

# FARM AND DAIRY & RURAL HOME

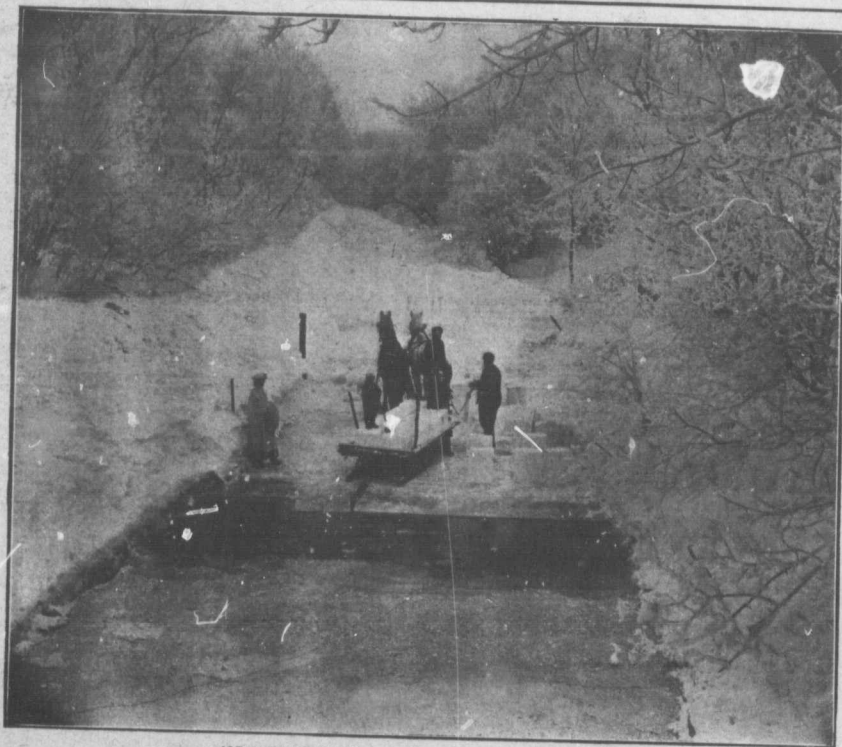


DEVOTED TO  
BETTER FARMING  
AND CANADIAN  
COUNTRY LIFE



Toronto, Ont., February 14, 1918

Comm. of Conservation  
Agr. Chairman, Jan. 10



ICE CUTTING IN THE WHITE MUD RIVER OF MANITOBA.

—Photo Courtesy Colonization and Immigration Branch.

## The Farm or the City

In the Light of Experience by "A Pilgrim," page 3

## Cash Crops for the Dairy Farm

And Why Successful Farmers Favor Them, page 4

## Types of Culverts for Roads

With Hints on Their Construction, page 5.

## A Year With Livestock in Canada

Reports of the Annual Breeders' Meetings.

ISSUED EACH WEEK.

Address all Correspondence to  
The Rural Publishing Co., Limited, Peterboro, Ont.

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

Mme. SUNDELIUS, newest of Metropolitan Grand Opera Stars, singing in direct comparison with the New Edison Re-Creation of her glorious voice.



## This is the Edison way!

The record of an artist's voice is not a Re-Creation of that voice unless it will sustain this test:

The voice Re-Creation is placed on the New Edison.

The artist stands before the instrument and sings.

Suddenly, without warning, the artist ceases singing and the New Edison takes up the song alone.

The Re-Creation of the artist's voice must be so perfect that those who listen, with closed eyes, cannot tell when the artist has ceased to sing.

## The NEW EDISON

"The Phonograph with a Soul"

is the only sound reproducing instrument which is submitted to this test, and the only one capable of sustaining this test.

May we send you the brochure "Maud's Re-Creation and the Booklet, "What the Critics Say,"

THOS. A. EDISON, Inc.,

ORANGE, N. J.

## Will it be a Dry Season?

You don't know—nobody knows. But if you take the precaution of proper tilling you will have as little fear from insufficient moisture as hundreds of users of Peter Hamilton Cultivators last year. Good seed requires better treatment than simply planting it haphazard. Work up your soil with a

## Peter Hamilton Cultivator

and you'll get improved results. All teeth cultivate to the same depth and thoroughly work up every inch of the ground. Every tooth reinforced, each section free of heavy steel. See this splendid implement before investing in any cultivator.

The Peter Hamilton  
Company, Ltd.  
Peterborough, Ont.



Agents  
wanted  
in  
open  
territory

When Writing Mention Farm and Dairy

## Holstein Breeders Have Good Reason for Optimism

Registrations Total 12,919. Membership increased by 382. Increased Appropriations for Several Purposes, but Particularly to Encourage Test Work

**B**ETWEEN 200 and 300 enthusiastic black and white fanciers gathered to the thirty-fifth annual convention of the Holstein-Friesian Association of Canada, held in the Foresters' Hall, Toronto, on Thursday last week. The reports they listened to were well calculated to engender optimism. Registrations and memberships have greatly increased. Transfers were more numerous than ever before. In only one department was there a falling off—in official testing; scarcity of both labor and feed probably account for this. Several subjects of importance, such as apportionment of moneys in support of test work, and changes in the Record of Performance, were discussed vigorously debated. The impression that would be left on any visitor would be that the Holstein Association is a very live and very vigorous one. Dr. Tolmie, of Vancouver, president, in the absence of J. W. Richardson, who was detained at home by the death of his father, Mr. Matt Richardson.

### The President's Address.

In Mr. Richardson's absence, his presidential address was read by Dr. Tolmie. "Agriculture is occupying a more prominent position than ever before, and it is fitting, for is it not one of the essential industries?" said Mr. Richardson. "In this world struggle we are beginning to pierce through the superficial and find the essential things. And so upon the farmer a solemn obligation is laid. His task of producing food is he rightly regards it—as a great and sacred task as that of the men on the battlefield." Mr. Richardson then expressed his belief in the future of the breed, mentioning the markets which will open in the West when wheat drops from \$2.21 a bushel, and in Europe after the war. During the past year the membership of the association increased by 382 new names, and there were 1,999 more registrations, both of which the president cited as indicative of the rapid progress of the breed. Even more gratifying is the great increase in local clubs. In regard to oleomargarine, Mr. Richardson said: "It behooves every dairyman to do everything in his power to see that the butter substitute is banished from Canada at the close of the world struggle."

As a practical breeder, Mr. Richardson advised attention to both type and production, as neglect of either will soon put the breeder "up against it." In regard to the form of the test, Mr. Richardson did not commit himself in favor of either R.O.M. or R.O.P. tests. He advised that reciprocity be refrained from, and that each breeder follow the test that best suits his conditions, "and let the other fellow do the same, without prejudice."

### The Secretary's Report.

Mr. Clenden mentioned the difficulties under which dairy farmers are laboring at present. "Yet, despite all these drawbacks," said he, "our association is able to show a degree of progress for the year which is truly remarkable. Our registrations outnumbered those of the previous year by practically one thousand, reaching a total of 13,919. That the demand for our cattle has not slackened is indicated by the fact that 10,656 certificates of transfer were issued, a gain of more than 1,100 over the previous year. Our list of members is constantly and rapidly increasing, 332 new names having been added during 1917, thirty-three more than in any previous year. The 'Gully' division of our business in which a falling off is shown is that of official testing, due, undoubtedly, to the scarcity of feed and labor."

The secretary asked that breeders

purchase Volume VI of the year book more freely. He reviewed the excellent work of the Literary Committee, and referred with gratification to the fact that Holstein cows won all public dairy tests in Canada except two. The various prize winners in R.O.M. and R.O.P. classes were also mentioned.

### Detailed Report of Registrations.

Total number of animals registered in 1917	12,919
Registry of animals under 1 year (non-members)	8,840
Registry of animals under 1 year (non-members)	1,286
Registry of animals over 1 year (members)	1,634
Registry of animals over 1 year (non-members)	217
Re-registry of Canadian bred animals from A. H. F. B. R.	23
Duplicate certificates of registry	133
Total transfers for one year	10,656
Import certificates (bulls)	22
Import certificates (cows)	19
Total transfers for one year	10,675
Transfers (members)	7,567
Transfers (non-members)	1,523
Transfers (penalty)	1,546
Duplicate certificates of transfer	49
Registration of farrowings	22

### AUDITORS' REPORT, 1917.

Receipts.	
Balance on hand, December, 31st 1916	\$ 1,940.12
Registry and transfer fees	20,000.40
Membership fees	1,916.00
Annual dues	2,691.00
Books sold	378.50
Order-payers	234.50
Interest on bank accounts	129.82
Interest on Farmie bonds	200.00
Interest on Kenner bonds	230.00
Interest on Waterloo bonds	204.76
Interest on War Loan	78.00
	\$27,673.20

Disbursements.	
Printing account	\$ 7,728.44
Record merit prizes	1,654.00
Record of Performance prizes	480.00
Grants to Fairs and Dairy Tests	4,065.00
Secretary's expenses and sundries	100.00
Postage	1,233.89
Expenses, officers and delegates	324.30
Refunds	324.30
Office furniture and supplies	647.20
Banquet expenses	425.00
Banquet expenses, Guelph	77.00
Legal expenses	177.25
Branch Association	38.60
Reprints	28.64
Advertisements	738.84
Canadian War Loan (3,900)	3,468.78
Sundries	152.10
Balance on hand	117 2,200.24
	\$27,673.20

### Statement of Assets and Liabilities.

Assets.	
Balance on hand	\$ 2,000.24
Farmie bonds	4,000.00
Ferrie bonds	4,000.00
Waterloo bonds	4,000.00
Canadian War Loan	3,468.78
Office equipment	1,000.00
Herd Books and Year Books	4,000.00
	\$20,938.24

### Liabilities—None.

Grants to fairs were as follows: Toronto, \$1,000; London, \$350; Ottawa, \$350; Sherbrooke, \$150; Ormstown, \$100; Valleyfield, \$50; St. Scholastica, \$50; Guelph, \$50; St. Charles, \$50; St. John or Fredericton, \$75; Sidney, \$50; Brandon, \$200; Regina, \$125; Saskatoon, \$125; Calgary, \$125; Red Deer, \$125; Edmonton, \$125; Lethbridge, \$75; Vancouver, \$125; Duncan, \$100; Kamloops, \$50.

In winter fairs and dairy tests, the special prizes for championships in each class over all breeds were increased from \$25 to \$50, and the award for grand championship was increased from \$50 to \$100 for the three dairy tests at Guelph, Ottawa and Amherst. Mr. Haley moved that the association bear also the expenses of the banquet given by the owners of the sweepstakes cow at Guelph, Ottawa and Amherst. The expense not to exceed \$100 at any time. This motion gave rise to considerable discussion. L. H. Lipsett, R. J. Kelly and others felt that the winner should be allowed the pleasure of entertaining his guests, and favored an increased grant for the championship, rather than the payment

(Continued on page 10.)



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

The Recognized Expert of Dairying in Canada

TORONTO, ONT., FEBRUARY 14, 1918

No. 7

VOL. XXXVII

## A Trip to the City and Back Again

While the Farmer May Not Make a Labor Income Equal to the City Workman, His Sense of Security is Worth a Lot

By "A Pilgrim."

FOUR years ago I left the farm. I am not so proud of my move now as I was then. We had a nice little 50 acre farm, my wife and I, of an good land as lies out-of-doors. We were mortgaged for about one-third of its value. We had a comfortable home and the wood lot on the back of the place provided fuel for the most of the year. We two had worked on that farm for eight years. In that time we had increased our dairy herd from three Jersey cows to ten and the ten were much better cows than the three had been. We had improved the buildings, the fences and the equipment. At the end of eight years, however, we had little money ahead and there was still \$1,500 to be paid on the mortgage. All that we had to show for eight years of farm implements. It didn't look good and the away fields are always green and we decided, after much discussion, that we could do better in town.

