

FARM AND DAIRY & RURAL HOME



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Toronto, Ont., June 28, 1917



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W. J. Hanna for Food Controller

MR Robert Borden announced in the Commons on June 19 that Hon. W. J. Hanna, ex-Provincial Secretary of Ontario, has been appointed Dominion Food Controller, and has accepted the position, on the condition that no salary shall be attached to the office. The position, which was at first tentatively offered to Mr. Sanford Evans, was declined by him, and Hon. Mr. Hanna has now assumed the great responsibility of the new office.

The order in Council defining the duties and powers of the Food Controller was finally passed on Saturday last. It provides that the Food Controller shall make necessary investigations into the quantities, location, ownership, sources of supply and prices of any article of food in Canada; that he shall ascertain domestic requirements and facilitate the export of the surplus to Great Britain and her allies. Subject to the approval of the Governor-in-Council, the Food Controller may make regulations governing the prices of any food and the storage, distribution, sale and delivery thereof, providing for its conservation and governing consumption in hotels, restaurants, cafes, private houses, clubs, etc. It is further provided that, subject to the same approval of the Cabinet, the Food Controller may requisition, store, sell and deliver food, and may appoint a necessary staff to carry on the work. Provision is made for co-operative action with any department of the Canadian Government or the Governments of Great Britain and the allied countries. There is a proviso that his duties shall not interfere with the powers of the Board of Grain Commissioners recently appointed to supervise the disposal of this year's grain crop.

Mr. Hanna has gone to Washington to confer with Mr. Hoover, the United States Food Controller, as a preliminary to tackling the Canadian situation.

International Milk Situation.

THE most recent report of the Swiss Agricultural Association, dealing with the international market for milk and milk products, summarizes the world situation as follows:

"In all European producing districts the milk supply has declined in an unprecedented degree. The quantities of milk used for the making of cheese and butter were limited to a large extent owing to the lack of strengthening fodder, the bad quality of raw fodder, that had suffered from rain, but in particular to the necessity of contributing largely to the provision of consumptive milk in towns. The exceptionally long period of cold winter weather also exerted an unfavorable influence on the production of milk, especially in the centre and north of Europe, so that in these districts the cheese trade was inconceivable. In addition to this lack of other fats the scarcity of butter made itself felt in all quarters in an ever-increasing degree. In spite of the fixation of prices by authorities, prices soared to a level never heard of before.

"In all probability production will not be considerable during the next quarter. In Europe the stocks of cattle have diminished these two years on the whole. Apart from this fact the lack of strengthening fodder will certainly result in a serious falling off of supply as compared with the same period of last year. The cattle, that passed a bad winter, will yield a small quantity of milk during the next months, and green feed will begin later than usual.

"In many instances the fixation of maximum prices rendered the pro-

duction of milk unprofitable. The number of cows was therefore limited, whereas the breeding of cattle increased. In order to prevent a further drop, higher prices ought to be granted in correspondence to the advanced prime cost. Government's ought to take such arguments into consideration, when fixing maximum prices. In America, too, markets may reckon on an improvement in prices; the prospects as to production, it is true, are better there than in Europe, but the increasing firmness of corn markets argues favorably for a rise in prices for all sorts of milk products."

Training the Renfrew Team

EDITOR, Farm and Dairy:—In past issues of Farm and Dairy I have read of the training of several county live stock judging teams. I would like to tell Farm and Dairy readers how our team here in Renfrew was trained. On December 8 and 9 our local Board of Agriculture held a Stock Judging Course at Arnprior. Mr. M. H. Winter, our District Representative, had sent word to the boys who had taken the six weeks short course at Glasgow Station in 1916, to try and attend, as he wished to pick a team to go to Ottawa. Six boys were out; four said they could practice and go Ottawa. On the ninth it was found that one of these had won the Acro Profit Competition and was going to Guelph. So this left Morris Storey, Leonard Lavareux and the writer for the team.

On the eighth we had draft horses. Dr. Baker, of Hamilton, was the government lecturer and the animals were four handsome marcos, two imported pure-bred and two grade Clydesdale, owned by Mr. Andrew Russell, who lives about two miles from Arnprior. Dr. Baker explained the points of a draft horse and Mr. Winter asked us for our placings and Dr. Basson, Dr. Baker remarked that this was the best class of draft horses he had seen that year.

On Saturday, the 9th, we drove in the morning to Mr. Andrew Russell's with Mr. D. Leitch, of Cornwall, and Mr. Winter. Mr. Russell has a splendid herd of Shorthorns. Mr. Leitch and Mr. Winter took two classes of Shorthorns with us and we looked over some more of Mr. Russell's Clydesdales.

In the afternoon we were again at the course where Mr. Leitch explained the desirable points of a dairy cow. We had two classes, one of nature cows, and one of heifers. These animals were from the Holstein herd of Thomas Hovey and Sons.

On the sixteenth we again met at Arnprior and drove to Mr. M. S. Robertson's, about one mile from Arnprior, where we had a class of Shorthorns, and in the afternoon, went to Mr. J. Blair's farm in Pilsbury township, where we had a class of Shropshire sheep.

The next place visited was Mr. J. J. Blaine's, near Renfrew, where we had two classes of splendid Ayrshire cattle.

On January 12 we visited the farm of Mr. David Barr, Jr., near Renfrew, where we had some excellent Shropshire sheep and Yorkshire swine. Mr. Barr had a very fine herd of bacon pigs and he explained to us where he looked for when he used to exhibit at the Winter Fair.

On Monday, the 15th, we went to Ottawa. In the afternoon we went to the Experiment Farm, where Mr. Winter had us go over some sheep and swine.

We gained much valuable information by taking part in this competition and now know how to do and what to breed for in the various kinds of farm stock.—Jno. D. MacLaren, Renfrew Co. Ont.



We Welcome

Trade increas

VOL. XXX

IT is doubtful if a display of which comes off in the high-water sale of Hols... ing sale of Hols... ter, Mass., on a ment of Mr. H... commenced it w... the high-water... auction had been when 143 head an average of \$1... On the other h... confident that I... It was useless t... year Mr. Moyer... samples of Hols... country. This... than that, as the... of the choicely b... show. It was po... the ring and he... (with a quiet nod... hundreds and th... months-old bull... of having plenty... of all, lovers of... and are devoting... the development... be congratulated... highest possible... devotion to the b... breed.

First The arena was States and Canada into the ring, and to produce many to "get 'em a-going sold averaged \$38 being \$675 for a 1. Artie Canada, a so of a 31-lb. daughter next 10 brought t 20th cow had been was shown. Gard South Willington, months-old daughter \$16,400 at the Stev out of a 33-lb. dam. N.Y., made his init curing K. K. S. V. daughter of King of a 25-lb. dam, for The average was upon when No. 30 granddaughter of C son of the former Cornucopia Pauline, of a 28-lb. daughter



FARM AND DAIRY

& RURAL HOME



We Welcome Practical Progressive Ideas.

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

VOL. XXXVI

TORONTO, ONT., JUNE 28, 1917

No. 26

The World's Greatest Sale of Dairy Cattle

At Worcester, Mass., 143 Animals Sell for \$296,570, an Average Price of \$2,073.92 per Head

It is doubtful if there has ever been seen such a display of enthusiasm at a cattle sale as that which occurred at the wonderful record-breaking sale of Holsteins at the Fair Grounds, Worcester, Mass., on June 7 and 8, under the management of Mr. Harvey A. Moyer. Before the sale commenced it was thought by many breeders that the high-water mark of prices for dairy cattle at auction had been reached at Detroit last year, when 143 head of Holsteins sold for \$156,710, or an average of \$1,096 each.

On the other hand, one could find men who were confident that Detroit would be beaten. However! It was useless trying to form an opinion. Last year Mr. Moyer got together some of the finest samples of Holsteins that could be found in the country. This year—well, he got something more than that, as the list of prices paid for a number of the choicely bred individuals at Worcester will show. It was positively exhilarating to sit around the ring and hear prominent Holstein breeders (with a quiet nod and smile) advance the price by hundreds and then thousands of dollars on a 5-month-old bull calf that certainly gave evidence of having plenty of ginger. These men are, first of all, lovers of this great breed of dairy cattle, and are devoting money, time and brains toward the development of their ideal type. They are to be congratulated on successes already won on their determination to utilize their money to the highest possible advantage, and also on their devotion to the interests of the Holstein-Friesian breed.

First 10 Average \$386.

The arena was filled with breeders from 20 States and Canada when the first animal was led into the ring, and in the first hour Col. Perry had to produce many of his long stock of Jokes, etc., to "get 'em a-going." The first 10 cattle that were sold averaged \$386 each, the highest price paid being \$675 for a 19-lb. daughter of King Pontiac Artis Canada, a son of King of the Pontlacs out of a 31-lb. daughter of Hengervold De Kol. The next 10 brought the average up and, when the 20th cow had been sold, an average price of \$580 was shown. Gardiner Hall Jr. & Company of South Willington, Conn., paid \$2,600 for a 5-month-old daughter of King Model (who sold for \$10,400 at the Stevens' sale a few weeks ago) and out of a 33-lb. dam. Mr. J. T. Shanahan of Buffalo, N.Y., made his initial purchase at the sale by securing K. K. S. V. Aaggie Maid, a 6-month-old daughter of King Korndyke Stadie Vale and out of a 25-lb. dam, for \$1,000.

The average was maintained and improved upon when No. 30 on the catalogue, a double granddaughter of Colantha Jchanna Lad, sired by a son of the former world's champion, Aaggie Cosuocopia Pauline, the first 84-lb. cow, and out of a 38-lb. daughter of a 31-lb. cow, fetched

\$1,825. This yearling heifer was secured by H. E. & K. E. Aitken of Waukesha, Wis.

The World's Record Price Paid. Exciting scenes were to follow the sale of this well-bred young heifer. Everybody was on tip-toe and all eyes were at once focused on the beautiful King Ormsby Jane Rag Apple, the 5-month-old son of Rag Apple Korndyke 8th and Ormsby Jane Segis Aaggie, the wonderful twice 40-lb. cow and world's champion for 30-day butter production. "A peerless combination" of breeding is shown in this handsome creature's pedigree. Mr. Cabana made a short talk calling attention to the wonderful future which he believed was in store for Rag Apple Korndyke 8th and for the splendid animals sired by this fine bull, out of some of the greatest cows of the breed, and also mentioned that Ormsby Jane Segis Aaggie was now milking 100 lbs. a day and was in absolutely perfect condition.

The first bid for this regal youngster was \$10,000, and like a flash came another bid for \$15,000. Three men competed for possession, Mr. John Arfmann quitting at \$30,000, leaving Mr. J. T. Shanahan and Mr. D. W. Field to "carry on." Amid intense excitement these two men answered the calls from the auctioneers and eventually

\$50,000 was bid by Mr. Field. Still Mr. Shanahan kept things moving, but at \$53,000 he gracefully retired and Mr. Field was acclaimed the purchaser of King Ormsby Jane Rag Apple at the world's record price of \$53,200.

The insistent demands of the big crowd of breeders present for a speech, compelled Mr. Field to say that he wanted the best bull in the world and believed he had secured it in King Ormsby Jane Rag Apple. Mr. Cabana called for cheers for Mr. Field and also for Mr. Shanahan, which were given in a demonstrative way. Mr. Arfmann told the breeders that he wanted to buy the youngster, and the only reason he did not was because Mr. Field's pocket was a great deal deeper than his.

The Average Reaches \$2,431.

The average price per head for the 30 animals sold had now reached \$2,431. Mr. Shanahan secured a fine 30-lb. granddaughter of King Segis for \$1,400 and F. Pratt, Derry, N. H., showed what he thought of a half-sister to Segis Fayne Johanna, the 50-lb. cow, by bidding up to \$4,200, at which price she was sold to the Granite state breeder.

Number 53 in the catalogue was Verona De Kol Beets, 238719, a 32-lb. 3-year-old cow in calf to Rag Apple Korndyke 8th. Mr. Shanahan wanted this animal and was willing to go to \$10,000, which sum was considered the highest price ever paid for a dairy cow in the auction ring. But the record was soon demolished.

The average for 55 head was \$2,134. Ralph King, a generous buyer at the Stevens' sale, bought number 62, Fancher Farm Maxie 2nd, a young daughter of the great record 46-lb. cow, Fancher Farm Maxie. Mr. King compelled his competitor to quit at \$7,000, and this wonderfully well-bred yearling heifer was added to the other good ones secured by this buyer.

Mr. Moyer decided to keep the sale going until 7.30, and more than 500 enthusiastic Holstein "fans" remained to see the selling of Glen Alex Queen De Kol, "the only 40-lb. 2-year-old that ever lived." John Arfmann opened the bidding on this wonderful juvenile producer with \$7,000 and Mr. Shanahan and Mr. F. S. Stimson, the noted Pacific coast Holstein breeder, both showed a strong desire for ownership. Competition between the two latter gentlemen was extremely keen, and when the bidding had reached \$18,000, the hammer fell, with Mr. Stimson as the last bidder. There was a tremendous ovation given to the new owner, who made a suitable response.

The average for the 61 head sold on the first day was over \$2,300 per head, a total sum of \$144,061 being involved.

The price of \$18,000 paid for Glen Alex Queen De Kol was the highest ever paid for a dairy cow in the auction ring, and speculation was keen

(Concluded on page 6.)



Extra Profit From Dairy Cows

One remarkably satisfactory result of keeping simple dairy records, yields of milk and cost of feed, is the knowledge gained that cows of good dairy type do repay the cost of extra feed.

One example may be given. Not far from St. Hyacinthe, Quebec, one hundred cows produced 104,654 pounds of milk more during 1916 than one hundred did in 1915. The 1915 records showed that ten were not paying, so they were beefed, and again, in 1916, eleven were sent to the block, being replaced by better milkers. Better feeding contributed largely to the above noted big increase in milk yield: more corn was fed, more clover and a little higher meal ration.

The value of the extra feed was \$605; this produced more milk to the value of \$1,677.66, so that the extra clear return was \$1,072.66, and the cows were in much better condition.

Dairy records help to select good cows and to ensure larger profits. Write the Dairy Commissioner, Ottawa, for free milk and feed record forms.—C. F. W.

800 Acres and the Tractor

One Season's Experience at Stoneycroft Farm

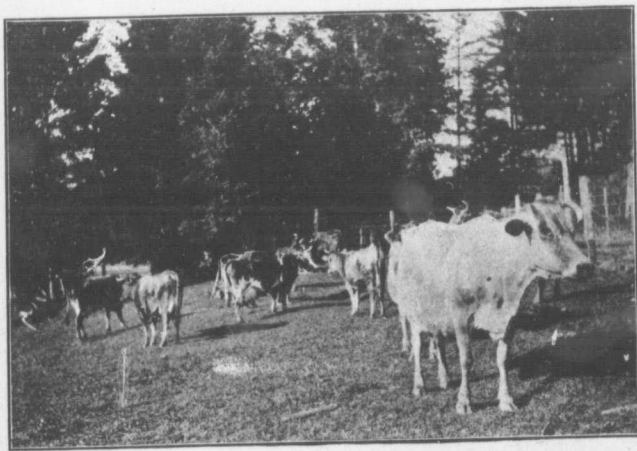
YOU had better go over to Stoneycroft Farm and see for yourself how McEwats is solving the labor problem with his tractor," suggested Prof. Barton to me during the course of my recent visit to Macdonald College. As the suggestion was followed by an offer to accompany me across to Stoneycroft, it was promptly accepted. Stoneycroft Farm, comprising in all some 2,000 acres, was not purchased with agriculture in view. It lies, as does the Macdonald College farm, in the suburbs of Montreal, where increasing land values have made men wealthy. Stoneycroft was purchased speculatively, and the splendid wooded areas, which still comprise over half the farm, were laid out as a riding park. Mr. Morgan, the owner, decided that the 800 acres of agricultural land, might just as well be put to some use, and he established an Ayshire dairy farm which became more or less of a white elephant on his hands. About a year ago, Mr. McEwats, a graduate of Macdonald College, and one

in great shape. The land was prepared in excellent condition."

"How about the cost," we enquired.

"I don't know just what the cost per acre will be for plowing, cultivating, etc.," replied Mr. McEwats, "but in the cultivating we did this spring, the cost for oil, grease, etc., was just five dollars a day, and this working up to nine o'clock at night without a stop at all. It is doing the work of more than six horses, and it is working more steadily and for longer hours than the best teams could work."

The tractor was not plowing on the morning of our visit. It had been at work in very stony land, and as of the plows had broken. The work that the tractor had done before the breakage put a close on operations, however, was just as good as the work that was being done with walking plows alongside. "Our tractor would draw five 10-inch bottoms," said Mr. McEwats, "but we can't get such a plow at the present time. The light tractor has been developed ahead of light tractor attachments. The plows, etc., are made for the heavy tractor or for the soil conditions of the Western States. They cut too wide a furrow for



One of the Profitable Grade Dairy Herds of the Cowichan District in British Columbia.

of Prof. Barton's proteges, was engaged as manager, and since then the farm has become more of a practical proposition. Among the many changes that Mr. McEwats has inaugurated, none have resulted more advantageously than the substitution of mechanical aids for manual or horse labor. The most valued mechanical aids are the milking machine, and the farm tractor, both of which were added this spring. As we drove back to the corn field where the tractor had been plowing, Mr. McEwats told us of his experiences with it.

This tractor is a 10-25 machine. It was on hand when the spring work first started, and did all of the work in preparing 200 acres of fall fall plowed land for spring grains. Horses were used only on the grain drill. "I could not have gotten my spring grain in at all," said Mr. McEwats, "if I had had to depend on the horses and the class of teamsters that I can now hire. In working up the land, which was fall plowed, our tractor pulled a 26 tooth cultivator with a drag harrow behind it. Working at an ordinary depth it is all six horses can do to pull this cultivator alone. I set the cultivator to work just as deeply as it would go, and the tractor went along with it without any trouble and pulled out the quick

our conditions. We did not buy extensively of attachments. We are getting them as we find we need them."

"It looked good," remarked Prof. Barton, "to come over here on warm days this spring when our horses were being rested on the headlands at frequent intervals, and see this tractor working right ahead." At another time Prof. Barton said: "There is no question as to the economy of the tractor on a farm such as this." Mr. McEwats agreed with him. Previously, to work Stoneycroft Farm, he had 16 horses and five teamsters. He now keeps just eight work horses. The labor cannot be now had in the quantity necessary to work the old number of teams, and, with one or two exceptions, the teamsters are not as competent as they might be. "Had it not been for the milking machine and the tractor," stated the young manager emphatically, "I could not have gotten my work done this spring." As a parting suggestion he added: "When considering the investment in a tractor, don't forget that it is only the initial investment. The attachments, such as plows, cultivators, etc., must also be purchased, and they represent a considerable sum."—F. E. E.

The Economy of Pastures

Three Dairy Farmers Give Their Views

THE economy of pasturing dairy cattle is a much disputed point among dairy farmers in Ontario, the best sections of Quebec and in British Columbia. The solution of the question hinges on the relationship between the price of labor and the price of land. If labor is cheap and land very high in price, conditions that prevail in older countries, there is no question as to the advisability of depending almost altogether on supplementary feeds. On the other hand, if labor is high and land cheap, pastures may be depended upon profitably as almost the sole source of food for several months in the year. In large sections of Canada, however, the dairying industry is going through the transitional stage. Labor is high and land is no longer cheap and abundant. To just what an extent the dairyman should depend on pastures, and to what an extent he should depend on supplementary feeding is a question not easy to settle. In recent weeks an editor of Farm and Dairy, in conversation with men well known in the dairy world, has gotten a few opinions on this vexed question. The first opinion is from Mr. R. H. Harding, of Thornedale, a one-time Holstein breeder, and now connected with the Live Stock Branch of the Ontario Department of Agriculture.

"I believe that many farms would be the better of more pasture," said Mr. Harding. "With labor as it is, it is expensive to stable feed cows the year round. When land reaches \$80 to \$100 an acre, however, some supplementary summer feeding must be done for the milking stock. I am an advocate of the two-silo farm and the summer silo would be more profitable of the two. For these silos I would grow lots of corn. On many farms there is much land that cannot be used for other than permanent pasture. On such farms I would follow a three-year rotation on the arable land, with a field or two of alfalfa, if conditions were suitable for the latter crop. On farms where there is no natural pasture land, the best rotation would be a four-year one with one year in pasture, and here again I would have a field or two of alfalfa outside the regular rotation.

About the time of our conversation with Mr. Harding, we fell in with Mr. D. O. Bull, of Brampton, Ont. "I believe that dairy farmers have not paid attention enough to their pastures," was Mr. Bull's opinion. "We value our pastures mostly for our young stock, and for the health of the youngsters as well as economy of labor—we plan to have everything under milking age out on pasture for seven months in the year. We are putting more of our land into pasture. To insure maximum returns from that pasture, we are top dressing with manure, and this spring we purchased two manure spreaders for the purpose. We find that two men with the spreaders can do the work of five without them.

"In handling our pastures," continued Mr. Bull, "we see it that they are never eaten off too short. A good top growth is left in the fall. When the calves are turned out on May 1st, they do well. In every bite they get some of the old grass and some of the new, and they have eating that is all at once palatable and nutritious."

This applies to the young stuff. In feeding the Brampton Jersey milk herd we found that they are putting more and more dependence on corn ensilage. "We would gladly sell 100 acres of our farm," said Mr. Bull. "We find that we can buy grain cheaper than we can grow it. When our plans are complete, we will have about 60 or 70 acres in corn, the same amount of grain, just enough to need down, and then clover one year. Outside of our three-year rotation, we will have all of the fields in alfalfa that we can spare for it."

When we first became acquainted with Mr. Bull some years ago, he had just made his first seed-

(Continued on page 23.)



Farm Tractor

An Ottawa

AT THE CENTRE of the world's attention were the Ford Motor Co. After operating a demonstration of this converted by the director, stiff clay that h The ground was feature favorable of an acre of this motor car draw plow, cutting to half inches. The hour. The Ford weighed less than conclusively that given to farm tr

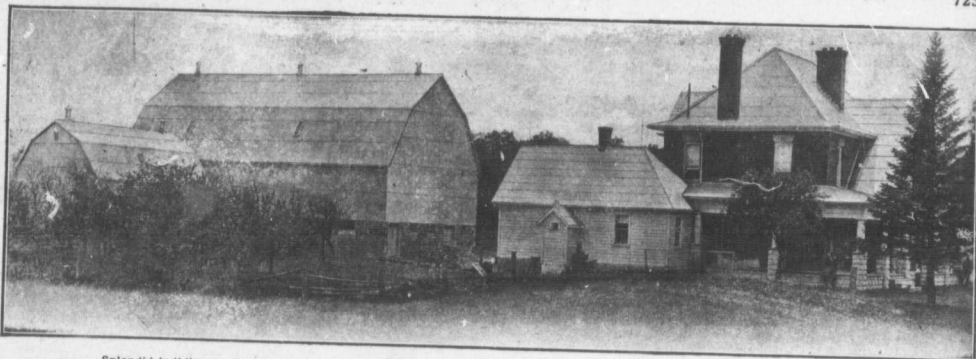
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It is rumored ment, who have heart, are likely of the employmen before Parliament these much needs duty being paid for in the interest Finance was cert accede to the res question will now angle. It is to b experience a chan will be compelled not responsive to understands the e has forced upon t

The Work

Milked by M

IF you were to operated by manna, New Superintendent Mr to the best love Farm Dairy Family of the remarkable



Splendid buildings on the farm of Thos. Curtis, Verulam, Ont. The barns are metal clad, and the house is roofed with metal.

Farm Tractors from Ford Cars

An Ottawa Trial—By Lewis Simpson

At the Central Experimental Farm at Ottawa there was lately given an exhibition of a Ford Motor Car converted, by the addition of an attachment, into a light farm tractor. After operating on the light soil of the orchard a demonstration was arranged to test the capacity of this converted motor car. The ground selected by the director, Mr. J. H. Griesdale, was a piece of stiff clay that had been used as a run for hogs. The ground was fairly level, which was the only feature favorable to tractor work. Three-quarters of an acre of this land was plowed, the converted motor car drawing a two 12 inch bottom gang plow, cutting to a depth averaging seven and a half inches. The time taken to plow was one hour. The Ford car, with tractor attachment, weighed less than 2,000 lbs., thereby proving conclusively that the excessive weights hitherto given to farm tractors are not necessary.

The day following, the land thus plowed was harrowed with a 32 disc harrow. The time occupied by the work was considerably less than an hour. It usually requires a team of six horses to draw a 32 disc harrow when cultivating clay soil.

It is rumored that a few members of Parliament, who have the interest of agriculturists at heart, are likely to attempt to bring the matter of the employment of light farm tractors again before Parliament. The desired admission of these much needed machines into Canada, without duty being paid upon them, was certainly asked for in the interest of Canada, and the Minister of Finance was certainly ill advised in refusing to accede to the request. It is rumored that this question will now be approached from another angle. It is to be hoped that the Minister will experience a change of heart, otherwise farmers will be compelled to believe that the Minister is not responsive to the needs of the farmers, nor understands the economic questions that the war has forced upon the farming communities.

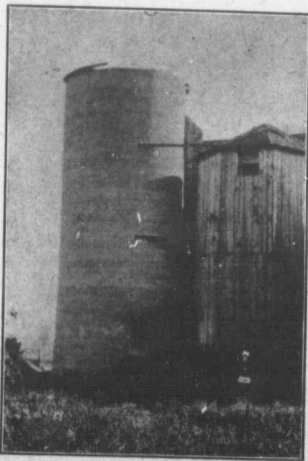
The World's Record Four-Year Old

Milked by Machine Through Her Test

If you were to visit Fancher Farm, owned and operated by ex-Senator Fancher, of Salamanca, New York, and you chanced to ask Superintendent Mark C. Hubbell to introduce you to the best beloved member of the big Fancher Farm Dairy Family, you would be led to the stall of the remarkable four-year-old Holstein, Fancher

Farm Maxie, a cow for whom competent judges predicted a brilliant future. A few days after calving early in January, 1917, a seven-day test was begun. Fancher Farm Maxie produced in seven days, 597 1-10 lbs. of milk, and 37.474 lbs. of butter fat, equivalent of 46,843 lbs. of butter. This wonderful record makes her the world's record holder among four-year-olds of all breeds, and places her second in producing ability of all the world's dairy cows, regardless of breed or age.

