlight evening she takes Tom for a spin behind her new black pacer. Little by little her eyes travel round his manly waist, and his eyes travel round her startled look. Just what their winsome words are we can only guess. "I don't know, Jane; I think I love you at least a little; but you can't say mother." Now that the ice is broken, Jane loses no time in laying the matter before Tom's mamma. But mother has her doubts. Is Jane sure that she can cook and mend for Tom and keep him as comfortable as he now is? Jane explains that she has a diploma from the Toronto Conservatory of Music. But Tom's mother interrupts that one can't try doughnuts on the piano.

"What is the Sense?"

Jane feels that Tom's mother lacks refinement; and besides a girl can learn to cook after she is married. In any event Dick is a much nicer fellow than Tom, and as Jane drives home, who does she pick up and Dick. We will not spy on Jane and Dick; suffice to say that Dick bluntly says he would not marry the handsomest girl in the district. "What is the sense of his arguing. When I want to, I get up when I want to, and come home when I like. I can always have a horse when I want one and mother knows how to cook. Of course I work around with father; but he does the worrying." That showed Dick an extremely selfish young man; and Cousin Jane had no hesitation in telling him so.

There was yet Harry. Jane had learned diplomacy by this time and it was quite a while before "Asking time" arrived. Now Harry was a year or so older than Jane; to be exact, almost 25 years of age. In a maidenly proposal he accepted so eagerly that Jane had a shrewd suspicion that if she had waited a week longer he himself would have proposed. Harry had spent some of his money at the O.A.C., but enough remained to fit him up with some grade stock for a start and on a hired farm. Jane's own piano occupied the little sitting room.

Cooperative Efforts.

Jane's first biscuits were a model for a munition factory. But as Harry's teeth were good and his disposition better, it was not long before Jane evolved a stoneless biscuit that would pass muster at a tea meeting. Happily, Harry had served his apprenticeship over the cookstove as assistant at a lumber camp one winter; and so between the two it was not long until the kitchen had a capable mistress. But when evening came, it was Harry's turn to be pupil; and after he had learned notes and scales, it was so small treat and pleasure to

listen to the duets this happily-mated couple would sing.

Well, I am going to end my story right here. When Farm and Dairy called for answers from the girls, it was to the question:—"What capital should a young man have before he should expect a girl to marry him?" or words to that effect. What is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander. Will Farm and Dairy propound the replica of this; namely,—"What capital should a girl have before a young man would be wiser to marry her." I take it that, in the business world, partners who expect to share equally the profits must put in an equal capital; not essentially equal in kind, but equal in value. Ladies and gentlemen should both be eligible to write on this subject; not exempting Cousin Jane, even if I have married her off to our friend Harry.

HOME CLUB

Who Will Lend Assistance?

HOW are all the Home Club members faring this cold winter weather, and please, what in particular are you doing? Of course I know there are always plenty of the usual chores to keep one busy, but perhaps even in the slack season, but cupied some of you will have a minute to spare to help me with my problem.

This is catalogue time with me, when I look up all the information, can secure regarding prospective purchases. Just now I am on the trail of a dish-washing machine and have not discovered any Canadian firm that handles the article. Can any of you give me a hint, either as to where they may be got, the best makes, and whether they really are practicable, or also want, or think I want a freestanding cooker and would be glad of information or advice.

I was interested in a letter by "Tirza Ann" in a recent issue of Farm and Dairy, regarding the vulgarity of farm tables. To my mind a supply of food adequate to the needs of those partaking, can never rightly be termed vulgar. The vulgarity lies either in a careless or untidy way of serving or eating the food, or in needless quantity and variety put on for the sake of display.

If "Tirza Ann" supplies her table regularly with the variety of viands mentioned, she must either have plenty of help, or be a heroine to cook. I never think of catering to individual tastes (especially in the line of relishes) at each meal, but try to furnish the variety at different meals or on different days and thus give each his favorite food at times. This saves me work and is just as good, perhaps better, for the health of the family. Even the hired man can get along nicely without his pet pickles or preserves all the time. I aim to supply plenty of nourishing well-cooked food, in sufficient variety to fill every need of the average human, neatly served on a clean table in a pleasant room. If any ill-advised person thinks it either vulgar plenty or penurious plainness, I remain in blissful ignorance. Just the same, if a housekeeper ever prides herself on "setting a good table" as the saying goes, "I'd like her to feel free to 'go the limit.'" We all have our hobbies. What do other Home Club members think?—Merry Margaret.

"We are often impressed with the slowness of our own knowledge." "I've been made to realize that," replied Mr. Cumroo. "I've been listening to my daughter's commencement essay."

Revolutions Which Have Been Wrought During 1916

OUR Women Folk will recall the announcement which appeared in these columns a two or three weeks ago requesting articles on the subject, "What has worked the greatest Revolution in your Home During 1916." We have received some interesting articles on the subject, two of which we are publishing herewith, and others will follow in later issues. In many homes each year, we believe, outstanding ways of simplifying housework, or of improving some part of the household life are discovered and if passed along to others, these ideas are sure to prove helpful. While "Ariender Lily" does not deal with a revolution in the home, as she states, that which benefits the whole community also benefits the individual units.

A New Viewpoint Grasped Mrs. P. J. Bowers, Pontiac Co., Qu. (Premium Article.)

PERHAPS there are few things which are more engrossing to thinking people than educational, moral and physical. To many people the word "education" means solely what is generally taught in schools. Now this is a very erroneous idea and one which we mothers (and fathers too) are very likely to allow to dominate our relations with our children. For instance, we take the baby who is learning to talk. Every day he is learning a new word or two, much to the delight of the elder children. But he is also learning to count. Every time you tell him to bring two or three articles to him, you are unconsciously teaching him a lesson in mathematics. When you say to him, "Bring me those red mittens," he is learning to distinguish colors. And yet we do not realize that he has already begun his education. It was thoughts something akin to these which awakened in me a sense of the glorious privilege we mothers have—and which we often overlook—in living with young children and having them constantly in our care and under our influence. So I made up my mind to live my life over again in my children; only I must make it a fuller, more joyous life than my own has been, because of my more limited opportunities.

Budding Ambition Nipped.

As a young girl, I fairly thirsted for knowledge and spent a great part of my time in studying the lives of great people. Poets, painters and statesmen were all alike, an inspiration and a joy to me. But alas! Indifferent health and narrow means nipped the wings of budding ambition. This has, up until last year, been my one regret in life. I suddenly became possessed of the idea, "Why can I not shine in the reflected glory of my children? Instead of wearing the shining armor myself, I can assist my children by every means in my power to reach the goal which I have missed."

How should I commence? Obviously by educating myself and in the meantime by giving my children the benefit of what I do possess. So I ransacked the garret for my old text-books, went through each methodically and thus refreshed. My memory was further assisted by reading every thing relating, even remotely, to the special branches usually taught in schools, but more particularly history and literature. At the same time I resolved never to miss an opportunity of teaching something to the children, both at their studies and during conversation.