We sold the farm and then we called a sale and got rid of our stock and equipment. Our net assets then we found we had not been doing so badly as we had thought. We discovered that our net assets were \$3,500 greater than when we had started on the farm eight years before. We had thought that we were getting only a living while our sale proved that we had been getting a living and \$400 a year. This put a new complexion on things, but it did not deter us from moving to town. The wife thought that in the city we would have a better chance to give our two little boys an education. We agreed that we would probably work easier hours and we were sure that we would make more money.

### An Unskilled Workman.

We left the farm in the early spring of 1914. We had intended to rent a good house on a quiet street, but instead we fell into the hands of a real estate man and purchased a home. The industrial boom of the previous two or three years was then on the point of collapse and the pre-war depression was with us. House rents for sale everywhere. We paid \$2,500 for ours. We couldn't have sold it for \$2,000 six months later. Once settled I started to look for a job. I soon discovered that no matter how well qualified I was to run a farm, in town I was merely an unskilled workman, though my farm training gave me a preference in this class of labor. I found that there were mechanics in certain lines getting as high as four dollars a day, but the most of them had spent four years on very poor pay learning their trade. There was a wage such as this that I had expected to command right from the first. As it was, it was three months before I secured a steady job at all, and in the meantime we made quite a hole in our bank account for living expenses. My first position was with an agricultural implement car of implements and assembling them. It was my farm experience that got me this job at \$3.50 a day. I had paid so much to laborers on the farm in the busy season and had boarded them. It was a job at all, and in the meantime we made quite a hole in our bank account for living expenses.

We got alone on that wage by an close living as we ever did on the farm and by virtue of the fact that we owned the house we lived in. If we had had to pay rent we would have been obliged to live in a very much poorer section of the city where the associates of our children would have been the worst. We found, too, that it is harder to be thrifty and economical in town than in the country. In our old home neighborhood we were surrounded by other better people. Other farmers in the district were patched trousers. Other farmers in the district were patched trousers. Not so in town. I could still have worn patched trousers if I had wanted to, but would have best make even with my working men friends by do-

ing so. Wife, too, soon found that she had to put on a little more st. (costing money) to stand well in the estimation of our neighbors. I don't want to give the impression that we were trying to "keep up with the Joneses" or anything like that. Our neighbors were working people like ourselves who spent all they made in an effort to maintain an air of middle class respectability.

As I have said, it made a hole in our surplus to carry us over that first three months. On the 25th day we saved a little, but it was very little; and then the war broke out. Few working men will for- get that fall and winter. Hundreds were out of work. Employers took advantage of the situation and my boss reduced all his help 20 per cent. On the two dollars a day we found it very hard to make ends meet and I often wondered how some of our neighbors got along at all. Occasionally I would be dropped for a week at a time. Many times we wished ourselves back on the farm, and for the first time we began to appreciate the value of the living that meat and frowood. In town we had to buy everything except the few vegetables grown in our back yard, and even then we should have had that back yard for the kids to play in.

### Better Times in Town.

A labor depression was succeeded by a labor scarcity. War orders and enlistments resulted in a constantly mounting wage scale. I left my two dollar day and found a place in a machine shop. There I have drawn as high as six dollars a day. The price of everything we wear or eat has gone up from 25 to 100 per cent, and these big wages are not as big as they look. We did fairly well, however, and in the past two and one-half years have recovered the losses of the first year and gotten a little ahead. Property values, too, have increased and we can now sell our house for as much as we paid for it. Town life doesn't look bad at present. But we are not deceived. We know that our present prosperity is war time prosperity and that it will cease when the

war does. Then probably times will be harder than they ever were before the war, and I might be very glad to get back my two dollar job. It would then be a case of grubbing along at more monotonous toil than any farmer is ever called upon to do. We would not even have improvements to represent progress. And as I became older my wage earning powers would decrease. Our only hope would then be that the boys would help to out the old folks.

I will be 38 next month, so we will see that I am still in my prime. Our two little lads are eleven and eight years, respectively. We are in good shape to handle a fair sized farm. An exchange has been arranged through the medium of a real estate man. Our house is to be given as part payment on a good farm in the old neighborhood. The farmer at the other end of the exchange is coming to get some of the same experience that I have had. I have not encouraged him, but he is determined and the exchange suited me. We have money enough for a moderately good equipment. Perhaps we are not the same as far financially as if we had remained on the farm. In fact, I am sure we are not. We are, however, richer in experience. I will now be contented with the farm. I have found out that compared with the laborer's work, farm work is not monotonous. I don't believe that the farmer's returns are as great as they should be, but there will be lots of fresh air and lots of work for the children to play—and that is worth something.

The good wife has just read over the foregoing manuscript, corrected the grammar and improved the English in spots. (She was a school teacher when I married her.) She instructs me to add a "hear, hear," on her account.

## Eradicating Tuberculosis from Dairy Herds

A Criticism of the Field Method

THE plan outlined and known as the Prof. F. Field Method of Eradicating Tuberculosis in

Cattle has been in use for several years at the Dutch-Land Farms, Massachusetts. It was first outlined by Mr. Field at the annual meeting of the Holstein Association the past summer and because of its practical simplicity and imposing efficiency, the members of this organization voted to distribute a pamphlet outlining the procedure. This pamphlet was reproduced in Farm and Dairy in the latter part of 1917. The plan consists of three main points:

1. Sanitation as regards sunlight, ventilation, cleanliness and disinfection of the calf and cow barns, udders, and attendants.
2. Use of the sputum test to isolate "spreaders."
3. Feeding only pasteurized milk to calves from birth, and not allowing them to use the same trough or tank as the questionable-cows.

### The Method Criticized.

Prof. L. S. Gillette, Iowa College of Agriculture, questions if this method of eradicating tuberculosis is capable of wide application. Writing in *Howards Dairyman* recently he endorses all the sanitary details of the method but doubts if dairy farmers generally are in a position to pasteurize all milk for calves with the thoroughness necessary. Especially does he call in question the sputum test for "spreaders." He writes:

It is the second factor, however, to which special attention should be directed. The pamphlet specifically states: "The object of this sputum test is to determine whether the cow is passing off from the nose or throat the infectious tubercle bacilli which

(Continued on page 13.)

## To Farm and Dairy Car Owners

HAVE you owned a car for three years or more? Have you made a practice of overhauling your car, and perhaps making your own repairs? If so, this message is intended for you. The annual Automobile Number of Farm and Dairy is dated for the first week in March. In it we plan to run an experience meeting, and perhaps by men who are "handy" with cars, and who are therefore getting maximum service at a minimum cost. We know that there must be many such among our readers. For the best letter telling of experience in overhauling and repairing the farm car, or mentioning precautions taken to secure maximum service, we will pay \$5. For all other letters used we will pay regular contributors' rates. The only condition is that letters must reach Farm and Dairy on or before February 25th. Photos of the cars overhauled will also be appreciated. Here is an opportunity to tell fellow car owners just how far they can go in eliminating garage bills, either by doing their own repair work or by taking precautions to prevent repair work being necessary.



British Columbia's Returned Soldiers Are Anxious to Farm.  
At the first short course to be held in connection with the new British Columbia College of Agriculture, situated at Vancouver, a large percentage of the students were returned soldiers, who are anxious to get on to the land. This short course embraced live stock and field husbandry and was a decided success.

## Results from Commercial Fertilizer

### And Some Advice as to Their Use

IN the year 1915 an experiment was instituted at four Experimental Stations at Stettowtown, P. E. I., Kentville, N.S., Fredericton, N.B., and Cap Rouge, P.Q. which included a plot that received (in 1915 only) 246 pounds of nitrate of soda and 570 pounds of acid phosphate per acre. No manure was given. The crop rotation consisted of potatoes, oats, hay, and the results for the first and second years are now available.

As compared with the average yield from the unfertilized check plots, the plot treated with nitrate of soda and acid phosphate produced, at each of the four stations, a very substantial and profitable increase in both years. The average crop increases from the fertilized plot over the average yields from the unfertilized plots were as follows: 65.00 bushels of potatoes in 1915, 5.72 bushels of grain (oats) and 445 pounds of straw, per acre, in 1916.

Assuming that in normal times potatoes were worth 50 cents a bushel, oats 50 cents a bushel and straw \$4 a ton, then the value of the increase for the two years would amount to \$36.50 an acre. Taking nitrate of soda at \$3 and acid phosphate (containing 16 per cent. available phosphoric acid) at \$1 per 100 pounds, we find that 266 pounds of the former and 570 pounds of the latter would cost approximately \$13.70, which, deducted from the value of the increase, leaves a profit of \$22.80 per acre.

At current market values, potatoes are worth at least \$1, and oats 75 cents a bushel, while nitrate of soda costs in the neighborhood of \$6 and acid phosphate \$1.50 per 100 pounds. On this basis the crop increase has a value of \$70.25 per acre, and the fertilizer—costing \$24.50—leaves a profit of \$45.75, as compared with \$22.80 per acre, when the various commodities were valued at normal, pre-war prices.

#### Factors Which May Influence Crop Yields.

While the foregoing are actual results obtained by careful investigation, it does not follow that fertilizers, similar in kind and quantity to those employed in the experiment cited, may invariably be depended on to bring equally favorable returns. Seasonable conditions—periods of drought, excessive rainfall, etc.—may and frequently do prove the limiting factor in production. But a readily available supply of plant food in the soil will enable a crop to recover more rapidly from or withstand adverse weather conditions.

Suggestions (modified by present circumstances) for the fertilizing of a few of the more important farm crops are made, as follows:—

	With manure Lbs. per acre	Without manure Lbs. per acre
Potatoes, Mangel, Corn.....	100 to 150	150 to 200
Nitrate of soda.....	250 to 350	350 to 500
Acid phosphate.....	75 to 125	100 to 150
Nitrate of soda.....	400 to 600	400 to 500
Acid phosphate.....	75 to 125	100 to 150
Grain.....	375 to 500	375 to 500
Nitrate of soda.....	(Chiefly Timothy)	(Chiefly Clover)
Acid phosphate.....	50 to 75	50 to 75
Hay.....	200 to 350	200 to 350
Nitrate of soda.....	200 to 350	200 to 350
Acid phosphate.....	200 to 350	200 to 350

The foregoing recommendations are necessarily arbitrary for in practice we rarely find two soils which exhibit exactly similar characteristics. The

individual farmer must be his own experimenter in determining the peculiar deficiencies of his soil, but may, nevertheless, be guided by these suggestions. The high solubility of nitrate of soda renders it generally advisable to apply one-half the prescribed quantity of this material with the phosphatic fertilizer during the final light cultivation of the land preparatory to seeding, the remainder—mixed with a quantity of soil to facilitate uniform distribution—being given as a topdressing shortly after the crop appears above ground.

Unleached wood ashes—already referred to as a source of potash—may contain from 4 to 6 per cent. of potash, about 2 per cent. of phosphoric acid and from 20 to 30 per cent. of lime. For crops such as clover, beans, peas and other legumes, which respond particularly to applications of lime and potash, wood ashes should prove a most valuable soil amendment. On light soils especially their use is likely to be attended by very beneficial results.

To avoid delay and disappointment from freight traffic congestion and other causes, orders for fertilizers should be placed at the earliest possible opportunity.

## Keeping Records and Selecting Sires

As Seen by Mr. Chas. F. Whitley

DOES it pay to keep records? At a recent auction sale two herds of equally well bred cows were put up: one lot, with no records, averaged \$145; the other lot, with records, fetched an average price of \$300, more than twice as much. This is a second indication that it pays in these modern, busy times to regard cow testing not as a mere unimportant incident, but part and parcel of one's main occupation.