One of the most interesting features about this record-breaking test is that Fancher Farm Maxie has been milked by a milking machine ever since she first calved. During her test periods, as at all other times, the milking machine was used in preference to hand milkers. The reason for this is manifestly that Senator Fancher and Mr. Hubbell believe that to be a champion a cow must be given uniform treatment. They have eliminated the possibility of reducing Fancher Farm Maxie's efficiency by subjecting her to the erratic and sometimes temperamental treatment of a hand milker. Mr. Hubbell says that he has made some 18 tests with the milking machine; the results have vindicated their judgment.



Two Types on an Oxford County Farm. The octagonal silo, seen herewith, was the first one erected on the farm of A. T. Walker, Oxford Co., Ont. Both are now in use.
—Photo by an editor of Farm and Dairy.

Silage Coming Into Its Own

Its Place in the Horse's Ration

CORN silage as a feed for horses has been misunderstood, and misrepresented, all because it got a bad start. Our failure to appreciate the excellent possibilities of this succulent forage in the horse trough has doubtless cost dearly in dollars and cents. Silage as a horse feed received its black eye as a result of over-anxiety to show off. That is to say, the first silage which was fed to horses in the cornbelt would hardly be accounted as fit to feed to anything in this present day. When the silo first planted itself with any frequency on the American farm it was the prevalent idea that the corn must be put in as green as grass. Now we know better. The corn is nearly ripe before it is ensiled. The result is a very different product. The washy, sour, thin, green stuff of the early days required a cow's stomach to handle at all, and of course it played havoc with a creature so choicely in its tastes as a horse. Properly made silage, however, is among the choicest of horse forages when carefully and properly fed.

Silos on Horse Farms.

That silage is coming into its own is proved by the report of many new silos having been erected on the farms of leading cornbelt horsemen. It is being fed to many valuable horses for the first time this winter, and with gratifying success. The fat under the skins of the sleek, well-conditioned farm mares which are receiving ample rations of clean bright silage every day furnish an unimpeachable argument.

The horseman is beginning to recognize silage at its true worth. It is readily seen what this will mean in the way of lessened feed bills and general economy in the farming system of a land where corn is the chief and best crop. It will mean more silos and better horses, also.

Of course no man who did not want a dead horse would think of feeding corn silage which was rotten, musty or even stale.—Breeder's Gazette.

Alfalfa hay has nearly as high a feeding value as bran pound for pound. This means that it will pay to use special care in curing it so that all the food value will be retained. The leaves contain 2.3 of the nutrients, so that if they are lost, only 1.3 of the food value remains. Exposing the alfalfa to the sun in curing till it bleaches reduces the quality of the hay. When bran and other foods high in protein are so expensive, it will pay to give special attention to alfalfa that produces so valuable a food and in such abundance, as the whole alfalfa plant is richer in nutrients than the seeds of most crops.

Electrify Your Ford in Two Hours
An automatic, always-ready, complete Electric Lighting System that handles knives and matches and insures safety and economy.
Genolite \$33.95
consists of Generator, Electric Side and Tail Lamp, Switch, Storage Battery.
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The Banwell-Hoxie Wire Fence Company, Ltd.
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Lloyd George says that shells and food are what are wanted to win the war. By prodigious efforts we have now shells in abundance, but the

Empire Cries Aloud for Bread

We need wheat and still more wheat and a certain way to get it is by applying

Sydney Basic Slag

when putting in the crop this season. Send us your name and address and let our man call on you.

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

FEEDERS CORNER

Conducted by E. S. Archibald.

Grain for Foals

AT what age should spring foals receive their first grain feed? What grain should I feed? What is the best method of teaching them to eat? H. A. Ontario Co., Ont.

Spring-born foals may receive grain feed at any time after they are six weeks of age. As soon as it is noticed that the foals are eating from the manger of the mare, it is advisable to start giving a little grain regularly. A mixture of equal parts bran, and either whole or crushed oats, will be found most satisfactory. The writer has had no trouble whatever in teaching foals to eat, providing the mares are given access to a small amount of grain each day and the foals given the opportunity to investigate this source of feed.—E. S. A.

Yearling Heifers in Pasture

WE have six yearling heifers on pasture. They were wintered well and let out in good condition. They are Holstein grades. Will it pay to feed them a little grain through the summer? I have been told that heifers don't develop the same capacity if they are grazed in their yearling form. Is this true?—A. R. York Co., Ont.

Yearling heifers that have been well wintered and let out in good condition do not, as a rule, require any grain during the summer months, unless the pasture becomes very dry or bare. It certainly pays to keep heifers in good, thrifty condition during this period, but no feed is superior to good grass pasture. However, in the absence of sufficient pasture, any grain roughage, such as hay, straw, corn ensilage, or green cut clover will give satisfactory returns. A limited amount of grain does not, however, injure the heifers as to capacity, but the over-feeding of grain to the extent of curtailing their appetites for succulent roughages may have this result to a limited extent.—E. S. A.

Buying Grain Ahead

LAST year we lost considerable money by not buying our grain earlier in the season for winter use. This year the markets are so upset that this hardly know what we will do. Are you going to buy your grain early this year? At what time will you buy your feeds and what quantities will you buy per unit of 10 dairy cows?—A. M. Oxford Co., Ont.

One is fairly safe in estimating that the grain markets of midsummer and early fall are likely to bear the same relationship to midwinter as in the average year. Undoubtedly, the price of all grains will be higher this summer than in the same months of 1916. The writer probably keeps in close touch with the markets and make necessary purchases of mill feeds during the months of July and August, unless there is strong evidence to show that some of the feed markets might be lower during the fall months. The character and quantity of feeds to buy per unit of ten dairy cows would depend altogether upon the quantity of grains grown on the farm, but even more on the quantity and the quality of the roughage produced. Where first-class clover or, better, alfalfa hay is available, and where there is a bountiful supply of ensilage and a reasonable supply of such roots as mangels, the quantity and character of feed to purchase would be materially different from where less and poorer grades of farm-grown roughages were available. With such first-class roughages as above mentioned cured and housed in good condition, the writer would advise the purchase of only such quantities of oats and bran as were needed in order to properly adjust the physical character of a good meal mixture. Probably the

cheapest combination to use with the above-mentioned roughages and a reasonable amount of bran and oats, or a mixture of the two, would be cottonseed meal, linseed oil meal, dried distiller's grains and gluten feed. Undoubtedly, a mixture of any two of these rich concentrates will give better results than any one meal alone. Generally speaking, if the cost per feed unit is the same, the meal mixture composed of bran, crushed oats and oatmeal with an addition of a limited amount of some other concentrate meal will give best results. However, the price of all these meals on the July market will largely govern the choice of feeds for winter use.—E. S. A.

World's Greatest Sale of Dairy Cattle

(Continued from Page Three)

among the breeders in attendance the second day, as to whether Wadsworth Belle Hengerfeld, the world's champion junior 4-year-old, would beat this record. Mr. Pelletier's cow achieved that honor by topping the sale at \$15,500. Mr. Shannon bought her, and it was stated that he received an offer of several thousand dollars for his bargain after the close of the sale. Mr. Pelletier made an offer of \$10,000 for the calf. The number "moo" is carrying, delivered to him at 6 weeks old (bull or heifer). Mr. Cabana offered a free service to Rag Apple Kordyke 8th, and if "Wadsworth moooo" fetched \$20,000, a free service to son of Sessie Fayne Johanna, the 60-lb. cow. Other offers were made by Mr. Bernhard Meyer, Flutrone, N. J., of a free service to King Valdemar; Quentin McAdam, a free service to King Kordyke Saddle sale; Prof. F. Pled, to King Segis Pontiac Koenig, the \$35,000 bull, and F. M. Jones, Clinton, N. Y., to Spring Farm King, with an offer of \$12,000 for the calf, either sex.

Wadsworth Belle Hengerfeld's two sons sold for \$5,000 and \$3,700, respectively. Mr. C. E. Hough purchasing her son sired by Pelletier Pontiac King Does De Kol, for \$5,000 and afterward Stevens securing the other, sired by King Hengerfeld Segis. Thus it will be seen that this one cow, under mature age, and her two sons, fetched \$26,700, in addition to which an offer of \$10,000 can be added for her next calf!

Gardiner Hall, Jr., & Company, South Willington, Conn., purchased a yearling son of King Kordyke Saddle sale out of a 60-lb. daughter of Sir Veeman Hengerveld for \$12,100, as the fourth highest sum paid for any animal at the sale, and second only to the \$33,200 bull, for a male.

Another young sire that brought a splendid price was Funderme Holtegen Fayne Kordyke, a coming 2-year-old son of King Pontiac Segis Kordyke, and out of Funderme Holligen Fayne (37.34 lbs. butter 7 days, as a junior for \$20,000) a former world's champion. This splendidly bred bull was purchased by the Ohio Board of Commissioners, Columbus, O., for the nice sum of \$5,000.

Prince Theije, the 5-year-old full brother to Glen Alick Queen De Kol, and son of the oldest 40-lb. cow in the world, was purchased for \$7,500 by H. G. Swartout, Hanwick, Pennsylvania, N. Y., with E. N. Amesbury & Sons, and J. P. Durfee as joint owners.

Mr. Ralph Stevens gave evidence of a continuance of his interest in the breed by purchasing Sir Pontiac Wadsworth Pled, a great son of King Pontiac Arta Canada and out of the Canadian champion junior 4-year-old, Lady Waldorf Pleds (36.30 lbs. butter in 7 days, and 150 lbs. in 80 days). Mr. Stevens paid \$9,000 for this royal 1½-bred young sire. Mr. Quentin McAdam, Utica, N. Y., took home several high-priced animals,

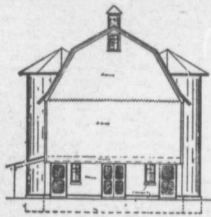
purchasing Sylvia Jo Echo Sylvia Johanna 2 37.34, 37 at Another to Blacros yearling in Champton, Denver, a records of 7 days, and giving over \$1000. The 38-lb. Lily Pauline Apple Kordyke



Mr. F. H. M. who has the record show which will and sire's and over 60. The total amount of selling for of \$3,073.92. The sale, Perry, Mr. S. T. W. The only Mr. A. C. whose first \$17,425. A him sold for

The Win

THE WIN for an excellent barn in the reach of barns have long designed too elaborate the millions. The Wisconsin elaborate. J. James, of Conway, attended \$2,000, contain State an ideal year had a barn covered in manure model. It will be a central feed for five or six has been in room. The located in the The cows variation of the and the barn

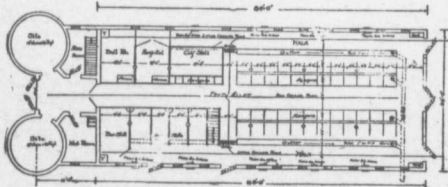


RIGHT ELEVATION

purchase, among others, King Echo Sylvia Johanna, a grandson of May Echo Sylvia, and out of Belle Model Johanna 2d (three 7-day records of 37.84, 37 and 32 lbs. butter) for \$5.350. Another finely bred young bull went to Biscors Farm, Wellsboro, Pa. This yearling is a son of Colantha Johanna Chamption, and out of Northern Fobes Denver, a 39-lb. cow with two other records of over 34 lbs. butter each in 7 days, and with five records averaging over 32 lbs. butter each in 7 days. The 28-lb. cow, Marydale Korndyke Lily Pauline, safely in calf to Rag Apple Korndyke 8th, was secured by

room for feed, feed trucks, etc. This is a necessary feature of a stable, and can be secured here with the least expenditure of money and material. The stable arrangement is a first-class one. There is a minimum of waste space, and what it is a roomy, efficient stable. Seldom if ever, do we find space utilized to such good advantage. The practical, efficient stable layout is combined with all the other modern necessities that go to make up a first-class barn. Two large silos have been provided. These open to a common feed floor, and the feed room adjoins the feed floor. The side walls are provided with inlets, insuring a current of fresh air. There is also plenty of light supplied through the windows in the side walls. There is one feature about this barn that we cannot advocate, and that is the concrete wall. Undoubtedly it gives good satisfaction in Wisconsin, but for Canada conditions, we prefer the frame wall, with a concrete foundation.

The superstructure of this barn has some things worth noting. The immense storage capacity in the loft is a very desirable feature. This is largely due to the use of high posts and a gambrel roof. The plank frame form of construction has been used, and this insures an open loft, free from all obstructions.



The Stable Arrangement of the Wisconsin Model Barn.

Mr. F. H. Metcalf, of Holyoke, Mass., who has thus secured a splendid high-record show cow and a future calf, which will have an average for dam and sire's dam of over 38 lbs. butter and over 600 lbs. milk in 7 days. The total proceeds of the sale amounted to \$298,570.00, 143 animals selling for the splendid average price of \$2,073.92 per head.

The auctioneers were Messrs. Kelley, Perry, Haeger and Baxter, with Mr. S. T. Wood in the box.

The only Canadian consignee was Mr. A. C. Hardy of Brockville, Ont., whose firm brought a total of \$17,425. A yearling bull consigned by him sold for \$9,000.

The Wisconsin Model Barn.

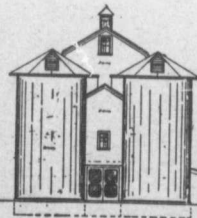
The Wisconsin Model Barn is truly a model for the dairy farm. It exceeds all other so-called model barns in that it is practical; it is within the reach of the average man. Model barns have been designed and are being designed, but, as a rule, they are too elaborate and costly for any but the millionaires who play at farming. The Wisconsin Model Barn is not elaborate. It was designed by W. D. James, of the James Manufacturing Company, and the cost was not to exceed \$2,000. Authorities of the Wisconsin State College considered this an ideal layout for a dairy barn, and had a barn constructed from this plan, for the State fair grounds as a permanent model for Wisconsin farmers.

It will be noted that the stock face a central feed alley. There is room for five or six horses, and provision has been made for a harness and tool room. The bull pen and box stall are located in the darkest end of the stable. The cows are out in the brightest portion of the stable. Between the silos and the barn proper there is plenty of

The prospective builder would do well to study carefully this plan of the Wisconsin Model Barn. Its good features have been enumerated, and are worth noting. The general principles that have been followed in laying out this barn will serve as a guide to the prospective builder, even if his conditions are different. This plan lends itself to expansion. It may be modified to suit any given condition.—T. H.

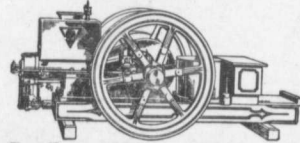
Hog Feeding Notes

If hogs are to grow well they must have a large supply of mineral matter in their feed. At the University of Illinois, salt, charcoal, unslacked lime, ground limestone, bone meal and rock phosphate or hardwood ashes are put in separate compartments of the same trough and set in the pen with the pigs. Pigs know their own requirements better than their feeder, and they will eat any one of all of these substances as their appetites require.



LEFT ELEVATION

HARD JOBS MADE EASY if you have an



Alpha Gas Engine

THE farmer who goes on doing all his work by hand is wasting a lot of time and energy.

He could accomplish a great deal more work, and do it more quickly and more cheaply, if he had a good gas engine.

For some reason, many farmers who without hesitation will buy a mowing machine that they can use only seven or eight times a year, will balk at buying a gas engine with which they could save time, money and labor every day. They seem to regard it as a luxury, when as a matter of fact it can be put to so many different uses that it will save its own cost more quickly than any other machine on the farm.

Go in and see the local Alpha agent. Let him show you for how many different purposes you can use the Alpha, and why it is the most economical engine to buy and the most satisfactory to own. If you don't know who handles the Alpha in your neighborhood, write us for his name.

The sooner you get an Alpha, the sooner it will pay for itself.

Ask for catalogue, prices and complete information. 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.

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AND

Rural Home

"The Farm Paper of Canada's Dairy Farmers"
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The Rural Publishing Company, Ltd.
PETER ORO AND TORONTO

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

Commercial Inefficiency

FARMERS have been charged with inefficiency so often that we may be pardoned if we take some small satisfaction from the fact that it is now the other fellow who is "on the carpet." Mr. W. F. O'Connor, recently appointed by the Federal Department of Labor to investigate the high cost of living, has filed his preliminary report. After investigating the situation most thoroughly, Mr. O'Connor is obliged to admit that the manufacturing and trading classes of Canada are very lax in their business methods and accounting systems. He tells us that very many manufacturers and merchants have no precise idea as to what their products or wares cost, and that frequently returns have showed profits in excess of real earnings, as essential elements entering into costs have been left out of calculation. Apparently it is quite common for manufacturers to charge nothing against depreciation. Some are manufacturing or selling lines which pay and other lines which do not pay, the losses due to the latter operating as a drag on the profits made on the former. Almost sounds like the report of a rural survey, doesn't it?

This is not all of Mr. O'Connor's report. He does not blame the high cost of living to the operations of combines and extortioners, nor to the inefficiency of the farmer, but to the fact that with the world at war, with men withdrawn from industry and wealth being wasted in warfare as never before in the world's history, high prices are inevitable. In this conclusion Mr. O'Connor shows his good common sense. He also wishes to impress upon all that the average manufacturer and trader in Canada is not making undue profits and in this, too, he is probably correct.

But what is to be done about these charges of

inefficiency on the part of our commercial classes? We presume that it will be in order for the government to appropriate a few million dollars to be spent in educating the manufacturing and trading classes in the principles of business management. Probably, too, an effort will be made to instruct them in bookkeeping and cost accounting. Or perhaps district representatives or "Doctors of Business" will be appointed, who will keep a fatherly eye on their progress in scientific business methods and assist them by every means within their power. Every report from our various Departments of Agriculture assures us that these methods are wonderfully effective when applied to the business of farming, and we therefore assume that, following on Mr. O'Connor's report, similar methods will be followed in dealing with the reported inefficiency of other classes.

Mr. McMillan's Magnanimity

THE estimate of the Department of Agriculture put up in the House of Commons a few days ago and incidentally there was some discussion of the dairy situation, particularly dairy markets. Incidentally, also, a member of the House, Mr. J. A. McMillan, expressed his willingness to have oleomargarine introduced into Canada. This is rarely magnanimous on Mr. McMillan's part as he represents a constituency whose farmers depend almost altogether on dairying. What Mr. McMillan failed to make plain, however, was that he represents a constituency which depends almost altogether on the cheese industry; so far as we can learn there is not one single creamery within its bounds. Here are Mr. McMillan's words as reported in Hansard:

"I would have been quite prepared to have supported any measure brought down by this Government to allow the importation of oleomargarine during the continuance of the war, that poor people might at least have oleomargarine to put upon bread, instead of being obliged to eat it dry. BUT the price which has been fixed for cheese in this country has been disappointing to myself and to most of the farmers."

The last sentence is illuminating. Evidently this gentleman's concern over the price of food to the poor is not going to lead him into making statements or advocating measures which would not appeal to his own constituents. We can almost imagine that, were his constituents creamery patrons, Mr. McMillan would be deprecating the high price of cheese, but arguing that butter should go higher. Evidently, too, this representative of a rural constituency is not sufficiently well informed to know that, even at present prices, the farmer is not making an undue profit on his investment even if content to work for hired men's wages. Our legislators certainly need educating.

Railroad Rates

THE more thoroughly we examine the increase in freight and passenger rates that the railway companies are demanding, the more thoroughly convinced do we become that to accede to their request would be to impose an entirely unwarrantable hardship on the Canadian people. No more illuminating fact in connection with the enquiry has been brought to light than the statement made by Mr. Gordon Waldron, representing the United Farmers of Ontario, that the fifteen per cent. increase would mean practically a gift of \$18,500,000 to the C. P. R., while the needy roads, as the C.N.R. and G.T.R. would get respectively \$5,231,000 and \$5,873,256. In other words, in order to aid two roads, which claim to be in financial difficulties, to the extent of a little over \$11,000,000, we would impose an added burden on the country of \$18,000,000, with one of the wealthiest and most prosperous corporations in the country receiving the most of it.

Farm produce comprises between one-quarter and one-fifth of all produce hauled over Canadian roads. On this the increased rate would apply. Not only this, but farmers are large consumers, and have to pay all the costs of manufacture and transportation when they buy an article. Farmers, therefore, are vitally concerned in a wise settlement of the railway problem, and it is a tribute to the growth of cooperative effort among us that for the first time Ontario farmers were represented by council at an enquiry into railway rates. This the United Farmers of Ontario made possible.

The Milk Producers' Problems

MILK producers are being called upon to solve many hard problems nowadays. They have to contend with feed prices that have advanced 70 to 100 per cent. in a few months, with labor scarcity and with that peculiar psychological makeup of the average consumer, that induces him to protest most vigorously against any increase in the price of milk, which, comparatively speaking, is cheap, while he accepts with resignation, though not complacency, the much greater increases in other foodstuffs which were already, again speaking comparatively, dear. Not the least of the milk producer's problems is that, the consumer having the ear of the government, he consumes having the ear of the government, he the needy roads, the C.N.R. and G.T.R. would get prosecution if he attempts through organization to get a living price for his product.

This position of the Labor Department, which, figuratively speaking, is now holding a club over the head of every milk producers' organization, is difficult to reconcile with justice. When laborers strike for higher wages no compulsion is used, either to force them to go back to work or to accept the old standard of wages. But when dairy-men threaten to strike for more satisfactory milk prices, which are in effect more satisfactory wages for themselves and families, the Labor Department at once bestir itself and threatens prosecution. If the government reserves the right to take such action, the onus should be placed upon them of proving that the price demanded is unjustifiably high. Did they attempt to do this in the case of milk, officials would receive some needed light on what it really costs to produce a quart of milk.

Canned Corn for Cows

"CAN all you can," is a phrase very popular with food economists nowadays. Its application on the dairy farm, however, is not limited to the activities of the housewife. It has a special farm application which reads, "Can all the corn you can." This farm canning is done in a wholesale way. The corn is grown by the acre, the more acre the better, and the canning is done in the silo or silos as the case may be. The product is corn ensilage. The function of corn ensilage is the same as that of canned fruits or vegetables in the human ration; it adds palatability and succulence during the winter months. But, even as the canned fruit of the homemaker supplements the raw fruits of summer, even so does corn ensilage make a desirable addition to the pasture grasses in the summer ration of the dairy cow.

Great is the silo. Wonderfully useful in the winter it is coming to be valued quite as highly in summer. The silo increases the stock carrying capacity of the farm, the producing capacity of the dairy herd and it economizes labor in feeding. Silo building at this time will help to win the war. One of the pressing necessities of the war is grain in large surplus for export. By the use of silage a portion of the grain ordinarily fed to live stock may be saved and added to the stores of human food. Are you going to build a silo in 1917?

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The Makers' Corner

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

A Hastings Protest

THE Hastings County Council considers that under present regulations governing the purchase and shipment of cheese, a serious loss and inconvenience will likely be imposed on farmers and cheese exporters of the Bay of Quinte district, as all cheese have to be shipped for inspection to Montreal. A resolution has been forwarded to Hon. Martin Burrell, Minister of Agriculture, urging alteration of the rules to permit of the appointment without delay of an inspector for that district, with headquarters at Belleville, so that all cheese may be passed upon before shipment to Montreal, and pay sent made by local buyers for cheese so purchased.

Trewern Cheese Factory Wrecked

TREWEREN Cheese Factory, eight miles north of Peterboro was completely wrecked by a boiler explosion on June 15th. Mr. John Chittick, the owner of the factory and one of the veteran makers of the county, was instantly killed. The explosion occurred at 11.40 a.m., when Mr. Chittick was in the engine room and was supposed to have been caused by a dry boiler. Some 200 cheese, all insured, were consumed in the fire that followed.

Mr. Chittick had been 40 years in the dairy business and his factory was one of the most modern in the county. He is survived by a wife and three children, his eldest son, Irwin, now serving his third year overseas. It is rumored that the factory will not be rebuilt.

Cheese Situation Clearing

(Continued from last week)

ONE feature of the cheese trade of the past that is likely to be considerably disorganized by the new conditions is the sale of special brands of cheese to regular customers in Great Britain.

Cities in Great Britain have preferences for cheese of different flavors and colors. Montreal exporters have built up, during their years of trading, select lines of trade in these different grades of cheese. This has made it possible for some exporters to obtain better prices for certain styles of cheese than others could get, and this has helped prices. Now that the exporters are required to sell all their cheese to the Cheese Commission, this trade is likely to become badly demoralized. This seems to be the view of both Mr. Hodgson and Mr. Ballantyne.

"The British Government," said Mr. Hodgson, "supplies the requirements of the British. Enormous quantities of supplies are utilized for this purpose. The home supply is next attended to. The various firms that deal in cheese have to file reports showing why they buy in normal times and what they require to supply their trade. The government then apportioned whatever cheese it has available among the different firms in proportion to their respective requirements."

Mr. Alexander recognized that there was to be considerable dislocation in the trade in different styles

of cheese, but he did not believe that this would be as great as might be expected. This is because exporters will still be allowed to use their brands as in the past and their names will go forward on their invoices as formerly. Firms in Great Britain desiring these brands will still be able to ask for them and undoubtedly their desires will be complied with as far as conditions permit.

Grading the Cheese

While the cheese is to be paid for by the Cheese Commission according to its grading, the Cheese Commission is not planning to do this grading free. Instead, it expects the buyers to do this as in the past. To ensure the buyers doing this properly, the commission is being assisted by Messrs. R. Scott, of Montreal, the cheese inspector of the Montreal Produce Merchants' Association; J. E. D. Gareau and Jos. Burgess, of the Dairy Commissioner's staff, who act as inspectors and check the grading of the exporters. Mr. Burgess at least, is acting only temporarily. The cheese will all be weighed at Montreal.

(Continued on page 23.)

Wayside Cleanings

By "Bumbee"

A Day in Town.

IT seems to be necessary for every farmer to go to town more or less regularly in order that the farm business be not neglected. We had such a day recently, and I was struck with the great amount of time it takes to get even a little business done. The busy spring season had kept us close at home for some time and there were so many little things to look after that it took nearly a whole day.

I noticed, while in town, that a number of our neighbors were there also. One quite peculiar thing was that almost every time that we have been in town a few of these same fellows are there also, and I had seen them drive by a great number of times when we were at home. We do not intend to go into the town or village unless forced to do so by business, and if these other men go only when their business makes it necessary, they must have much more to transact than we have. The funny thing about them, however, is that when you see them there they are not busy; simply idly talking and loafing.