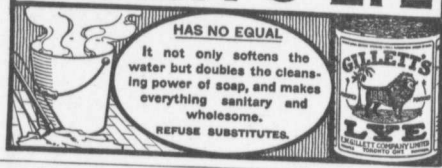
When admiring a picture therefore, I tell the children its history or what I know of the painter. Likewise in

reading the newspaper or magazines, when allusions are made to authors or statesmen, I explain their particular merits or outstanding incidents of their lives. This not only makes it interesting, but serves to stamp it in the minds of the children.

Well Worth the Effort.

I cannot begin to tell of what a broadening and strengthening influence this point of view has had on my life in even this short space of time. It entails some trouble surely and often a little sacrifice, but who shall say that I am not repaid a thousand times in watching the minds of my children unfold like the petals of a rose. Many times I am astonished by the depth of understanding they display in their questions and answers. Yet I do not wish them to become conceited pedants. No, I try above all things to keep them innocent and child-like. They do not know the deep designs I have formed, nor do they ever imagine that they are being educated. Not at all; they are just developing along natural

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Select fresh, clean-skinned Seville oranges for their wholesome bitter zest, and spicy sweet oranges for their fragrance and flavor. Tell the grocer to send with them a bag or carton of

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MARMALADE without weighing

Slice six bitter oranges and seven sweet oranges and add three cups of cold water for each cup of the fruit pulp. Let stand for 24 hours in a glass or porcelain vessel, then bring slightly to the boiling point and boil for 15 minutes. Set aside for another 24 hours. Then measure five kitchen cups full of the fruit into a preserving kettle and boil briskly for about an hour. Add a 2-lb. carton of Lantic Sugar, which will need no weighing as it has been accurately weighed when it was packed.

Note: This quantity makes nearly 5 pounds of marmalade. It is better not to cook more than this at one time as the long cooking tends to darken it.

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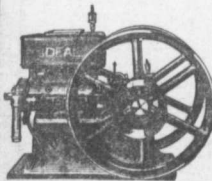
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lines with a loving mother's assistance.

Another form of education is in teaching them manual labor. Every boy and girl should know how to take a hold of the household tasks in an emergency, such as when mother is ill or called away. This they cannot do unless taught systematically from babyhood by their mother and father. My boy is just as proficient at cooking as any girl of his age, which is eight years, and my little girl can also help in what is generally considered only to be women's work as work as a team, each helping the other in little tasks suitable to their age. It is a genuine pleasure to watch them grow in proficiency.

Words of Praise Necessary.

Many parents are constantly irritated by the trivial mistakes of their children and discourage their best efforts and finally drive them to hate all work, because the children grow to think that they never can please. Such parents do not realize that they are robbing their children of the great pleasure which they find in being of assistance to father and mother. Half the joy of work well done is the feeling that it is being appreciated. One word of praise from father or mother is enough to give a glow of pride to the heart of any child. Even we elders dearly love a word of praise. So why should we deny this very harmless pleasure to our children.

Farm and Dairy has consistently helped its readers to have a clearer conception of the great privileges which the greater part of them enjoy in being occupants of farms and truly there can be no fuller or freer life than that experienced in watching the unfolding of life in its farms. And there is no reason why a farmer's family should not enjoy all the benefits of the fullest education which can be provided. He has the telegraph, telephone and rural mail delivery, which bring to him the products of the greatest minds of all ages. It only remains the will and the desire to have them at his command. It is to be regretted that there are still so many who do not appreciate or take advantage of their opportunities.

Women's Institute Works Revolution

"Africander Lily," Yale Dist., B.C. I HAVE not a moment's hesitation in saying that our Women's Institute, organized last April, has brought about the greater change in our district during the past year. As someone has remarked, "It is the best thing that ever came to Tappen!" And claim that what benefits the whole community is what most benefits the individual units. Such has been the case in this matter in a marked degree, for the Institute has made a big difference to me. Now for particulars. The practical value has been great. The demonstrations and exchange of recipes and methods of house and garden work and labor-savers are especially noticeable. These have helped me as I was town-bred, and lived in a totally different climate and surroundings before I came to Canada three or four years ago.

The social advantages are worth noting. There were many new-comers unacquainted with each other—now we have all met and are finding out all the good qualities and talents of each other. The mutual exchange of ideas is broadening our outlook and doing away with narrowness and self-centered and often monotonous routine. New everyone plans on the monthly half holiday. We meet to learn something and to associate in a friendly way, thus saving time and with a definite object. The unity of all the

women of the district has been brought about, and organized. Enthusiastic Red Cross work has become possible and every one is anxious to help every one else in some way.

There are the women—a disastrous fire here, and the women—as a body—have been able to show sympathy and help, and thus have learned that "it is more blessed to give than to receive."

The literary helps are also food to our minds. For myself I have had three papers to prepare, "Current Events," "The Christmas Spirit" and "Canadian Authors," being the subjects. Last year I was much tied to the home through poor health, a sick baby and owing to the fact that my papers have been of keen interest to me. The first drew my attention from immediate surroundings; the second helped us to discover ways and means of making others happy at Christmas and the last has been of great benefit to me as it has aroused the desire and determination to become at least "acquainted" with some of the best Canadian books.

I could write pages on this subject! Of course Farm and Dairy has helped me too, for it deals with so many subjects which are being brought up at our meetings and the double reminder of them impresses me and arouses me to make practical use of all such articles.

Children for Adoption

WE have just received a letter from Rev. E. C. Hall, Inspector of the Children's Aid Society at Ottawa, Ont., stating that they have several children for whom they are desirous of securing homes. Farm and Dairy has been of assistance to Mr. Hall on previous occasions in our meeting and the double reminder of them impresses me and arouses me to make practical use of all such articles.

First—A pair of bright children, brother and sister. The boy is eight and the girl nine years of age, and we dislike to separate them. They are both bright and good looking with light hair and eyes; normal children who will be a comfort in a good home. Refer to these as Will and Grace.

Second—A pair of children, brother and sister; boy four, girl six; fair haired, blue eyes, happy sunny disposition, intelligent, normal; will make good, attractive children. Refer to these as Roy and May.

Third—Girl coming 10, light hair, fair size, but mentally deficient in several respects. If she were in a home where there will get plenty of attention, and where there are no other children, I think she will become quite useful, but never will be normal. Is there any person who wants to try this child for the love of Christ and of His little ones? Refer to her as Blanche.

Fourth—A fine baby boy, coming two next August; walks well, good looking, bright normal child; will make a good boy and man if he gets the right chance. Refer to him as Edward.

Fifth—A handsome baby girl, one year old, blue eyes, fair complexion; will, we believe, make a good girl; so far seems bright and normal. Refer to her as Helen.

Sixth—Lillian, a good healthy girl, coming five next June; will built, fair hair and eyes, good natured, well liked by all who know her; healthy and seems a normal child.

Please send all applications to Rev. E. C. Hall, Inspector, Children's Aid Society, Ottawa, Ont. Please don't look for the child the next day after you write as it takes time to get proper references, etc.

Winning the Wilderness

(Continued from page 16.)

been Mercy Pennington Aydelot, after the sweet Quaker girls your two great-grandchildren both loved. Such a big name for such a tiny girl! She isn't there, Thaine. This is just the little sod house she holds as her claim. She is in a beautiful mansion now. But she always stays at the Grass River Valley because she has a claim here. And now you've come and all the big piece of prairie soil that is your prairie and mamma's now will be yours some day. I hope you'll want to stay here."