Arling from that is this thought, a man here and there may be overstocked; others need more; might there not be established on this as on the other side of the line, dairy cow exchanges, whereby every useful cow could be placed with some farmer who wants her, and so halt the weary procession to the slaughter house? Surely we are scarcely acting wisely when cows giving upwards of 3,000 pounds of milk are being sold for beef?

Closely connected is the exchange of good pure

bred dairy sires, advocated so frequently, for it is so-called modern policy to save, not kill, them before their real value is known. Just recently \$1,000 was offered for a fine prepotent sire whose worth was undiscovered till he was simmered down for beef extract. Are we not literally and entirely dependent upon that marvellous ingrained feature of heredity in the pure bred, ability to transmit productive quality? One of our recorders kept track of the performance of daughters of two pure bred sires of the same breed in one small district and found a difference of almost \$600 in the value of the butter in one year. Let us save those good sires.

#### Legislate Against the Grade Sire.

Is the modern dairyman to risk any kind of pure bred sire before time discriminates dairy merit; or worse still, should he use a grade? You remember we have an Ontario law against a grade stallion. It is but a step now towards regulating scrub dairy sires. Let us remember we cannot expect improvement from the grade; we rightly demand it from the pure bred. Our recorders in 25 districts report that out of a total of 5,820 sires in use, 47 per cent. are grades, and out of the remaining pure bred, one-third are poor, undesirable. We need more foresight.

We all know that the richly bred sire, presenting finest individuality combined with extreme dairy capacity, a triumph of the Canadian breeder, is worth his money (he can be purchased cooperatively or obtained from the Department) when records show that he has 40 or 50 daughters that have given over 2,500 pounds of milk in a month, or when mated with grade cows he has far more than doubled their yield of fat in two generations; so, plainly, the modern dairyman can scarcely afford to overlook the importance of this factor as shown by dairy records.

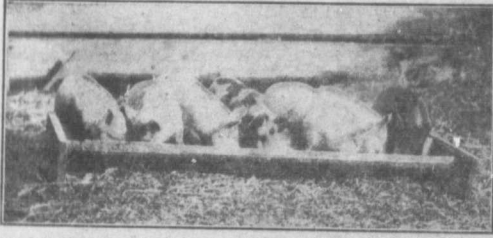
## Cash Crops for the Dairy Farm

### And Why Successful Farmers Favor Them

L. K. Shaw, Welland Co., Ont.

YEARS ago, and not so many years either, the farmer was being told that he must specialize in his production. In fact, specialized production was almost as popular a cry in those days as increased production to-day. Some are still repeating the old advice, evidently in entire innocence

of the fact that farm surveys have long since demonstrated that too intense specialization is not only inadvisable but actually unprofitable and that the great majority of successful farmers are among those who follow a diversified practice. Prof. Warren, of Cornell University, whom I heard speak at Guelph shortly after he had made his first farm survey, was the first to clearly demonstrate this fact. Our own professor, H. H. Deah, announced not long ago that on a well managed dairy farm only about half of (Continued on page 13.)



Growing Hogs to Beat the Huns.  
The appeal for greater bacon production has met with good response in almost every part of Canada. The illustration shows a bunch of Berk-York crosses enjoying their dinner on the farm of W. E. N. Hodgins, Pontiac Co., Que.

# Types of Culverts for Roads

With a Few Hints on Their Construction—G. Hogarth, Engineer of Highways, Ontario

**C**ULVERTS are required across highways in order to enable surface water to drain through or away from the travelled portion of the roadway. When flumes, as plentiful in southern Ontario, many of the culverts and short bridges were constructed by using the nearest trees. The size of the culvert so built was immaterial as timber was plentiful, so by making a wide opening for the culvert, the sides were placed well up the bank of the creek, and the work was expedited. The opening given such structures was usually of sufficient width but the floors sometimes were placed lower than later experience showed to be the correct height, and washouts resulted. Many of the old cedar culverts have given good service and C-timbers in some are still sound. Municipalities having charge of such culverts must inspect them from time to time to be sure they are safe for the increasing loads passing over the highways, and occasionally renewal of such culverts is found desirable.

According to the size of the culvert it may be renewed by using such modern materials as concrete, corrugated iron or vitrified clay pipe. In some localities concrete tiles are made, and for small openings of from 12 inches to 36 inches in diameter, these pipes are thoroughly satisfactory.

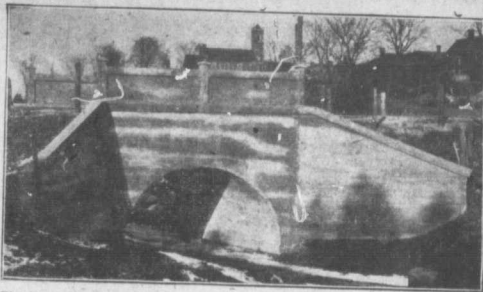
Pipe culverts may become obstructed with trash or choked with sediment and so will require occasional cleaning. On that account it is advisable to use no pipe smaller than 18 inches in diameter. When building the culvert the pipes should be placed at the proper depth on a solid earth or clay foundation, be laid to a true slope in the direction of fall of the water, then carefully backfilled and the earth compacted. A concrete end wall should be placed

from 12 inches to 72 inches and any length desired. Such pipes are easily handled and quickly installed. Care is necessary in backfilling the trench after placing the pipes and thorough pounding of all backfilling will result in a satisfactory installation being secured.

Vitrified pipes are used as culverts and varying sizes from 12 inches to 36 inches in diameter may be purchased. The same rules that apply to the laying of concrete and steel pipes apply also to the laying of these pipes. Such pipes are usually uniform in strength and give good results when properly installed.

An important detail in all culverts is the length. Accidents sometimes happen due to short culverts, and it will be found best to make all culverts of ample length. No culvert should be shorter than the width of the travelled portion of the road, which is usually from 20 to 26 feet. When installing a permanent culvert, the latter length is desirable, as it provides for future improvement.

The cost of the different kinds of culverts is not the same in all localities, so that figures obtained in one township or county would not apply to the same work done in another township or county. Knowing the local prices



The New Flemming Bridge at Markham in York Co. is of Concrete. Concrete Bridges are Durable Material and Easily Constructed.

the glorious chance of growing to perfection and dropping their seeds to the soil as well, as the infested have left it seeded with grass seed. See the irreparable loss arising out of this transaction. The farmer loses his \$40 worth of seed, which might have been fed had he known its lack of vitality, and seeding it and the value of a good crop which he might have had, had the seed been vital. He had no chance for a later crop, as the field had to be left seeded.

There are some phases in farming where the owner has no exact knowledge, as in case of the weather. He may have only a partial knowledge of able to prepare the seed bed as he would like; but he has no excuse for not knowing how vital his seed is, and he may learn about its purity as well. How much good land has been practically spoiled for just because the farmer didn't know what he was sowing with his good seed in the form of noxious weed seeds.

I wonder if, with past experience and the knowledge that seed corn is likely to be of very low vitality this year, many farmers will be caught with this year 1913, when extra production is a necessity, is absolutely necessary. Let us then be sure of the seed grain ready. Don't leave it until the seed is fed to stock, or until the ground is ready to work. "Do it now" is a good motto.

## Rape as a Weed Eradicator

One Efficient Way of Using It

Prof. J. E. Howitt, O.A.G., Guelph, Ont.

**T**HE use of rape in the destruction of perennial sow thistle and twitch grass has been proved efficacious in Experimental Union work. Cultivating the field until about the middle of June, keeping over it frequently with the cultivator so as to keep the tops down and thus weaken the "roots." Then apply manure at the rate of about 20 tons per acre (12 road loads). Cultivate the manure in thoroughly, and with a double mold board plow slip apart. On the ridges sow pasture rape at the rate of 15 lbs. per acre. It is important that the right amount of rape should be sown.



The New "Robertson's Bridge" at Clydeville.

This illustrates the new bridge as it appeared in September, 1913, before the temporary bridge had been removed. The heavier traffic of the present day demands that our bridge be staunchly built.



The Old "Robertson's Bridge" in Lanark Co.

This is a "before" illustration and shows the old bridge near Clydeville as it looked in April, 1913. See the "after" illustration, which also appears on this page.

at the ends of the pipe to prevent the wash of the water undermining and destroying the culvert.

For the larger size culverts a square concrete box may be built. The size of such a structure will vary from an opening 10 feet wide and two feet high to an opening 10 feet wide and 10 feet high. The top of the culvert will be eight inches thick for a span of four feet and the thickness will increase to 21 inches for a span of 10 feet. Proper reinforcing of the top of the culvert is required and either bars, expanded metal or wire mesh may be used to give the necessary strength. In building a square box culvert the bottom may be left out and foundation run down to a depth of two or three feet under each of the side walls. This enables the deepening of the watercourse through the culvert at some later date, without going to the trouble of breaking out the concrete slab forming the bed of the stream.

If the roadway is from 10 to 12 feet above the water, the headroom is sufficient to permit the construction of a concrete arch culvert. Such structures may be used to replace worn out timber bridges. In deciding on such a structure care should be exercised to make the new culvert large enough to carry the spring floods.

When using concrete for either pipe, box or arch culverts, the clearest and best material will give ideal results. The proper amount of cement to use is important and good concrete will be secured by mixing in a bag of cement with from four to five cubic feet of gravel. Water in sufficient quantity to give a wet but not sloppy mixture should be added and the entire batch thoroughly mixed or turned over at least five times. As the concrete is placed in the forms, spread it out in layers and tamp it well into place so that a tight, compact mass will be secured.

Corrugated metal culverts have been on the market for some time. Any diameter may be obtained

## The Story of a Barley Field

Untested Seed the Cause of Heavy Loss

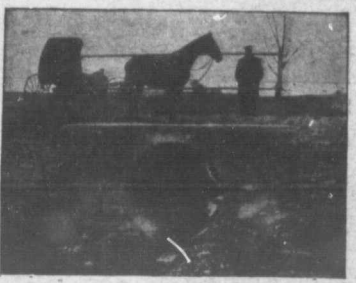
**L**AST season a farmer living near Ottawa rented some land and one field he was to seed down with clover and timothy. On this field he sowed forty dollars' worth of barley which he bought. Two members of the Seed Branch Department of Agriculture, Ottawa saw this crop and it wasn't worth harvesting. A sample of the barley sown was procured and tested for vitality and only 8 per cent of it grew under most favorable conditions. Such

a mistake as that was, to happen in these war times, is almost unpardonable, when every farmer without such trouble can either test his own seed for vitality or have it tested at either of the Dominion Government seed laboratories, located at Ottawa and Calgary, free of charge. If sent to the Ottawa laboratory no postage is required on samples up to eight ounces. Two hundred or more seeds are required to make a test. Better to send four hundred seeds to make a duplicate test is needed.

Not only was this crop not worth harvesting, but it wasn't cut, and a number of mustard plants as well as other weeds had

# PEDLAR'S "PERFECT" TONCAN CULVERTS

## THE MOST CONVENIENT, ECONOMICAL AND DURABLE CULVERTS THAT MONEY CAN BUY



With the coming of spring the question of road improvement arises. And with the enormously increased use of roads for automobile traffic, the men in every county who should look very carefully into the very greatest value for the taxpayers' money culverts largely depends the permanence of a highway. There are many types of culverts used all over the world, but the type of culvert that is rapidly displacing all others is known in Canada as Pedlar's "Perfect" Toncan Metal Culvert.

Among the many important reasons why Pedlar's Perfect Toncan Metal Culverts are preferred to all others are these:—In the first place, there is the point of greater convenience in handling. A Pedlar culvert is shipped from the factory to the job in one piece. It is rolled from the freight car to a wagon; transported to the point at which it is to be installed, rolled off the wagon and rolled into the trench. A few hours' work on the part of a few unskilled men and the job is completed.