Another thing that impressed itself upon my mind, while driving home, was the fact that I had spent considerable money while away from the farm, and I wondered if those people who there so much often that I could do so and not leave a proportionate amount there too. Thinking still further along this line, I observed that these men were not the most prosperous amongst us, nor were they the furthest ahead with their work; rather the opposite. I am quite convinced that this town going with many people is largely habit, and that it is also an expensive habit. I know a number of farmers who would consider it a hard matter indeed if they were prevented from going into town every Saturday, which is usually market day, and would rather leave a field unworked or their corn, potatoes or roots unplanted, than miss this pleasure. They seem to religiously read the fourth commandment as: "Five days shalt thou labor and do thy work, but on the sixth go to market."

Such a practice cannot help but lead to unproductive farms, tumble-down fences and buildings, poor stock, and general dissipation, leading to rural depopulation and in the end, in many cases, to the poor-house.

"BURNBRAE"

You cannot afford to wait until next year before buying a silo

If you own cows you need a silo, and the sooner you get one, the less it is going to cost you.

It is not merely that the advancing price of lumber makes it certain that you will have to pay more for the silo itself next year. That fact alone might not be important enough to induce you to buy now. The really big, important saving to consider is the saving a silo would make possible during the next twelve months, and the profits it would prevent you from throwing away.

Everything produced on the land is increasing in value

You can put your acreage to more profitable use than merely letting it produce hay and pasture.

A silo will enable you to feed your cows from less land and so will allow you to put more acreage into valuable crops that you can sell.

It will mean 25% more milk next winter

It will mean 15 to 20% lower feed bills.

It will mean a saving in a dozen other directions—but you cannot make these savings merely by reading about them.

The thing to do is to place your order for an Ideal Green Feed Silo and to do it NOW.

Write to-day for our large illustrated catalogue, which shows you in every detail of this silo and explains just why you get more in it for your money than in any other.

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

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1917 Mating List containing 55 photos of stock, buildings, feed and tonic formulas.

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Homesteaders' Excursions to Western Canada at low fares via Canadian Pacific each Tuesday until October 30th, inclusive. Particulars from any Canadian Pacific Agent or W. B. Howard, District Passenger Agent, Toronto, Ont.

Please mention Farm and Dairy when writing advertisers.

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The man who has one of these wonderful little 1 1/2 H.P. TORONTO Engines doesn't have to waste any time or do any worrying about his water supply. Simple, sturdy, always on the job, it's ready to start with a turn of a pump away as long as you like without any fussing or bother. Connect it with the TORONTO Pump best suited to your conditions, with a TORONTO Pressure or Overhead Tank and Water Bowl, and you have an ideal water system. Write for Booklet and full information.



Better Ensilage at less Cost with the TORONTO Hip-Roof Silo

The comparatively low cost of wood staves—its quickness and ease of erection—and the extra capacity afforded by the new HIP-ROOF—make the TORONTO Hip-Roof silo less expensive per ton of silage than any other standard type. Being absolutely air-tight, even to the doors, and having no tendency to draw the frost, it makes better ensilage than silos costing far more. Write for Booklet explaining its advantages.



Ontario Wind Engine and Pump Co. Limited
Dept. "D"
TORONTO and MONTREAL.

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Cream Separators of Quality

A VIKING CREAM SEPARATOR can be had from \$26.70 up to \$86.15. But whether it is a one-cow separator or a fifteen-cow separator, you can depend upon it. The Viking will give you a better service for less than you would pay elsewhere. You are not only on the first rock but also on repairs. You get a larger capacity with fewer parts to wash, and fewer parts to wear out.

Write for interesting descriptive booklet, or ask your dealer.

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ABSORBINE also any Bunch or Swelling. No blister, no hair gone, and horse kept at work. Concentrated—only a few drops required at an application. \$2 per bottle.

Book \$3 free.
ABSORBINE, JR., antiseptic liniment for man, child, reduces Cuts, Wens, Painful, Knotted Varicose Veins, Ulcers. \$1 and \$2 a bottle at dealers or deliver. Book "Fidelity" free. Dr. F. YOUNG, P. O. Box 1123 Lyman Bldg., Montreal, Can. Absorbine and Absorbine, Jr. are made in Canada.

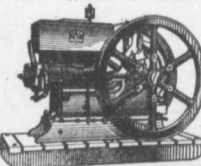
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The best remedy to cure Lump Jaw is **Flaming's Lump Jaw Cure** and it remains today the standard treatment with vast numbers of it, known to be the best. It is a simple, safe, and effective treatment with solutions or ointments. Use it, and you will see the difference. It is a remedy you may have tried—just some body else's. **Flaming's Lump Jaw Cure** is a remedy you may have tried—just some body else's. It is a remedy you may have tried—just some body else's.

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Brantford Kerosene Engines

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



These engines are the perfected product of years of study and experimentation with Internal Combustion Engines, and are a demonstrated success on thousands of farms throughout Canada. Get one this season and let it replace your hired man. It's a glutton for work and its running cost is little, as it runs on coal oil or naphtha.

We also manufacture a full line of Grain Grinders, Saw Frames, Pumps, Tanks, Water Boxes, Concrete Mixers, etc.

Catalogue of any line mailed on request.
GOLD, SHAPLEY & MUIR CO., LTD.
Brantford, Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary

HORTICULTURE

Orchard and Garden Notes

Now is a good time to can pie plant for next winter. Do not cultivate beans when moisture is on the foliage. Stop cutting asparagus if you want a good crop next winter. A well grown row or flowering plant makes a good wedding present.

Keep some of the new growth cut off the grape vines. This will give more fruit. Onions, cabbage and tomatoes require constant cultivation. Are they getting it?

Tin cans make good protectors to keep the cut worms away from the tomatoes and cabbage.

Late plantings of beets and carrots often give better roots for winter storage than early plantings.

Some of our worst weeds are used for food. Among them are mustard, pigweed and even the roots of some thistles.

Late cabbage land should be plowed some time before the plants are to be set, if possible. This will save soil moisture, which is very important for the growth of the plant.

Keep the cultivator going if the garden is to be a success. The sun will kill the weeds easily if they are disturbed. It will just as surely make them grow if they are allowed to go undisturbed.

Red cabbage adds variety of color to salads and is good for pickles. Cabbages and gooseberries bid fair to give a good crop this year. Every farm should have a few plants.

Late celery and cabbage may be set out now. Give plenty of moisture and cultivation.

Rubarabs may still be set. They make a good crop for the old strawberry bed that has been plowed up.

As soon as the strawberries are picked, if the bed is clean and the plants thrifty, it is a good plan to renew the bed. Mow the tops and, rake them off, then hoe out all old, weak plants and thin to a row of strong vigorous, new plants, not nearer than 10 inches apart. Outside the rest of this sort, it will prove interesting, especially to children. There are many water plants that will grow in a small space.

POULTRY

"The Poultry Doctor."
By Michael K. Boyer.

"**P**OUULTY DOCTOR" is not a profession—it is a mistake. There is no need for medical science in the poultry yard—good methods and good common sense are better medicines than drugs.

Naturally, poultry are hardy, very hardy, but they must not be neglected. It is neglect that causes the many ills that fowls fall prey to.

We would, therefore, rather talk of prevention than of cure. In fact, we think the "poultry doctor" should know more how to avoid sickness than how to cure it.

There is one sovereign remedy for contagion and it will be found alike effective in all cases—it is a good, sharp hatchet. The man who tries

to doctor contagion in any form is heaping up for himself a "pook of trouble."

But how can sickness be prevented? It must begin with the parent stock. All breeding birds must be strong and rugged. That will give the foundation. It cannot be expected that puny, inbred, pampered stock will produce healthy offspring.

Yet even with such a foundation there is no guarantee of hardness if proper care is not given the fowls.

That care consists of many things. It calls for a sanitary condition of the houses; it means the best and purest of feed; it wants the stock kept in the proper condition; it rules that new blood must be introduced to avoid inbreeding; it points to regularity of care; it maintains that the stock must be kept active; it implies that the houses must be so constructed that plenty of ventilation will be admitted without allowing drafts; it orders generous sized runs—in short, it means keeping the fowls in a comfortable, happy state.

Poultry require fresh air both day and night. To keep them in close, tight-fitting pens, where they will sweat at night, is the easiest way to introduce weak constitutions. To crowd 25 fowls in quarters built for 15 head, is a very good way to

grow ideally unprofitable, unhealthy stock.

To overcrowd growing stock is the surest method for producing runts. To feed starchy, heating foods in summer is the best way to bring on overfat and indigestion.

To allow filth to accumulate in the houses is the way scaly leg troubles begin. To dose fowls the moment they look "out of sorts" is an excellent method for bringing on ailments.

In brief, the work of the "poultry doctor" is not so much to cure as it is to prevent, and the man who knows how to keep hens in health is a much more valuable man on the farm than the one that knows of a remedy for every disorder that may arise.

There is no need to fear roup, or cholera, or any disease, if the proper sanitary rules are observed. Keep the fowls in the fresh air, but do not expose them to inclement weather. To drive them out in a storm is an evil equalled only by compelling them to exist an entire day in a hot, broiling sun.

To make them drink stale, filthy, warm water, is as unhealthful as to feed them sour food.

Common sense is better than a physician. Regular, proper care beats all the doctor books.

In Union There is Strength

U.F.O. Conventions

THE United Farmers of Ontario have completed plans for a series of conventions to be held in sub-centres throughout Ontario. A strong list of speakers is listed, and will include:

Mr. John Kennedy, Vice-President Grain Growers' Grain Co., Winnipeg; Mr. R. H. Halbert, President of the United Farmers of Ontario; E. G. Drury, First Vice-President of the United Farmers of Ontario; W. C. Good, Second Vice-President of the United Farmers of Ontario; R. G. Tucker, President of the United Farmers Cooperative Co. Ltd.; W. C. Gurney, Manager of the United Farmers Cooperative Co. Ltd.; J. J. Morrison, Secretary of the movement and H. B. Cowan of Farm and Dairy.

These conventions ought to be of particular benefit to our people, and culture in Ontario, and should be a very powerful stimulus toward the development of the class movement and self-respect which heretofore has been somewhat lacking.

Place Date
Burlington—June 26th, 1917.
Brantford—June 27th, 1917.
Ingersoll—June 28th, 1917.
Forest—June 30th, 1917.
Exeter—July 2nd, 1917. (Afternoon).
Senforth—July 2nd, 1917. (Evening).
Listowel—July 3rd, 1917.
Varney—July 4th, 1917. (Afternoon).
Durham—July 4th, 1917. (Evening).
Markham—July 5th, 1917. (Afternoon).
Uxbridge—July 5th, 1917. (Evening).
Peterboro—July 7th, 1917.
Chesterville—July 8th, 1917.

Thamesford U. F. O.

OVER 200 farmers, members of the Thamesford U.F.O., met May 29, 1917, to hear Mr. McKenna, Secretary of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, Winnipeg, and J. J. Morrison, Secretary of the United Farmers of Ontario, discuss conditions affecting the farmers and the industry. Six clubs from the surrounding district were represented and a most enthusiastic meeting developed, lasting until midnight.

The speakers were closely followed

throughout. They presented a strong argument for organization among farmers. Since organization has proven such a powerful aid in promoting the interests of urban industry, why should farmers stand apart? The example set by the urban people in organization and promote an organization of their own for the benefit of the industry that is now in the public eye as never before.

The interest created by the meeting was very visible. Earnest groups in conversation after the meeting adjourned discussed eagerly the questions raised by the speakers in regard to purely rural issues. Evidently a new era of interest in public affairs is taking possession of the rural mind, also in business a great awakening is taking place.

This club in Thamesford was organized a little over a year ago. They have built a storehouse of their own and have done a business of over \$40,000. They have a bank credit and are rapidly developing sound business methods. Any club desiring information could not do better than communicate with the Secretary, John C. Friel, Thamesford. W. J. Smith of the Weekly Star and R. J. Kelly, of Coluden, addressed the meeting.

Brant Farmers Elect Directors

THE Brant Farmers Co-operative Society has been in process of formation for nearly two years. Recently a meeting was held to elect permanent directors. Incorporation was delayed until the minimum subscription of \$10,000 had been secured. The Society was incorporated in March of this year, since when matters have been delayed by Government red tape. However, things are now fairly under way, and the new board is to meet in a few days to organize itself and prepare for business. The meeting held a week ago was largely attended, and very encouraging.

J. S. Wood of Oakville, Man., Vice-President of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, has been nominated to contest Portage district as an Independent at the Federal election.

Th

WITHIN a Farmers' now over-berish of abode ceeds that of ciation, and if both in point one of the thre the Prairie Pro- spontaneous. ing the organiz- vior officers; nical the money tic plan for the it been possible in the field it is at present well As a matter of Provincial Exe- This is not ganization amoy conspicuous fac the Patrons of (Grange) migratio States and great tario membership in 1885. The th was, however, the United States sons, its decline 1895 it was bel of the "faithful, new order of into existence to This new order, tinguished in th appeared about rained, however formed the nuctio, "organiza Goldwin Smith. "F. A." was nev and much good

The United Farmers of Ontario

SPECIAL SUPPLEMENT—Pages 11 to 22

The Meaning of the United Farmers Movement

How It Was Organized—What It Stands For—What It Hopes to Accomplish

WITHIN a period of three years the United Farmers of Ontario has grown until it has now over 200 local branches and a membership of about 10,000. Its membership now exceeds that of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, and it bids fair very shortly to equal, both in point of membership and influence, any one of the three great farmers organizations of the Prairie Provinces. And its growth has been spontaneous. Practically no efforts at stimulating the organization have been made by the Provincial officers; they have had neither the time nor the money to carry into effect any systematic plan for the extension of the movement. Had it been possible to place a dozen paid organizers in the field it is safe to say that the membership at present would be several times what it now is. As a matter of fact it has been impossible for the Provincial Executive to meet all the demands made from without.

This is not the first time, however, when organization among the farmers of Ontario was a conspicuous fact. In the early 70's the Order of the Patrons of Husbandry (better known as the Grange) migrated to Canada from the United States and grew with such rapidity that its Ontario membership was computed to be over 30,000 in 1885. The history of The Grange in Ontario was, however, very different from its history in the United States. Here, for certain special reasons, its decline was as rapid as its rise, and by 1895 it was being kept alive by a mere handful of "the faithful." In fact, in the early 90's the new order of the Patrons of Industry sprang into existence to take the place of The Grange. This new order, after a meteoric career, was extinguished in the sea of party politics, and disappeared about the end of the century. The fire remained, however, in a few men, and these formed the nucleus of "The Farmer's Association," organized largely through the efforts of Goldwin Smith. Although the membership of the "F. A." was never very large, it was aggressive, and much good work in behalf of agriculture

W. C. Good, B.A., Paris, Ont.

The Purpose of This Supplement

This special supplement is published by the directors of the U. F. O. at their request and through the courtesy of the publishers of Farm and Dairy in order to enable us to say before the farmers of Ontario more fully than we have been able to do hitherto, the reasons which led the delegates representing the organized farmers of Ontario to adopt the Farmers' Platform as published on Page 15 of this issue.

The subjects discussed are important ones. The space placed at our disposal necessarily has been limited. Therefore we would point out that the treatment of these subjects is in no sense complete. We trust, however, the main reasons which have led us to support the reforms and progressive legislation for which the members of the U. F. O. and the organized farmers of Canada as a whole, now stand.

For those who would like to study the subjects discussed in this supplement more fully there is published on Page 17 a list of books and pamphlets which it is believed will be found helpful. We have a great educational work to accomplish before our movement can be established on the broad, permanent basis that it is our desire to achieve. We are grateful for the loyal support we are receiving from thousands of farmers throughout the province, and look upon it as an augury of success. Our thanks are extended to the publishers of Farm and Dairy for their kindness in granting us the use of their columns for the purpose of laying our platform before the public.

W. C. GOOD,
Chairman Educational Committee,
United Farmers of Ontario.

stands to its credit. Under its stimulus the Dominion Grange, which had lain more or less dormant for many years, revived; and for some time the two farmers' organizations pursued parallel courses with increasing success. In 1907, they were amalgamated under the name of "The Dominion Grange and Farmers' Association," and two years later the amalgamated associations joined with the farmers organizations of the Canadian West to form the "Canadian Council of

Agriculture," which is a central or executive committee on which sit representatives from all the provincial farmers' organizations.

Here, the fact should be noted that at the time when the fortunes of farmers' organizations in Ontario were at their lowest ebb the Grain Growers' Associations of the Prairie Provinces were becoming firmly established. Profiting by our mistakes and arising in response to definite and imperative needs, their growth has been rapid, steady, and apparently of a permanent character. Their success greatly stimulated organization in the East, more especially since East and West have been linked up in the Canadian Council of Agriculture. Hence, after 1909, the attention of the Dominion Grange and Farmers' Association was turned very largely to the question of extending their organization in Ontario. This was due not only to the stimulus of the Western movement, but also to the fact that there had arisen, under the auspices of the Ontario Department of Agriculture a great many "Farmers' Clubs" which were relatively powerless either to help themselves or farmers generally without some means whereby they could combine for joint effort, i.e., without uniting in a Provincial organization. Therefore in 1912 and in 1913, the Dominion Grange and Farmers' Association invited representatives of Farmers' Clubs to their annual conventions with a view to discussing ways and means for wider organization. In December, 1913, a conference was held between representatives of Eastern and Western farmers' organizations, and broad lines of action were then decided upon. A committee was also appointed to carry these plans into effect. As a result of the work of this committee, the organization meeting of the United Farmers of Ontario was held in Toronto on the 19th and 20th of March, 1914, since which date the extent and character of its growth has been most encouraging. There was also established at the same time a provincial commercial organization, known as the



Just as even yet of the great gathering that represented the Organized Farmers of Ontario at the U. F. O. Convention held in Toronto, March 19, 1914, the Farmers' Platform, as printed on page 15 and discussed in this special supplement, was adopted. Note also next two pages.

"United Farmers' Cooperative Co., Limited," for the purpose of assisting Ontario farmers in cooperative buying and selling, a very important part of the work of many local organizations. This sister organization of the U. F. O. has also grown rapidly, its business amounting to over \$100,000 per month for the first five months of this year (1917).

Objects of the Movement.

The purpose of the farmers movement in Canada, of which the U. F. O. is a part, is manifold. Stated in general terms it is the protection and advancement of Canadian Agriculture—at this time a question of paramount national importance. It is stated in greater detail in the following extract from the Constitution of the U. F. O.:

"The objects of this Association shall be to further the interests of farmers in all branches of agriculture.

"(a) By fostering mutual understanding.

"(b) By encouraging the study of farm and household questions so as to increase the efficiency and comfort of the farmer and his family.

"(c) By promoting social intercourse and the study of economic and social questions through the holding of debates and lectures, the dissemination of literature, the establishment of libraries, and so forth; and by otherwise extending the knowledge of members and their families, with the view of elevating the standard of living in rural communities.

"(d) By watching legislation relating to the farmers' interests, and by urging from time to time through duly appointed delegates or otherwise, the passing of legislation required to promote the best interests of Agriculture.

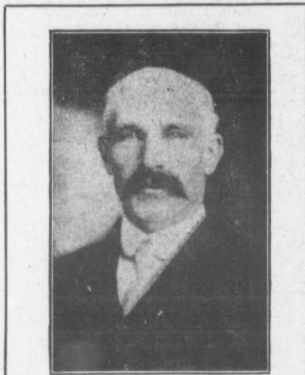
"(e) By studying and teaching the principles of co-operation, and by promoting the establishment of cooperative organizations.

"(f) By encouraging members to provide suitable halls or meeting places and properly furnish and equip the same for the social and educational benefit of the members.

"(g) By endeavoring to suppress personal, local, sectional, national and class prejudices, and thereby to promote the best interests of Canada as a whole."

The purpose of the U. F. O., as will be seen from the foregoing, is not selfish or narrowly conceived. It is in the best sense patriotic. The safety of Canada depends now upon the development of her primary industries (chief among which is agriculture), and upon the preservation of democracy. In both of which respects the success of rural organization is of vital and critical importance. Ontario farmers owe it to them-

selves and to their industry to support and strengthen the U. F. O. To a still greater degree they owe it to their country, in this time of crisis and danger, to do everything to insure the success of that industry without which all else will avail nothing, and to maintain in existence an



R. H. Halbert, Melancthon, President
1916 and 1917 of the United
Farmers of Ontario.

organization which will, as nothing else can, help to preserve democratic institutions and individual liberty, always threatened by war conditions.

Rural life is always of permanent and vital importance to any civilization, and therefore the maintenance of a high standard of life on the farm is a condition upon which depends the quality, and, indeed, the very existence, of the whole social fabric. Hence, the improvement of rural life is one of the most vital problems with which any nation may be concerned. Now organization is the means whereby the best in human life finds completest expression and amplest scope for development. Consequently: rural organization has a special significance, not only for the farmers themselves, but ultimately for the whole community; for without organization rural life becomes empty, narrow and inarticulate, social institutions disappear, prejudice feeds

upon growing ignorance, and degeneracy ensues, bringing with it a collapse of the whole social structure. Organization among Ontario farmers concerns, therefore, not only the farmers themselves, but the whole country, and it is from this point of view that we should primarily consider the whole question. What we hope to accomplish, for ourselves and for our country may be most fittingly expressed in the following eloquent words of Geo. W. Russell, writer, editor and prophet of rural regeneration:—

"Humanity is like water, and is always pushing to its own highest level; and since all cannot live in the city those who must live in the country are organizing themselves from farthest East in Japan to farthest West in California, and they are going to claim for the 'Children of the Fields' access to knowledge, beauty, pleasure and power. They are going to build up a civilization so pleasant, so kindly, so healthy, so prosperous that the 'Children of the Fields' will not want to live with the 'Children of the House'; but will be content with where they are, growing comely and sweet-blooded in the sunshine and pure air, growing wise at their own labors, and strong in their union. They will have rustic sports and festivals of their own, and because there will be more of them in the 'Fields' and fewer in the 'House', and because they will be better educated and better equipped they will produce more, and the 'Children of the House' will be better fed, and the balance will be struck. This is the work that, consciously or unconsciously, organized farmers over the world are putting their hands to."

Our Farmers' Organization

Their Fields—Their Work—Their Purposes

H. BRONSON COWAN, Editor-in-Chief, Farm and Dairy.

THERE are seven provincial organizations of farmers that contribute and comprise the farmers' movement in Canada. These in turn are headed up in the Canadian Council of Agriculture which consists of representatives appointed by each of the seven provincial farmers' organizations. The Council of Agriculture was formed for the purpose of uniting the efforts of the provincial organizations in all matters of more than provincial scope, and especially as these relate to Dominion or national affairs. It is the channel of expression of the views of the farmers of Canada as a whole.

(Continued on page 22.)



Another portion of the great convention of farmers that last March adopted the Farmers' Platform. See also next page.

Among the delegates were prominent men from all parts of the province, including wardens and ex-wardens, Reeves and ex-Reeves, farmers' institute speakers and others. Among them were the following: No. 1—R. H. Halbert, President of the United Farmers of Ontario. No. 2—J. J. Morrison, Secretary of the United Farmers of Ontario. No. 3—E. C. Drury, Vice-President of the Association. No. 4—Peter Forster, a director. No. 5—T. H. Adams, a director. No. 6—E. A. Van Allen, a director. No. 7—J. C. Dixon, Master of the Dominion Grange. No. 8—W. L. Smith, one of the fathers of the movement. No. 9—H. B. Cowan, Editor-in-Chief of Farm and Dairy. No. 10—H. W. Monk, a Conservative, who voted against reciprocity in 1911, but who moved the resolution calling for its adoption as a plank in the Federal Platform.

NOW that their great northern Canadian farmers are purchasing and many millions of many interesting many interesting tariff laws. The been drafted political issues to that through been electing representatives of and leaving our result is that in out of 235 men. Who can wonder tions our tariff impose a very h tion upon farmer

Here are some Many manufacture material and man rebates from the to hundreds of the not enjoy such import articles the goods so classification officials than. When our farmer these articles are praised as to en farmers have to vent their import effect the tariff in country the Can enabled in many through which the competitors and of their goods to the tariff advantage received it has m they have paid to have been able to able them to take So great is the enjoy through our are ready at even sums of money who will look after At the farmers' March these matt



And even y

The Farmer and the Tariff

How the Tariff is Drafted—Who Drafts It—How It Affects the Farmer

NOW that the farmers of Canada, through their great business organizations in Western Canada and in Ontario, are beginning to purchase and sell farm supplies to the extent of many millions of dollars a year they are finding many interesting facts about the working of our tariff laws. These laws, we are finding, have been drafted primarily to benefit other classes in the community rather than ourselves. The reason is not hard to find. Hitherto we have permitted political issues to divide us. The result has been that through our lack of organization we have been electing lawyers and manufacturers and representatives of other industries to Parliament, and leaving our brother farmers at home. The result is that in our present Parliament at Ottawa, out of 225 members there are only 14 farmers. Who can wonder, therefore, if under these conditions our tariff laws have been so drafted as to impose a very heavy and unfair burden of taxation upon farmers?

Here are some of the things we have found. Many manufacturers are able to import their raw material and machinery free of duty, or receive rebates from the Government thereon amounting to hundreds of thousands of dollars. Farmers do not enjoy such privileges. When manufacturers import articles they often are able to have these goods so classified and appraised by the Government officials that the duty paid thereon is low. When our farmers' organizations import articles these articles are apt to be so classified and appraised as to enormously increase the duty the farmers have to pay, and, in some cases, to prevent their importing them at all. Because of the effect the tariff has in shutting goods out of the country the Canadian manufacturers have been enabled in many lines to form combines and trusts through which they have squeezed out their small competitors and then greatly advanced the price of their goods to the public. So great has been the tariff advantage many manufacturers have received it has more than equalled all the wages they have paid to all their employes. Thus they have been able to pay high enough wages to enable them to take the farmers' help from him. So great is the benefit the protected interests enjoy through our tariff laws as now drafted they are ready at every election to expend enormous sums of money to elect members of Parliament who will look after their interests.

At the farmers' convention held in Toronto last March these matters were fully discussed. It was

decided to ask the Government to modify the tariff laws so as to lift a great burden of taxation off the farmers of Canada. What the farmers are asking for is stated fully in the Farmers' Platform as published on page 15 of this issue.