A stab of pain thrust him deeply as he remembered his own father and understood for the first time what Francis Aydelot must have felt for him. And then he remembered his mother's sacrifice and breadth of view.

"Oh, Thaine, will you want to leave us some day?" he said softly, gazing down into the baby's big dark eyes. "Heaven give me breadth and courage and memory, too," he added, "when that time comes to be un- going to and to be brave to let you go. Only, Thaine, there's no bigger place to go than to the big, grassy farms. Oh! we fathers are all alike. What Clover Creek was to Francis Aydelot, Grass River is to me. Will it be given to you to see bigger things than this?"

Thaine Aydelot crowed and stretched his little legs and threw out his hands.

"Thaine, there are no bigger things than the gifts of the soil. I may win it, but you can find it hundred-fold of increase. See, yonder comes your mother. Not the pretty, dainty Virginia girl I brought here, my bride. But I tell you truly, baby boy, she will always be handsome, because— you wouldn't understand if I told you, but you will some day."

"Oh, Asher, the new baby is splendid, and Mrs. Bennington is ever so well, Virginia said, coming up to where he sat waiting. "They call her Josephine after Mr. Bennington's mother. Thaine will never be lonely here, as we have been. After all, it is not the little graves alone that anchor us anywhere, for we can take memory with us wherever we go; it is the children living, as well, that hold our heartstrings fast and build a real community, even in a wilderness. We are just ready to begin now. The real story of the prairie is the story of the second generation. The real romance out here will be Thaine Aydelot's romance, for he was born here."

CHAPTER IX.

The Beginning of Service.

Hans Wyker had managed skillfully when he pulled the prospective county seat of Wolf county up Big Wolf Creek to Wykerton, a town he hoped to build after his own design. His ideals had only one symbol, namely, the dollar sign. Hans had congratulated himself not a little over his success.

"I done it all myself," he was wont to boast. "So long as Doc Carey took on her own town votes name for him, an' so long as Tom Jacob, der ding-busted little Chew, them Jim an' Todd Stewart run all der business nitout regardin' my saloon business, an' so long as Prez Gaines preachin' an' teachin' all time givin' black eye to me, 'cause I sells whisky, I not mak no hetway."

"You are danged right," Darley Chambers would always assure him.

(Continued Next Week.)

Easterer (after first day's work on a big western ranch)—Will you please show me where I can sleep to-night?
Rancher—Where you can sleep? Great Scott, man, here are 10,000 acres; jest pick out any blame spot that suits you and go to it.—New York Times.

The Makers' Corner

Butter and Cheese Makers are invited to send contributions to this department, to ask questions and to suggest subjects for discussion.

Butter Awards, B.C. Dairy Convention

IN connection with the annual convention of British Columbia dairymen held at Nanaimo last month, there was a very creditable exhibit of creamery butter in both prints and solids. Ten creameries exhibited, the quality of the butter in most cases being good. The staple cream flavor so common in butter made from gathered cream, was present in some samples, but the adoption of a system of would overcome this defect.

The butter competition was open to British Columbia buttermakers and consisted of two classes: Creamery solids not less than 50 lbs., and creamery prints, not less than 50 lbs. The prizes given were as follows: \$20, \$15, \$12, \$10, \$8 and \$5. Considering that there are but 27 creameries in the province and that a considerable number of these operate in connection with city milk plants and only handle surplus milk during the summer months, the exhibits in both classes were very satisfactory in numbers. In solids nine and in prints ten creameries were represented. Mr. C. Marker of Calgary and Mr. Barr of Ottawa, placed the awards, which were as follows:

Creamery solids, Salmon Arm Creamery Association, score 95.8; (2) Nanaimo Creamery Association, 95.5; (3) Vancouver Creamery Co., 95.3; (4) Meadow Brook Creamery, Vancouver, 95; (5) Salt Spring Island Creamery 94.8; (6) Kelowna Creamery Co., Limited, 94.5.

Creamery prints, Kelowna Creamery Co., Ltd., 96; (2) Salt Spring Island Creamery, 95.7; (3) Salmon Arm Creamery Association, 95.5; (4) Meadow Brook Creamery, 95; (5) Vancouver Creamery Co., 94.5; (6) Nanaimo Creamery Association, 94. A silver medal awarded for the best average score in both classes was won by the Salmon Arm Creamery Association.

Possibility of Making Rennet

A cheese maker from Long Lake wished information in regard to the handling of calves' stomachs and the method of making the rennet. I was not sure that this work could be successfully carried on by a cheesemaker or any one individual, so I communicated with J. A. Ruddick, Dairy Commissioner, and stated the facts of the missioner, and stated the facts of the case to him. In Mr. Ruddick's reply he does not lend very good encouragement to the collecting of rennets and the making of the rennet in a local way, as the enquirer was suggesting. Rather than have a local man who would not have the laboratory equipment for the proper making of rennet so that it would keep for any length of time, Mr. Ruddick suggested that they could be collected by a local man from the farmers and sent to a laboratory which would be equipped for this purpose.

Mr. Ruddick also stated that the success with pepsin, both in the liquid and the powder forms, in regard to its efficiency and cost, would warrant its use in preference to the manufacture of rennet locally. The possibility of the making of inferior rennet would be another reason why we may not encourage the making of rennet by a cheesemaker himself.—A. W. Brett, Dist. Rep., Frontenac Co., Ont.

Comparative Costs of Cheese Making

WHAT amount of material is necessary for the production of a ton of cheese, including cream, coloring, cheese boxes, cheesecloth, etc., and what is the comparative cost of this material for 1914 and 1917? Would you consider that if a cheesemaker supplying all materials got \$125 a cwt. for making cheese in 1914, that he would be asking too much in 1917 by requesting \$130 per cwt. under the same conditions?

The following information, in answer to the above questions, has been furnished by one closely identified with the cheese industry for many years. The estimates are only approximate, but should be fairly correct. In this connection it should be remembered that the equipment, concentrations are factors in the cost of fuel, labor, etc. These estimates were made on the basis of an output of 100 tons of cheese for the season. Rennet not being out of reach in price, the estimates for coagulant are based on curdralac at \$4 a gallon.

Manufacturing Cost of One Ton of Cheese.

Material.	Amount.	1914.	Cost.
Rennet	88 ozs.	90c.	\$2.25
Color	27½ ozs.	29c.	.51
Cheesecloth	3 yds.	54c.	.77
Cheese boxes	22	\$4.00	6.75
Caps	46	37c.	.51
Scale boards	46	11c.	.14
Salt	55 lbs.	39c.	.59
Fuel	..	1.60	3.20
Labor	..	3.60	7.20
Board	..	2.16	3.60
Incidentals	..	.25	.50
Total	\$14.85	\$25.92

At \$125 a cwt. the cost of making a ton of cheese would be \$25. Deduct from this the expenses as mentioned above, \$14.85, leaves a margin of \$10.65 per ton. At \$130 per cwt. the cost per ton would be \$26, of which, when the \$26.02 mentioned in the table is deducted, a margin of \$10.98 is left. On the basis of these figures, therefore, the man getting \$130 per cwt. in 1917 would only be making 32 cents a ton more than the man who receives \$125 a cwt. in 1914.