Then, there is the point of durability. These culverts are made of the famous Anti-corrosive Toncan Metal—a metal that has the property of resisting corrosion in any form. Toncan metal will remain for many years imbedded in the damp earth, without showing the least sign of deterioration. This metal, even if formed into a plain cylinder would make a good culvert; but when the cylindrical shape is reinforced by deep corrugations its strength is greatly increased.

Experience has shown conclusively that Pedlar's Perfect Toncan Metal Culverts are a load that is ever likely to be put on the road. The fact that being the most economical of very many different known highway systems in Canada. In no instance have they failed to live up to their name "Perfect." They are perfect from every standpoint, giving you the very greatest culvert value for the money expended.

To anyone interested in better roadmaking, we shall be pleased to send free upon request our special culvert booklet. F. D. Write for a copy of this booklet to-day, so that you may study the culvert proposition well in advance of the road-making season.

### THE PEDLAR PEOPLE, Limited.

Executive Offices and Factories: Oshawa, Ontario.  
Branches: Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, London, Winnipeg, Vancouver.

## Ayrshire Breeders Endorse 300-Day Test

Convention Reports Good Results From Advertising. Wants Dairy Standards Act Enforced

A DECIDED stride was taken towards placing the R. O. P. work on a practical basis, at the annual convention of the Canadian Ayrshire Breeders' Association, held last week in Toronto, when a resolution was passed, "that the R. O. P. test be changed to 300 days, with a time limit for freshening of 390 days." The convention dealt with many matters of interest to Ayrshire breeders, including the appointment of an advertising committee, the granting of \$200 to the Agricultural Relief Fund of the Allies, the appointment of a committee to deal with the organization of a national live stock winter fair, and a request that the Dairy Standards Act be enforced in Ontario.

Mr. W. V. Ballantyne, retiring president, in his address, dealt with the injustice of paying for milk by weight, whether sold to cheese factories, creameries, or to the city milk trade. During the past year further experiments have been carried on with cheese from milk of different fat contents, which have proved that the quantity of cheese per 100 lbs. milk varies directly with the fat content.

One of the arguments against the Dairy Standards Act was that the variation of fat in milk sent to cheese factories was so slight, that practically no injustice was being done. To show the fallacy of this argument, the Ontario Department of Agriculture, through Mr. Frank Hens, Chief Dairy Instructor for Western Ontario, made tests of nearly 5,000 samples of milk of patrons of cheese factories last season, being all but two factories in his district. The results are as follows:

2.6%, 302; 2.7%, 94; 2.8%, 349; 2.9%, 351; 3.0%, 1222; 3.1%, 852;

3.2%, 1632; 3.3%, 1035; 3.4%, 1288; 3.5%, 590; 3.6%, 605; 3.7%, 185; 3.8%, 211; 3.9%, 73; 4.0%, 100; 4.1%, 26; 4.3%, 12; 4.4%, 30; 4.5%, 4.6%, 6; 4.7%, 4; 4.8%, 1; 5.0%, 2. These tests indicate that the chief variations in the percentage of fat in the milk sent to cheese factories in Western Ontario is from 2.6 to 4.3 or 1.6% difference.

"As breeders of Ayrshire cattle," said Mr. Ballantyne, "I claim we have a monstrous grievance. The average test of all the Ayrshire cows that have qualified is 4.1%, while one-third of the patrons in the foregoing tests were 3.5% or under.

#### Butter Fat vs. Butter.

"I also feel we are justified in asking legislation from the Federal Government on another matter of vital importance to the Breeders of Ayrshire Cattle, and that is to compel all breed associations to publish the results of all tests of any specified time in pounds of fat, instead of butter. My contention is that butter reckoned on the 80% basis is fraud, pure and simple. The average farmer believes that it is an addition of 1.5 to the fat reading, whereas it is legally an overrun of 1.25. Only last summer, one of the most intelligent of our members stated that he understood that the 80% basis represented 1.5 and not 1.4.

"And while I am talking of tests, I wish to refer to the R. O. P. 300-day test. As a war measure, I believe it should be adopted. The 365 day test tends to decrease the normal production. In that instead of a 12 month increase, there is a tendency to run to 13, 14 and even 15 months. I personally favor the 300 day test with a limit for freshening of 390 days.

"I would suggest your careful con-

sideration of an expenditure in the way of advertising the undoubtedly suitability of the Ayrshire in the rapidly opening up of the new territory, known as New Ontario. As suggested by one who has had some experience in the past year in taking a number of grade Ayrshires to be sold by auction, it might be well to consider the advisability of placing a few good bulls free of charge at central points for use of the seedlings to grade up their herds. A good field for dairy cattle is also opening up throughout the west, especially in Alberta."

#### The Secretary's Report.

A good year was reported by the Secretary, Mr. W. F. Stephen, of Huntington, Que. The present membership of 1831 shows an increase of 166 over last year. The total registrations were 7,634, showing an increase of 368 pedigrees.

In record work the year has seen some advances, chief being the achievement of Grandview Rose, owned by Shannon Bros., in passing the 20,000 lb. mark in milk. A. S. Turner & Son's Lady Jane made a splendid record at the Guelph Winter Fair, producing 250.6 lb. milk and 8.54 lb. fat in three days. "In R.O.P. work," said Mr. Stephen, "we received 659 applications as against 708 in 1916, a decrease of 49. There is an increase in the number qualified—212 compared with 197 last year. Increases in the average of milk and fat is noticeable. Altogether 1,591 cows and heifers have qualified. We can now report 53 bulls registered in the R.O. P., there being six reported to us in 1917.

"The record work is of great value to our breeders, 80% of inquirers want stock from record families. The big records are the best advertisers. One good record in a herd is of more value than a lot of ordinary records. Ayrshire men must do more record work if the Ayrshire cow is to receive the prominence, recognition and place

she deserves in the dairy world. In the past we have boasted of the splendid types of the Ayrshire. In the future let us boast of type combined with large records of milk and fat. This is what the new breeder is looking for in foundation stock, and we must meet him or he will turn to the Canadian Patriotic Fund, and breed that has big records behind it. Shall we put on a R.O.P. campaign and urge our breeders to get into the records? We would find it profitable to do so."

#### Finances.

"The receipts," stated Mr. Stephen, "were \$12,168.56, and the expenditures \$12,746.70, exclusive of the amount invested in war loans. This expenditure includes \$1,660 of last year's liabilities, increased cost of printing, amounting to over \$300; \$100 to the Canadian Patriotic Fund, and \$594 for cow and bull diplomas (an expense that will not come in for several years as we ordered 3,108 of the former, and 540 of the latter); \$342 was expended on the 1916 advertising contract, and \$604 on the 1917 contract, also \$137 on special advertising.

"The executive authorized me to invest \$4,000 in the war loan last March, and \$1,000 in Victory Bonds last fall. This latter will be paid in installments, and when fully paid on May 1st, we will have \$5,000 of our funds invested drawing 5% interest."

Mr. H. S. Arkell, speaking before the convention, stated that we may expect the margin or surplus of food-stuffs to steadily decrease. This is particularly true of our imports from the United States. The Department of Agriculture has now entered the feed market and has authorized the purchase of large quantities of corn, and this should be available for feeders before spring. They have also bought 10,000 tons of oak cake in the U.S., and will go on doing all they can to relieve the situation.

"It will be necessary to conserve (Continued on page 15.)

## Jersey Cattle Breeders Report a Good Year

Registration and Membership Increase. No Change Wanted in R.O.P. Dominion Organization of Live Stock Men Approved

"We have had the best year in the history of the Jersey in Canada," said Mr. D. O. Bull, of Brampton, who presided at the annual meeting of Canadian Jersey Cattle Club, in the absence of the President, Mr. W. Pringle, of London. "Registrations have increased by 400, transfers have increased, and our receipts are more than \$600 greater than the previous year." Mr. Bull referred with pride to the R.O.P. record of Beauty Maid, the highest in Canada of any breed for the year 1917. Registrations and the suggestion was made that British Columbia should be represented on the directorate.

The secretary-treasurer reported registrations of 1,781, as compared with 1,308 in 1916, 1,151 transfers, as compared with 1,000, and \$657 membership fees, as compared with \$608. The membership now numbers 447. The financial statement was as follows:

Receipts.	
Cash in Bank, Jan. 1, 1917	\$2,189.80
Names, Herd Books and Herd Registers	\$2,532.90
Memberships	657.00
Bank Interest	\$3,190.90
	46.13
	\$5,426.83
Disbursements.	
Prizes, R.C.P., 1916	\$200.00
Exhibition Grants:	
Edmonton	\$10.00
London	25.00
Western	60.00
\$260.00	
Secretary's salary, bal., 1916	300.00
1917	450.00
Levy's salary, bal. 1916	163.45
Levy's salary, 1917	600.00
Directors' expenses	53.10
Expenses, annual meeting	45.70
Advertising	255.76
Printing and Stationery	706.58
Postage, telephone, etc.	50.00
Grant Association Car	13.00
Geo. Depatation	20.00
Wreaths	68.00
Balance	2,294.14
	\$5,426.83

January 29, 1918.

### Dominion Organization Endorsed.

A letter was read from Mr. Brant, Live Stock Recorder, suggesting the formation of a Dominion-wide organization of the live stock interests, to protect the interests of live stock men and farmers generally. The letter grew out of the proposed increase on freight rates to which live stock men are opposed, but found, when they desired to voice their opposition, that they were without a representative body through which to make themselves heard. Mr. Brant's concrete suggestion was that each association contribute five to ten per cent of their gross revenue to support such an organization, and empower their executives to act in its formation. Mr. Brant, J. Leo Alexander, Geo. Pepper and J. E. Brothers, all spoke in favor of such a move, and the meeting approved it by a unanimous vote.

Mr. D. O. Bull told of the proposal of the Hamilton Board of Trade to facilitate the holding of an international live stock and dairy show in their city. He said he favored the holding of such a show, but suggested that each office be given an opportunity to bid for it. A letter was read from the Canadian National Exhibition Board suggesting the holding of a similar show on their grounds. Mr. Brethour took exception to this letter on the ground that it suggested a show which would not be controlled by the breeders themselves. Such control, he thought, should be insisted on, no matter where the show may be held. Mr. Gordon Duncan moved, seconded by Mr. Jas. Bages, that the executive be empowered to deal with the question of an "international," and appoint delegates to meet with representatives of the other associations. Carried.

No action was taken on the suggestion that the Club contribute to the Agricultural Relief of the Allies Fund,

the meeting considering this a Government function. The suggested R.O.P. test were also passed over, most of the breeders in attendance seeming well satisfied with the 15 months test period.

### Age of Breeding.

The meeting was asked for its opinion as to the advisability of refusing registration to calves born from dams under 18 months old. Mr. Thompson, of Owen Sound, thought that registration should be refused, if the dam were under 22 months old when freshening. In opposition to this view, Mr. Alexander, of Hillhurst, Que., told of one heifer of his, dropped by a dam only 16 months old, that freshened at 25 months, and made 500 lbs. of fat and 9,000 lbs. of milk in a two-year-old. He said he would "hate to see such a heifer disqualified." Another breeder declared that one of his heifers freshened at 14½ months and "made as good a cow as there is in Canada." It was decided that these calves be accepted, but that the practice should be discouraged.

Representatives to fair boards were

appointed as follows: Toronto, D. O. Bull; Ottawa, Mr. Hurdman and E. S. Archibald; London, Jno. Pringle and Mr. O'Brien. Judges were also recommended: Toronto, J. Leo Alexander and Mr. Hugh Clark, Georgetown; Ottawa, Gordon Duncan; London, J. M. Dolson; Sherbrooke, Prof. Barton; Quebec, E. S. Archibald. Fair grants were the same as last year, except that the British Columbia grant was made directly to the newly organized Jersey Association of that province.

In connection with the registration of dead ancestry the directors took the view that a nominal charge of 50c should be made to cover each registration.