J. J. Morrison, Sec'y, United Farmers of Ontario; one who has done a great work for the movement.

The following articles are intended to explain some of the ways in which our tariff laws are unjust to farmers. Read them carefully. It is important that the information they contain shall be made generally known among farmers:

How the Tariff Works

J. J. MORRISON, Toronto, Sec'y, the U. F. O.

THE work of the farmer is to create products that others want as well as himself. These products are food, and the raw materials that are converted into food and clothing. These products being essential to all the people the farmers' industry becomes the chief interest to

the life and comfort of all the people. Thus, agriculture is the basic industry of life.

But the farmer to produce his product must have to aid him in production and maintain him in a degree of comfort, the products of others who are not farmers, but produce that which the farmer wants—implements, clothing, prepared foods and various luxuries.

Farmers obtain these products of others that they require by a process of exchange. A farmer wants a plow or an overcoat. The man who made the plow or the overcoat wants butter, cheese, meat or potatoes. An exchange of products takes place, the market being the clearing house, and money being the mode of keeping track of value between products. Thus, if it takes 200 pounds of pork to procure an overcoat, it is not the \$30, roughly speaking, that sets the value of either the pork or the coat, the \$30 is only the means of adjusting these values. What enters into the products constitutes their value. The value of the pork has got to cover the cost of the material consumed by the hog, the labor spent in attending and delivering to market, cost of housing, risk and profit to the farmer. When the hog is ready, value is generally set by the British demand regardless of cost of production to the Canadian farmer who is obliged to compete against similar producers of pork in all parts of the world, even though their cost of production and standard of living is much lower than that of the farmer in Canada. When the price of bacon or cheese drops in Britain, prices in Canada respond.

Tariffs Cannot Protect the Farmers.

There is no tariff protection for the farmer, and cannot be, so long as his product values are set by outside market demands over which he has no control. Thus his product exchange is made in a free market, and the products he wants in return come to him from a market restricted by tariff. The cloth in the overcoat, if of foreign manufacture, has the duty added to the invoice price by the importer. If made in Canada the manufacturer raises his price to the level of the foreign goods with duty added, so that when the farmer wears a coat made from imported goods the duty paid goes into the Government Treasury, but when he wears "Made in Canada" goods the duty goes into the treasury of the manufacturer in Canada, and the Government has to seek elsewhere for its revenue.

Tariff Charges are Added.

The men who labor at producing the products



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

the farmer wants are subject to these tariff increased prices, and their wages have to be correspondingly increased to enable them to live, which increase is a levy on the farmer's product by increasing the cost of the product he gets in exchange.

The boots on his feet, the cement in the floor of his hog pen, the hardware in its construction, the plow and the implements he uses in the production of the grain for his hog feed, all are subject to this tariff exaction and diminishes his profit by raising the cost of production, until the burden has become so great that agriculture is ceasing to produce, and the farmer, instead of being relieved of some of these burdens is exhorted to increase his efforts even at a loss in this time of stress. But there is no promise of redress even when the stress is ended nor is there any evidence of inclination on the part of the manufacturer to produce at a loss or even at a fair profit in this time of stress. Rather is the tendency of the manufacturer to demand increased tariff protection to meet the cost of the war. At the same time in his loud patriotism he carries on a program of education and advertising and exhortation to buy only "Made in Canada" goods. He forgets the public treasury in his desire to boost "Made in Canada" goods for his own profits.

Farm Industry Depressed.

If in this exchange of products the valuation of the farmers' product is set too low, and the place taken upon that basis, then the farmers' industry is depressed in so much as it contributes by unfair exchange of products to the up-keep of industry other than farming. This will be so long as the farmer permits those who are not farmers to set the value of their own product and the farmers' product as well, also to allow them, the party of the second part, to weigh count, measure, keep the scales, and be the master in all matters of exchange, and to vest in them as well, the reins of Government, and to allow them to levy tariff exactions at will, that the products of their industry may be profitable to the loss of the products of the farmer. For example:

How Prices Are Determined.

A wholesale merchant or manufacturer buys goods in some other country, and, we will suppose, they are shipped to Toronto. A portion of the commission goes to the Customs House for appraisal by the Customs officer. The wholesaler sends his Customs broker as an expert to get the goods passed. When this is done the shipment is delivered to the wholesaler or manufacturer and he proceeds to mark his goods. Before him is his invoice of purchase price, and to this he adds, freight, customs, brokerage, tariff duty, and amounts for interest on money invested in warehouse and land (inflated land values, great buildings) taxes, (which include debenture debt of city \$100,000,000, lavish local improvements and school rates) warehouse charges (which includes cost of handling, bookkeeping, insurance), cost of selling (which includes inside salesmen and commercial travellers), bad debts (which is a levy on all purchases to purchasers to be against loss by bad debts). This is called uncontrollable expenditure. Next comes profit. The merchant must live well, he has an expensive house to support, his children must go to academy of music, sons to university, wife and family to a summer resort, he also must live in keeping with his business and sufficient profit must be added to meet all this and create a surplus as well as to provide for emergencies.

The goods are marked accordingly and the travellers sell to local dealers who add their profit in much the same way as the wholesaler, debenture debt

of the village or town, taxes, style of living, etc. The goods are marked and exposed for exchange (usually called sale). The farmer procures his supply of other products by disposing of his own, subject to the valuation, weighing, counting and adjusting of those who are not farmers, and who have learned to look upon the farmer and his industry as an easy field for exploitation.

They regard him as an inferior and he accepts it. They tell him the tariff is good for his business and he believes them. They tell him he is not

able to govern himself, not being a lawyer, doctor, or business man, and he believes them and elects one of them to do public business for him. They tell him to increase production and he has done his best. Now he is told he is inefficient and needs education in his industry; again he agrees.

Who are these men who say "inefficient" to the farmer? They are the men who say they cannot produce unless bonus and bounty feed, and protected by a tariff wall to prevent competition.

Oh, ye farmer, wake up!

TO MY BROTHER FARMERS OF ONTARIO

DEAR BROTHERS,—The great world-war in which we are engaged and in which so many of our young men are making "the great sacrifice" has brought us many lessons. One of the facts which it has brought very forcibly to our notice, especially at late, is the importance of the agricultural industry. The cry to increase production in order to save the situation is another proof that ours is indeed the basic industry of the Empire.

Having our eyes opened then to the importance of our industry in ruling the destiny of the nation it is our duty as loyal citizens of Canada to do all in our power to assist in securing for the farmer a square deal. We must grapple with the agricultural situation as a social and economic issue. We must eliminate the waste in marketing, which now constitutes one of the largest factors in the cost of living, and which is one of the most discouraging features of farm life. Ontario has permitted the decadence of this her most fundamental industry, and it is our duty to regenerate it. It is our duty to lay the foundation that others may build upon. It is our duty to prepare the soil for the harvest that will be reaped in the years to come.

This is not a question of creed or partyism, but a question of efficiency and social betterment the working out of principles for the expansion of the nation's greatest industry. Between the producer and the consumer there is a great commercial and financial gap. In the mercantile world this gap has been bridged by the necessary machinery, but the farmer is playing the game alone, and finds it very difficult to protect himself. As president of the U. F. O., I appeal to the 100,000 members of our organization to let nothing, either social, financial or political divide, discourage or persuade us from giving our organization our best support and our aid to be placed on the side of agriculture in a position where it will receive the recognition, which its importance demands. If we are going to remove the burden which has been placed upon the back of agriculture by the organized and privileged interests and which has been sucking the very heart's blood of our industry for generations, then we must stand side by side, and shoulder to shoulder in our mutual struggle for our rights.

Unless the farmers of Ontario support cooperation we shall not have cooperation. The man who is too short-sighted and suspicious to cooperate with his neighbor in the pursuit of a common end is going to be the loser in the long run. No one will solve the farmers' problem for him, he must do that for himself. The work must be done by the application of sound business principles.

I also would extend to the farmers of this province who have not yet joined our organization a hearty invitation to come in and help us to make this a great movement during the coming century, effecting a rejuvenation of rural civilization upon a new basis. If we can secure a proper economic and social conception of our mission the next 25 years will see in this country a degree of prosperity that the world has never known. The day of individualism is over. As we look back through history we find that the civilization developed no faster than men learned to work together for common ends. No nation of slaves ever won, whether on the battlefield or in industry. If our nation is going to keep the place which it occupies as a material and moral leader among the nations, we must realize that it can attain the high degree of efficiency and power only by applying more and more widely the great principle of cooperative enterprise. Freed men outstrip a nation of slaves. Cooperators outstrip a nation of drones. Come with us, then, and help to build up within our nation a new and higher civilization founded upon the great principles of humanity and cooperation. My brothers, eternal vigilance is the price of our liberty.—R. H. Halbert, President, the United Farmers of Ontario.

Melancthon, Ont., June 21, 1917.

Tariff Drawbacks and the Manufacturers

They Do Not Pay as Much Duty as is Supposed—Heavy Drawbacks are Given to Them—Interesting Facts—By J. H. Pettypiece, Forest, Ont.

ONE of the worst features in connection with our fiscal policy is the granting of tariff drawbacks, or refunds, to our manufacturers. There may have been, when our manufacturing industry was in the "infant" period, some reason for refunding duty paid on raw material used in the manufacture of goods for export, but surely it is not necessary to-day! The unfair practice I propose to deal with is the granting of drawbacks of duty paid on raw material used in the manufacture of goods for home consumption, especially farm machinery, implements and tools.

Schedule B. of the Customs Tariff reads:

"Goods subject to drawback for home consumption; rolled iron, rolled and power screw, sheet and wire duty paid on the manufacture of 'mowing machines, reapers, harvesters, binders, attachments for binders, scythes, hoes, forks, rakes, etc., 99 per cent."

In the fiscal year 1914-15, the refund on raw material for agricultur-

plements amounted to \$461,834, of which \$95,492 was for implements sold at home. In 1915-16, the total was \$115,161, of which \$59,711, or more than half, was for home-sold implements. In 1915-16, the refund on binder twine material was: Export, \$64,000; home-sold, \$10,878. Up to and including 1913, the report of the Auditor-General gave the names of the various firms receiving these drawbacks, but since that time the figures are given only by cities, and the Customs Department refuses to give any further information. Last year, when the writer desired this information, the Department repeatedly refused it, although application was made by Mr. Pardee, M.P. Finally, Mr. Pardee moved in the House for the figures, with the following result: On April 27th, 1916, Mr. Pardee, from his seat in the House, asked:—

"What amounts were paid in drawbacks by the Government during the fiscal year ended March 31, 1915, to the following firms: Cockshutt Plow Co., Brantford, Ont.; Verity Plow Co., Brantford, Ont.; International Harvester Co., Hamilton, Ont.; Quaker Oats Co., Peterboro, Ont.; Frost & Wood Co., Smith's Falls, Ont.; Massey-Harris Co., Toronto, Ont.; and Ford Motor Co., Windsor, Ont.?"

On May 1st, Hon. J. D. Reid, Minister of Customs, made the following reply:—

"Amounts paid in fiscal year ending March 31st, 1915:—

	Home Consumption.	Export.	Amount.
International Harvester Co.	\$50,906.92	\$50,707.10	
Massey-Harris Co.	285,630.19	23,626.21	
Frost & Wood Co.	15,841.47	12,490.59	
Cockshutt Plow Co.	14,442.34		
Verity Plow Co.	5,316.97		
Ford Motor Co.	188,500.00	34,937.78	
Quaker Oats Co.	74,934.06		
Totals of above:			
International Harvester Co.	\$101,612.12		
Massey-Harris Co.	279,584.40		
Frost & Wood Co.	13,605.27		
Cockshutt Plow Co.	14,442.34		
Verity Plow Co.	5,316.97		
Ford Motor Co.	369,435.07		
Quaker Oats Co.	74,934.06		
Total	\$896,103.23		

Again this year I found it necessary to get Mr. Pardee to move in the House for similar information as to 1915-16. This he did, with the following result:

	Home Consumption.	Export.	Amount.
Cockshutt Plow Co., Ltd., Brantford, Ont.	6,338.46	10,163.84	
Verity Plow Co., Ltd., Brantford, Ont.	21.18	NIL	
International Harvester Co., Ltd., Hamilton, Ont.	63,936.11	29,920.23	
Frost & Wood Co., Ltd., Smith's Falls, Ont.	NIL	8,881.08	
Massey-Harris Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.	31,872.58	97,118.70	
Ford Motor Co., Ltd., Windsor, Ont.	127,066.10	371,481.29	
Quaker Oats Company, Peterboro, Ont.	864,513.22	231,125.09	

It will be noticed that on this occasion the Minister did not give the amounts paid on home-sold implements, but by the figures from the Auditor-General's report, given above, the greater part of the total was on implements sold at home. Besides getting drawbacks to the amount of 99 per cent of the duty paid on imported raw material, the manufacturers get a great deal of their raw material in duty-free. The conditions in regard to the manufacture of plows illustrates the way in which 1915-16, our farmers imported \$695,000 worth of plows on which they paid \$120,000 in duty. During the same year, the plow manufacturers imported free of duty \$242,000 worth of mould boards, land blades, etc., and exported \$400,000 worth of plows. They can compete with the

The Platform of the Farmers of Canada

How It Was Adopted—The Organizations That Have Approved of It—Its Object to Make the Farmers and People of Canada More Prosperous and Contented and Our National Laws More Equitable

THE first part of the following statement comprises the platform that has been adopted unanimously by over 50,000 organized farmers of Canada, including the United Farmers of Ontario. The reforms advocated have long been under consideration. They have been endorsed in one form or another on many occasions when farmers have met together. The latter part comprises a number of special resolutions adopted by the United Farmers of Ontario.

The national platform was first drafted at a meeting of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, held in Winnipeg, Nov. 30 and Dec. 1, 1916. It was there adopted unanimously by the representatives of all the provincial farmers' organizations of Canada who were present, and referred back to the provincial associations for further consideration and discussion. During the winter it was debated and finally adopted by the United Farmers of Ontario at their third annual convention, held on March 1, 1917, it was discussed clause by clause by the members of the United States statute books, and on the clause favoring a referendum was requested on the clause recommending the Parliament to place on the free list, and on the clause favoring the placing of all foodstuffs not included in the reciprocity agreement that we are ready to look on such questions from the standpoint of the The platform, as adopted and as explained in considerable detail in this

Council of Agriculture, held in Winnipeg, Nov. 30 and Dec. 1, 1916. It was there adopted unanimously by the representatives of all the provincial farmers' organizations of Canada who were present, and referred back to the provincial associations for further consideration and discussion. During the winter it was debated and finally adopted by the United Farmers of Ontario at their third annual convention, held on March 1, 1917, it was discussed clause by clause by the members of the United States statute books, and on the clause favoring a referendum was requested on the clause recommending the Parliament to place on the free list, and on the clause favoring the placing of all foodstuffs not included in the reciprocity agreement that we are ready to look on such questions from the standpoint of the The platform, as adopted and as explained in considerable detail in this

The Customs Tariff.

Be it resolved that we, the United Farmers of Ontario, as a means of bringing about much-needed reforms, and at the same time reducing the high cost of living, now proving such a burden on the people of Canada, urge that our tariff laws should be amended as follows:

1.—By reducing the customs duty on goods imported from Great Britain to one-half the rates charged under the general tariff, and that further gradual, uniform reductions be made in the remaining tariff on British imports that will ensure complete free trade between Great Britain and Canada in five years.

2.—That the Reciprocity Agreement of 1911, which still remains on the United States statute books, is hereby approved, and we demand also that all food stuffs not included in the reciprocity agreement be placed on the free list, and that these matters be submitted to a referendum by the people.

3.—That agricultural implements, farm machinery, vehicles, fertilizer, coal, lumber, cement, illuminating fuel and lubricating oils be placed on the free list.

4.—That the customs tariff on all the necessities of life be materially reduced.

5.—That all tariff concessions granted to other countries be immediately extended to Great Britain.

Taxation for Revenue.

As these tariff reductions will very considerably reduce the national revenue derived from that source, the United Farmers of Ontario would recommend that in order to provide the necessary additional revenue for carrying on the government of the country and for the prosecution of the war to a successful conclusion, direct taxation be increased in the following manner:—

1.—By a direct tax on unimproved land values, including all natural resources.

2.—By a sharply graduated income tax upon all incomes over \$4,000 a year.

3.—By a heavy graduated inheritance tax on large estates.

4.—By a gradual income tax on the profits of corporations over ten per cent.

Other Necessary Reforms.

The United Farmers of Ontario desire to endorse also the following policies in the best interests of the people of Canada:—

1.—The nationalization of all railway, telegraph and express companies.

2.—That no more natural resources be alienated from the crown, but brought into use only under short term leases, in which the interests of the public shall be properly safeguarded, such leases to be granted only by public auction.

3.—Direct legislation, including the initiative and referendum and the right of recall.

4.—Publicity of political campaign fund contributions and expenditures both before and after elections.

5.—The abolition of the patronage system.

6.—Full provincial autonomy in liquor legislation, including manufacture, export and import.

7.—That the extension of the franchise to women in any province shall automatically admit them to the federal franchise.

The following resolutions were reported by the Resolutions Committee and submitted to the meeting and approved.

The Needs of Agriculture.

Whereas the efforts of our Agricultural Departments along the lines of exhortation, investigation and technical instruction, demonstration, etc., admittedly useful and beneficial in themselves, have failed after many years of effort to solve our Rural Problems.

We therefore suggest that the Government and all interested in the solution of this grave problem, devote more attention to economic conditions under which the farmer is exploited for the benefit of other interests, and, whereas, the failure of these efforts is not sufficiently recognized, we therefore recommend that our Departments of Agriculture conduct investigations similar to those conducted in the United States to ascertain the revenues and expenditures of a large number of typical farms.

Conscription.

Since human life is more valuable than gold, this convention most solemnly protests against any proposal looking to the conscription of men for battle while leaving wealth exempt from the same measure of enforced service. It is a manifest and glaring injustice that Canadian mothers should be compelled to surrender boys around whom their dearest 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 amend the Railway Act that the Bell Telephone Company will handle the business of the Local and Municipal Systems on the same basis as it does business brought to it by the public, namely, at its usual long-distance rates, and that no extra charge against the Local or Municipal Systems, or surcharges 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 the 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."

Oleomargarine.

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

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foreign manufacturer in the world's market, but not in their own country. The manufacturer, in all cases, adds the amount of the duty to the selling price of the implements, and whatever amount he does pay should be left in the national treasury, or, if any drawbacks are granted, they should go to the farmers, who have no way of adding above-value charges to the selling price of the production.

During the ten months ending January 31st, 1917, the farmers of Canada imported, mostly from the United States, agricultural implements and machinery, to the value of four and a half million dollars, on which they paid duty and war tax to the amount

of one and a quarter million dollars. The taxation which the protected combines exacted from the farmers on implements and machinery made at home was probably three times as much, making a total of five million dollars taxation on food-producing requirements. Of the five millions the country got a quarter and the millionaires autocrats three-quarters. Increased food production is an absolute necessity in order to win the war, but until our Parliaments free themselves from the grip of the combines which now control legislation, no great increase need be expected.

H. J. PATTYPIECE.

Forest, May 14th, 1917.

Some Sidelights on the Tariff

R. McKenzie, Secy. Canadian Council of Agriculture, Winnipeg.

The tariff or customs duty is a tax levied by our Government upon foreign goods and products brought into this country. Scarcely any manufactured goods can be brought in (unless smuggled) without paying a tariff tax. We are perfectly willing to let people come through without charge—they are on the free list—but we are not willing to let them bring any wealth with them, particularly anything that Canadians might want to buy. It might be a bad thing for the Canadians—they might get it too cheap.

The tax levied by the government on imported goods is paid by the merchant who brings them over, or who imports them, and who collects the tax from the people who buy the goods from him; but it is not paid as a separate item—it is a secret, hidden and invisible mode of taxation. The merchant adds the cost of the tariff to the cost of the goods, fixing a selling price that includes both. The increase of price is wholly unknown to the purchaser. He pays for the tariff when he pays for the goods. The tariff works by increasing the price of the goods. Take an illustration: A farmer's wife comes home from town after a day's shopping with an assortment of goods comprising clothing, dress goods, buttons, knives, forks and so forth, and says "these goods which I bought this morning cost me \$42." That is not the cost of the goods, it is a good deal more. It represents the combined cost of goods and tariff. If the goods are imported the tariff collected by the Customs Officer goes to the Government. If the goods are made in Canada, the Canadian manufacturer collects the increase due to the tariff.

Suppose a merchant imports \$50,000 worth of goods. Before he can get possession of the goods at the port of landing he has to pay the Government, say \$200 duty. If he draws his cheque to the Customs House Officer for that sum. He pays the tariff himself—no question about that—he pays it directly out of his own pocket; he had to do it in order to get his goods, but when the merchant gets to his store, he will sit down and figure up the total cost. To the \$50,000, the price of the goods, he adds the \$200, the price of the tariff, the cost of transportation and of good incidentals. All being added together he figures his profit on the total, adds that to the total, and distributes the whole among the several articles included in his purchase, at so much per yard or so much per pound. When the consumer comes in front of the counter he pays the price the merchant asks. In so doing he is paying not only the tariff but also a percentage profit on the tariff, so that the merchant gets back in the increased price of the goods what the government took from him in duty. Thus the tariff is paid by the common people humble, no tenement so poor, but it

throughout the land. No cabin so feels the heavy hand of the tariff tax. It is found in the dress of the new born babe and in every item of the horn and in which the dead are laid to rest. There is no one else from whom the merchant can collect: it must come from the people. The ultimate consumer must pay all previous bills.

Our Tariff Taxes.

From the merchant and other importers of foreign goods our government collects every year something over \$100,000,000. These merchants add this \$100,000,000 to the cost of the goods—no question about that. To this they add their profit, then they pass the whole bill along to us. We not only pay their \$100,000,000 tariff tax, in addition to paying the factory cost of the necessities of life on which it was levied, we also pay a business profit on that local sale, but when we come to purchase these goods and products, we do not get an itemized account: so much for goods, so much for tariff, and so much for profit on the tariff, not at all, we simply pay the price demanded.

Canada paid some \$73,312,367 in customs duties in 1911. Taking the population at \$600,000, that would mean that every man, woman and child paid a tax of \$9.15 to the government that year. But it is estimated that Canadians consume three dollars' worth of home manufactures to every dollar worth of imported goods. Assuming that the home manufacturers add the full extent of their protection to the selling price of their goods, the people would therefore pay three times as much tax to the manufacturer, or \$27.45, as compared to the \$9.15 paid to the government that year.

The customs revenue for the year ending 31st March last is announced as somewhere around \$12,000,000. Taking the population at \$600,000 as before, and maintaining the same ratio of consumption between imported goods and home manufacture, the contribution to the revenue would be \$17.75 per capita and to the Canadian manufacturer \$50.25—together making a burden of tariff taxation of \$30.40 more in 1916 than in 1911. This means that every family of five persons is paying \$152 this year more than they did five years ago on account of customs duties, and only one-third of this sum goes to pay the cost of government and help win the war.

This is not all, however. Both imported and native articles pay a percentage of profit they get on the business to the additional custom duties imposed on the goods they handle. If the importer takes an average profit of 25 per cent, the retailer 25 per cent, the consumer would pay per capita \$13.73 on the importation of 1911, and \$35.02 on that of 1916, instead of \$9.15 and \$16.75 respectively and a proportionate in-

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Books Worth Studying

THE principles underlying the various planks in the Farmers' Platform, as published on page 15 and discussed in part in this issue, are all worthy of the most careful study. For those who would like to study them more carefully, the following books and pamphlets will be found helpful. They may all be purchased from the Tax Reform League, 53 Richmond St. West, Toronto, Ont., for the prices mentioned, which include postage.

TARIFF ISSUES.

Protection or Free Trade, Henry George, paper binding 35 cts.
Sixty Years of Protection in Canada, P. Litt.

THE LAND QUESTION.

Social Problems, Henry George, paper 40 cts.
The Land Question, Henry George, paper 50 cts.
Hard Times, Their Cause and Cure, Kohler, paper 10 cts.

LEGISLATION.

Direct Legislation, Robt. L. Scott 5 cts.
The Initiative and Referendum, Prof. Lewis Jerome Johnson 5 cts.

crease in the purchase of home manufactures.

A Comparison.

Four men come to Canada with \$10,000 each for investment. One invests his \$10,000 in a farm and goes to live on it. Another invests his \$10,000 in some manufacturing industry and starts manufacturing some commodity that the farmer needs. Another invests in transportation and the fourth invests his money in industrial and banking stocks. What happens in Canada is that the man who invests in land asks no privileges, the man who invests in manufacturing industry and the man who invests in enterprises for transportation go to the government and secure legislation that places them in a position to levy a tax on the man who lives on the farm. The one who invests his money in industrial and banking stocks is also importing the government to make conditions that will make his investments and stocks profitable. That is a picture of the situation in Canada for many years, and no wonder the man who comes to the country to invest his money in farming operations hesitates to do so when he learns the condition. Is it any wonder that many who have engaged in farming with great hopes for the future, without knowledge of our economic system, have, after years of experience, abandoned farming operations in order to try to make a living by some other occupation in villages, towns and cities?

Juggling the Tariff.

A vexatious feature of protection is the fact that the export price or selling price, as set forth in importer's invoices, do not always determine the amount of duty that the importer has to pay. Through powers granted the Minister of Customs and the Governor in Council, rules and regulations can be made whereby arbitrary valuations on invoices can be made on imported goods into Canada, of a class or kind made or produced in Canada. This is frequently made on representation to the Customs Board by the home manufacturer when met with competi-

tion on imported goods. Those special duties sometimes amount to as much as that provided by the tariff schedule.

Importers of farming implements especially are subjected to these vexatious rules and regulations. As an illustration of how this special duty operates to increase the price of goods to the consumer, take the following

itemized account of certain lines of farming implements, showing the factory cost, appraised value for customs purposes, cost of tariff, profit on tariff, taken from actual invoices, assuming that the dealer charges an advance of 25 per cent. on the cost of goods to cover overhead expense, interest, bad debts, breakages and business profit:

HOW TARIFF CHARGES INCREASE THE COST OF GOODS.