Editor's Note.—The above figures are only given as approximate by our informant. We would like to hear more from cheesemakers regarding this interesting and important point of the comparative costs of making cheese in 1914 and 1917, figures for this year being based on present quotations for materials.

Manitoba Ships Winter Butter

A NEW millopat has just been passed in Manitoba Dairying. Five years ago fifty carloads of butter were imported from the Eastern provinces to supply Winnipeg's butter requirements during a single winter. Since that time the Manitoba creamery industry has so grown that now no butter is being brought in from outside and even during the winter season Manitoba is exporting creamery butter. On January 26 a carload of Manitoba creamery winter made butter left for Vancouver at a price somewhere above 40 cents, f.o.b. Winnipeg. This will help to take the place of the shiploads of New Zealand butter that formerly were brought from New Zealand to supply the Canadian winter demand not only in the coast cities, but also in many of the interior cities as well. The Manitoba dairy authorities state that Manitoba butter is giving good satisfaction on the coast market and that the grade is being steadily improved in most of the creameries.

The place for the manure in that pile is on the field.

Cleaner Dairies—Healthier Cows

Clean milk commands top prices. But, to produce "Class A" milk, you must have sanitary stables and milk houses.

Natco Hollow Tile walls are the last word in sanitation. Do not hold odors or moisture. Easy to clean and keep clean—no place for germs to hide. Dead-air spaces keep the stables cool in summer and warm in winter. Natco Bars require practically no repair—never need painting—are fireproof, age and weather-proof. Build once for all—

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PRICE'S DAIRY

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United Farmers a Force to Reckon With

(Continued from page 9.)

Essex, was most encouraging. The earnings amounted to \$2,243.95, composed of a balance from 1915 of \$182.73, dues for 1916 of \$1,827.10, funds received from the United Farmers' Company, \$50, and \$100 from the trading account of \$180.15.

The expenditures amounted to \$1,585.04. These included office service, rent, telephone, etc. \$60; salaries, \$65; expenses \$100; meetings, \$124.85; printing, postage and exchange, \$121.88; organization account, \$10.64; district conventions, \$140.55; affiliation fee with the Canadian Council of Agriculture and delegates' expenses, \$183.75; and expenses connected with the previous annual meeting, \$569.24. This left a net excess of earnings over expenses of \$859.94.

The assets included a bank balance of \$213.54; cash on hand, not deposited, \$228.25; accounts receivable, \$592.26; unsold buttons on hand, \$116.90; total, \$1,051.94. The only liabilities were accounts due the United Farmers' Cooperative Company of \$192.40.

Officers Elected.

The officers for 1917 are as follows: President, E. H. Halbert, Melancthon, Dufferin county, re-elected; 1st vice-president, R. C. Drury, Barrie, Simcoe county; 2nd vice-president, W. C. Good, Paris, Brant county. Directors: L. H. Blatchford, Oxford county; E. A. Van Allen, Aultsville, Dundas county; W. H. Hunter, Varney, Grey county; T. H. Adams, Essex, Essex county; Peter Porter, Burford, Brant county; Auditor, Wm. Morson, Guelph.

President's Address.

President R. H. Halbert, in his annual address, asked for a square deal for every farmer; no more, no less. When farmers secure it, every business in Canada and the nation at large will share in their prosperity. The relative importance of the cultural industry was shown that during 1916 the exports from Canada's mines, fisheries and forests amounted to \$138,580,000, while the exports of agricultural products amounted to \$337,620,000.

In Canada we are supposed to have government by the people, but corporations and subsidized interests rule Canada more absolutely than autocrats rule Russia, Germany or any other monarchical country. From time immemorial the tiller of the soil has borne the burden of the race. Only by cooperating will the farmers of Canada be able to redeem their position.

Convention Proceedings.

The convention opened promptly Wednesday morning, Feb. 28th, with a few words of greeting by President Halbert. This was followed by the appointment of the committee, followed by the reading of minutes and communications. The most interesting announcement was that all the notice of the Provincial and Dominion governments had taken of the resolutions passed at the last convention which had been sent them, was that they would be given "most serious consideration."

On the suggestion of President Halbert and Secretary Morrison a motion was introduced favoring the election of a legislative committee to watch the legislative measures. It was proposed to form a committee separate from the directorate. After discussion it was decided that this would not be wise. The directors were authorized to appoint such a committee.

District Directors.

Secretary Morrison reported that he believed that it would be a benefit to the organization if the province could be divided into nine groups, arranged

largely according to railroad connections, and representatives appointed for each district already represented by directors of the association. This suggestion was approved of, and by motion of Mr. W. C. Good, of Paris, the directors were authorized to form these districts.

Mr. Gordon Waldron, who has shown his interest in the movement by furnishing his legal services free of cost to the association and the United Farmers' Company for several years and has given up much personal time to the work, reported to the meeting that the bill recently introduced in the Ontario legislature by the government, proposing certain changes in the act governing cooperative societies and amendments thereto, was commendable in some respects and decidedly dangerous in others. Were it to be carried as first introduced it would place the United Farmers' Company largely under the supervision of the government. The government would be forced to distribute its surplus and this would necessitate submitting its financial statement to the government for inspection.

The announcement made by Mr. Waldron provoked a lively discussion. Mr. Good wanted to know when the government had asked the farmers if they wanted such legislation. This question was not answered. President Halbert considered the bill a sign that the farmers are at last being taken into account to something. Dr. Drury was enthusiastically applauded when he said that the governments seem altogether too much inclined to interfere with the work of farmers' organization and this was so simply because the government did not understand farmers and its own part he would rather that the farmers should make mistakes than that they should be over-regulated.

Mr. Wylie of Prescott, Mr. J. Stewart of Gornie, and others took part in the discussion. Finally a committee composed of Messrs. E. C. Drury, chairman; Elmer Lick, Oshawa; W. C. Good, Paris; Mr. Plick, Col. J. G. Fraser of Brantford, and Mr. Lamme-man of Woodstock, was appointed to examine the bill closely and confer with Mr. Waldron and take such action as might be necessary.

The Tariff Discussion.

The consideration of the national farmers' platform as recommended by the Canadian Council of Agriculture, was to have been opened at the Wednesday afternoon session by Col. J. Z. Fraser, of Burford. A full report of the discussion by the delegates of the platform appears on page 10 in this issue and a copy of the resolutions as passed, on page 20.

Economic conditions in Canada were discussed by Secretary Roderick McKenzie of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, who said that these are so unjust to both the eastern and western farmer that they have been driving farmers from the land by tens of thousands. The issue at stake is not one between Grit and Tory but one between farmers and capitalists. Farmers, therefore, should clearly understand the nature of the issue in which they are engaged and forget that they are Grits and Tories by uniting in a common effort.