T. G. Spaulding made a popular suggestion, when he asked if arrangements could not be made for an excursion to the next National Dairy Show at Columbus.

### Election of Officers.

President, D. O. Bull, Brampton; 1st Vice-Pres., J. Leo Alexander, Hillhurst, Que.; 2nd Vice-Pres., Gordon Duncan, Goddington; Directors—J. M. Dolson, Norval; E. H. Barton, Chilliwick, B.C.; Geo. Bages, Edgely; Jno. Pringle, London, and R. J. Fleming, Toronto.

From one half to one pound of grain per ewe per day for a month before lambing will insure strong lambs.

## Noted Holstein Breeder Gone

FARMERS generally, and Holstein breeders in particular, will learn with regret of the passing away of Matthew Richardson at his home in Caledonia, on Feb. 4, in his 74th year. To all admirers of the Holstein cow, Mr. Richardson was well known as one of the pioneer Holstein breeders of the Dominion, entering the pure-bred field some twenty-five years ago with his son, J. W. Richardson, and laying the foundation of what is now known as the Riverside Herd.

Born in 1844, of English parents, at the age of 21 he purchased his first 100 acres at Riverside Farm, and proceeded to work out his ideas of agriculture.

Always a broad-minded and enterprising farmer, Matt, as he was familiarly known to his friends, was quick to adopt any new method or modern innovation that would facilitate work on the farm and make him a better farmer. About six years ago he retired from the active management of the farm, leaving his son, J. H., in charge. An active worker in other spheres of activity, Mr. Richardson was at one time president of the Caledonia Fair Board, and has been president of the Caledonia Dairy Co. since its inception.

Besides his widow, he is survived by his son, J. W. Richardson, and four sisters.



## "Hundreds of Dollars in Actual Profit"

More than one farmer has told us—since he has got a copy of "What the Farmer Can Do With Concrete," that the advice it gave him netted him hundreds of dollars in actual profit.

Get the book—it's free—and by reading it you will see the profit there is in building improvements of CONCRETE according to its plain, simple directions. For instance, there's a page devoted to Watering Troughs—showing how to build the sanitary kind that will not rot, rust or leak. Several pages devoted to Concrete Silos. Others telling how to build concrete foundations for barns. All these are improvements a farm needs—its value will go up considerably if you use concrete in the building of them. And you'll be able to "work" your farm with less effort and on a more profitable basis directions you'll need.

Remember—Concrete improvements are fire-proof, rot-proof, vermin-proof and indestructible. The book also contains interesting photographs showing what other Canadian farmers have accomplished; the features listed in our coupon. Put a cross opposite the ones about which you want particular information.

What you want information about	
FLOORS	DAIRY HOUSES
CONCRETE BLOCKS	BARNS
SILOS	FENCE POSTS
GARAGES	TROUGH AND TANKS
TROUGH AND TANKS	

Canada Cement Company Limited 226 Herald Bldg., Montreal

Figure the Time Waste involved in avoiding the bad road. Whether driving or motoring, you can travel over a two-mile stretch of concrete quicker than over a one-mile section of old-style road.

Permanent Highways of Concrete will enable us to greatly reduce the cost of hauling and spreading. All our country's business will be speeded up and economical—replacing the old-style, rut-filled roads with roads of concrete. To use Concrete on your farm, to reduce the cost of farm upkeep—because Concrete eliminates repairs. For the same reason, best for concrete as a road material—it is just as effective in reducing road-keep costs as in effecting economy on the Farm.



# CURDALAC AND SPONGY PEPSIN

(STANDARDIZED)

The First and Original Peptic Con-  
sultants.  
Not an Experiment.  
Tried and a demonstrated suc-  
cess in the manufacture of Canadian  
cheese.

# START-O-LAC

(LACTIC-ACID CULTURE)

A pure culture of selected and tested  
lactic-acid-producing bacteria for ripen-  
ing milk and cream, and improving  
the quality and flavor of cheese, cot-  
tage cheese, butter and buttermilk.

# GERMTOX

(NOT A POISON)

A scientifically prepared Germicide,  
Disinfectant and Deodorant.  
The ideal sterilizer for all dairy  
utensils.

The above products are sold by all dealers  
in dairy supplies.  
Write to us for descriptive booklets and any  
other desired information.

# PARKE, DAVIS & CO.

WALKERVILLE, ONT.  
MONTREAL, QUE.

# HORSE CENTS

A few cents' worth of  
Pratts in your horses' feed  
will save you dollars on win-  
ter feeding.

**Pratts' ANIMAL  
REGULATOR**  
Money Back if Not Satisfied.

At your dealer's in large,  
small and medium pkg.  
Booklet FREE.

68 M. Claremont St.

Toronto.

B-4

PRATT FOOD CO.  
OF CANADA LIMITED

# HYLO. SILO

Sweet Fresh Ensilage  
down to the last forkful

THE HYLO SILO is a  
light as air, no hoar or  
moisture around the  
walls. Convenient and perfect  
feeding down, silage without  
hunger or waste. Made of  
Guaranteed Long Leaf Yellow  
Pine. Built in lot a 16-  
dressed rigid wire empty.

Write for prices and catalogue.

Chas. Wm. Co. Ltd. 47 York St.  
L. E. L.



# Alberta Farmers Hold Record Convention

1,800 in Attendance. H. W. Wood Re-elected President. Membership Fee Doubled. U.F.A. Will be Incorporated

The tenth annual convention of the United Farmers of Alberta exceeded all previous conventions held in the province, both in attendance and in the amount of important business transacted. The convention was held in the first Baptist Church, Calgary on Jan. 22nd and 23rd and at few of the meetings were there less than 1800 in attendance. This does not include the 150 delegates and the like number of visitors to the convention of the United Farmers Women of Alberta, which was held during the same days.

The U. F. A. is one of the most democratic and progressive organizations to be found in Canada. While enthusiasm runs high at the meetings, the keynote in resolution. The president, Mr. H. W. Wood of Harstare, is recognized as one of the ablest agricultural leaders of the present day. That his qualities are recognized by the association is evinced from the fact that he was unanimously re-elected president for 1918. In his presidential address Mr. Wood's strongest appeal was for the production of foodstuffs.

### Presidential Address.

"The situation to-day," said Mr. Wood, "is that one of the weakest points in our military strength is food production. The Allies have got to produce every pound of meat and every bushel of grain they can. More especially is this true of wheat and pork. The growing scarcity of these two products threatens the success of the Allied cause."

"Simple duty calls to each and every farmer of Alberta to produce all he can till this war is over. The war, the actual conflict, has reached our farms. We, the farmers of Alberta, may lose or win this fight. "When did we ever have such an opportunity to show to the world our spirit, to lay bare our very souls, as we now have in meeting the stern and exacting responsibilities brought to us by this relentless war?"

"We will emerge from this supreme test an irresistible force in the defence of our own rights, and a mighty power in the affairs of Canada, or we will emerge from it a discredited class, with none so poor as to do us honor."

"It has been charged by those who fear us and would traduce us that we are heartless, selfish profiteers. The very fact that the prices of all things we buy and all things we sell are set by others, brands this statement as utterly false and contemptibly mean."

"The world is facing famine. Famine threatens the defeat of our armies. Not hunger only, but starvation is starting millions of helpless people in the face. Every bushel of wheat, every pound of meat we produce means the alleviation of suffering, the preservation of life. Every ounce of meat or bread we can save by strict economy will help. Then, God help us, let us do our best."

### Secretary's Report.

A healthy growth in the membership of the U.F.A. during 1917 was reported by Mr. P. P. Woodbridge, Secretary of the Association. The membership has grown steadily from a little over 2,000 in 1912 to 16,483 in 1917. This year showed a substantial increase over the 1916 membership of 13,996. Over 100 new locals were organized during the year, and most of the old organizations report increased membership. In fact, every constituency in the Province, with the exception of Macleod, Medicine Hat, and Lethbridge, increased its membership from 15 to 125 per cent. The premier local, Leduc, now has a paid-up membership of 423.

The financial statement of the Association showed cash in hand or on bank as \$1,894.54, with amounts receivable \$152.89, and assets on hand \$424.32. The surplus over all liabilities

was shown to be \$2,755.77. In connection with the trust fund account, the U.F.A. received and dispersed under various patriotic funds during the year \$18,268.41.

Membership fee Doubled. On a practically unanimous vote the annual membership fee of the Association was increased from one to two dollars. Several speakers pointed out in this connection the importance of getting organizers to work and of carrying on more educational work in connection with the Association, all of which requires money.

Considerable discussion arose over the amending of the constitution to permit of the raising of the life membership fee. The resolution, which was finally passed, read as follows:

"That section 15 be struck out and the following set in substituted therefor:

1. Any member of a local may, upon payment of a fee of \$15, become a life member of the Association. From and after the first of January, 1919, said fee shall be \$25.
2. All life membership fees shall be held as a reserve fund under the direction of a reserve fund trust committee, to be nominated by the central board from among its members, for investment in Dominion of Canada war bonds, or if no war bonds are offered for subscription, in first mortgage or other approved securities, and the income therefrom shall be used under the direction of the said trustees for the purposes of the Association.
3. No part of the said reserve fund other than the income therefrom shall be used or expended by the central board or said committee without first obtaining the sanction of the convention.

### Important Resolutions Passed.

Over 60 resolutions were brought up for the consideration of the convention, and many subjects of importance were dealt with. One of the subjects that took up most of the attention of the convention was that of hail insurance. The convention drew up a municipal cooperative hail insurance scheme, which will be presented to the Legislature at its next session. Under this scheme the interests of the small farmer will be conserved, and in case of a crop failure farmers will be allowed to withdraw for the season, and thus escape paying insurances on a crop that is already worthless.

In order to avoid the danger of non-farmers and politicians being elected to office, it was resolved that every candidate nominated for office in the U.F.A. be required to state to the convention, before the ballot is taken, the exact source of his principal income and source of livelihood.

### Incorporation of U.F.A.

A most important resolution to the convention was that dealing with the incorporation of the U.F.A. The resolution read as follows:

"Whereas, it is expedient and in the best interests of the Association that it should be incorporated so as to secure a legal status in the Province; and whereas, it is advisable that such incorporation be secured by an act of the Legislature of the Province of Alberta, be it therefore resolved that the directors of the Association be, and they are, hereby authorized to make application at the next sitting of the Provincial Legislature for an act of incorporation of the Association.

Be it further resolved that the details of the incorporation shall be left to the directors, provided only that in framing the by-laws of the incorporated Association they shall follow as closely as possible the present constitution of the Association.

The putting into effect of this resolution will place the Association in an infinitely better position in every way. Rather closely related to it, and contingent upon such incorporation for

**SEEDS**

**SAVE THE MIDDLEMAN'S PROFIT!**

Make up a list of the seeds you will require this Spring and carefully compare the prices in our catalogue with others. You will find the difference is very marked, so much so that we can give you considerable money. If you have not already received a copy of our catalogue send us your names at once. Our seeds are the very highest grade and the lowest price in the country.

Clover—No. 1 Red Clover..... \$2.90  
No. 1 Alfalfa..... 16.50  
Alfalfa, Ontario Variegated, No. 2, almost No. 1 for purity..... 4.00  
Timothy—No. 1 Timothy, extra No. 1 for purity..... 6.25  
No. 2 Timothy, extra No. 1 for purity..... 5.75  
No. 2 Timothy, No. 1 for purity..... 6.25  
Get our catalogue, catalogue and turnip seeds.

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

**GEO. KEITH & SONS**  
124 KING ST. E. TORONTO

**BE YOUR OWN BLACK SMITH**

FARMERS! HAVE REPAIR WORK A VALUABLE TIME. ONE OF OUR BLACK SMITHS WILL BE SENT TO YOUR PLACE FOR REPAIRS. CATALOGUE FREE.