	Cost at Factory	Appraised Value for Customs	Per cent. Duty	Duty paid	Freight	Cost. Job Wmpping	Profit on Tariff	Total to price to selling a-c
Grain Separator	330.00	260.00	10%	26.00	99.00	51.48	486.79	34.75
8-foot Binder	115.39	118.86	12 1/2%	14.86	11.24	139.50	3.70	184.66
Wagon	41.00	44.05	32 1/2%	20.92	7.04	88.82	5.20	255.02
Cultivators	37.50	33.38	27 1/2%	10.83	3.38	51.63	2.70	127.73
Scoublers	2.00	3.15	27 1/2%	87	40	1.54	1.79	1.79
Manure Spreaders	77.00	80.85	27 1/2%	22.24	7.91	107.15	5.15	277.72
Corn Planter	36.00	37.80	27 1/2%	10.40	1.70	49.16	2.63	136.00
Tractor Diggers	40.00	45.19	33 1/2%	15.16	5.00	67.00	5.30	264.46
Hay Rakes	24.95	26.20	27 1/2%	7.21	...	34.98	1.80	91.21
Mowers	36.00	37.50	12 1/2%	4.72	4.28	45.90	1.20	85.92
Feed Chutes	11.00	11.00	7 1/2%	2.38	1.55	24.88	.80	29.59
Cream Separators	31.00	31.00	7 1/2%	2.38	1.55	24.88	.80	29.59
Sewing Machines	13.57	15.25	27 1/2%	4.23	1.19	21.83	1.35	67.23

How Protection Fosters Combines

Geo. F. Chipman, Editor, Grain Growers' Guide.

THE protective tariff is the chief cause of the industrial trusts and combines that have developed in Canada in the last few years. As a result of these combinations, in some cases factories have been shut down and in nearly all cases the consumer has been forced to pay a higher price for his requirements. It is a simple matter to make a combine in Canada behind the shelter of a high protective tariff which shuts out competition from other countries. The protected interests have succeeded in getting a high tariff wall against the United States and Great Britain so that any goods which come in from these countries pay a heavy duty before they are allowed to enter. The duty, of course, added to the purchasing price and raises the cost to the consumer by that amount.

In Canada where there are a number of factories producing similar products there is usually an element of competition between them which assists in keeping the prices down to a reasonable level. This was the case up until a few years ago. About that time, however, the combine spirit seemed to have entered into the industrial element in Canada. Many of the captains of industry figured that there was more money in high finance and stock watering than there was in the legitimate manufacturing industry to supply the needs of the people. The method employed was to form a merger of a number of companies manufacturing the same product and then to issue watered stock in large quantities and increase the price of the product so as to pay profits on the largely increased capital. This method has been carried out successfully in a large number of lines of manufacture throughout the country.

One case which affects the farmers of Canada very seriously is the cement merger. Somewhere about six years ago there were eleven independent cement manufacturing companies in Canada. The idea of forming them into a merger was conceived by Max Aitken, a young financial broker of Montreal, who later became Sir Max Aitken, and a few months ago was elevated to the British peerage under the title of Lord Beaverbrook. The exact details of how the merger was formed have not been published, but the late Sir Sandford Fleming charged that these companies were all bought up by Aitken through a holding company, then afterwards sold to the Canada Cement Company at an increase of \$13,000,000, which was the profit Aitken made on the deal. At any rate, Aitken at once became ex-

tremely wealthy, moved over to England and became a member of the British House of Commons, and has made quite a figure in British high society. The figures published in the Monetary Times of Toronto five years ago showed that the total capitalization of these eleven independent cement companies was \$17,750,000, while the capitalization of the new company, including bonds, was no less than \$38,000,000, of which \$28,000,000 worth was issued at that time. When it is considered that these same articles were bought out at \$17,750,000 and re-capitalized at \$38,000,000, it can easily be seen that the company would have

to raise the price of its cement in order to pay dividends on its huge capitalization. The protective tariff on cement is very heavy, being a fixed duty on the cement itself and an ad valorem duty on the sacks. The protection thus afforded would thus vary with the price of cement in other countries but at the time the exposure took place a few years ago the protection worked out at about 6%. The cement industry is an essential one in Canada and cement is becoming a merger such as this to take place a few people are allowed to form a monopoly of the cement business and take from the consumer a larger price than they should be compelled to pay.

There is a law on the Dominion State Books which makes it a punishable offence to organize such combines for the restraint of trade. But when there is one law providing a high tariff for the very purpose of encouraging combines it was ridiculous to have a second law for punishing people for doing just what they are expected to do. The result is that the Combines Act is a farce, pure and simple.

There is a great advantage in combinations that are honestly organized for the purpose of keeping down expenditure and developing a lower cost of production. Organizations of this character will undoubtedly continue and under free trade would develop faster than under protection. But combines merely for the purpose of making some money under the shelter of the protective tariff are only possible under high protection. The cure for such combinations is to remove the duty on these articles and allow them to come in freely from other countries. Free trade is an excellent remedy for the combine evil.

A COMPANY THAT IS OUT TO HELP THE FARMERS

"Good-day, Sir."
"Good-day."
"What is your name?"
"My name is the United Farmers' Co-operative Company, Limited."
"To whom do you belong?"
"To the organized farmers of Ontario."
"How old are you?"
"Three years old, and I feel big and healthy for my age."
"What did you do the first year of your life?"
"I turned over \$25,000 worth of business."
"Who got the benefit of it?"
"The farmers who used me as their buyer and salesman, as well as many others indirectly."
"How so?"
"I saved them many thousands of dollars on their purchases, and by being in the field helped to keep down the prices charged by many other business concerns doing business with the farmer."
"What profit did you earn yourself?"
"I keep only 7 per cent. of the net profits I make and use the balance to promote the work of the United Farmers in Ontario and as capital in my business."
"How do you distribute the money?"
"So far by paying dividends of not over 7 per cent. to our shareholders, although our by-laws permit us to distribute part of our profits if we so desire among those who do business with us in proportion to the amount of business they do. Later we may do this."
"Is your business growing?"
"Yes. In spite of the fact that many large business firms refused to deal with us, we did a business during 1916 of about \$600,000, and this year in five months have already done a business of \$451,000."
"That's surprising. What lines of goods do you handle?"
"Almost all kinds which farmers buy extensively, including, especially, groceries, mill feeds, seed grain, farm machinery, cement and other similar supplies."
"Are your customers satisfied with the service you are giving them?"
"The rapid growth of our business should indicate that they are. It has been so rapid however we have at times been handicapped with orders and therefore unable to give the service we would like. We are working to improve it, however, and ask for the continued patient and loyal support of our farmer friends. We are their own company, controlled entirely by them and operated for their benefit, and given their sympathetic support are bound to succeed."

The United Farmers' Co-Operative Co., Ltd.
B. C. TUCKER, J. J. MORRISON, C. W. GURNEY,
Harold, Ont., Toronto, Ont., Toronto, Ont.,
President, Secretary, Manager.



High Land Values Place a Burden on Farmer

Why the U.F.O. Supports a Tax on Land Values—Farmers Help to Pay High City Rentals—By H. Bronson Cowan, Editor-in-Chief of Farm and Dairy

At the recent annual convention of the United Farmers of Ontario the delegates present voted unanimously in favor of urging the Dominion Government to raise at least a portion of its revenue by a direct tax on land values in lieu of other taxes now levied which are not so desirable. This makes it necessary that the members of the U. F. O. should know exactly what a tax on land values means.

First of all, note carefully that it is not a tax on land. Farmers have lots of land, but they have very little land values. This is because the value of land owned by farmers is small, while the value of land owned in the cities or in mines or real estate is large. Thus, for instance, an acre of land worth from \$1,000,000 to \$5,000,000 an acre (and there is considerable land of that value in the larger cities of Canada) would pay as much taxes as several townships of farm land. A tax of land values would mean that a man owning an acre of such land in a city would pay as several hundred and possibly several thousand, and farmers would pay on their farm lands. Farmers, therefore, have no values to fear from a tax on land values.

Second: Note that a tax on land values is not a tax on improvements. Farmers believe that when a farmer is industrious and improves his barns or puts up a new silo or paints his house or that when a city man is progressive and erects a store or a house or a manufacturing establishment they should not be fined for their enterprise by having their taxes increased and by being forced to pay extra taxes each year thereafter on the improvements thus made.

Third: It is a fair tax. Our laws recognize that the land of Canada belongs to the people of Canada. How Land Values Are Created Very few people realize how land values are created. Land that is not easily accessible has very little value. In good country districts near schools, railway stations and other similar advantages, farm values may run as high as \$100 or, in rare cases, \$200 an acre. When, however, we enter the towns and cities we find that the value of land rapidly increases. In the centre of large cities, like Toronto and Montreal, an acre of land may be worth five and six millions, and in cities like New York, nine million dollars.

The value of land is determined by the demand for it. In country

districts there is comparatively little demand for land and, therefore, the land values are correspondingly low in the cities where thousands of people live and do business, the demand for land is great and its value proportionately higher. Thus, very high land values are created by density of population.

Farmers Make Cities

This, then, raises the question of what or who creates our large towns and cities. In practically every case they are made by the presence of prosperous farming communities around them, or upon which they draw. In newly settled countries the population at first is composed almost entirely of farmers. As the population increases, trading centres become necessary and thus arise first villages, later towns, and finally cities.

Every time a farmer buys a plow or a pair of shoes or any other article he uses, he is helping to increase the size of some town or city by creating work there for the people who manufacture such goods. In the same way, every time he ships his live stock or grain or other farm products to the abattoirs or mills or city wholesale houses, he helps to increase the population of the towns and cities by creating work there for the people who handle his goods. Thus farmers, by creating much of the work that is conducted in cities, create a large part of the value that attaches to the

land in such centres. The trouble is, however, that the city people seize these values and use them for their own purposes. Thus farmers create values which they do not receive.

Where Values Come From

The value of city land is determined in the last analysis by the amount of money the owner of that land can obtain from it for its use. The public, including farmers, have to pay the bills. It was stated in the public press some time ago that a large restaurant on Yonge street in Toronto paid \$25,000 a year in rent. Of this sum, probably not over \$5,000 represented the rent of the building, the other \$20,000 representing the charge for the use of the land on which the building stood. The man who owned that piece of land, therefore, received \$20,000 a year simply for the use of the land. This is a valuable crop to raise in the course of a year from a piece of land nearly an acre in extent. Notice that the owner of this land does not have to do any work in order that he may receive the \$20,000. It is the man who rents the building who does the work in order to raise the \$20,000.

When a business man, such as a restaurant keeper, rents land in this way in the city, there are only three ways in which he can raise the \$20,000. In the first place he will pay the farmers from whom he buys his meat, and butter, and eggs and other farm products, just as little for those products as he possibly can. In the second place, he will pay the clerks and other help in his restaurant as low wages as he can, and in the third place he will charge the public as much for his meals as good business will allow him to obtain. Thus, he secures from these three classes of people the \$20,000 he requires to enable him to pay his rent and merely hands it over to the man who owns the land. When we remember that there are thousands of stores and manufacturing establishments in a city like Toronto, to all of which have to pay high city rentals, something of the enormous tax that is placed on the public by high land values can be realized.

An important point: It is often asked what is to prevent a city man from adding a land values tax to the cost of the goods made in the cities or to their rentals and thus forcing the public to pay this tax just as it does other taxes. The answer is simple. A tax on land values is the only tax which cannot be added to rentals or the cost of goods in this way.

In every large city there is much unused, or only partly used land. It is said that in Toronto alone there are over 2,000 acres of unused land. When a tax is placed on land values, the taxes on this unused land are increased. This forces the owners to do something with their land. If they build houses or stores or manufacturing establishments on it this increases the number of buildings. As more buildings are erected, rents are reduced, not increased. Thus, it is absolutely impossible to add a tax on land values to rentals for the simple reason that, by doing so, it encourages the erection of buildings and, therefore, promotes the reduction of rents. This is another reason why such a tax would benefit city people as well as farmers.

The subject is a big one. I hope, however, that enough has been said here to indicate that the United Farmers of Ontario acted wisely at their last annual convention when they decided to unite with their brother farmers in western Canada in urging the Dominion Government to raise more of its revenue hereafter by a tax on land values. Let us see by the methods commonly followed and which bear so heavily on the farming and working classes.

Practical Patriotism!

In these times of national stress, the country implores the people to conserve every resource. Keeping your money investments confined to Canada is splendid patriotism, and good, sound business, too. Besides, you can easily prove to yourself that it is profitable patriotism for you to invest in the

Standard

—the machine that is entirely made and designed in Canada by Canadians.

Made in Canada

Every cent you invest in the Standard helps to maintain Canada's own resources and to build up her strength. But the Standard relies not upon your patriotism alone.

The Standard saves one-half pound of valuable cream per cow per week over other machines. By its unequalled close skimming it gets all but one-tenth pound of butter-fat from 1,000 pounds of milk skimmed, while other separators lose one-half to a whole pound.

This saving may seem small until you realize what it means to you. With any eight cow Standard, it amounts up to



"The Canadian farmer hands his money to the Canadian manufacturer, who, in turn, pays wages to his employees. The money is then turned over to the Canadian merchant for produce bought from the Canadian farmer. Therefore money paid out by the Canadian farmer for Canadian-made machinery comes back into his own hands, and in the form of better markets for his produce. Money paid for foreign-made machines is immediately sent out of the country, perhaps never to return. The Standard is years ahead of most other machines, and is being used by more and more Canadian farmers every year—also by farmers in the United States and other foreign countries."

four pounds of extra butter-fat every week. At 20c a pound butter-fat price, you make an extra profit of \$1.20 per week, or in 40 weeks of milking, \$48. We will accept this amount as first payment on your new Standard. With eight cows your Standard pays for itself out of savings! Will it not pay you handsomely to replace your old machine and get a Made-in-Canada Standard?

The Standard's close skimming is proven by Government Dairy Schools tests. We are always glad to have the Standard tested beside any other separator, wherever made.

Send for interesting literature, also describing the Standard's self-olting system, low supply can, interchangeable capacity, etc., etc.—features that are creating big demand for this made-in-Canada machine all over Canada, in the United States and other countries. Write to-day.

The Renfrew Machinery Co., Limited

Eastern Branch; Sussex, N.B.

Head Office and Works: RENFREW, ONT.

AGENCIES ALMOST EVERYWHERE IN CANADA.

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W. C. Good... President of

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The Nationalization of Railways

Government Ownership Supported by the U.F.O.—Enormous Grants Received by the Railways—Unfair Rates
H. J. Pettypiece, Forest, Ont.

THE nationalization of our railways is a question that is rapidly taking a very prominent place in the minds of the Canadian people. The demand for government intervention in railway affairs, has been caused principally by extravagance in railway building during the past 15 or 20 years. Railway promoters, or buccaneers, as they are sometimes properly called, have exploited the country in a manner, and to an extent, unprecedented in history. The result is that we have

it already. The price, if Canada insists on the letter of the bond, is nothing but the cost of putting the railway in shape, and would be at least one hundred million dollars.

"Altogether \$370,302,451 has gone into the Canadian Northern System, of which \$300,000,000, in round numbers, has been provided by public credit or subsidy. The outstanding obligations exceed \$400,000,000 and, consequently, the shareholders have no equity. Moreover, under the provisions of section 24 of the Canadian Northern Railway Guarantee Act, 1914, the Government-General-in-Council is empowered, if the company fails to pay interest on \$45,000,000 of guaranteed securities, to declare by order that the equity of redemption by the company is absolutely barred and closed, and that thereupon the whole property becomes vested in His Majesty in right of the Dominion of Canada.

"Well, the interest is not being paid by the C. N. R. Company. It is being found by the Government, which has handed \$15,000,000 over to the C. N. R. for this very purpose. The C. N. R. would like another \$30,000,000 this season to meet their fixed charges. If Canada has sunk \$300,000,000 of her money and credit in the C. N. R., and if, on top of that, she has to pay interest on the C. N. R.'s indebtedness at the rate of \$15,000,000 or \$20,000,000 a year, it pretty nearly follows that the C. N. R. belongs to the people who paid for the railway and who are now settling the bills.

"If the C. N. R. is Canada's railway, much more so the G. T. R., which becomes ours when we assume the outstanding obligations of the Grand Trunk Pacific. The Grand Trunk Pacific is the offspring of the G. T. R.

"The present annual liability of the Grand Trunk is over \$5,000,000. After June, 1923, when the Government's obligation to pay interest closes, it will be over \$7,000,000 a year. During the last fiscal year the Grand Trunk Pacific earned about nine hundred thousand dollars. Broadly speaking, it runs four millions behind every year, and will soon be running behind six millions.

While the people of Canada have been suffering, in both business and domestic affairs, because of lack of transportation facilities, our subsidized railways have been helping out the business concerns of the United States, with whom these same railway corporations have contended that it would be dilatory to deal. Even today Ontario people are unable to get coal because our railways must use their engines in hauling U. S. traffic, such as dead meats, to the seaboard. During the past week cattle dealers have been forced to ship fat cattle in box cars, and the excuse given is that the cattle cars are "somewhere in the States." The discrimination is not only in service, but in rates as well. The following figures show some of the instances of rates which are unfair to the Canadian shippers:

Dressed meats Chicago to Portland, Maine, 1,138 miles, car lots, 47 cts. per cwt.

Dressed meats, Forest, Ont. to Toronto, 146 miles, car lots, 23 cts. per cwt.

Live stock, Forest to Toronto, 146 miles, car lots, 14 cts. per cwt.

Car dressed meat, Chicago to Portland, 8 cts. per mile.

Car dressed meat, Forest to Toronto, 22 cts. per mile.

Car live stock, Forest to Toronto, 20 cts. per mile.

The people of Canada have practically built all the railways, and turned

them over to private corporations. Now they have to carry the bulk of their fair share of taxation, suffer from the effects of a discriminating service and pay high rates for what service they are permitted to get.

What the people of Canada want, and what they have a right to demand is service, served at fair and honest rates. If nationalization is the only way to get efficient service, then let us have nationalization. Railways, like all other public utilities, should be operated for the benefit of the people, and not for private gain.

Taking into consideration the fact that we have to carry the huge indebtedness caused by blundering governments in their wild schemes, at the bidding of the railway barons, and at the same time provide for more efficient service, the proposal to nationalize and operate our railways should receive immediate consideration.

Direct Legislation and the Farmer

By F. E. Ellis, B.S.A., Editor of Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, Ont.

FARMERS, above all classes, would be benefited by obtaining direct legislation. Although we constitute over one-half the population of Canada we elect only a very small number of farmers to the House of Commons. There are, for example, two or three times as many lawyers in the Federal House as there are farmers. Similar conditions prevail in most of our provincial legislatures. Thus farmers have very little direct influence in the government of the country. Once in every four or five years we are permitted to cast our ballots for the party candidates, but that is about all. Direct legislation would do much to improve this situation by giving the people more control over our elected representatives. While we may have grown accustomed to our present method of electing our parliamentary representatives, the fact remains that our method of conducting the business of State in Canada has no counterpart in the commercial life of the country. It is conducive to neither efficiency nor honesty in public administration. It certainly is not truly representative.

The Initiative and Referendum. There is a better way. It is suggested in the platform of the United Farmers of Ontario, as they have endorsed direct legislation through the initiative and referendum. Direct legislation is the application to the government of the country of the same business principles that a farmer would follow in running his farm through the medium of a manager. Let me illustrate:



W. U. Gurney, Manager of The United Farmers Cooperative Co., Ltd.

A large section of the community, let us suppose, desire free trade in natural products with an adjoining nation, and for convenience we may say that the two countries are Canada and the United States. Let us suppose further that we have direct legislation on our statute books. The people who desire this measure of free trade will circulate a petition instructing the government to either pass a bill giving them the desired freedom of trade, or to submit the question to the people. If the petition secures the signatures of say five per cent of the electors it is sent along to Ottawa, and the government must immediately pass upon its suggestions. This is the Initiative; the people initiate their own legislation.

The petition having been received, the government, acting according to the statutes of the country, does not wish to pass the bill without further discussion, must submit it as a referendum to the people, usually within a period of sixty days. The people do not vote for one party or another. They vote for freer trade or against freer trade, and the result of this referendum has nothing to do with the standing of their respective parties. The question is discussed on its merits, free from partisan feeling, and an intelligent verdict is given. Through the initiative and referendum, therefore, the people become their own legislators.

Direct legislation is the tool by which all other reforms can be consummated. Through it the people can initiate their own legislation, irrespective of the will of their so-called representatives in Parliament, and they can vote intelligently on separate disentangled issues. Nor will they be called to vote very often, if the people have this power of the initiative and referendum within their hands. Governments will become much more responsive to the public, knowing that if they do not act the people will act themselves.

Direct legislation is democratic; it is just; it minimizes the influence of the party machine and the boss, and for all of these reasons it will ever face the opposition of the professional politician and the recipients of special privilege. And for these reasons it should receive the hearty support of every farmer, in the platform of whose organization it is a plank.

B. C. Tucker, Harold, President of The United Farmers Cooperative Co., Ltd.

W. C. Good, B.A., Paris, 2nd Vice-President of the United Farmers of Ontario.

more miles of railway per capita than any other country in the world, thousands of miles of which are not needed, and will not be needed for years to come; and have loaded ourselves with financial obligations which we are unable to handle without increasing loss. Hundreds of miles of track laid only a few years ago have been taken up and shipped to France for war purposes, but the removal of the rails has not removed the debt which the government assumed when they were laid. Not only has Canada the greatest per capita railway mileage in the world, but it has been the most generous (or extravagant) nation in the world in granting aid to private railway corporations. Up to 1916 we have aided in the construction of private railway enterprises to the enormous extent of over \$1,000,000,000, as follows:

Cash in various forms..	\$ 300,000,000
Guarantees of bonds, etc.	410,000,000
Built G.T.P. to Winnipeg.	153,000,000
Land at \$2.50 per acre..	154,000,000

\$1,017,000,000

This is equal to \$20,000 per mile for every mile of privately-owned railway in the Dominion. It represents more than half the entire railway capital of the country, including watered stocks, debts, etc. It is enough to build every mile of railway in the country. New Zealand, where the railways are owned by the people, has 2,500 miles, which were built and equipped at a cost of \$35,000 per mile. The costly blunders that have been made in connection with the building of these two additional transcontinental lines are ably shown in the following extracts from an article in Saturday Night by H. F. Gadsby:

"According to the Drayton report, the C. N. R. is Canada's railway to-day if Parliament does its duty. It is Canada's railway without money and without price—that is to say, without any money save what Canada has put into

Cream of the West Flour

the hard wheat flour guaranteed for bread

Makes fine big loaves that rise away up out of the pans, with crust brown, crisp and sweet and crumb that is white, light and even. Try it for your next batch of bread.

Monarch Pastry Flour

the soft wheat flour that makes the daintiest, lightest, flakiest pastry you ever enjoyed—Also splendid cakes and biscuits. It is an easy flour to handle. It doesn't need so much kneading and mixing.



The Story of Ye Old Miller

Away back in the middle of the nineteenth century, the little village of Morpeth, in Western Ontario, boasted a small water-power flour mill, owned and run by the late Duncan Campbell. Here the farmers of Kent County brought their annual yield of wheat to be converted into flour and other products of the local grist mill. Mr. Campbell operated this business until his death, when he was succeeded by his son, Archibald, who continued the milling industry at Morpeth for several years thereafter. The attraction of a larger field of industrial endeavor appealed to the young miller, so, about the same time that Sir John A. Macdonald and the other Fathers of Confederation were busy moulding the destinies and uniting the Provinces of Canada, Mr. Archibald Campbell moved to Chatham and organized the flour milling business of Campbell & Campbell, which later became Campbell, Stevens & Co. Subsequently, another mill was built at St. Thomas, Ont., and operated in conjunction with the Chatham mill.

The late Archibald Campbell bears the distinction of having been the first miller in Canada to equip with steel rollers and do away with the old-fashioned mill stones. This is now widely known as the "Hungarian" process, and was first introduced into Canada in 1875. At that time, the novelty of milling wheat by means of steel rollers created widespread interest.

In 1888, Mr. Campbell—who afterwards became a member of the Canadian Senate, and was known as the Hon. Archibald Campbell—sold out his interests in the Chatham and St. Thomas mills, and moved to Toronto, where, in 1892, he founded the Campbell Flour Mills Company, Limited. Here, assisted by his three sons, Douglas A., Archibald W., and Norman H., Senator Campbell carried on an ever-expanding flour milling business, of which he remained the active head until his death in 1913.

When the Toronto plant was started, its total daily capacity was only 250 barrels of flour, but this has since been doubled and quadrupled several times over. In fact, the Toronto mill is now two complete mills under one roof. In this arrangement there is a special advantage to the flour consumer. It is well known that the hard wheat of the Prairie Provinces produces the best flour for bread making, while the soft wheat of Ontario is better adapted for pastry flour. On one side of this twin mill, prairie wheat is converted into the popular "Cream of the West" flour, for bread making, while on the other side Ontario wheat is manufactured into "Monarch" pastry flour. This arrangement prevents the accidental mixing of portions of hard wheat left over in the machinery from one day's run with a soft wheat run the following day, or vice versa.

In 1916, the firm acquired a mill at Peterboro, which has since then been continually operated by them, and, just a few months ago, they acquired another mill, located at Pickering, a few miles east of Toronto. These three plants have now a combined total capacity of 6,500 bags of flour per day, in addition to the by-products. The output is sold chiefly in Eastern Canada and England, but the Campbell Company also does a large business in the West Indies, to which colonies they are the largest flour shippers of any Canadian concern.

It is interesting to note, especially in view of the Government's recent action in removing the embargo on wheat, that the Campbell Flour Mills Company was the only Canadian flour milling company that supported reciprocity in 1911. At that time, the late Senator Campbell took the position that his rightful duty in the business world was to serve the public. It had always been his feeling, and is that of his sons to-day, that there need not be a wall of protection built around the milling industry at the expense of, and cost to, the public at large. The Campbell Company is not afraid to come into fair and open competition with the mills of the United States, feeling that if they cannot survive honest competition of this sort, they have no right to be in the flour milling business.

After the death of Senator Campbell in 1913, his three sons took control of the business, D. A. Campbell becoming president and general manager; A. W. Campbell, vice-president and sales manager; and Norman H. Campbell, secretary-treasurer and assistant general manager.

The Campbell products are well known all over Canada. Use Cream of the West Flour for Bread and Monarch Flour for Pastry. Ye old miller (trade mark) is the sign of quality.

Monarch Feeds

In addition to the regular output of flour for all purposes, the Campbell Flour Mills produce large quantities of animal feeds which are marketed under the brand name of "Monarch." The finest and best equipped feed mill in Canada has been erected at a cost of \$150,000.00, at West Toronto. Two hundred tons of mixed feeds per day can be produced.