A simple explanation of how the tariff work was given by Mr. McKee this week. When a merchant or manufacturer brings goods into this country, they pay the customs tax at the point of entry. The tax is added to the cost of the goods and when the farmer buys the goods he pays the tax, although he does not know it. Any increase in the municipal tax is vigorously opposed by farmers, but the tariff tax they pay is not considered great as the municipal tax. If their

municipal tax is increased, they soon want to know the reason why, but if the tariff tax is increased they are willing to agree that it is a benefit to the country.

The importer is not content to simply add the tariff tax to the goods he sells, but he expects to make a profit off that tax as well. When a farmer's wife says she has been to town and purchased goods costing \$42 she is the actual cost of the goods was about \$30 and the balance represented the customs tax. Mr. McKenzie described how the farmers' organizations in western Canada have been importing agricultural machinery. A drill costing them \$69 was valued by the government at \$72, a duty of \$19 was added, the freight came to \$5.50 and the cost to the company came to \$94, to which their profit had to be added. When farmers bought these implements they seldom realized that they were paying such a large duty. Several other lines of implements were mentioned and the duty on each line given. It was a fact that farmers paid these large taxes without knowing it. This explained why farming was not more profitable. There are 190,000 farmers in Western Canada and 11,000 retail dealers or one dealer to every 17 farmers.

An Old Converser Talks.

Col. J. Z. Fraser, of Burford, continued the discussion of the tariff at the evening session. For 25 years he had been closely identified with the political parties and had been known as a dyed-in-the-wool old Tory. He said he was speaking, however, not as a Tory but as a man who had reached a time of life when he desired to serve the people and let them know the facts. The tariff had always been made a political issue without any real reason that it should have been. But the question how farmers should feed their pigs. The real reason was because the interests that benefit from the tariff desire to blind the eyes of the public, including the farmers, and to set one man against another in order that they may secure what they want. Farmers are expected to vote at election time, but they have no say in determining what the policies of the party shall be. Before an election the men behind the railroads, the manufacturing industries and other interests look over the field and decide which party it will cost them the least to elect. They then prepare to support that party if it will agree to give them what they want. Blind to all this, true, good farmers who are ready to help each other at threshings, silo fillings and on other similar occasions, begin to get suddenly suspicious of one another about election time and soon go to the polls to cancel one another's votes because they don't realize that they have been fed.

Taxing Land Values.

One plank of the proposed national farmers' platform provided that in the Dominion government lifting a large measure of the burden of taxation from farmers by lowering the tariff the farmers would be willing to submit to a direct tax on land values to enable the government to raise sufficient revenue in this way to offset the revenue they might lose by lowering the tariff. As Ontario farmers are not as well posted on this question as the farmers on the prairie provinces, an address explaining the principles involved in the taxation of land values was given by H. B. Cowan, Editor-in-Chief of Farm and Dairy.

In opening Mr. Cowan explained that farmers should realize that a tax on land values is an entirely different thing from a tax on land. Farmers have lots of land, but little land value. One acre of land at the corner of King and Yonge streets in Toronto is worth nearly as much as all the farm land in the county of Dundas. It has been

said that the land values in the city of Winnipeg are greater than the values of all the farm land in the province of Manitoba. Thus while farmers have nothing to fear from a tax on land values.

Land values always increase more rapidly than population. In fact, the greatest increase in values take place in the cities. Within a few years recently the land values of the city of Toronto increased \$140,000,000, while the value of farm lands in the province during the same period did not increase one-quarter as much as the land values in Toronto alone. Where did the \$140,000,000 of increased land values come from? The speaker assured the audience that they did not drop from heaven, but came for the most part out of the pockets of the farmers and the same people of the cities and went into the hands of a comparatively few wealthy people.

The Income Tax.

Mr. Gordon Waldron, editor of the Weekly Sun, spoke in favor of the graduated income tax and said that after the war the debt of Canada will probably be \$1,500,000,000. In addition the provinces have debts of practically \$70,000,000 and various municipalities debts of \$250,000,000. This means that after the war the people of Canada will have to be very heavily taxed to pay interest on their debts alone to say nothing of pensions to soldiers.

While there were features of the income tax which exception might be taken, he was inclined to think it was probably as fair a tax as could be proposed. It is important that taxes shall be laid so as not to hamper industry. Taxation must relieve agriculture, mining and forestry, as if the farm population continues to decline Canada's situation will be serious. The convention later approved of this form of taxation also.

Railway Nationalization.

The nationalization of railways was discussed by H. J. Pettipiece, of Forest, Ont., who said that outside of America the railways in 11 out of 63 countries are state-owned or state-controlled and all with satisfactory results. Highways are built to serve the public and just as well belong to the people as should the railways. Service should be the main consideration aimed at, not revenue. Canada has given up \$1,000,000,000 to her railways. This is equal to \$30,000 a mile for every mile of privately-owned railway in the Dominion and represents over half the entire railway capital of the country, including watered stock, debts and everything else.

Farm property is taxed approximately six mills on the dollar, but the railways of Canada pay about three mills on the dollar or \$86 a mile. Of 398 miles of Canadian owned railways in the United States, the average tax is \$500 a mile. The Grand Trunk rail way pays \$180 a mile on lines in Canada and \$347 a mile on its lines in Michigan and \$1,200 a mile on its lines in Indiana and Illinois. Other figures of the same order will be given. We can own our Canadian railways and carry freight in the United States through Canada at lower rates than we charge our own people for similar service.

The initiative and referendum was explained by Mr. F. E. Ellis, B.S.A., president of the Campbellville Farmers' Club. This is shortly to re-join the Canadian Council of Dairy and Poultry. He had attended many conventions organized for the farmers, but this was the first one he had spoken at which had been organized nearly 20 years ago for the purpose of turning his farm over to a third man for four or five years to do what

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AGENCY DEPT.
Farm & Dairy, Peterboro, Ont.

U.F.O. Endorse National Platform

(Continued from page 10.)
tional woman suffrage where they have the provincial vote. Resolutions as outlined on page two of this issue were passed, as well as a resolution which required some redrafting, and which asked that the present restrictions on the margarine trade be maintained until it is definitely known that the demand for this product comes from actual consumers and until the government undertakes to guarantee the control of the traffic.

The Strength of Union.
A splendid example of how the farmers of Ontario can now bring their organized force to bear on the settlement of a question widely affecting their interests, was instanced by Manager Gurney, of the United Farmers' Cooperative Company. Some weeks previously an embargo had been placed on corn. The farmers and the company were strictly up against it in the matter of getting deliveries through. Toronto grain men said that they couldn't move a wheel, but the company, upon taking the matter up with the Railway Commission and moving inside of 48 hours. This was due to the fact that it was realized that the central company had the thousands of the farmers' of their province behind them. In outlining some of the difficulties the company had to face, Mr. Gurney stated that one of the largest implement manufacturing concerns in Ontario had stated, when asked to supply disk harrows, that they would never supply disk harrows to the company. The same combine had absolutely refused to fill orders from the company. The Canadian Co. was still sending out commission to secretaries as an inducement to switch business from the cen-

tral company. He was sure that the farmers of Ontario would stand behind them, so that they would be able to surmount all the obstacles that lay before them. President Habert visited the secretaries, when they were approached for orders by men whose object it was to undermine the movement; to refer them to 110 Church St., Toronto. He also advised secretaries to use the long distance telephone more in placing their orders.