THE HALLIDAY COMPANY, LTD., HAMILTON, CANADA

METALLIC SKYLIGHTS & VENTILATORS METALLIC ROOFING CO. TORONTO, CANADA

**MAKE YOUR BIKE A MOTORCYCLE**

Get a small one by using our Attachments. 1000 cc. Special Valve System. Write today for our FREE BOOK describing the SHAW Bicycle Motor Kit. Guaranteed to make, run and avoid hand, hit and up.

**SHAW MANUFACTURING CO.**  
Dept. 136, Gatesburg, Kansas, U.S.A.

**\$200,000**

to lend on Farms, First Second Mortgages. No advance charges.

E. R. REYNOLDS,  
77 Victoria St., Toronto.

**WANTED**

All kinds of RAW Iron and Highest Prices Paid.

E. SWICK  
R. R. 2,  
Carrville, Ontario

Three No. 1 Skunk

**Peck, Kerr & McElderry**  
Barristers, Solicitors, etc.

415 Water St., Peterborough  
E. A. Peck F. D. Kerr V. J. McElderry



their failings. were two resolutions dealing with hail insurance and the administration of estates. That on hail insurance authorized the directors to organize a subsidiary company for the purpose of carrying on as agents, brokers or otherwise, the business of fire and hail insurance. That dealing with estates reads as follows:

Whereas it is deemed expedient that this Association should acquire the power of acting as executors and administrators of the estates of deceased persons, and generally as trustee on behalf of its members when required to do so; be it therefore resolved that the directors be, and they are, hereby authorized to apply for such power, either by the organization of a subsidiary company or by obtaining the necessary power in the act of incorporation of the Association if applied for.

Both these resolutions carried unanimously. It was explained that the first of these two was necessary, as the new plan of hail insurance could not be put into effect this season, and some check might be needed on line companies.

In connection with the railway situation, two resolutions were unanimously named and voted to Ottawa. One of these resolutions protested against the increase of freight rates, asked for recently by the railways, this protest being particularly directed against the increase of freight rates on the C.P.R., which is already paying good dividends. The second resolution urged upon the Dominion Government the advisability of taking over all railroads in Canada as a war measure, with a view, however, to final ownership and operation after the war.

Officers for 1918.

The following officers were elected at the U.P.A. convention in Calgary for the ensuing year: President, H. W. Wood, Carstairs; first vice-president, P. Baker, Ponoka; second vice-president, W. D. Trego, Gleichen; third vice-president, J. W. Leady, Whitecourt; fourth vice-president, Roy Sheppard, Edmonton. Directors: Roy River, G. A. Forster, Pando's; East and West Calgary, William Lowe, and Crossfield; Battle River, H. E. Spencer, Edgerton; MacLeod, S. S. Sears, Nanton; Lethbridge, T. C. King, Raymond; Victoria, F. W. Smith, Sedgewick; East and West Edmonton, Joshua Fletcher, Grand Prairie; Strathcona, C. W. Carroll, Leduc; Red Deer, Joseph Stauffer, Olds; Medicine Hat, C. A. Harris, Faircares.

City Milk Supply

Winnipeg Commission's Finding

THE Milk Commission, which has been investigating the milk situation in the city of Winnipeg, Oregon, has reported its findings to the Food Controller. As the result, Winnipeg producers will get more for their milk from February 1 to May 15. The committee's report is summarized as follows in the Manitoba Free Press:

That the wholesale price of milk to the consumer under prevailing abnormal conditions is not excessive.

That the investment in the milk business, over what is actually required to serve the city of Winnipeg under proper organization, is at least \$300,000.

That this surplus investment, together with duplication of labor, necessitates the employment of at least a similar number of horses, at an extra cost to the public of approximately \$110,000 annually.

That the general conditions surrounding production are such that a milk famine is not probable.

That from what limited information is available from the civic records, compulsory tuberculin testing of dairy cattle, and compulsory clarity,

ing and pasteurization of all milk, unless produced according to a high standard, is the only safeguard for the public health.

That only 23 herds had been tuberculin tested in a period covering six years. That including original and restocks of these herds, made during this period, approximately 30 per cent. of the dairy cows were tuberculous.

That only 25 per cent. of the dairies selling raw milk obtained a score of 75 per cent. or over from the city inspector.

That the schedule of milk prices used by the large distributors engenders mistrust.

That the price to the consumer be fixed at 15 cents a quart in quarts, and seven cents in pints, from February 1 to May 15 next.

That a committee of three be appointed immediately, one to represent the producers, one the distributors, and one the consumers, to reorganize and consolidate the milk business, such reorganization to be completed not later than May 15 next, the said committee to fix the prices to both consumer and producer following that date.

That the provincial government appoint an official to be known as milk commissioner, business ability and technical training to be the basis of his selection for the office, said commissioner to work with committees on reorganization, and generally to

Regulations re Hog Importations Modified

THE regulations prohibiting admission into Canada of swine from districts in the United States where hog cholera has existed have been modified on the recommendation of the minister of Agriculture. From January 30 the secure and hog immunized by the serum and virus will be permitted to enter Canada when accompanied by the owner if they were immunized not less than thirty days prior to importation and have disinfected and quarantined previous to entry. Thirty days' quarantine is required for these and all other

it is also provided that all swine must be accompanied by a certificate stating that neither swine plague nor hog cholera has existed within a radius of five miles of the port for a period of six months immediately preceding date of shipment. Hitherto there has been an absolute prohibition of hogs from cholera affected districts.

supervise, instruct, educate and assist the producers, distributors and consumers of milk throughout the province.

That the present schedule system of paying for milk used by the large distributors be abolished and replaced by a system of paying on the straight butter fat basis.

That the price to the producers be fixed at 90 cents a pound of butter fat from February 1 to May 15 next, with a maximum test of 4.5 per cent. This would give \$2.70 for 100 pounds of milk on the minimum test of 3 per cent. butter fat and \$4.05 on the maximum test of 4.5 butter fat.

To encourage improvement in the quality of milk produced, the commission recommends an additional three cents per pound of butter fat be paid at the end of the year to any producer who is able to give satisfactory proof that his dairy herd is free from tuberculous. A further payment of two cents per pound of butter fat is recommended at the end of the year to any producer who obtains a score of 75 per cent. or over upon inspection made by the city health department.

That the city authorities immediately ask the Dominion Minister of Agriculture to have the regulations now in force relative to compulsory tuberculin testing of dairy cows, which are in force in the city of Winnipeg, applicable to the city of Winnipeg for the protection of the public.

**As You Plant, So will You Pick**

Good crops are not accidental. Big, bushy tomatoes—Crisp, juicy radishes—Sweet corn—Come only from true, vigorous and reliable seeds. Double-doubt seeds are done at any price. This year, when your country needs the largest crop you can grow, get the very best seed. McDonald's test seeds are carefully selected from plants of perfect production, tested strains of highest germination and vigorous growth, particularly adapted for a big yield in Canada's soil.

**SEND TO-DAY FOR BIG NEW CATALOGUE**

Our new 1918 Catalogue is free for the asking. It contains a complete variety of Vegetable and Flower seeds, Agriculture and Poultry seeds, and Grains. In fact, everything for the Farm and Garden.

For 25 years we have furnished seed of the highest quality. Thousands of customers attest this fact. Fill in the coupon now and mail it today.

McDONALD & SONS, Limited  
Market Square, OTTAWA, CAN.

**McDonald's**  
TESTED SEEDS

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Address \_\_\_\_\_

K. McDONALD & SONS, Limited  
81 Market St., Ottawa  
Please send me your new 1918 Seed Catalogue.

**BRUCE'S SEEDS**  
Business Established 1889

**Your Duty**—To grow all the foodstuff possible and to get the best results, high-grade seeds, such as BRUCE'S are a necessity.

**Our Duty**—To provide sufficient seed and of the highest grade possible.

**OUR DUTY IS DONE**

**Our 1918 Catalogue**  
is ready—115 pages of Seeds, Plants, Bulbs, Implements and Poultry Supplies.

Worth its weight in gold. Free—Write for a copy to-day.

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

**The Deering Manure Spreader**  
Light Draft — Wide Spread

A LOAD of stable manure is no light weight. Matted with bedding and litter, it is no easy job to tear it into small pieces for the kind of spreading that good farmers demand. Yet two horses can handle easily the 40-bushel load of a Deering even cast in three to four minutes. With its light weight frame, the Deering in a very light draft machine.

The work of tearing up the manure is divided between two beaters, one of which is a spiral that makes this Deering spreader a wonderfully efficient fertilizing machine. It spreads beyond the wheel tracks. It covers the ground evenly clear across the width of the spreader.

Three sizes of Deering spreaders give each farmer a machine suitable for his farm.—No. 8, 49 bushels; No. 6, 55 bushels; No. 6, 63 bushels capacity. Write the local dealer or showing all the good features of this Deering light draft, wide-spread manure spreader.

**International Harvester Company of Canada, Limited**  
BRANCH HOUSES

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

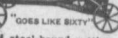
EAST—Hamilton, Ont., London, Ont., Montreal, Que., Ottawa, Ont., Quebec, Que., St. John, N. E.

# THE WONDERFUL GILSON

**SIMPLY CAN'T BE CLOGGED.** The simple, scientific, carefully worked-out miller makes it absolutely impossible to clog the throat of the blower. The Gilson is the lightest running blower ever made. It has broken all records for high speed and rapid work with light power. A 4-h.p. operates the small size of miller. Made in three sizes to suit any power. The Gilson is rightly called the

## KING OF SILO FILLERS

because of its remarkable elevating powers, absolute safety, durability, strength and simplicity—it stands supreme. It has convenient and quick knife adjustments, solid steel-bound wheels; patented safety reverse—and is guaranteed to cut and elevate MORE ensilage with the SAME power than ANY other ensilage cutter in the world. Write to-day for catalogue and proof. Manufactured and guaranteed by GILSON MANUFACTURING CO. LTD. 507 York St., GUELPH, Ont.



GOES LIKE SIXTY  
"Goes like sixty" is the slogan for the Gilson silo filler, emphasizing its speed and efficiency.

## New COAL OIL LIGHT FREE BEATS ELECTRIC OR GASOLINE

Here's your opportunity to get the wonderful new Aladdin Coal Oil Mantle light FREE. Write quick for particulars. This great free offer will be withdrawn as soon as some distributor starts work in your neighborhood. You they will want one. We give you more for this help. Takes very little time, and no investment. Costs nothing to try.

**Burns 70 Hours on One Gallon**  
Burning clean, clear, smoke or noise, simple, no pumping, no provision for water, no adjustment, and therefore, no trouble. Burns lamp lamps. Won't burn more than a few times as much light as best read from people already using them. It's the only light that will burn night, never to smelt. Guaranteed. Write quick for our free trial order and learn how to get one free. 215 Adelaide St. W., Toronto. Agents Wanted



TWICE THE LIGHT ON HALF THE OIL

## 130-Egg Incubator and Brooder both for \$15.75

Ordered together we send both machines for only \$15.75 and we pay all freight and duty charges to any R. R. station in Canada. We have branch warehouses in Winnipeg, Man. and Toronto, Ont. Orders shipped from nearest warehouse to your R. R. station. Hot water, double wall, dead-air space between, double glass doors, copper tanks and boiler, self-cleaning. Incubator and brooder are ready to operate. Write quick for details. We will send you a complete set of instructions and a list of the best breeds of chickens and ducks. Write quick for our free trial order and learn how to get one free. 215 Adelaide St. W., Toronto. Agents Wanted

WISCONSIN INCUBATOR CO., Box 233, Racine, Wis., U. S. A.