MONARCH DAIRY FEED

MONARCH CALF MEAL

MONARCH HOG FEED

MONARCH POULTRY FEEDS

Send for circulars about our Animal and Poultry Feeds.

The Campbell Flour Mills Co., Limited

West Toronto

Peterboro

Pickering

Included in this leader in his p... the following: Council of Agr... Council of Agr... Grain Growers' President, Sha... chewan Grain... Fred W. Ridd... Growers' Grain

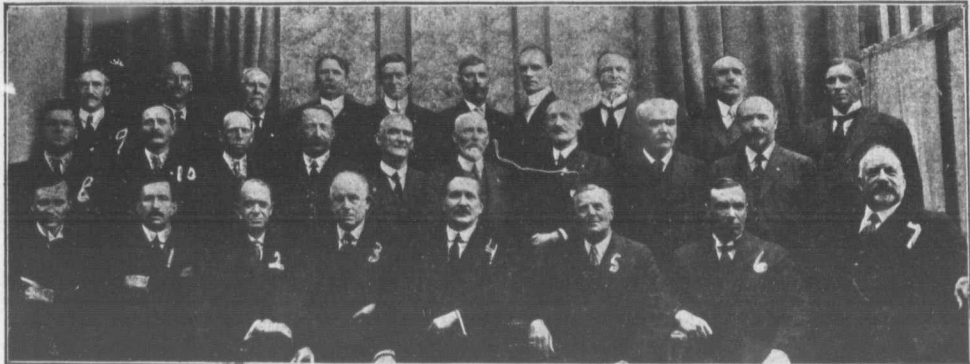
The U. S. Why the Farm...

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Members of the Farmers' Parliament, the Canadian Council of Agriculture, as they met in Regina, Sask., last spring.

Included in this group are many men who have played a foremost part in the development of the organized farmers' movement in Canada. Every man in the group is a leader in his province, and well known in other provinces also. Among those who are the most familiar to the farmers of Ontario, either personally or by reputation, are the following: No. 1, T. A. Creary, Winnipeg; President, Grain Growers' Grain Co.; No. 2, H. W. Wood, Alberta, President the United Farmers of Alberta and of Canadian Council of Agriculture; No. 3, Rodrick McKensie, for many years the Secretary of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, and now the secretary of the Canadian Council of Agriculture; No. 4, J. A. Maharg, President of the Saskatchewan Cooperative Elevator Co., Ltd.; No. 5, H. C. Hendars, President, Manitoba Grain Growers' Association; No. 6, C. Rice-Jones, Calgary, President Alberta Farmers' Cooperative Elevator Co., Ltd.; No. 7, Hon. Geo. Langley, M.L.A., Regina, Vice-President, Saskatchewan Cooperative Elevator Co.; No. 8, G. F. Chipman, Winnipeg; Editor Grain Growers' Guide; No. 9, J. H. Musselman, Regina, Secretary Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association; No. 10, C. W. Garney, Paris, Ont., Manager United Farmers' Cooperative Company, Limited. First man in front row on left is Fred W. Riddell, Manager Saskatchewan Cooperative Elevator Company, Regina; second from right in second row is John Kennedy, Vice-President of the Grain Growers' Grain Company, who is shortly to address the nine district conventions of the U.F.O. that are to be held in Ontario. Many of the Western men went west from Ontario years ago and have prospered in the West.

The U.F.O. and the Reciprocity Agreement

Why the Farmers Supported it and Why They Support it Now—A Review of the Situation—By E. C. Drury, B.S.A., Barrie, Ont.

THAT men living on two halves of a continent, which, by reason of climate, natural resources and density of population, are naturally supplementary to each other, should find it to their advantage to trade, to exchange the products of their various labors with all possible freedom, seems to be an obvious truth. Particularly is this true when by reason of the fact that they are of the same blood, language, institutions and ideals, there are no natural obstacles to business in the way of speaking tongues, unintelligible to each other, or of racial antipathy, and their wants are the same.

We can readily see that, even with absolute free trade between the United States and Mexico, for example, there could never be a very great volume of trade.

Between the United States and Canada, however, the case is entirely different. The two peoples are identical. You cannot pick out a Canadian travelling in the United States, or an American travelling in Canada. They mingle freely, they intermarry, their ideals and institutions are almost identical. Most of all, their wants are the same, and to satisfy these wants, the entire continent must be drawn upon. Every trading house of importance in Canada or the United States has its great connections in the other country. An immense volume of profitable business is done, and there is not the slightest doubt that a great deal more would be done but for one great obstacle—an imaginary line drawn across the continent from east to west, dotted with American and Canadian customs houses and guarded by an army of customs officers, which makes it more difficult and expensive to send goods from one country to the other than to send them to the Antipodes.

The irksome Tariff
This condition has always been irksome to such individuals as were brought directly into contact with it—witness the dress-making room in a hat store, where customers may have means to conceal purchased

goods on their persons. If they had but the wit to perceive it, it is equally disadvantageous to all honest people of both countries. Particularly, however, it has been disadvantageous to Canadians, because Canada is a very much smaller nation than the United States. Why this is so will be readily understood by means of a simple illustration. If by some means, trade were rendered difficult between Toronto and Weston, for example, it would be disadvantageous to the people of Toronto, it is true, but to such a small degree that very few people in Toronto would notice the difference, but it would be ruinous to Weston. Thus Canada, the smaller of the two nations, has always wanted more freedom of trade with the United States, reciprocity, much more badly than has the United States. This being the case, it is not surprising to find that, at least until 1911, the history of Canada has been one long series of efforts by Canadian statesmen to obtain better reciprocal trade relations with the United States, that the period of the old Reciprocity Treaty was a time of unexampled prosperity for Canada and that ever since that time till 1911 the eyes of the people of Canada have been turned longingly to the United States as their best market.

In Old Reciprocity Times
Going away back into the last century, we find that in 1846 a serious effort was begun by Canadian statesmen to obtain free trade with the United States, particularly for natural products. It is interesting and instructive to note that this effort was made primarily and was given the support of England to allay annexationist sentiment in Canada. In 1854 the effort was successful, and for 12 years, until 1866, when the treaty was abrogated by the Americans, Canada enjoyed abounding prosperity. In 1866, when the treaty was abrogated, there was widespread regret in Canada.

The Mackenzie Reciprocity Defeat
In 1874, the government of Sir Alexander Mackenzie made a sincere effort to obtain Reciprocity along

broad lines. It was frustrated, however by American after-the-war sentiment and in 1878, through the influence of the protectionist manufacturers, the Mackenzie administration suffered defeat. Between 1878 and 1898 efforts were made both by Sir John Macdonald and Sir Wilfrid Laurier to obtain reciprocity with the United States, but always the protected manufacturers of Canada, now grown strong and brazen in their hold on Canadian politics, were able to prevent any offer except such as would be unacceptable to the Americans, viz.: free trade in natural products, but not in manufactured. No further efforts were made by Canada after 1898 and for 12 years the issue of reciprocity was dead.

New Conditions Arise.
In 1910, however, two new forces appeared, on both sides of the line. In the United States the high cost of living was bearing heavily, particularly on the great eastern cities of the United States. They desired more abundant sources of foodstuffs, and were looking hungrily to the agricultural products of Canada to supply their needs. Under pressure of this need, President Taft made tentative offers of Reciprocal Free Trade to Canada. In Canada, on the other hand, another new force appeared. This was a Dominion-wide movement of farmers, under the Canadian Council of Agriculture, organized that year at Prince Albert, of which the writer had the honor to be the first secretary. This movement was most strongly supported in the west, but received abundant support in the east also from Ontario to Nova Scotia. Under its auspices a great convention was held in Ottawa in December, 1910. At this convention resolutions were passed, demanding, among other things, that the government take advantage of the American offer, and endeavor to secure Reciprocity with the United States. A great delegation of a thousand farmers from all over Canada marched in a long column, up Parliament Hill and filled the Commons chamber to overflowing, as they pressed their demands on parliament and Mr. Laurier, the premier.

A New Power in Politics
Canadian politicians, who for thirty years, had been under the thumb of

the Manufacturers' Association, sat up and began to take notice. Here was a powerful new force, whose strength they could not accurately gauge. Clearly something had to be done. With the acquiescence of Mr. Borden and of Parliament, then in session, Mr. Laurier sent representatives to Washington to take the matter up. Now there is not the slightest doubt in my mind that in this effort Mr. Laurier was insincere. Since their accession to power in 1896 the Liberal party in parliament had brazenly scrapped their former avowed Free Trade principles and were living on terms of the greatest amity with the Power behind the Throne in Canadian politics—the Manufacturers' Association. The men sent to Washington by Mr. Laurier to represent Canada in the negotiations, Mr. Fielding and Mr. Patterson, were protectionists, the last named particularly. The offer made to the United States—free trade in natural products, but not in manufactured—was one which had been repeatedly turned down by the United States in the past, and which there was no reason to believe, would be accepted now. It was the intention of Mr. Laurier, as I believe, to please the farmers by a seeming effort to get what they had demanded, and at the same time to avoid a break with the manufacturers. But, to the surprise of everyone, due to the influence in the United States which I have mentioned, the Canadian representatives came back from Washington with the impossible, the thing Canada had sought vainly for a generation, an offer of Free Trade in natural products without the old American condition of free interchange of manufactures.

It Seemed Too Good
The result of the negotiations was loudly acclaimed by the Liberals. The Opposition, under Mr. Borden, didn't know what to do with it. I remember, about this time, meeting on the train, a certain prominent Conservative, M. P., since translated to the more tranquil atmosphere of the bench. I asked him what he thought of the result of the negotiations. He told me he thought it was just what was needed, a splendid thing for Canada. A month later I sat in a meeting and heard this same gentleman work himself into a frenzy compared to which

that of the Priests of Baal was tame, as he denounced this "nefarious pact," and counselled "no truck nor trade with the Yankees."

The thing succeeded. Reciprocity was defeated. Mr. Borden came into power. Within a year he had forgotten "no truck nor trade with the Yankees," and after having left the U. S. a slap in the face, was making conciliatory speeches in New York, like a sensible man, and giving work to American architects. The American offer, embodied in a bill, still stood, still stands, on the Statute Books of the United States.

Our Ally, the United States.

Meanwhile, the world has moved far and fast. Canada, side by side with the Motherland and the Allies, is straining her every resource in men and material to take her part in the war for freedom against Prussian autocracy. In this struggle the Union Jack floats side by side with the Stars and Stripes. The United States is our honored and valued ally. As I write this I hear the hum of an aeroplane from Camp Borden, 30 miles distant. It is rumored that many Americans, among them Col. Roosevelt's son, are in training there. For the truth of this I cannot vouch, but I do know that now all foolish prejudice against

the "Yankees" has vanished. They are our friends in a friendship sealed in mingled blood on the seas and the battlefields of France. Now, too, the economic reasons for reciprocity have doubled, Canada has incurred in the prosecution of the war, a huge debt which must be met by the export of natural products. It is essential that all barriers to their export be removed. Mr. White has recognized this by enacting free wheat—part of the reciprocity pact. The interests, too, should stand now, naked in all their ugliness, before the Canadian people. While Canada has been sweating blood from every pore, many of them have been most concerned with war profits. If reciprocity was right in 1911, and it was, it is doubly right now, and those influences which defeated it stand revealed for what they were, false, unscrupulous, and utterly opposed to the best interests of Canada.

The organized Farmers of Canada stand now, as they did then, for reciprocity. In this they are wise, they are right, they are in the highest degree patriotic.

Our Farmers' Organization

(Continued from page 12.)

There are five provincial organiza-

tions as follows: The United Farmers of Ontario, president, R. H. Halbert, Melancthon; secretary, J. J. Morrison, Toronto; the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, R. C. Henders, Winnipeg, president and acting secretary; the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, J. A. Mharg, president; J. B. Musselman, secretary, Regina; the United Farmers of Alberta, H. W. Wood, president; P. P. Woodbridge, Calgary, secretary; the United Farmers of British Columbia, president, C. G. Palmer, Duncan, secretary, pro-tem, Geo. Sangster, Victoria.

The objects of the foregoing associations are purely educational in character.

The Business Organizations.

There are four provincial farmers' organizations conducted for business purposes as follows: The United Farmers' Cooperative Company, Limited, of Ontario, president, B. C. Tucker, Harold, Ont.; manager, C. W. Gurney, Toronto. This is the youngest company of all, but is growing rapidly. During the first five months of this year it has done over \$500,000 worth of business.

The Grain Growers' Grain Company of Winnipeg. This is the oldest and largest company of all, and is almost national in its scope. It has 15,000

shareholders and last year earned profits from all sources of about \$775,000. President, T. A. Cramer, Winnipeg.

The Saskatchewan Cooperative Elevator Company, Regina. This company owns over 200 elevators, has 18,077 shareholders and last year earned profits of \$767,000. President, J. A. Maharg, manager, Fred W. Riddell, Regina.

The Alberta Farmers' Cooperative Elevator Company, Limited. Although only a little over three years old, this company has 11,500 shareholders, controls about 100 elevators, does an immense business in live stock and last year earned profits of \$322,000. President and manager, G. Rice-Jones, Calgary.

As previously stated all the foregoing organizations are united through the Canadian Council of Agriculture, the headquarters of which is in Winnipeg, where a permanent staff and office staff are maintained. The president this year is H. W. Wood, of the Alberta Association, and the secretary, Roderick McKenzie, of Winnipeg.

The question that is now being asked is how long will it be before the farmers of Quebec and of the Maritime Provinces will become organized and united with their brother farmers in the other provinces of Canada. Even as it is the farmers of Canada were never so strongly and thoroughly organized as they are to-day, or so able to make their influence felt in both provincial and national affairs.

The Publicity of Campaign Funds

W. C. Good, Paris, Ont.

EVERYONE is, apparently, in favor of making public all contributions to party campaign funds, and all expenditures of the same; but nobody, apparently, is sufficiently in earnest over the matter to insist that something shall be done. One may, I think, presume that the "party politician" is "not interested"; and, to judge from the general indifference of the electorate one might also be disposed to conclude that they are "not interested." Whether or not this be so I cannot say, but I am convinced that if the electorate knew the facts they would rise in their wrath and power and insist upon a remedy.

Now, I have before me "An Act, to revise, amend, and codify the laws relating to the publicity of contributions and expenditures made for the purpose of influencing the nomination and election of candidates for the offices of Senator and Representative in the Congress of the United States, extending the same to candidates for nomination and election to the offices of President and Vice-president of the United States, limiting the amount which may be expended, providing for the publicity of campaign expenses and for other purposes." This Act, reported to the U. S. Senate on January 4th last (1917) embodies the result of several years' experience with legislation of this character in the country to the South, where conditions have been much the same as here, and where the terrible evil of corporation control of legislation and government has become increasingly evident in recent years. Here is something that we can use immediately as a basis for constructive suggestions. It is applicable, within the limits of this issue, to even summaries of its provisions. They are available, however, for our use, and I submit that the U. F. O. may very well be the means whereby an imperative demand for redress is created, and whereby constructive suggestions may be made to the proper authorities for the enactment of suitable legislation.

Discussion as to the propriety of taking action is now needless. The time for doing something is overdue.

SOMETHING WORTH KNOWING

YOU—Mr. Farmer, would be the one to profit most from feeding your livestock all summer and while on pasture—

It's true that the whole world would gain if Every Canadian farmer did so—but the farmer himself would gain in Real Cold Cash.

Now, there is no argument about the value of summer feeding—the question is—what food?

Just a glance over the following tables—then judge for yourself.

FOOD VALUE—Black lines show comparison of actual protein contents, and as you all know protein is the most valuable element in foods.

LINSEED OIL CAKE

"Maple Leaf" Brand	35.6%
Peas	21.2
Middlings	15.6
Bran	15.4
Wheat	11.9
Oats	11.8
Corn	10.3
Turnips	4.5

MANURIAL VALUE. Black lines show comparison of Manurial Values of different feeds, per ton fed.

LINSEED OIL CAKE

"Maple Leaf" Brand	\$18.56
Peas	13.35
Middlings	6.90
Bran	5.75
Wheat	6.70
Oats	5.60
Corn	6.07
Turnips	1.00

The fertilizing value of LINSEED OIL CAKE is so great that in some European countries, the tenant farmers are actually allowed a reduction in rent, according to the amount of LINSEED OIL CAKE they feed their animals.

GENERAL FOOD VALUE. Black lines show comparison of general food value as contained in a given amount. For instance, there is just thirty times the food value in one pound of LINSEED OIL CAKE, as in one pound of turnips.

LINSEED OIL CAKE

"Maple Leaf" Brand	
Peas	
Oats	
Middlings	
Bran	
Wheat	
Corn	
Hay	
Turnips	

The outstanding food in all the above tables is

LINSEED OIL CAKE

(fine ground or nutted)

By feeding LINSEED OIL CAKE all summer, your milch cows and other live stock will continue to improve and you can keep a much greater number of head per acre.

Start NOW—Write for our free booklet "FACTS TO FEEDERS," mailed gladly on request.

The Canada Linseed Oil Mills, Limited
TORONTO and MONTREAL

"Maple Leaf"



Western Ontario Cheese

THE Cheese Commission has issued a circular giving the following information in reference to Western Ontario cheese:

Some objections have been raised in Western Ontario against the rules adopted by the government in the acceptance of cheese at Montreal on behalf of the British Board of Trade. Judging by letters which have reached the commission from cheese boards and from individual factories, an entirely wrong impression has been gathered from some source.

As a matter of fact, our rules have no bearing on the sale of cheese by the factories; they apply only to the delivery of cheese by the dealers to the commission. The old relations between the dealers and the factories need not be disturbed in any way.

The commission realizes that, in requiring all cheese to be warehoused at Montreal, the western Ontario buyer (not the factories) will be put to some inconvenience, but the provision is necessary:

- (1) to meet the shipping situation;
- (2) to enable the commission to regulate the proportion of cheese to be bound with hoop iron, and,
- (3) to enable the commission to inspect deliveries, and to avoid the chance of giving any section of the country an advantage over others.

Although the cheese must be warehoused at Montreal, there is nothing in the requirement to prevent a western Ontario buyer from taking delivery of his purchases as he has always done. The inspection of cheese by the commission is only for the purpose of seeing that the cheese delivered conforms to the description in the invoices. This inspection cannot be used as a basis of settlement between the factories and the local buyer. The grades recognized by the commission are the same as those which have governed the export of cheese in the past. No new feature in the sale of cheese is introduced by this inspection.

As there are now no regular sailings of steamers and space cannot be booked ahead as in normal times, it is necessary to have the cheese on the spot to land at very short notice, sometimes not over twenty-four hours.

The commission was appointed to assist in getting the cheese out of the country under the extraordinary shipping conditions which have developed during the past few months. If the business could be carried on as usual, a commission would not be necessary. This fact should not be overlooked.

Cheese Situation Clearing

(Continued from page 9.)

reel by the official weigher, as in former years.

Position of Small Buyers

In western Ontario there are several dealers who have been operating in cheese in a modest yet fairly considerable way for years. These buyers are likely to be adversely affected by the new conditions. This is because the shipping connections out of Montreal are uncertain, it seems to be absolutely necessary that all the cheese shall be stored in Montreal where it will be ready for quick shipment whenever required.

"It is brought in some quarters," said Mr. Alexander, "that some of these small operators are not being fairly treated, but we cannot help it. Yesterday, for instance, at 10 o'clock we received word that we could load 1,000 tons of cheese, or about 35,000 boxes, if we could get it on board by noon today. It meant that we had to work all night. Each exporter was given an opportunity to ship his

fair share and, by working together, the work was done. Had that cheese been stored at points in western Ontario, it could not have reached Montreal in time and the sailing would have been missed, a serious matter with shipping conditions as they are. On other occasions we may be told to get 200 or 300 tons ready for shipment, only to have the amount reduced one-third or more a little later. Suppose we telegraphed western Ontario exporters to ship on a quantity of cheese, only to find soon after that the vessels could not take it all, it would result in much annoyance and unnecessary expense, all of which would be avoided were the cheese stored in Montreal. Then, also, we need to have the cheese stored here in order that it may be examined by our inspectors."

Further features of the new conditions in the cheese trade will be touched on in next week's issue of Farm and Dairy.

The Economy of Pasture

(Continued from page 4.)

ing of alfalfa. He is now most enthusiastic for this particular form of roughage. Said he: "It is a roughage that can't be replaced. When our alfalfa runs out the cows drop in milk and no addition to the grain ration can make up for it."

All the Manure for the Pastures.

Mr. R. R. Ness, Howick, Que., has a farm of rich, level land that naturally is well adapted to pasture. So highly does Mr. Ness value his pasture that the stable manure is applied directly to the pastures instead of the corn ground, as is the general practice. Mr. Ness explained his system to us several years ago as follows: "When we manure the land intended for pasture, we cover the soil with a nice carpet of vegetable matter, which holds in the moisture and induces a rich growth of grass. Our pastures produce so abundantly under this treatment that occasionally we have to cut over them for hay." At the time that Mr. Ness was giving us these particulars of his farm practice, we were standing in a pasture field that would have yielded one ton and a half of hay per acre, had it been cut for that purpose. That system has no detrimental effect on the corn crop is well proven by the fact that Mr. Ness has averaged as high as 25 tons of ensilage per acre. Such were his methods a few years ago. He is of the same opinion still.

Canadian dairy cattle breeders as a rule lay great emphasis on the value of good pastures for young stock. The tendency, however, is to rely less and less on pastures for feeding the dairy cows. Summer silos are becoming abundant. Those who have not summer silos are growing soiling crops such as oats, peas and vetches. The conditions where it will not pay to do at least some supplementary feeding are found but rarely in Eastern Canada or British Columbia. In the majority of cases, however, the most profitable practice on Eastern dairy farms will be a combination of soiling and pasturing. The pasture should not be neglected and supplementary feeds should be on hand in case they are needed.

A new creamery has started at Kamloops, B.C.; Mr. J. Magar is the manager.

He was about to propose, but before doing so he wished to make sure she was a competent girl. So he asked her:

"Can you wash dishes?"
"Yes," she said sweetly. "Can you wipe them?"
He didn't propose.

IN THE FIELD MAKING MONEY



or lame in the barn, "eating their heads off"? One means profit—the other means loss. When a horse goes lame—develops a Spavin, Curb, Splint, King-bone—don't risk losing him through neglect—don't run just as great a risk by experimenting with unknown "cures". Get the old reliable standby—

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When You Write—Mention Farm and Dairy



THE tests of life are to make, not to break us.
—M. D. B. Black.

Winning the Wilderness

(Continued from last week.)

"NOT yet," Leigh answered. "We make every acre help to seed more acres. It's an uphill pull. It's my war with Spain, you know. But I'm doing something with these little daubs of mine. I have sold a few pieces. The price wasn't large, but it was something to put against a hungry interest account. Some day I want to paint—" she hesitated.

"What?" Thaine asked.

Leigh was bending over her brushes and paints, and did not look up as she said, with an effort at indifference: "Oh, the Purple Notches. It is so beautiful over there."

Thaine bit his lips to hold back the words, and Leigh went on:

"Dr. Carey says Uncle Jim couldn't have held out long at general farming. But the Coburn book was right. The alfalfa is the silent subsoiler, and when the whole quarter is seeded we'll pull that mortgage up by the roots, all right."

She looked up with shining eyes, and Thaine took both of her hands in his, saying:

"I must tell you goodby now. Mother will know I am here and will be dragging the lake for me. This isn't like other goodbys. Of course, I may come back a Brigadier General and make you very proud of me, or I might not come at all, but I won't say that. Oh, Leigh, Leigh, may I tell you once more how dear you are to me? Will you promise again to send me the same message you sent to Prince Quippi when you want me to come back?"

"I will," Leigh replied in a low voice, and for that moment the grove became for them a holy sanctuary, wherein their words were sacred vows.

When Thaine reached home again, Dr. Carey was just leaving, and the way was prepared for the purpose of his own coming, as he had hoped it would be.

"I've a call to make across the river. I'll be back in time to take you up to catch the train. There's a feast of a breakfast waiting in there for you. I know, for I had my share of it. Goodby for an hour or two."

The doctor waved his hand to Thaine and drove away.

"So the wanderlust and spirit of adventure in the Aydelot blood got you after all," Asher Aydelot said as he looked across the breakfast table at his son. "It seems such a little while ago that I was a boy in Ohio, a foolish fifteen-year-old, crazy to see and be in that what I've wished so often since that I could forget."

"But you don't object, Father?" Thaine asked eagerly.

Asher did not reply at once. A row of boyhood memories flooded his mind, and as he looked at Virginia he recalled how his mother had looked at him on the day he left home to

join the Third Ohio regiment nearly forty years ago. And then he remembered the moonlit night and his mother's blessing when he told of his longing for the open West, where opportunity hunts the man.

"No, Thaine," he answered gently at last. "All I ask is that you try to foresee what is coming in hardship and responsibility. Young men go to war for adventure money. The army life may make a hero of you, not by brevet, nor always by official record, but a hero nevertheless in bravery where courage is needed, and in a sense of



A Summer Resort Right at Their Door.

These attractive picnic grounds are on the farm of Mr. A. E. Phillips, Prince Edward Co., Ont. It overlooks the Bay of Quinte and is a spot that is appreciated by many. The Women's Institute hold their annual gathering there every summer. Hours of the community make frequent use of it to hold picnics. It is only about 29 rods from the house and is therefore very convenient for the family and its family. Are there not places such as this on other Canadian farms which might be utilized to advantage?

duty done. Or it can make a low-grade scoundrel of you almost before you know it, if you do not put yourself on guard duty over yourself twenty-four hours out of every twenty-four. War means real hardship. It is in everything the opposite of peace. And it may lead you to Cuba or to the Orient. Our Asiatic squadron is ordered from Hong Kong. Dr. Carey tells me it is going to meet the Spanish navy in the Philippines. I thought I fixed the West when I came here as a scout and later a settler, and drove the frontier back with my rifle and my hoe. Is it possible your frontier is further west, ward still? Even across the Pacific Ocean, where another kind of wilderness lies?"

Into Asher's clear gray eyes, that for all the years had held the vision of the wide, pathless prairies, seemed to fruitfulness, there was a vision now of the big things with which the twentieth century must cope. The work of a generation younger than his own.