A Helpful Discussion.
Many helpful suggestions were offered by secretaries in a short discussion at the last session of the convention. The question of having meetings of all the clubs on one night, so that the price lists could be sent out to them all together, was raised. It was explained that it was utterly impossible to make a province-wide arrangement to this effect, but that prices fluctuating rapidly, it would not be any advantage, as these might change before the price lists left the city of Toronto. In the opinion of many there should be no price lists—the secretaries and clubs should have confidence enough in their central company to know that they would get a square deal. A delegate from Forest stated that the members of his club never asked for quotations on goods when ordering through the company, and most enthusiastic they feel, the few questions they asked. President Habert said that when organizing a club he was always careful to state that they should not organize with the expectation that if they put one dollar into the club on Monday morning they would have five dollars out of it by Saturday night. Their great object should be to educate the farmers.

United Farmers a Force to Reckon With

(Continued from page 22.)
he liked with it. He would reserve the right to prevent the making of any radical change on it without his first being consulted, and also the right to prevent such changes being made. Yet the people of Canada turn the government of the country over to the members of parliament and of the provincial legislatures, who have power to conduct the affairs of the country practically as they like. The referendum is a form of legislation which is possible for the people upon the presentation of a sufficiently significant petition to compel the government to submit any important proposed legislation to the people for their vote before it can be enacted into law. The initiative gives the people the power upon the presentation of a sufficiently signed petition to force the government to either pass a desired law (such as prohibition which was blocked for many years in Ontario by the politicians) or submit the measure to the people for a vote without its being mixed up with party politics. Many people who voted against reciprocity did so because they were opposed to other features of the government's platform or to the government's record, not because they did not want reciprocity. Had the government submitted reciprocity alone to a vote of the people it would in all probability have carried by a large majority. By means of the referendum the people can prevent much of the legislation which now favors the corporations and financial interests. The is to break the power of private interests to secure dangerous legislation. The excellent results which have followed the use of the initiative and referendum in Switzerland and elsewhere was explained. Later the con-

vention expressed their approval of this principle also.

Campaign Fund Publicity.
A plank proposing the publicity of campaign funds was discussed by W. C. Good, of Paris, who stated that the extraordinary secrecy which surrounds the question of where political parties obtain their funds is due more to the sinister character of the source than to its secret character. Within the last 30 or 40 years the power of the party has been centralized largely in the hands of a few people and is controlled by "big business" through the politicians and constituting a danger to democracy. Reference was made to the recent revelations in Manitoba where Ministers in the government encouraged contractors to charge larger fees for government work in order that they might pay larger contributions to campaign funds. Everyone but the politicians agreed that something should be done. More than the passing of resolutions, however, was required. Determined action was needed. Mention was made of various acts passed in the United States requiring the publicity of campaign funds. The enactment of the initiative and referendum would do even more to curb the power of the politicians as such legislation. On page 10 of this issue appears the report of the discussion by the delegates themselves on the different planks of the platform. The delegates clearly recognized that the work of education has only commenced. From now on we may expect to see the various farmers' clubs and branches of the U. F. O. devote more and more attention to the discussion of public affairs as they affect the welfare of the farmer.

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I have sent the milk a number of years to the Borden Condenser Company, and have had no complaints. I have just followed the instructions for leaving it clean.

I could not have done without it this summer, as help is so scarce. I may say further that I have been milking cows for over 50 years, and have been in the milk business nearly that length of time. I have had no previous experience with milking machines, but have had very much to expense for repairs. I have used it on heifers never milked before, with perfect satisfaction, no matter how small their teats were.

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Great Year for the United Farmers' Company

(Continued from page 15.)

connections. An increase in the capital stock had become very necessary to provide the capital to finance the expanding business of the company. The conduct of a vigorous campaign to sell stock was advocated. He thought that within five years the bulk of the live stock of the province might be sold through the company.

Shipping conditions had greatly hindered the usefulness of the company. Still the management felt it could give as good service in handling seed corn, oats, bran and other feeds as any other company. While there were serious difficulties in the way of selling farm produce for their members, he believed these difficulties could be overcome. The question of trading only with members had two sides. He favored the making of sales wherever possible in order to increase the volume of sales and the profits of the company, and also to enable the company to make purchases to better advantage. While mistakes had been made, they had not been intentional, and were rectified as soon as recognized. The importance of the members of the organization dealing through the central only was emphasized.

President Halbert, of the U.F.O. Secretary Morrison, Mr. W. C. Good, and other officers of the company united in an appeal to the members to deal through the central company. They showed that the first question firms ask when approaching to enter into purchasing arrangements with the company was how big an order the company would be able to send them. The price these firms quote the company on their goods depends on the size of the order the company can give. Thousands of dollars a year might be saved could the sales of the company be increased and its orders enlarged in proportion.

A motion was passed approving of the action of the directors in having the company affiliate with the Canadian Council of Agriculture, and in sending a delegate to attend the meeting of the Council in Winnipeg.

Another resolution was passed approving of the expenditures that have been made by the directors in the form of payments to the United Farmers of Ontario to promote organization work. It being felt that every new local of the U.F.O. that was formed helped to increase the sales of the company. The directors were authorized to make such further payments to the company as they might deem wise.

Mr. Riddell, representative of the Trades and Labor Branch, of the Department of Agriculture, explained the efforts the government is making to secure help for farmers. Offices are being opened at central points in the province and the services of the district representatives are to be enlisted. Farmers needing help can apply through these agencies or direct to the department in Toronto. It is expected that considerable labor now employed in ammunition factories will soon be available for farm work. Efforts are also being made to have high school boys between the ages of 14 and 18 sent out this spring to assist the farmers to a considerable extent. A resolution was passed approving of this work.

An Unfortunate Incident.

A somewhat regrettable incident took place at the opening session Thursday evening, when a former member of the company occupied considerable time in making charges about ways in which he thought the affairs of the company had been mismanaged. He referred especially to the fact that certain individuals who three years ago had signed the petition for incorporation as provisional directors (to the amount of \$125) had

not been relieved as he thought of financial liability on account of their stock as they supposed they had. He stated that in a prospectus issued at the time of organization three years ago, it had been stated that the preliminary expenses of organization would not exceed \$500, whereas they actually amounted to three or four times that amount. He objected also to the funds of the company being used to promote the work of the United Farmers of Ontario and against any officer of the U.F.O. or of the Dominion Grange, receiving remuneration from the company. He also protested against the company affiliating with the Canadian Council of Agriculture and paying fees thereto, and against the statement that had been made by the secretary-treasurer, Mr. Morrison, that the company was only a means to an end, that end being the advancement of the movement of the United Farmers of Ontario. He claimed great credit for the growth of the company under his management and said that since his retirement proper financial statements had not been kept; that one month the company had run behind \$300, and that generally things were being mismanaged.

The lawyer of the company, Mr. Waldron, stated emphatically that the directors had used every care to see that things were done legally and that he believed that they had done so legally and in order. The statement that the company had lost \$300 in one month was explained by showing that the month in question was a summer month when business was slack.