# Holstein Breeders Have Good Reason, etc.

(Continued from Page 2.)

of banquet expenses. Mr. Lipsit moved a reconsideration of the original motion, increasing the award to \$150 for a pure bred and \$100 for a grade at Guelph, Ottawa and Amherst. This was carried. Mr. Haley's motion was then amended by Mr. Burnaby, so that the Holstein Association entertained the winner, and paid the expenses, and this motion carried also. Both motions were intended to aid the winner in meeting banquet expenses, but many of the breeders present did not favor the carrying of both motions, allowing the winner the increased grant and relieving him of banquet expenses.

ability of holding a winter show on the grounds of the Canadian National Exhibition. In reply to both the Hamilton and Toronto communications, the association, on the motion of F. R. Malory, placed itself on record as favoring the holding of an international live stock show, providing that adequate accommodations were provided for the public, the live stock exhibits and the holding of a modern dairy test, and that a committee be appointed to meet the views of the breeders, and deal authoritatively with all developments in this line.

### Mr. Brant's Suggestion.

The suggestion of J. W. Brant, that all live stock associations unite in an organization to defend their rights in the case of the recent proposed increase in freight rates, drew from Mr. Burnaby the suggestion that the Canadian Council of Agriculture was already in the field for this very purpose, and from Mr. Platt that Ontario is already "organized to death." Dr. Tolin's motion, the Western Live Stock Union, which is a live organization, and expressed the hope that the association would send two or three representatives to the council proposed by Mr. Burnaby. The hour moved that such a committee be appointed by the executive, and his motion met with the favor of the meeting.

\$1,000 for R. O. M.

One thousand dollars was placed at the disposal of the Publicity Committee for advertising purposes. The salary of the secretary, including stenographic assistance and office expenses, was increased to \$5,000.

The deep sympathy of the Association was conveyed, by formal motion, to the relatives of the late Dr. Richardson, of Caledonia, the father of the present president, and himself a past president of the association; the first past president to be taken away by death.

### A Complaints Committee.

The directors of the association will be composed of 16 members, under the new constitution. This, for some purposes, is an unwieldy body. Accordingly, the executive recommended that they be empowered to appoint a Complaints Committee of three, with power to act, employ a solicitor and expend money necessary. Thus complaints and disputes can be settled quickly and with a minimum of expense. The motion carried.

Mr. T. A. Dawson had given notice of moving a change in the constitution to amend the section entitled "Tests Eight Months After Calving" of the Record of Merit rules by adding the first sentence to read: "A cow that has, in the same or a previous lactation period, made an official average day test admitting her to the Record of Merit will be eligible for a test eight months after calving, but must be at least four months bred when this test is made." The motion was lost on division.

### An International Show.

A communication was read from the Secretary of the Hamilton Board of Trade, regarding the formation of an organization to bring into being an international live stock and dairy show. Dr. English endorsed Hamilton as a place for holding such a show, and named D. C. Platt to represent the Holstein interests. Mr. Platt said that he was not prejudiced in favor of any city, but would make it a condition that the breeders own and control the show. He anticipated that it would in time be the greatest fair in Canada. Mr. Brotherton explained that the "International" would be in the hands of a group of men appointed from all the breeders' associations, and that they could settle the show where conditions were most favorable.

A letter was also read from the Canadian National Exhibition Board asking for a discussion of the advantages of holding a winter show on the grounds of the Canadian National Exhibition. In reply to both the Hamilton and Toronto communications, the association, on the motion of F. R. Malory, placed itself on record as favoring the holding of an international live stock show, providing that adequate accommodations were provided for the public, the live stock exhibits and the holding of a modern dairy test, and that a committee be appointed to meet the views of the breeders, and deal authoritatively with all developments in this line.

\$1,000 for R. O. M. "I believe that this association is now big enough to vote \$1,000 to R.O.M. prizes," stated A. E. Hulet, and then moved that this amount be apportioned by the executive in strict accordance to the plan already followed in the United States. A. C. Hardy believed the amount too large. Already \$1,500 had been apportioned over and there was still a balance being paid into a deficit. Such prizes should be granted only when the whole financial situation had been considered.

He expressed a belief, too, that 75 per cent of the money would go to men who do not need it. G. A. Brotherton took strong exception to the latter statement, claiming that most of the class leaders were "just farmers like myself." After considerable discussion, the motion was carried by a narrow majority. Mr. Burnaby suggested that, for the convenience of members, the R.O.M. and R.O.P. records of a cow be published side by side in the year book. This, too, was approved.

### R. O. P. Standards.

One of the most thoroughly debated subjects of the meeting had to do with proposed changes in R.O.P. regulations. Mr. D. C. Platt opened the discussion along the lines of his article published in Farm and Dairy two weeks ago. Scarcity of labor made it particularly desirable, he thought, that standards be changed to allow of a 300 day test, 12 months' freshening, and milking twice a day after the first 60 days, the latter provision to allow of 7 and 30 day official tests if the breeder so desired them. He urged the necessity of having a test that all breeders could patronize. This is necessary now as pure bred, but untested cows are not selling for a dollar more than equally good grades. Now each average farmer afford to wait 15 months for a calf.

Mr. Brotherton feared that an effort was being made to make the R.O.P. test as previously constituted a "straggle." "I believe," said he, "that the trust test is the official test for one year, and the next best is the official test for 7 to 30 days, followed with R.O.P. testing for the balance of the year. I want to place myself on record that the R.O.P. work tells more about a cow than the R.O.M. ever does." It was agreed, he thought, that "banquoists" a buyer with a high test in the Canadian days and many who had been accustomed (Continued on page 12.)

# SELL YOUR POULTRY

Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, Ont. Bayside, Ont., Dec. 20.  
Dear Sirs:—certainly pays to advertise. My pullets are all sold, and I could have sold a hundred if I had them for I am still getting replies to my ad. every mail.  
Yours truly, Mrs. Wm. Madrell.  
Perhaps you, Mr. Reader, have some also you wish to sell—either eggs for hatching, baby chicks, or duck, goose or turkey eggs—no matter what, we can find buyers for them. Let them with us during  
**February, March and April**  
Write out a small advertisement and send it to-night. You will be surprised at both the cost and the large reply.  
Advertising Department  
**FARM AND DAIRY** - Peterboro, Ont.

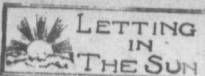
## This Engine Will Cost You Nothing



You need an engine—get a Gilson on our new easy payment plan, and it pays for itself. You save the help for it to do all the winter work in a low of money and enjoy that "feeling of security," which is such a Gilson Engine has long enjoyed an indispensible reputation for dependability, power, simplicity and economy. This year find it with an even more attractive proposition for the discrimination buyer. Prices of every-thing you have been buying have been rising, but by careful management we are able to furnish Gilson Engines at remarkably low prices. Write to-day for catalogue, price, and easy payment plan, stating what size you are interested in.

GILSON MFG. CO., LIMITED, 257 York St., Guelph, Ont.

**You'll Find the Advertisers** in FARM AND DAIRY advertising reliable goods. They want to know you, and are where you saw the Ad. When writing them don't forget to tell them you saw the Ad. in FARM AND DAIRY.



### On Married and Single Life

"Bachelors' Hall, what a queer looking place it is. Keep me from slich all the days of me life.

Och, but to think what a burning disgrace it is, Niver at all to be getting a wife."

ON the question of married vs. single life men are divided into two camps—the bachelors who, tired of single life, look with envious eyes on the home comforts of their brother benedicts, and the benedicts who, feeling themselves more or less hedged in by their wedding vows, covet the freedom of their brother bachelors. Who knows that it was not the same person that rallied against bachelors' hall in the foregoing selection, who later was responsible for,

"Needles and pins, needles and pins,

When a man marries, his trouble begins."

It is difficult for a bachelor to deal impartially with this subject. The vision of neglected dishes piling up on the back of the table awaiting Sunday's washing, not to mention the worry on a nail in case a button flies off, is so real as to make one favor the untried experiment of matrimony. But the subject is of such vital importance to unmarried men on farms that I feel in duty bound to say something on it. To get the proper perspective I have taken a look through Bacon's essay on the same subject. He wrote from the standpoint of the married man. I have the bachelor's viewpoint. So with his cooperation I hope to present both sides of the question for the consideration of interested parties.

"If that bath wife and children, bath given hostages to fortune," said Bacon, and he went on to show that these act as impediments to the contestant in the race for success. Here I would take issue with this seat up. Instead of acting as excess baggage, they act as wind ballast in a canoe race. They keep the craft steady, and by giving a longer cutting line to the water, allow the paddler to obtain full value from his strokes.

Bachelors are particularly helpless on the farm. In the morning the bachelor is making porridge (or a vile concoction which he dignifies with that name), when he should be feeding his horses. At noon he must come in early to get dinner started, and at night he dispiritedly swallows something left over from the noon meal, nurses his indigestion for a couple of hours, or thinks over the good supper he might be having, and then tumbles into a bed that was not made up during the day. What kind of a life is that? Can you expect a man to do his best under such conditions, even if they are of his own making.

But the time when the bachelor's life seems the dreariest is when he comes home from town cold and hungry and finds the fire out. What pleasure is there in carrying home the bacon, puffed peanuts and the spool of black No. 36 thread, if you have to let yourself in with a latch key? Then is when you long for someone at the door to greet you. Someone to tell you how thoughtful you were not to forget anything besides the nutmeg and sugar.

No, Bacon was like the rest of us. He was looking at far away fields and they appeared green to him. Had his wife been spunky enough to go home to her mother for a few days after he wrote the essay under consideration,

It's dollars to doughnuts the essay would never have been published. Had she left Sir Francis to fill himself up with shredded wheat and milk, or other easily prepared foods three times a day, to make his own bed, go without buttons and talk to himself in the evenings, he'd have had a grouch big enough to warrant half a dozen essays—on the other side.

It's always the same. After the lodge meeting the married man envies the bachelor and his freedom because the latter shows no haste to get home. He doesn't know that the bachelor is trying to escape the accumulation of the pile of unwashed dishes. Each dreads the reception awaiting him at home, but for different reasons. The whole problem is to know which reason is the weightier. Certainly some questions asked the

benedict on his arrival may be difficult to answer—but a pile of dirty dishes and a cold stove are unanswerable.

After a more or less exhaustive (or exhausting) test of bachelors' or breakfasts made of shredded hay or other excuses put forward by grocers to make milk palatable, of dinners under cooked and served in the vessels in which they sat on the stove, and of suppers made up largely of greasy potatoes left over from the dinner, I have, like Buster Brown, drawn up the following resolution:

"That the odor of tomato soup in the making as one plods a soup in way up the lane from the back field, and one or more pairs of bright eyes at the doorway to take one's thoughts off the wheat field that the army worms have destroyed, will counter-

balance several new dresses and anywhere up to half a dozen cases of group."

Sam Ray

An Inter-County Live Stock Judging Competition was held at Kemptonville, Ont., on Jan. 22nd. The results by counties are as follows: Glengarry, 2,177 points; Dundas, 2,016; Lanark, 1,894; Peterboro, 1,828; Grenville, 1,826; Frontenac, 1,748; Carleton, 1,709. Clarence Wilton of Grenville was highest in beef cattle and horses; Victor Armstrong, Carleton, in dairy cattle and swine; and Joe Kennedy, Glengarry county, in sheep.



## Get Behind the Wheel of a Ford and Drive

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

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

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

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

**Ford**  
THE UNIVERSAL CAR

Touring - \$495  
Runabout - \$475  
Coupe - \$770  
Sedan - \$970  
One-ton Truck \$750

F. O. B. FORD, ONT.

**Ford Motor Company of Canada, Limited**  
Ford, Ontario

**The Cheapest Way To Pull Stumps**

No harness needed with a Kirsin Puller—and extra help required. One man alone pulls biggest stumps in 4 to 10 minutes. The wonderful Kirsin One-Man Puller pulls hillsides, top brush, hedger and trees. Cuts land clearing cost many times. Costs less to buy—less to operate.