"Don't forget two things, Thaine, when you are fairly started in this

campaign. First, that wars do not last forever. They jar the frontier line back by leaps, but after war is over the good old prairie soil is waiting still for you—acres and acres yet unredeemed. And secondly, while you are a soldier don't waste energy with memories. Fight when you wear a uniform, and dream and remember when the guns are cold. You have my blessing, Thaine, only remember the blessing of Moses to Asher of old, 'As your day so will your strength be.' But you must have your mother's approval too."

Thaine looked lovingly at his mother, and the picture of her face lighted by eyes full of mother love staid with him through all the months that followed. And all the old family pride of the Thaines of Virginia, all the old sense of control and daring was in her tone as she answered:

"You have come to a man's estate. You must choose for yourself. But big as the world is, it is too little for mothers to be lost in. You cannot find a frontier so far that a mother's love has not outrun you to it. Go out and win."

"You are a Trojan, mother. I hope I'll always be worthy of your love, wherever I am," her son murmured.

Two hours later, when Dr. Carey stopped for Thaine, Virginia Aydelot came down to his buggy. Her face was very white and her eyes were shining with heroic resolve to be brave to the last.

ning to start to California in a few days. I may be gone for several months. I'll tell you goodby now, for I may not be down this way again before I go."

Virginia remembered afterward the doctor's strong handshake and the steady gaze of his dark eyes and the pathos of his voice as he bade her good-bye. But she did not note these then, for at that moment Thaine came down the walk toward his father, and in the sorrow of parting with her son she had no mind for other things.

Dreary rains filled up the first days of May. At Camp Leedy, where the Kansas volunteers mobilized on the old Fair Ground on the outskirts of Topeka, Thaine Aydelot sat under the shelter of his tent watching the water pouring down the canvas walls of other tents and overflowing the deep ruts that cut the cruddy sod with long muddy gashes. Camp Leedy was made up mostly of muddy gashes crossed by streams of semi-liquid mud supposed to be rain water, and set on a pile of sodden straw. His clothing was muddy, his feet were wet, and the chill of the cold rain made him shiver.

"Noble warfare, thine!" he said to himself. "Asher Aydelot knew his bearing when he told me that war was no ways like peace. I wonder what's going on right now down at the Sunflower Ranch. There was a tent on that old spillway draw from the lake down in the woods. It's nearly time for the water lilies to bloom, too."

The memory of the May night two years before with Leigh Shirley, all pink and white and sweet and modest, came surging across his mind as a heavy dash of rain deluged the tent walls about him.

"Look here, Private Thaine Aydelot, Twentieth Kansas Volunteers, if you are going to be a soldier stop that memory business right here, except to remember what Private Asher Aydelot, of the Third Ohio Infantry, told you about guard duty twenty-six hours out of twenty-four. Helgh ho!"

Thaine ended with a sigh, then he shut his teeth grinding and stared at the unceasing downpour with unseeing eyes.

A noisy demonstration in the camp roused him, and in a minute more young Todd Stewart sat stretched at full length in the mud before his tent.

"Welcome to our city, whose beauties have overcome others also," Thaine said, as he helped Todd to rise from the mud.

"Well, you look good to me, whether I do to you or not," Todd declared, as he scraped at the muddy plaster on his clothing.

"Enter!" Thaine exclaimed dramatically, holding back the tent flaps. "I hope you are not wounded."

Todd limped inside and sat down on the wet straw.

"No, my company just got to camp. I was so crazy to see anybody from the short grass country that I made a slide your way too swiftly. I don't mind these clothes, for I'll be getting my soldier's togs in a matter of days, but I did twist that ankle in my zeal. Where's your uniform?" Todd asked, staring at Thaine's clothes.

"With yours, still. Make a minute of it when you get it, when you get it," Thaine replied. "Our common Uncle wants soldiers. He has no time to give to their clothes. A ragged shirt or naked breast will stop a Spanish bullet as well as a khaki suit."

"Do you mean to go to say haven't your soldier uniform yet?" Todd broke in.

"A few of us have, but most of us haven't. They cost something," Thaine said with a shiver, for the May afternoon was chilly.

"Then I'll not stay here and risk my precious life for a government so durned little and stingy."

Todd sprang up with the words, but

(Continued on page 26.)

THE UP

A Verre and W HILLE of Chicago was the point of view of a certain came to quiet the slipped my m... lon I turned to he could help n had no idea wh the lig asain to m... knowledge and me and feeling a I closed my m riely. Sitting c in a cry to the verse I wanted book used the... book and open lines my eyes the verse I wan last week. I lo again I told a and the answer verse. The so prevailed indicat pression had be years after, a ary in China to present at that little incident h ing to him.

Shortly before England for Chi sire to send a g... fects, not so m the money woul practical way o... branch of the to my husband, of making up... for five pounds said it was qui... then we had... to Chinary. I k... gladly give it to not urge it; b... why did the Lo... do this thing... me to send thi... can send the... matter for the mind. That sa... a letter from an... five a five pound... "I do not know you, but the Lo... me to send thi... think best." I m... been given 'for... then the case... tra to send it... which the Lor... heart.—A contin... the life of Mrs... told by herself.

The U S farmers seasons G the purty m we're apt The spring's too too fore'ard We'll jaw about our way e the thew's set... the froe's... Too long to give and crop The weather's e... too outrag And altogether half rain... Now what I'd like is ju... J'st too to have round on And ast us w' regardin' And post 'em n or yet her And y'd l'd r... affairs of

THE UPWARD LOOK

A Verse and a Gift of Money

WHILE addressing a gathering of Christians in Glasgow, I was giving a certain incident, the point of which depended upon a verse of a certain hymn. When I came to quote the verse it had utterly slipped my memory. In some confusion I turned to the leader, hoping that he could help me out, but he said he had no idea what the hymn was. Turning again to my address I had to acknowledge that my memory had failed me and feeling somewhat embarrassed, I closed my message somewhat hurriedly. Sitting down, I lifted my heart in a cry to the Lord to lead me to the verse I wanted if it was in the hymn book used there. I took up a hymn book and opened it and the very first lines my eyes fell on were those of the verse I wanted, though it was the last verse of a long hymn. Rising again I told the members of my prayer and the answer and gave them the verse. The solemn stillness which prevailed indicated that a deep impression had been made. Some two years after, a newly-arrived missionary in China told how he had been present at that meeting and that this little incident had been a great blessing to him.

Shortly before we were to leave England for China, I felt a strong desire to send a gift to five different objects, not so much because of what the money would do, but to show in a practical way our sympathy for these branches of the Lord's work. Going to my husband, who was in the midst of making up his accounts, I asked for five pounds for this purpose. He said it was quite impossible, for he found we had barely enough to take us to China. I knew he would only too gladly give it to me if he could, so did not urge it; but the thought came, why did the Lord put it into my heart to do this thing? If He really wanted me to send these gifts, I reasoned, He can send the money to me; and the matter for the time, passed from my mind. That same night's mail brought a letter from an unknown lady enclosing a five pound note. The giver said, "I do not know you nor have I seen you, but the Lord seems to have led me to send this for you to use as you think best. I may just add that had it been given for work in China as is often the case, I would not have felt free to send it to the various objects which the Lord had laid upon my heart.—A continuation of incidents in the life of Mrs. Jonathan Goforth as told by herself.

The Weather

US farmers in the country, as the seasons go and come, is pretty much like other folks—we're apt to grumble some! The spring's too backward for us, or too forward—say out! We'll jaw about it anyhow, and have our way or none! The thaw's set in too sudden; or the frosts stayed in the soil. Too long to give the wheat a chance, and crop is bound to spoil! The weather's either most too mild, or too outrageous rough, and altogether too much rain, or not half rain enough. Now what I'd like and what you'd like is just plain enough to see, it's just to have old Providence drop round on you and me. And as to what our view is first regarding wheat or rain, and post 'em when to shet her off, or let her on again! And yet I'd rather, after all, consider other chores I got on hand, a-tendin' both to my affairs and yours—

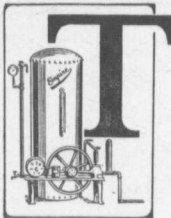
I'd rather miss the blame, I'd get a ruin' things up there, And spend my extra time in praise and gratitude and prayer. —James Whitcomb Riley.

Summer Fires

OUR summer kitchens are not always as up-to-date as we would like, but we console ourselves with the thought that "it is only for the summer," and try to do our work the best way possible under existing conditions. Some of us are fortunate enough to have a stove or range in both summer and winter kitchens, while others move the stove "out" in the spring and back again in the fall. How about our chimney arrangements in the summer kitchen? Here are some fire hints worthy of consideration: A serious fire hazard in the summer kitchen or lean-to. Frequently there is no chimney attached, yet stoves are moved out for the warm season, and a stovepipe put through the wall or roof. This is a very dangerous practice, and should not be permitted.

Stoves should be at least 18 inches from any wooden wall or partition. The floor should be covered with zinc or iron beneath the stove to catch any live coals, the covering should extend beyond the stove for 18 inches in front and on the side on which the fire door opens. Where pipes pass through partitions, proper thimbles with air spaces should be provided. Brick chimneys should be used, and these should be at least eight inches thick, and start from a foundation on the ground. If chimneys be lined with tile forms made for the purpose, a single brick thickness is satisfactory. This is the only safe way and, while more expensive, the reduction in the fire danger more than compensates for the added cost. Again, as insurance companies will not knowingly insure a building where a stovepipe passes to the outside through a wall or roof, the insurer risks not being able to collect the amount of his insurance policy.

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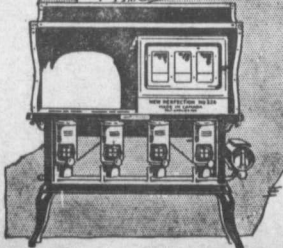
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Breakage of Jars in Canning

It is very aggravating when canning fruit or vegetables, if in the process several jars are broken or cracked and are of no further use. When breakage of jars occurs, it is due to some of the following causes:

(1) Overpacking jars. Corn, pumpkin, peas, lima beans, and sweet potatoes swell or expand in processing. Do not fill the jars quite full of these products.

(2) Placing cold jars in hot water, or vice versa. As soon as the jars are filled with hot syrup or hot water, place immediately in the canner.

(3) If top cracks during sterilization the wire bail was too tight.

(4) In steam canner having too much water in the canner. Water should not come above the platform.

(5) Allowing cold jars to strike the jars when they are removed from the canner.

(6) Having wire bail too tight.

These breakings of jars or glass tops when lever is forced down.

The Banana as a Food

In our efforts to meet the increasing cost of food stuffs and, at the same time, provide variety in the menu, it is necessary then to select those which yield the greatest food value for the price. Authorities tell us that the banana is higher in food value than any other fruit. Mary Swartz Rose, Ph. D., Assistant Professor, Department of Nutrition, at Columbia University, says that bananas may be regarded as a staple fruit, high in fuel value, low in price and easy to process. Digestive troubles usually arise from eating them too green or too fast. As they ripen, considerable starch is changed to sugar, so they have a higher flavor as well as greater digestibility when fully ripened. Prof. Rose also states that baking the ripe banana in the skin, if properly done, produces a more succulent food of fine flavor. They must be baked in the skin and the juice begins to flow, but no longer, or the juice will ooze out and they will become tough and dark and lose much of their flavor.

Of course we must not forget that bananas may be purchased more cheaply across the line than in Canada, but notwithstanding this fact, we might use the banana more frequently in our menus, both in the raw state and cooked in various ways. Herewith are a few banana recipes:

Banana Salad
Remove skin and cut banana in half the long way. Place on lettuce leaf, pour mayonnaise dressing over and sprinkle with chopped walnuts.

Banana Sponge
Soften one-cupful package of gelatine in quarter cupful of cold water. Remove skin and coarse threads from four small bananas and press the pulp through a sieve. There should be a generous cupful of pulp. Scald pulp over a quick fire, add softened gelatine and stir until dissolved. Add half a cup of sugar and juice of a lemon and stir over ice water until the mixture thickens slightly, then fold in whites of two eggs beaten dry. Turn into a solid mold lined with slices of banana. Squeeze a little lemon juice over the slices of banana to keep them from discoloring.

Banana Shortcake

When berries or fresh peaches are out of season, use sliced bananas between and on top of layers of shortcake. Add the fruit the moment before serving, as the heat will discolor the fruit if allowed to stand after slicing when uncooked.

Banana Fritters

Three bananas, one cup bread flour, two teaspoons baking powder, one tablespoon powdered sugar, one-quarter teaspoon salt, one-quarter

cup milk, one egg, one tablespoon lemon juice. Mix and sift dry ingredients. Beat egg until light, add milk and combine mixtures; then add lemon juice and banana fruit forced through a sieve. Drop by spoonfuls, fry in deep fat and drain. Serve with lemon sauce.

Baked Bananas

Fill a shallow dish with bananas peeled and cut in halves lengthwise and crosswise. Allow one level tablespoon sugar, one teaspoon melted butter, a few grains salt, one teaspoon lemon juice and two tablespoons water to each banana. Baste frequently with the syrup and bake slowly half an hour, or until the bananas are red and syrup thick. Serve hot.

Buying in Quantities Advised.

THE question of the farm woman's wardrobe is one that requires considerable thought and expenditure, and particularly in these days of high prices. Doing the sewing at home saves a number of dollars in a year, and if a woman can draw up a list of the things she will require, clothing can be bought in fairly large quantities and save still more on the investment. Mary B. Robinson, of the Missouri College of Agriculture, claims that every farm woman could save money by planning her wardrobe a year in advance, and suggests the following wardrobe for the average farm woman:

Dresses—	Number required.	Cost with material.	Cost with material.
Gingham	3	\$5.00	\$4.75
White	2	3.00	2.50
Dark	2	3.00	2.50
Silk	2	9.00	7.50
Woolen	2	13.50	11.75
Hats—			
Street	2	10.00	5.00
Farm	1	1.00	1.00
Woolen cap	1	1.50	.50
Coats—			
Covered	3	15.00	5.00
Woolen	3	15.00	8.33
Muslin	6	3.25	.75
Oil—			
High brown	1	.50	.50
High black	1	2.00	2.50
Low black	1	4.00	4.00
Low white	2	4.00	2.00
Stockings—			
Brown	1	1.23	1.33
Black	4	1.23	1.33
Black silk	1	3.00	1.00
White	2	1.00	.50
Underwear			
Combination suits, crepe or muslin	6	2.10	2.10
Knitted union	6	3.00	1.50
Petticoats—			
Gingham	2	.50	1.40
White	2	1.20	1.10
Sateen	2	1.50	1.00
Wings union suits	3	4.00	1.33
Tights (black cotton)	3	.60	.35
Night Gowns—			
Winter	2	2.40	2.00
Summer	2	1.80	1.65
Sundries—			
Gloves, handkerchiefs, collars, etc.		1.00	10.00
Total		\$48.83	\$47.75

This list shows the wardrobe requirements of the farm woman only, but one somewhat similar might be drawn up to cover the requirements for the other members of the family. It will at least be a suggestion, even if not followed closely.

Use More Beans

WITH slight exceptions, the most economical sources of food materials in Ontario in the past winter were obtained from the following groups: 1st, farm crops—oats, wheat, corn, peas, beans, potatoes; 2nd, dairy products—milk, butter, cheese; 3rd, meats—beef, mutton, pork; 4th, fish—salmon, cod; and 5th, eggs. According to recent determin-

tions and prevailing prices, as much valuable food material for human consumption could be obtained from the purchase of beans worth 20 cents and the purchase of cheese worth 43 cents, of beef steak with 75 cents and of eggs with \$1.61.

Warning the Wlderness

(Continued from page 24.)

fell down again, clasping his ankle. "Oh, yes, you will. You've enlisted already, and you have a bad ankle already. Let me see it."

Thaine examined the sprained limb carefully. He had something of his father's ability for such things combined with his mother's gentle touch. "Let me bind it up a little while you tell me about Grass River. Then his knee to a hospital," he said.

"There's nothing new, except that Dr. Carey has gone West for a vacation and John Jacobs is raising Cain over at Wykerton because a hired hand, just a walf of an orphan boy, got drunk in Hans Wylar's tent and fell into Big Wolf and was drowned. Funny thing about it was that Barley Chambers came out against Wyker for the first time. It may go hard with the old Dutchman yet. Jim Shirley isn't very well, but he never complains, you know. Jo Bennington was wild to have me enlist. I suppose some prett University girl was backing you all the time," Todd said enthusiastically.

"The only pretty girl I care for didn't want me to go to the war at all," Thaine replied, staring gloomily out at the rain.

"Well, why do you go, then?" Todd inquired.

"Oh, she doesn't specially care for me here, either," Thaine replied. "Girls don't control this game for me. But we have some prizes of men here all right."

"As for instance?" Todd queried.

"My captain, Adna Clarke, and his lieutenants, Krause and Alford. They were first to enlist in our company down in the old days. Alford and Captain Clarke is the kind of a man who makes you feel like straightening up right up to duty when you see him coming, and he is so general in his discipline is not like disciplin. Lieutenant Krause fits in with him—hand and glove. But, Todd," Thaine went on enthusiastically, "if you meet a man on this camp-ground with the face of a gentleman, the manners of a soldier, a smile like sunshine after a dull day in February, and a well a sort of air about him that makes you feel he's your friend and that doing a kind act is the only thing a fellow should ever think of doing—that's Lieutenant Alford. There are some fine University boys here and we have all packed up our old kit at the University yet, 'Rock Chalk! Jay Hawk! K-Y-U!' to use on the Spanish. We'll make them learn to run whenever they hear that yet. The whole regiment is ready to go to Kansas, we haven't the clothes right now. You are rather a disreputable looking old mudball yourself. Let's try to get to the hospital tent."

The lifted Todd Stewart to his feet, and as they started up the slushy way to the hospital tent, he said: "Yonder is Lieutenant Alford now." A young man with a face as genial as his manner was dignified responded pleasantly to the private's salute, and the rainfall seemed less dreary and all the camp more cheerful for this lieutenant's sake. He was a tall, well-proportioned man, and seemed a prize to the enthusiastic young soldier whose admiration deepened into an abiding love he was never to lose out of his life in all the years to come. In the months that followed Thaine came to know Captain Clarke and his two lieutenants, Krause and Alford, as soldier knows soldier. Nor did he ever Trojan nor Roman military hero have true homage from the com-

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Esp. Barnyard.....10c lb.
Lase (Dwarf Essex).....18c lb.
Buckwheat.....\$2.15
Amber Sugar Cane.....8c lb.
Hairy Vetch.....18c lb.
Thousand-Headed Kale.....25c lb.

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SEEDS

GREAT LAKES STEAMSHIP SERVICE.

The Canadian Pacific Railway will, commencing Saturday, June 2nd, operate Great Lakes Steamship Express trains between Toronto and Port McNicoll on the following schedule, with first-class coach and parlor car, running through without local stops.

Northbound.
Leave Toronto 2.00 p.m., arrive Port McNicoll 5.15 p.m. each Wednesday and Saturday, connecting with the palatial C.P.R. Great Lake Steamships leaving Port McNicoll on above days at 5.45 p.m. for Sault Ste. Marie, Port Arthur and Fort William.

Southbound.
Leave Port McNicoll Mondays and Fridays 8.30 a.m., arriving Toronto 11.45 a.m.

Great Lakes Service via Owen Sound is now in operation Steamship "Manitoba," leaving Owen Sound at midnight each Thursday for Sault Ste. Marie, Port Arthur and Fort William. Full particulars from any C.P.R. Agent or W. B. Howard, District Passenger Agent, Toronto, Ont.

He is a good farmer—he reads Farm and Dairy regularly.

moon private than the boy from the Grass River Valley paid to these young men commanding his company.

The hardships of soldier life began for Thaine Aydelot and his regiment with the day of enlistment. The privations at Camp Leedy were many. The volunteers had come in meagerly clothed because they expected to be fully supplied by the government they were to serve. The camp equipment was insufficient. The food was poor, and day after day the rain poured mercilessly down on the muddy campground where the volunteers slept on wet straw piled on the wet earth. Sore throats, colds, and pneumonia resulted, and many a homesick boy who learned to wade the rice swamps and to face the Manner's bullets fearlessly had his first hard lesson of endurance taught to him before he left Camp Leedy on the old Topeka Fair Ground.

Wonderful history-making killed up the May days. While the fleets and land forces were moving against Cuba, the deep sea cable brought the brief story from Commodore Dewey in the harbor of Manila, "Eleven Spanish warships destroyed and no Americans killed."

It suddenly the centre of interest shifted from the Cuban island near at hand to the Philippines on the other side of the world. The front door of America that for four centuries had opened on the Atlantic ocean opened once and forever on Pacific waters. A new frontier receding ever before the footprint of the Anglo-American flung itself about the far-off island of the Orient with its old alluring call:

"Something lost behind the Ranges! Over yonder! Go ye there!"

And the Twentieth Kansas, under Colonel Fred Funston, broke camp and hurried to San Francisco to be ready to answer that call.

Thaine Aydelot had never been outside of Kansas before. Small wonder that the mountains, the desert, the vineyards, and orchard-lands, and rose-lands of California, the half-oriental tents of San Francisco and the Pacific Ocean with its world-old mystery of untamed immensity should fill each day with a newer interest; or that the conditions of soldier life at Camp Merritt beside the Golden Gate, to which the eager-hearted, untrained young student from the Kansas prairie brought all his youthful enthusiasm and patriotism and love of adventure, should wound his spirit and test his power of self-control. Small wonder, too, that the Twentieth Kansas Regiment, poorly equipped, undisciplined, and non-uniformed still, should make only a sorry showing among the splendid regiments mobilized there: or that to the big, rich city of San Francisco the ragged fellows from the prairies, who were dubbed the "Kansas Scarecrows," should become the byword and laughing stock among things military.

One neglect followed another for the Kansas Twentieth. The poorest camping spot was their portion. The chill of the nights, the heat of the days oppressed them. The filth of their unsanitary grounds bred discomfort and disease.

But no military favors were shown them, and the same old stupid jests and jibes of the ignorant citizen of the other states were repeated on the Pacific seaboard. When the thirtieth of May called forth the military forces in one grand parade the Twentieth Kansas was not invited to take part.

For Thaine Aydelot, in whom Decoration Day was a sacred Sabbath at ways, this greatest of all indignities cut deep where a man's soul feels keenest. And when transport after transport sailed out of the San Francisco harbor, loaded with regiments for the Philippines, and still the Twentieth Kansas was left in idle waiting on the dreary sand lots of

Camp Merritt and the Presidio reservation, the silent campaign that really makes a soldier was waged daily in Thaine and his comrades.

"Don't complain, boys," Captain Gladys admitted, "my company. 'We'll be ready when we are called, and that's what really counts.' Other commanders of the regiment gave the same encouragement. So were to serve. The daily drilling was the same. The indomitable men and women who had conquered the border ruffian, the hostile Plains Indian, and the unfriendly rifle and shot, these sons kept their faith in themselves, their pride in the old Kansas State that bore them, and their everlasting good humor and energy and ability to learn. Such men are the salt of the earth."

Todd Stewart made a brave struggle, but his slide on the muddy ground at Camp Leedy was his military undoing, and his discharge followed.

"I'm going to start back to old Grass River to-morrow," he said to Thaine Aydelot, who had called to see him with face aglow. "I've made the best fight I could, but the doctor says the infantry needs two legs, and neither one wooden. But best of all, Thaine, Jo has written that she wants me to come home. It's not so bad if there's a welcome like that waiting. She is slowly overcoming her dislike for country life. But I can't help envying you."

"Oh, you'll stand on both feet all right when you get them both on the short grass of the prairie again, and, as you say, the welcome makes up for a good many losses."

Something impenetrable came into his eyes for the moment only and then the fire of enthusiasm burned again in them, for Thaine's nerves were strung to the ambition and anticipation of the young soldier waiting immediate orders and he changed the subject abruptly.

"I came to tell you something, Todd. We are to sail the seas on the next transport to Manila, sure. And we'll see service yet, all right."

Thaine threw his cap in air and danced about the bed in his enthusiasm.

"Glory be! Won't Fred Funston do things when he hits the Orient? Best colonel that ever had the U. S. military engines to buck against."

Todd rejoiced, even in his own disappointment.

"But see here, Thaine me child, I also have a bit of news that may interest you plumb through. My sergeant isn't equal to the Philippines either nor the Ephesians, nor Colossians, and he's going back to some fort in the mountains. Who do you s'pose will take his place? Now, who?"

"How should I know? Seeing I've got to get this regiment off, I have to leave the hospital corps to you. Who is it?" Thaine asked.

"Dr. Horace Carey, M.D.!" Todd replied.

"You don't mean it!" Thaine gasped. "Yes he does, Thaine." It was Horace Carey who spoke, as he entered the hospital quarter, and, as everywhere else, the same amazing name and magnetic charm of personality filled the place.

Thaine turned and gathered him in close embrace.

"Oh, Dr. Carey, are you really going?" He whistled, and shouted, and executed jigs in his joy. "Why do you go? Can you leave Kansas? You and me both? Oh, hurry home, Todd, and show Governor Leedy how to run things without us." And much more to like effect.

(To Be Continued.)

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AYRSHIRE NEWS

THE SOUTHERN COUNTIES AYRSHIRE BREEDERS' FIELD DAY

The Southern Counties Ayrshire Breeders' Club, in conjunction with the Ontario Department of Agriculture, held a very successful field day at the farm of MacVicar Bros., Harriestville, on June 13th. The lunch at noon took the form of a picnic on the lawn in front of the MacVicar residence. There all repaired to the farmyard, where addresses were given by Prof. Leitch, G. C. Guelph, and Prof. Barton, of Macdonald College.

Prof. Leitch lauded the dairy cow as profitable on the rich fertile farm, and the breeder of the poor, weevil-out farm. He cited the labor question and the low price of dairy products as compared with the price of feed as the great disadvantages of the business. He questioned the correctness of the theory that the dairy farmer should grow all his feeds and feed will be grown. "It is well," said he, "while making dairying the chief industry, to take advantage of the mutability of soil and climate for a special cash crop and add something to the income from dairying." He stated that the rusticity of the cow is of more importance than feed, labor or any other factor in profitable dairying.

Prof. Barton said a word for the boys, he said, should be given some live stock to increase their interest. The development and breeding of dairy cattle were also covered briefly by the speaker. The most valued portion of Prof. Barton's work, however, was his demonstration of the judging of Ayrshire cattle and in the actual judging work that he conducted with classes selected from the MacVicar herd.