The charge that the preliminary expenses were too high was explained by Mr. Good, who said that they had been less than estimated, but that since then it had been deemed desirable to charge some of the organizing expenses to that account, such action having been taken more as a convenience in bookkeeping than for any other reason and had not been disadvantageous to any person concerned.

Whereas the former manager had indicated that he had resigned from the board as a protest against the methods of the board of managers, it was shown that he had been practically forced to resign on account of his own inability to manage the company properly in spite of the fact that he had given much faithful service and done his best to promote the interests of the company. Mr. Cowan, of Farm and Dairy, who has been a member of an investigating committee appointed by the board of directors last year, while he was then a director of the company, stated that he believed the directors deserved credit for the action they had taken in making the change in the management of the company and for their efforts to have the affairs of the company conducted in the best possible manner. While some minor mistakes had been made through inexperience on the part of the directors, and for their efforts to have the affairs of the company conducted in the best possible manner. While some minor mistakes had been made through inexperience on the part of the directors, and for their efforts to have the affairs of the company conducted in the best possible manner. While some minor mistakes had been made through inexperience on the part of the directors, and for their efforts to have the affairs of the company conducted in the best possible manner.

The effect of the annual meeting was to show every member present that the United Farmers' Cooperative Company, Limited, is their company and managed in their interests. An excellent address, given by Mr. F. A. Cramer, president of the Grain Growers' Grain Company, Winnipeg, will be published in a later issue of Farm and Dairy.

When You Write--Mention Farm and Dairy

Market Review and Forecast

TORONTO, March 5.—The third Canadian domestic war loan is to be launched on Monday, March 12. The prospectus of the loan is to be published in all daily papers throughout Canada on Monday. It is understood that the amount of the loan will be between \$100,000,000 and \$150,000,000 with the interest rate a shade higher than that met on the last loan. Banks, it is expected, will absorb about 60 per cent of the loan. The proceeds of the loan will carry the Dominion's war expenditures until midsummer.

The decision of the British authorities to prohibit the importation of apples into the United Kingdom in order that the ships can be used for war purposes, will leave 48 per cent of the Canadian apple crop without a market. As a consequence, apples will be sold cheaper in their own country. Produce men are divided in their opinions as to whether they will be able to get their prices up until the crop is harvested next year.

The state of trade is still dependent to a large extent on the railway situation, but the milder weather we have had has given the railways an opportunity to make more headway in clearing up the traffic congestion, but which have to take precedence over regular traffic, are doing much to hinder the work of clearing up ordinary commercial shipments.

WHEAT.
Wheat reached the \$2 mark during the week, notwithstanding the transportation situation. Assertions that a fleet of the largest merchant vessels in the world would shortly be sent from this side of the Atlantic by British cruisers helped to carry the wheat market up. Manitoba wheat, track, bu. No. 2, Northern, \$2.03; No. 3, \$2.00; No. 3, \$1.95. All rail wheat delivered. Manitoba freights 4c under above quotations. Ontario wheat, No. 2, according to freights outside, \$1.79 to \$1.81; No. 3, \$1.77 to \$1.79.

COARSE GRAINS.
During the week deliveries of oats came through so plentifully that some dealers of the city are at a loss as to how to handle some of the cars. Both Winnipeg and Chicago markets strengthened. Manitoba oats all N. B. points not embargoed, No. 2 C. W., 75c to 76c; No. 3, 71c to 72c; extra 70c to 71c; Ontario oats, according to No. 2, 68c to 69c; American corn, No. 3 No. 2, \$2.45; barley, malting, \$1.21 to \$1.49 to \$1.42. At Montreal, No. 2, 73c to 75c; No. 3, 72c to 74c; barley, malting, \$1.35. Canadian corn, No. 2 yellow, \$1.30 to \$1.32.

MILL FEEDS.
There is a strong demand for mill feeds even at the extremely high prices, owing to the fact that the supply is very light on account of mills being practically at a standstill. Carrots, delivered, Montreal freight, shorts, \$42; long, \$40. Good feed flour, bag, \$2.70 to \$2.80. At Montreal, bran, \$28; middling, \$40; middling, \$42; mouline, \$46 to \$50.

HAY AND STRAW.
Hay, truck, here, extra No. 2, \$12; mixed, \$9 to \$11; straw, carload, \$8. At Montreal, hay, No. 2, carload, \$12.60 to \$14 a ton.

POTATOES AND BEANS.
Potatoes are slightly easier. Consumption was so small with \$4.75 as the wholesale price that this condition lasted only one day. Fairly good shipments of Ontario where supplies are coming from points further east were believed to be exhausted, and dealers are looking for higher quotations for the small lots.
Beans, Japanese, hand-picked, bushel, \$6.50; \$7.00; Canadian, hand-picked, \$7.25; prime, \$8.75.

EGGS AND POULTRY.
Eggs have taken a drop owing to increased prices in Chicago on account of increased production. Canadian supplies are still small, but are expected to increase materially within a short time. Eggs, new-laid, in cartons, 50c to 55c; ex-cartons, 45c to 50c.
There is a good demand for live poultry. Quotations are: Dressing, 24c; chicken, lb., 25c to 26c; old fowl, lb., 20c to 21c; 25c. Poultry, live, Chickens, fat, 24c; 25c; fowl, fat, 24c to 25c; ordinary, ordinary, 23c to 25c.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.
An active trade with fair sales is reported in butter, and it is anticipated that the demand will be brisk during the Lenten season. Several cars of creamery butter from the best of Michigan, and several cars of dairy butter

from Manitoba, have recently arrived in Montreal. Quotations on the market are: Creamery prints, fresh made, 45c to 46c; creamery prints, 44c to 45c; solid, 43c to 44c; choice dairy prints, 34c to 36c; butters, 31c to 32c.
Business in cheese is practically at a

Coming Dairy Stock Sales

The annual winter sale of Holsteins by the Oxford District Holstein Breeders' Club, will be held this year on March 28th, at Woodstock, Ont. Mr. W. E. Thomson, Woodstock, is the secretary.
Ellis Snyder, Burgessville, will sell 19 head of choice registered Holsteins at public auction on March 15th.

The Menie District Ayrshire Breeders' Club will hold a sale of 50 head of pure bred Ayrshires in Campbellton on March 14th. Mr. W. E. Thomson, Crookston, Ont., is the secretary.

On March 13th Messrs. L. Summerfield & Son, of the Elms Stock Farm, Unionville, Ont., will sell by public auction their entire herd of pure bred Holsteins, Clydesdales, mares, and all farm implements and equipment.
Mr. W. B. Poole, Ingersoll, R. R. No. 5, will sell by public auction 50 head of registered Holsteins, at his farm on March 14, 1917.

Mr. M. Martin, Norwich, Ont., will sell by Public Auction his herd of pure-bred Holsteins on Friday, 16th March, 1917.
Breeders will kindly note that occurring on the above date sale parties has been changed the date to Friday, March 16th.

The Belleville District Holstein Club will hold their annual sale of high class pure-bred Holsteins on April 4, at the Albion Hotel Stables, Belleville, F. Mallory, Sec.