Altogether a pleasant and profitable day was spent.—John Mackay, secretary.

SUCCESSFUL AYRSHIRE SALE AT SPRINGFIELD.

The greatest public sale of Ayrshires ever held on the American Continent was that put on at Springfield, Mass., on June 14th, under the auspices of the New England Ayrshire Club. The sale committee, under the chairmanship of Arthur H. Sagendorph, of Spencer, Mass., had very complete arrangements which tended to the success of the sale. Mr. Andrew Fitch, M.L.A., of Huntington, Que., wielded the hammer, and in a short time sold 56 head, which realized nearly \$46,000, an average of over \$800. The following was the make-up of the sale: Two bulls over three years of age, one two-year-old bull, three yearling bulls and two bull calves under one year. Seventeen cows four years and over, eight three-year-old cows, 12 two-year-old heifers, six yearlings and two calves under one year, also six young calves.

The principal consignment was made by Wm. Hunter of Grimby, Ont., associated with Adam W. Montgomerie, Leamessock, Ochiltree, Scotland, who had 35 head lately imported from a quarantine at Levis. Also Hugh J. Chisholm, of Stratburg, Farm, Fort Chester, N. Y., consigned 3 head; John Sheerin, of South Farm, Willoughby, Ohio, 7 head; Percival Roberts, Penhurst Farms, Narberth, Pa., 3 head; Elms, J. Fletcher, Greenfield, N. S., 2 head, and Gilbert McMillan, Huntington, Que., also consigned 2 head imported by Wm. Hunter.

The highest price realized was paid by J. Chisholm for the imported cow Douglas Hall Violet "4938," bred by W. & M. Sloan, Castlemaine, New Cummock, Scotland. This is a very choice cow, and doubtless will be heard from later. R. P. Nees paid \$2,100 for the six-year-old cow Harleholm White Rosie "4619" (Imp.), also \$1,200 for the cow, Townfoot Sunbeam "2948" (Imp.). Mr. Nees also purchased the noted three-year-old bull, Leamessock Sir Robert (Imp.) "7349" (Imp.). This is one of Scotland's noted bulls. His dam, Morton Mains Emathias, has a record of 3,170 lbs. of milk in 40 weeks, testing 4.05 per cent. After the sale, Mr. Nees recoid this animal to H. A. Moses, Worcester, Mass. He also purchased for \$150 the yearling heifer Northerton Nancy 4th "5838," which comes from good milking ancestry, and another yearling, Drumstul Primrose (Imp.) "5834," for \$50, whose grand sire is Three Star "115." This latter is a combination of Netherhall Drumstul and Auchincloss breeding. Also, for \$110, a young heifer calf, Auchincloss Favorite Rite 18th, sire Leamessock Good Girl.

Gilbert McMillan, of Huntington, Que., was the purchaser of the four-year-old bull Leamessock Golden Lass "11095," bred by A. W. Montgomerie, Leamessock, Ochiltree, Scotland, which is by Borewood's Belle Diamond, out of Leamessock Gem, and is a half brother of Leamessock Forest. He also purchased in Canada as a Toronto Champion. His dam has a record of 8,220 lbs. of milk, testing 4.05 per cent. in 38 weeks. The sire of the sire is Garclaugh Jack Lass 1st, and has a record of over 10,000 lbs. of milk for three consecutive years. This animal was stock bull at Leamessock for three

years, and has proved to be a good stock getter. Mr. Mehan also purchased the three-year-old heifer "Millerton Cherry '3610" (Imp.), out of Millerton Sir James. She was bred on October 24th last, to Champion Wild Rose "1118," a grand-son of May Maiden.

Jas. Davidson, of Waterloo, brought to Quebec the noted yearling bull, Auchincloss Timeskeeper (Imp.) "1513" by South Oriskany Sontopper, out of Torra Madge 2nd. This cow has a record of 10,220 lbs. of milk, testing 3.75 per cent. in 40 weeks. The dam of the sire is South of Great Nettle. Her record is 13,220 lbs. of milk, testing 3.87 per cent. in 44 weeks. This is a blending of the Borewood and Tover strains, two of the best in Scotland. Sale price, \$1,000.

J. H. Blodgett, of Lachute, was the successful purchaser, at \$1,200, of the three-year-old heifer, Blackheys Ellen (Imp.) "4822." This heifer was bred by Andrew Marr, Blackheys, Maybole, Scotland. The sire of this cow was Drummond Bonar Low, her dam is Blackheys Queenie, and has a record of 8,940 lbs. of milk, testing 3.65 per cent. in 44 weeks. Her grand-dam has a record of 9,760 lbs. of milk, testing 3.39 per cent. in 40 weeks. The sire of the sire is Craighare Borewood, and is out of the same dam as the well-known Peter Pan.

Our Canadian breeders are to be congratulated on securing such splendid stock in competition with the United States. Several other animals that went to U. S. buyers realized prices running from \$1,000 to \$1,600.

Messrs. Hunter and Montgomerie are to be congratulated on their interest, and we are glad to say it was successful.

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN NEWS

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

SUNNYDALE FARM'S NEW SIRE

EVERYTHING comes to him who waits. We waited and waited for a long time in Canada and the United States to see a bull that would meet our requirements, and we believe, in Sir Sadie Korydyk Segis we have found the bull we wanted. He was owned by D. B. Tracy, of Cobourg, in four years old, weighs over a ton in modern condition, and is of true dairy type. In breeding, he is bred in purple. His sire was 42½, the same blood as King Korydyk Sadie Vale, the greatest sire of his generation, being sire of King Korydyk Sadie Vale Topper 2½ years, 40.33; King Korydyk Sadie Vale Balth 3 months, 39.75; and sire of King Korydyk Sadie Vale Duchess 2 years, 29.06—youngest 29 lb. cow in the world.

His sire, King Segis De Kol Korydyk, is sire of Mabel Segis Korydyk, 40.35, a 4-year-old, and King Segis De Kol Topsy, 39.10. His sire again is King Segis and his dam is Fonzica Clothide Dalcol, 3rd, 37.31.

Sir Sadie Korydyk Segis' dam is Sadie Corroquia Mignone, a cow of outstanding dairy type with a perfect udder and teats. She has made three records in succession of over 30 lbs. the last being 33.38 from 644 lb. milk, and 124 lb. butter from 2,600 lbs. milk in 39 days; 102 lbs. milk in one day. Her sire is Sir Sadie Corroquia, a bull with three 30-lb. daughters, and two others over 29 lbs. His sire is a son of Aeguis Comocquia Pains of 34 and 35 lbs. in his daughters. His dam is Sadie Vale Concordia, the first 30 lb. cow in the world, and dam of Sadie Vale Concordia, 41 lbs. This gives Sir Sadie, as we would call the transmitting power from both sire and dam. We also believe he is the only bull in Canada whose dam and sire's records are nearly 30 lb. or over, three times; persistent, 30-pound production. We are offering the services of this bull to a limited number of cows, and the price we paid for him put our bank account in the red. See our ad. in last week's Farm and Dairy, and watch next week's issue for his pedigree chart. A. D. Foster & Sons.

THE OAKVILLE SALE.

CELEBRATING the weather man seemed favorably disposed towards the initial sale of the Ontario Sales and Dairy Company on Wednesday, June 20th, and Old Sol smiled benignly on the 250 black-and-white admirers, who gathered in the Oakville Hotel grounds when Colonel J. R. Long passed 55 head of pure bred Holsteins under the hammer. The consignors were Messrs. Enderby, Wallace, Holby, Gies and Oster. The best brought \$6,415, an average of 185 per head. Eighteen mature cows brought \$7,785, an average of \$210.25 per head.



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Send only twelve new yearly subscriptions at \$1.00 each and we will send free of charge to you, a pure bred pig. Your own choice as to variety. Pedigree for registration. If you don't want the pig, or cannot get the full number of subscriptions, send in all you can get, and we will pay you a cash commission on each subscription sent in. Right now is the time to begin. Say to yourself NOW, "Here is an opportunity for me and I am going to take it!"

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Further information and sample copies sent on request

AVYRSHIRE COWS AND R.O.P.

(Continued from page 28.)

461 lbs. fat, 4.08 per cent. fat. Smith Bros. St. Thomas.

Milkmaid of Mt. Erin, 25621; 2307 lbs. milk, 297 lbs. fat, 4.56 per cent. fat. Smith Bros.

Daisy of Walnut Hill, 40661; 9006 lbs. milk, 861 lbs. fat, 4.00 per cent. fat. W. G. Strong, Gorrie.

Championette Henry 2nd, 48427; 7561 lbs. milk, 294 lbs. fat, 3.88 per cent. fat. J. & C. C. Schuyler, Chateaufort.

Two-Year-Old Class.

Springbank Windsor, 41190; 12209 lbs. milk, 646 lbs. fat, 4.47 per cent. fat. S. Turner & Son, Hycolman's Corner.

Darwinite Parkside, 41711; 10134 lbs. milk, 356 lbs. fat, 3.66 per cent. fat. R. H. Nease, Horvick, Que.

Lessee 3rd, 40643; 9602 lbs. milk, 414 lbs. fat, 4.31 per cent. fat. Jos Thomson, Sardinia, P.C.

Gardium Annie Laurie, 41905; 9346 lbs. milk, 248 lbs. fat, 2.72 per cent. fat. N.S.A.C. Truro, N.S.

Lady Choroella, 40646; 7730 lbs. milk, 900 lbs. fat, 3.53 per cent. fat. Jos. Thomson, Sardinia, P.C.

Hell Minnie 5th, 48422; 7420 lbs. milk, 321 lbs. fat, 4.32 per cent. fat. J. & C. C. Halcyny, Chateaufort.

Boreas 2nd, 45782; 7242 lbs. milk, 289 lbs. fat, 3.88 per cent. fat. Frank Neely, Deochester, Rm.

Humphshag Sprightly Rose, 48331; 7323 lbs. milk, 302 lbs. fat, 4.12 per cent. fat. Alex. Burns & Co., Campbellton.

Copper View Rose, 45327; 7144 lbs. milk, 297 lbs. fat, 4.12 per cent. fat. D. R. Henderson, Copper Lake, N.S.

Havensdale Sweet Rose, 41721; 6563 lbs. milk, 300 lbs. fat, 4.59 per cent. fat. W. P. Kay, Philippsburg, Que.

W. P. STEPHEN, Secretary.

SEMI-OFFICIAL RECORDS OF HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN COWS FROM MAY 1 TO MAY 31,

1. Baroness Madeline, 18299, 6y; 21770 lbs. milk, 836 lbs. fat, 1043 lbs. butter. Wm. Stock, Tavistock.

2. Fairmont Wayne, 10671, 8y; 20940 lbs. milk, 856 lbs. fat, 856.25 lbs. butter. Walburn Hargreaves, Invermud.

3. Nancy B. Pooch, 8428, 8y; 14025 lbs. milk, 595 lbs. fat, 612.50 lbs. butter. Richard Clarke, Atwood.

4. Queen Nancy, 17165, 12y; 12233 lbs. milk, 562 lbs. fat, 570.50 lbs. butter. E. W. Nesbitt, Woodstock.

5. Echo Nims, 11316, 12y; 12745 lbs. milk, 426 lbs. fat, 552.00 lbs. butter. S. U. Timmes, Avonmore.

6. Lakewood Lorraine, 13786, 5y; 15007 lbs. milk, 430 lbs. fat, 526.00 lbs. butter. Lakewood Farm, Broom's Barn.

7. Dot DeKok, 18232, 6y; 11773 lbs. milk, 391 lbs. fat, 476.25 lbs. butter. Hospital for Insane, Selders, Man.

8. Royatun Canary Jewel, 17171, 6y; 11001 lbs. milk, 389 lbs. fat, 481.25 lbs. butter. Univ. of Sask., Saskatchewan, Sask.

Four-Year Class.

1. Minnie Vale, Victoria, 21492, 4y; 2641; 18784 lbs. milk, 861 lbs. fat, 701.25 lbs. butter. H. B. W. Best, Westmoreland, P.E.I.

2. Merle DeKok of Fairview, 18323, 4y; 2614; 18827 lbs. milk, 449 lbs. fat, 611.25 lbs. butter. F. J. McCallin, Bloomsfield.

3. Queen Thengerville Jewel, 18291, 6y; 2184; 18203 lbs. milk, 410 lbs. fat, 612.60 lbs. butter. A. I. Macpherson, Kimburn.

4. Mercedes, Netherlands O.A.C. 3rd, 28531, 4y; 2184; 11944 lbs. milk, 388 lbs. fat, 486.00 lbs. butter. O.A.C. Guelph.

Three-Year Class.

1. Madeline Dolly DeKok, 27090, 3y; 1244; 12848 lbs. milk, 482 lbs. fat, 677.40 lbs. butter. Wm. Stock.

2. Patricia, Netherlands Boreas, 22649, 3y; 1154; 12563 lbs. milk, 460 lbs. fat, 673.75 lbs. butter. W. A. McDroy, Chateaufort.

3. Aurie Grace Zoos, 22618, 3y; 854; 11941 lbs. milk, 466 lbs. fat, 596.50 lbs. butter. Hospital for Insane, Hamilton.

4. Wynne Pooch, 37488, 3y; 444; 12026 lbs. milk, 401 lbs. fat, 501.25 lbs. butter. Richard Clarke, Atwood.

Two-Year Class.

1. Lady Lovelace, 2570, 2y; 5944; 14620 lbs. milk, 488 lbs. fat, 585 lbs. butter. Dr. Brown, Sardinia, P.C.

2. Kitty Abbecker 3rd, 25338, 3y; 684; 8480 lbs. milk, 270 lbs. fat, 327.50 lbs. butter. W. A. Andrews, Oxford Mills.

Holsteins For Sale

100 choice cows, heifers, better calves, bulls, and heifers. Write us your requirements and we will quote you at attractive prices. Apply at

NORFOLK HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN BREEDING CLUB

J. Alex. Wallace, Secy., Simco, Ont.

HOLSTEINS

We have the only two pens in Canada, of the 48-lb. bull Ormsby Jane King—only mother of the world's record dancer cow. One of these for sale, also a 30-lb. calf, whose dam and two great-grand-dams average 28.4 lbs. butter in 7 days. Also 11 lb. calves of home bred, and females of all ages.

R. M. HOLTVB, R. R. No. 04, PORT PERRY, ONT.

During the month of May the records of 18 cows and heifers were accepted for entry in the Record of Performance. In the various classes, Baroness Madeline comes first with 1043.75 lbs. butter and 2170 lbs. milk in 336 days. This cow has produced over 30,000 lbs. milk every year in succession, viz., as a three-year-old, four-year-old and five-year-old. Fairmont Wayne comes second with 856.25 lbs. butter and 20,940 lbs. milk. This is the second 300-lb. record made by this cow. In the four-year-old class, Minnie Vale of Victoria comes first with 12,233 yearling island with 701.25 lbs. butter and 18,784 lbs. milk. Madeline Dolly DeKok ranks highest among the three-year-olds, with 677.50 lbs. butter and 11,655 lbs. milk. In the two-year-old class, Dot DeKok yearling with 665 lbs. butter and 14,520 lbs. milk.

W. A. CLEMONS, Secretary.

OFFICIAL RECORDS OF HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN COWS FROM MAY 1 TO MAY 31, 1917.

1. Korndyke Queen DeKok 6th, 27465, 6y; 11m. 14d.; 7117 lbs. milk, 28.07 lbs. fat, 35.09 lbs. butter.

2-day record: 6y. 11m. 14d.; 2140.0 lbs. milk, 114.24 lbs. fat, 148.20 lbs. butter. Donat Raymond, Vaudreuil, Que.

3-day record: 6y. 11m. 14d.; 3129.75 lbs. milk, 128.11 lbs. fat, 161.25 lbs. butter.

11-day record: 6y. 11m. 14d.; 1662.9 lbs. milk, 64.41 lbs. fat, 68.03 lbs. butter.

20-day record: 6y. 11m. 14d.; 2456.5 lbs. milk, 112.81 lbs. fat, 141.01 lbs. butter. Wm. Stock, Tavistock.

3. DeVine Sylvia, 8095, 5y. 11m. 10d.; 627.7 lbs. milk, 23.51 lbs. fat, 29.39 lbs. butter.

14-day record: 5y. 11m. 10d.; 1007.6 lbs. milk, 46.03 lbs. fat, 67.87 lbs. butter. W. L. Shaw, New York.

4. Hill-Crest Pontiac Vale, 18781, 6y; 11m. 4d.; 538.6 lbs. milk, 23.56 lbs. fat, 29.05 lbs. butter. G. A. Brethren, Norwood.

5. Victoria Calamity Fay, 6175, 7y. 11m. 4d.; 796.0 lbs. milk, 22.58 lbs. fat, 28.23 lbs. butter. N.S.A.C. Truro, N.S.

6. Mand Sarawati, 18370, 7y. 11m. 15d.; 483.7 lbs. milk, 21.86 lbs. fat, 27.33 lbs. butter. Dir. Expt. Farms, Lescombes, Ala.

7. Carmen Sylvia 4th DeKok 10461, 5y. 11m. 4d.; 623.9 lbs. milk, 20.01 lbs. fat, 26.03 lbs. butter. W. F. Elliott, Unionville.

8. Aubrey Merona Pooch, 11922, 8y. 11m. 15d.; 643.3 lbs. milk, 18.87 lbs. fat, 24.03 lbs. butter. Richard Clarke, Atwood.

9. Ida Mochthilla DeKok, 8782, 3y. 11m. 4d.; 594.1 lbs. milk, 18.52 lbs. fat, 20.18 lbs. butter. Roy D. Ransbrough, Newton.

10. Lakewood Dutchland Queen, 21118, 4y. 11m. 16d.; 620.0 lbs. milk, 18.78 lbs. fat, 20.98 lbs. butter. Lakewood Farm, Bromton.

11. Abbecker Dory Lee, 12508, 3y. 11m. 14d.; 626.7 lbs. milk, 14.52 lbs. fat, 18.53 lbs. butter. E. E. Hamner, Norwich.

12. Viola DeKok 2nd, 8787, 3y. 6m. 20d.; 447.8 lbs. milk, 14.60 lbs. fat, 18.26 lbs. fat.

13-day record: 3y. 6m. 20d.; 949.8 lbs. milk, 29.10 lbs. fat, 36.37 lbs. butter. M. H. Holtby, Port Perry.

14-day record: 3y. 6m. 20d.; 1362.0 lbs. milk, 41.80 lbs. fat, 54.75 lbs. butter. W. W. Brown, Lenx.

15. Seals Penelope Burke, 21279, 4y. 10m. 14d.; 646.4 lbs. milk, 17.73 lbs. fat, 22.16 lbs. butter.

14-day record: 4y. 10m. 14d.; 1033.1 lbs. milk, 34.44 lbs. fat, 41.80 lbs. butter. R. M. Holtby.

(Concluded next week.)

ROOFING MILL ENDS CHEAP

A. Best quality of High-Grade Samples Free

FACTORY DISTRIBUTORS

BOX 61, HAMILTON, CAN. 20

FARM FOR SALE OR RENT

1/4 miles south-east of Ormsby; 285 acres, Lot 11, 8th Con. 3rd E. 10th. 7y. of 20y. In good state of cultivation; 4 acres wood-land, a well laid sewer system, good spring. Buildings at all fences in good repair and up-to-date. Apply to

JEFFREY WIDDIS, Box 81, Ormsby, Ont.

Avondale Farm Doings

At the GREAT WORCESTER sale June 8th, Mr. Ralph Stevens, of the famous Stevens herd, bought a fine son of our bull, KING PONTIAC ARTIS CANADA, for \$2,000, to head his herd—that is, to take the place of the world's greatest Holstein sire, KING OF THE PONTIACS. The same day Mr. Quentin McAdam bought a son of May Echo Sylvia's oldest son and out of Belle Model Johanna 2nd (twice a 37 lb. cow), to be assistant to the famous sire King Korndyke Saddle Vale.

While their prices are big, the herds they go to give us even greater satisfaction. Both bulls were bred and raised by us. Isn't this blood good enough for your herd? Or any herd? We have a lot at moderate prices of the same breeding, and are offering bargains to the first few buyers, so as to lower our stock at once.

Their Sires are Champion Echo Sylvia Pontiac Woodcrest Sir Clyde

who has a 33 lb. dam. His firstdaughter has just completed a 7 day record of 23 lbs. as a 2y. 3rd-ld.

H. Lyan, Supt. AVONDALE FARM, Brockville, Ont.

A BARGAIN FOR SOMEONE

Two Holstein bull calves by a son of Inka Sylvia Beets Pooch and May Echo, the sire and grand dam of May Echo Sylvia, 41 lbs. butter, 1,015 lbs. milk 7 days, world's champion milker. A heifer calf, by son of Victoria Burke, 106 lbs. milk one day, 31.30 lbs. butter 7 days, 120 lbs. butter 30 days. Average test 4.8 per cent. Bred by Fairview Korndyke Pontiac with two 30-lb. daughters, brother to King of the Pontiacs and sold at Steven Bros. sale for \$10,500, and 96 of his offspring sold for \$109,445, an average of \$1123 per head. This is a great opportunity for someone. Write, call, or phone. Do it now, for they will go quick.

H. I. SEYMOUR : : : : : IDA, ONT.

A 31.55 lb. Bull Ready for Heavy Service

LYNDENWOOD DUREN is out of the grand cow DARY POSCH, 23 lbs. butter, 7 days; 100 lbs. milk 1 day, and GRAND CLEARFON, Ontario Dairy Test, 1916.

QUEEN NETHERLAND POSCH, 11048, she weighed nearly 2,800 lbs. before calving. A show cow with one of the very best udders I ever saw. After giving birth to a monstrous pair of twin heifers, she has just made 687 lbs. milk; 21.6 lbs. butter in 7 days, average test 4.18%, on a ration of grass and meal.

This lad was born July 28th, 1916, a right smart individual, more white than black; active and sure. Just a splendid buy for two or three breeders.

WRITE FOR PHOTOS AND PRICE, or would be pleased to have your inspection.

W. H. CHERRY, HAGERSVILLE, Ontario. (Haldimand County.) Bell Phone.

WANTED—REGISTERED FEMALES

I am on the market to purchase a number of registered Holstein females with records up to 38 lbs. Would be pleased to hear from you as to what you have to offer. Kindly state in your first letter, pedigree, price and full information with photo of each animal.

W. G. BAILEY, Oak Park Stock Farm, R.R. 4, Paris, Ont.

LAKEVIEW HOLSTEINS

Are still in the lead. The latest Holstein year book shows that they held 4 Canadian Records for butter, and Lakewood's bulls have won all honors possible at both Toronto and London Exhibitions, 1915 and 1916. Now we are offering several richly bred young fellows that are looking forward to the fall fair, and we have decided to give \$25.00 in gold to the man that buys the 1917 winner.

Don't miss this opportunity. Act quick, and plan to spend a day at Lakewood. Terms cash or time.

Major E. F. OSLER, Prop., Bromton, Ont. T. A. DAWSON, Mgr.

Registered Holsteins

Bulls from one month to 19 months old for sale. All from our grand herd in E. Echo Segis Fayne, whose sire is half-brother to Segis Fayne Johanna, the world's wonder cow, that has just made a record of 30 lbs. in 7 days. If you need a well backed bull write at once.

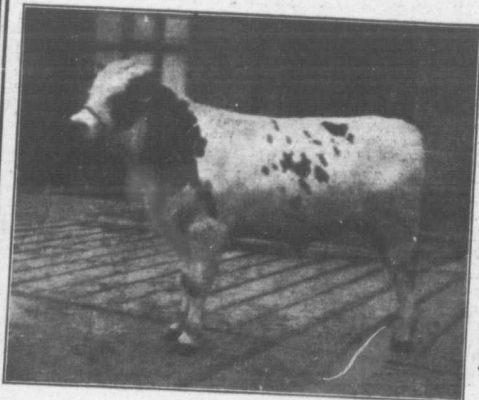
JOHN M. MONTLE, Sunnyside Stock Farm STANSTED, QUE.

Have You Secured One of Farm and Dairy's Real Live Premiums?

If Not, Get Busy at Once!

These live stock premiums are proving very popular with Farm and Dairy Readers. We know this because they keep us busy filling their orders.

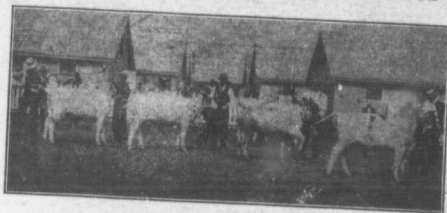
We like them best because after Our Folks get them they will constantly become more valuable. A cheap and trashy premium would be lost or destroyed in the course of a few months, but at the end of that time one of our **real live premiums** has trebled in value and become a source of constant revenue.



Pure Bred Holstein Bull Calves

We still have some Holstein calves, big, strong, typey fellows. They are going rapidly. Begin at once and earn one of them before they are all gone. Send us a list of 25 New Subscribers to Farm and Dairy at \$1.00 each, and we will have one ordered for you right away.

REMEMBER Even if you do not get the required number of subscribers, for a calf, you can win a pig, or if you prefer we will pay you a large cash commission on all subscriptions you do get. So do not hesitate to start. You are bound to get something for your work—calf, pig or cash.



Pure Bred Ayrshire Bull Calves

These are guaranteed to be good, well bred, typey calves, well marked with clearly defined colors and of the very best breeding.

In short, they will be a **credit to the Breed, Eligible for Registration.**

We are giving one of these calves for 25 New Subscribers to Farm and Dairy at \$1.00 each.

FREE PIGS

HAVE YOU GOT YOURS?

Pure
Bred
Pigs
Given
Away
FREE



Have you won any pure bred Pigs for the securing of New Subscriptions to Farm and Dairy? If not you can easily do so now. Read our offer.

We will give a pure bred pig, of any of the standard breeds, from six to eight weeks old, for only twelve New Subscriptions to Farm and Dairy, taken at the regular subscription price of \$1.00 a year.

We have already this year given away over eighty pure bred pigs. You can secure one also just for the work of securing these nine new subscriptions.

FARM AND DAIRY PETERBORO, ONT.

Dear Sirs,

Please send me full information and supplies, as I am determined to win one of your **REAL LIVE PREMIUMS.**

Name

Address

Premium desired