The Brockville Holstein Breeders' Club will hold their annual sale of registered animals at Brockville on April 23rd. Further announcements will be given later. Mr. G. A. Gilroy, of Glen Buel, Ont., is the secretary.

Complete dispersion sale of 18 head of registered Holsteins, owned by Mr. A. M. Martin, at St. Jacobs, Ont., will be held on Thursday, March 22nd, 1917.
On Wednesday, March 21st, 1917, will be held the complete dispersion sale of the herd pure bred Holsteins belonging to Messrs. Jacob Sussner and Son, R. R. No. 1, Bright, Ont.

standstill on account of lack of ocean tonnage. Even if ocean space were available, consignments are unable to transport to the seaboard.
June, large, 27c to 27c; twine, 27c to 27c.

LIVE STOCK.

Good cattle are scarce and prices have been steady while runs have been light. Stockers and feeders were steady, offerings rather light and with a good demand for promising steers and heifers of the right weight. Packers bought readily all finished stock. Quotations are about as follows: Choice weights are about \$11.25; med., \$10 to \$10.40; good \$9 to \$9.50; choice, hands, \$7.60 to \$8.90; butchers' cows, choice, \$5.50 to \$7.00; good, \$5 to \$8.20; med., \$4.50 to \$5.25; butchers' med. choice, \$5.50 to \$7.00; good, \$5 to \$6.50; med., \$4.50 to \$5.25; stockers, 700 to 800 lbs., \$5.00 to \$7.25; stockers, 800 to 900 lbs., \$5.00 to \$7.00; canners and cutters, \$5 to \$5.75.
Milkers, good to choice, \$85 to \$100; com. and med., \$60 to \$70; springers, \$55 to \$115. The large shipment of \$55 caused a pronounced weakness in that part of the market. Choice, \$12.50 to \$13.00; med., \$9 to \$11; heavy, \$7.50 to \$9.

Sheep and lambs were steady, with choice springers at \$13.50 to \$16; culls, \$9 to \$11.50; ewes, light, \$10 to \$11.50; fed and bucks, \$8.50 to \$9.50; culls, \$4 to \$7.
The market for hogs has been steady, with fairly heavy runs, and packers are buying on a liberal scale. Prices show an advance over quotations of last week. Now, weighed off cars, \$12.25 to \$12.50; fed and watered, \$10 to \$11.50; f.o.b. country, \$7 to \$11.50.

STOP LOOK READ

A 33-lb. SHOW BULL at Auction

One of the choicest offerings of the season of Holstein cattle, at Public Auction, will be held at FRITH FARM, 3 miles south of

INGERSOLL, CNT., on

Wednesday, March 14th, 1917

at 1 o'clock p.m.

consisting of 22 females, 7 service bulls, and 5 bull calves. Our herd TER CALONTHA FAYNE BUTTER BARON, whose dam QUEEN BUTTER BARONESS (ex-Canadian champion) made 33.17 butter in 7 days, is included in the sale, also 6 of his sons, ready for service, from R. O. P. dams. 12 daughters of FRANCY KING ORMSBY, whose dam made 29.10 butter in 7 days. 2 cows sired by a half-brother to 2-year-old; a 23 lb. 3-year-old, and others of equal merit. Lunch served to those from distance.

Sale under cover.

T. MERRIT MOORE,
Auctioneer.



Write for catalogue.

W. B. POOLE,
R. R. No. 5, Ingersoll,
Ont.

DISPERSION SALE

OF REGISTERED

HOLSTEINS

22 HEAD

22 HEAD

at
NORWICH
ONT.



on
Friday
March 16
1917

I am selling 22 cows, 2 years old or over. Nearly all are grand-daughters of CORNELIA'S POSCH or BUTTER BARON. My present herd sire is a grandson of QUEEN BUTTER BARONESS, whose record is over 33 lbs. They are a very uniform lot, both for type and production. Farm is 1 mile from station. Morning and noon trains will be met.

Catalogues ready March 1st.

P. LONGWORTH,
Auctioneer.

M. HARTLEY,
Norwich, Ont.

25 HEAD
MY
ENTIRE HERD
OF
Registered
HOLSTEINS
AND GRADES

at Public Auction at

Richmond Hill, Tues., March 20

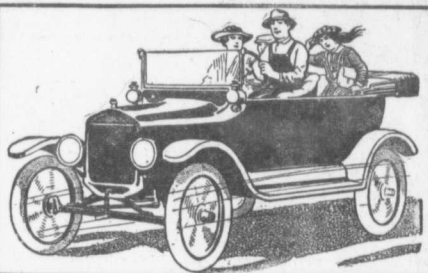
Our herd is strong on Segis blood, and this is a unique opportunity to get some of this great blood back of your herd. Make a point of being at the sale. Watch our ad of next week for fuller particulars of some of the animals we have to offer.

Write for catalogue and note the breeding we have got.

Catalogues are Ready.

GEO. HARDING,
Richmond Hill, Ont.

When You Write--Mention Farm & Dairy



Save the Horses for Farm Work



THE average farmer has enough work for his horses right on the farm. He can ill spare them to pull a buggy or a phaeton. And his own time is valuable, too. With farm labor so scarce, he cannot afford to spend half a day or a day to drive a horse to town and back, when he can do it in an hour or two in a Ford.

Costs Less

A Ford car soon pays for itself in the time it saves the busy farmer, costs less to run than a horse. It doesn't eat its head off when idle.

Mr. S. M. Smith, of Holstein, Ont., says: "I can run my Ford car more miles with less expense than a horse." His experience is typical of thousands of others.

Mr. W. A. Fallin, of Vermillion, Alberta, states that he has driven his Ford more than 13,000 miles over muddy roads, prairies and fields in every kind of weather. His entire maintenance expense for three years, outside of one set of rear tires has been only \$3.35.

With the cost of running a Ford less than driving a horse, it doesn't seem good business to drive a horse to town and tire him out so that he is not fit for work on the farm the next day, now does it?

Never Tired

That's the great beauty of a Ford! It never gets tired. It whirls you to town and back, or takes the children to school, or your wife to visit a friend, 15 miles down the line, without any slowing up for breath or any urging with a whip. You

don't have to say "gid-dap" to a Ford. And as for hills, well, it scurries over them like a squirrel climbs a tree.

It is as easy to drive a Ford as to drive a horse. It is just the car for country service. Narrow roads or sharp turns do not bother it. It can turn completely around in a very little larger space than a horse and buggy. It is not afraid of a traction engine a street car, a train or another motor car. It never "shies." It stands without hitching.

The initial cost of a Ford is small—\$495 for the touring car. If you care to sell it at the end of one year, you will find many buyers who will offer you the first price, less \$125. Consider, therefore, how much pleasure you can have in a year for \$125: how many hours of tedious travel, and how much horseflesh you can save. Don't you think it is a good "buy"?

"Ford Times" Free

No progressive farmer can afford not to own a Ford. The more you look into this, and think it over, the more you will realize that it is so. Let us put you on the mailing list for "Ford Times"—our interesting magazine. It will help you in thinking it over.

Touring Car - \$495

Runabout - - \$475

F.O.B FORD, ONTARIO

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