Widely known—has spreader strength—120 H.P. power.

**Get Our Big FREE BOOK** which tells how to clear your land quickly and economically. Book contains all the really useful and important facts on this subject in a way which is sure to make you a better farmer. Write for it today.

**Kirsin One-Man Puller**

Works on wonderful leverage principle—uses a man and pulling pole only. Big stumps—wood stumps—clogs and hard soil—corn stubs—all pull with ease. One man does all the work. The only puller made in Canada. Kirsin Co. Ltd., 720 Dundas St. West, Toronto.

**Book Dept. FARM and DAIRY Peterboro**

**BRINGING IN THE CASH**

One way to do this is to increase your output by better methods of production—another is to conserve the feeding stuffs you now produce, making them go farther by carefully balancing the feeds. Study out this problem this winter. The one best book of which we know on this subject is "Dairy Farming," by Eckles & Warren. You can secure it from our Book Department. The price is but \$1.50, nearly bound in linen.

**Book Dept. FARM and DAIRY Peterboro**

**EDWARDSBURG** is a standard, reliable, concentrated **FEED** that gives you

This feed will give you all the Protein needed to balance the lack of Protein in hay, roots and ensilage.

Our book on feeding for profits, shows the money in milk—and shows how you can make 25% more profit out of the cows you are milking. Write for copy, sent free.

**Edwardsburg Oil Cakes in the Ideal ration for fattening Hogs. Try it.**

**THE CANADA STARCH CO., LIMITED TORONTO**  
Works at Cardston, Redford, Fort William O67

**23% PROTEIN GUARANTEED**

**FRESH WHITE FISH AT WHOLESALE PRICES**

**N**OW is the consumers' chance to get fresh fish at wholesale prices. We are not wholesalers, but we buy our fish in car lots, direct from the producer at prices the same as the wholesaler and sell direct to the consumer, thereby cutting out the middleman's profit and the transportation charges between.

By eating fish you are releasing meat for the soldier, and thereby performing a patriotic duty.

Fish will be delivered free of transportation charges to any freight or express office west of Toronto. Boxes free.

The following is a list—

100 lbs. White Fish .....	\$14.00
50 lbs. White Fish .....	7.50
25 lbs. White Fish .....	4.00

These are western fish, fresh caught, weather frozen and dressed, weighing from 4 to 5 lbs. each. Order at once and get in on the low price—

**CROMWELL STREET FISH MARKET CROMWELL STREET, SARNIA, ONTARIO**

R. B. Bawenthiemer, Manager:  
Please find enclosed money order for the sum of \$..... for which ship box of White Fish containing ..... lbs. to be delivered at ..... Station free of charge at \$.....

Name ..... County ..... Post Office .....

**Holstein Breeders Have Gotten Reason, Etc.**

(Continued from page 10.)

to doing so were afraid of the R.O.P. test. Mr. Haley thought that if a rich man milks a cow four times a day for a year and makes a good record, it all works for the benefit of the breed. He thought it would keep a good cow in distress to milk her just twice a day. Finally, T. A. Dawson moved that the Finality, T. A. Dawson moved that the Records Board be advised to establish two sections of the R.O.P., one for 300 or 305 days, 13 months' freshening, and milk at often as the breeder pleased, and another for 366 days, with all breeding restrictions removed. Later Mr. Dawson withdrew his motion in favor of one proposed by Mr. Flatt, that the executive appoint a committee to meet with committees of the other dairy breed associations, to discuss proposed changes with them, and report back next year.

**Executive Meeting.**

The meeting then adjourned. At a meeting of the directors the following officers were elected for the coming year: Pres., Dr. Toimie, Victoria, B.C.; 1st Vice, Neil Sangster, Oranstown, Que.; 2nd Vice, G. A. Brethen, Norway; 3rd Vice, F. R. Mallory, Frankfort; 4th Vice, R. W. E. Burnaby. The Ontario directors elected in open meeting were: M. H. Haley, F. R. Mallory, R. W. E. Burnaby, G. A. Brethen, R. M. Holtby, N. F. Saegar and R. J. Kelly.

Representatives to fair boards are: Central Canada Exhibition and Ottawa Winter Fair, T. Spratt; Guelph, D. C. Flatt and W. H. Cherry; Amherst, A. Dickie and Amos Fowler. Judges recommended were: Toronto, W. S. Moscrip; London, G. A. Brethen; Ottawa, Prof. Barton; Sherbrooke, F. R. Mallory; Oranstown, Mallory; Valleyfield, R. M. Holtby; Quebec, M. H. Haley; Guelph, G. A. Brethen. The Adjustment Committee is composed of R. F. Licks, F. R. E. Mallory, the Secretary. The Publicity Committee: Dr. Toimie, D. C. Flatt and the Secretary. The \$1,000 R.O.M. grant was divided into five awards of \$15, \$10, \$5, \$3 and \$2 for each class in seven-day work for milk and butter. A breeder may win on either milk or butter or both. In 30-day tests there are prizes of \$10, \$5, \$3 and \$2 in each class, milk and butter, and in the 3 months after calving two prizes of \$6 and \$4 in all classes. Breeders are limited to one prize in each class.

**Milk and Cream Producers Organize**

**T**HE Ontario Milk and Cream Producers' Association completed organization at a meeting held in Toronto last Thursday. The directors, appointed at the initial meeting held a year ago, submitted a set of by-laws, modelled to a considerable extent after those of the National Milk and Cream Producers' Association of the United States. These were considered and finally adopted.

Secretary Manning Doherty made the important announcement that the Provincial Government had practically agreed to appoint a salaried official to check the tests of milk dealers as given to the producers when settling with them for their milk and cream. Before it was practically decided to appoint the proposed inspector, an investigation of conditions had been conducted. Tests were taken of the cream of 47 farmers, and these were later compared with the returns given by the dealers. It was found that there was a great difference between the returns of the dealers and those of the Government center. This difference was so great that it had been estimated it would amount to \$1,000,000 in a year to the Toronto producers alone. Mr. Doherty said he understood that the new official would work under the direction of the Provincial association, and that his ser-

VICES would be available to the various local associations.

**Officers Elected.**

The new constitution provides for a board of nine directors: three appointed for three years, three for two years, and three for one year. The officers for this year are: President, E. H. Stonehouse, Weston, three years; Vice-President, J. P. Griffin, Freeman, three years; Secretary-Treasurer, Manning Doherty, Malton, three years; Directors, J. B. Long, Merivale, two years; T. Shaw, Listowel, two years; S. Young, Guelph, one year; G. J. Cook, Beachville, one year; H. D. Rice, Welland, one year; Andrew Corrish, Williton, one year.

It was decided to finance the association by asking the local associations to contribute 25 cents per member to the funds of the provincial association, the minimum contribution to be not less than five dollars. Each local association may appoint three

**The Fuel Controller Responsible**

**W**ING to the drastic regulation of the Fuel Controller in closing all factories from Saturday till Monday, inclusive, we were compelled to go to press two days earlier, with the result that much material had to be omitted from this week's issue, including several reports of the live stock meetings held in Toronto during the past week. These will be given in full in a later issue of Farm and Dairy.

delegates to the meetings of the provincial organization, who can vote in person or by proxy.

Brief speeches were made by Prof. H. Dean of Guelph; G. A. Putnam, Director of Dairy Instruction for Ontario, and H. B. Cowan, of Farm and Dairy.

It was decided to complete organization as thoroughly as possible, and to keep the local associations posted in regard to the prices being paid in the different centres, and the cost of production. Reports presented at the meeting showed that farmers near Ottawa are receiving \$2.82 a cwt. on the farm; Hamilton, \$2.50 a cwt. delivered; Woodstock, Listowel and Guelph, \$2.50 a 100 lbs. at the farm.

A resolution was adopted urging that the provisions of the law in reference to the sale of oleomargarine should be turned over to the Dominion Department of Agriculture for enforcement.

**Care of Cream Separator**

**W**HICH separator is the best? This question is asked over and over again by all who have occasion to use a separator. It is also a most difficult question to answer; in fact, there is no single answer to it. There are a great many different makes of separators on the market, and most of them will do efficient skimming if they are run and cared for properly. If a separator fails to do good work, it is not because of the fault of the operator. No matter how well a separator may be constructed, if it is abused by improper usage it will soon fall to do properly the work for which it was designed.

The following suggestions may be of help to separator operators:

1. Set the separator level on a solid foundation and bolt it down firmly. It is well to have a piece of iron packing under each leg of the separator to serve as a cushion for absorbing vibration.

2. See that all bearings are clean and well lubricated at all times. Clean

The bearings occasionally with rasoline or kerosene to remove all grease that may have become gummy and thus prevent proper lubrication.

3. Use only the best hand-separator oil. Never use common machine oil.

4. Be sure to turn the separator at the proper speed. Time it with a watch or speed indicator.

5. In cold weather run about a gallon of warm water through the bowl to warm it before turning on the milk.

6. Separate the milk as soon after milking as possible, for the milk is then warm and in good condition to secure a clean separation. No separator will skim cold milk as well as warm milk. The milk should be at least 75° F. in temperature.

7. When through skimming, flush the bowl with about two quarts of the skim milk. In cold weather, warm water may flush the machine more effectively.

**Eradicating Tuberculosis from the Dairy Herds**

(Continued from page 3.)

spread the disease. If the res. its of the sputum culture show the presence of the disease germ, it means the animal is a 'spreader.' Under this method, unless a reactor proves to be a 'spreader,' she is not at any time any

**Canadian Wool Growers Organize**

A VERY important move was made in the wool-growers from all parts of Canada, meeting last week in Toronto, when many new farmers for selling the wool which has in the past been gathered by local cooperative associations. The name to be the Canadian Cooperative Wool-growers, Limited, with head office in Toronto.

By-laws were drawn up to govern the company, and a Board of Directors was elected. It consists of the following:

British Columbia—George C. Hay, Kamloops, B.C.; Alberts—J. W. Renton, Calgary; Alberta—W. McGrath, Saskatchewan—H. M. Folger, Dufferin; J. D. Wilson, Forest, Manitoba—George Gordon, Oak Lake, Ontario—Col. Robert McEwen, London, Wm. Dryden, Brooklin; George L. Teifer, Parisville; J. R. McClary, Lennoxville; St. Marie, Hoar's River, New Brunswick—Andrew M. MacKinnon, Nova Scotia—Stanley Logan, Amherst, Prince Edward Island—Wm. McGregor, Central, etc.

Owing to the regulation of the Fuel Controller, which closed our printing office Saturday and Monday, we are unable to give a complete report of the wool-growers' issue. However, will contain this report.

source of danger, although she may at any time become so; but applying the sputum test will protect you. The calves eliminates the possibility of infection from this source; the sputum test has determined whether or not the cow is a 'spreader.' If a 'spreader' has been found, she should be removed from the herd. If valuable for breeding purposes, she should be isolated completely. If not valuable, destroy her.

**Where System is Weak.**

"While this practice may be successful at Dutchland Farms, it does not signify its usefulness to the average breeder of dairy cattle. The use of the tuberculin test is usually directed towards establishing a clean herd. Under this method, however, it merely denotes the need of applying the sputum test—a test made by taking samples of the sputum, or the material thrown off by the lungs and throat, for bacteriological diagnosis. It will therefore afford the owner knowledge of those animals which spread the disease through those passages. A vital factor, however, is the necessity of detecting the 'spreaders' from the re-

actors before they infect healthy animals. In a large herd with some reactors, this would require the frequent application of the sputum test, and even there the danger remains, the amount depending directly upon the period of time between tests. Where the sputum test can be thus regularly applied, it may give good results."

In closing his argument, Prof. Gilletta reaffirms his faith in the tuberculin test as the one efficient method of eradicating tuberculosis. "The separation and subsequent disposal of animals reacting to the tuberculin remains, however, the safest procedure," he writes. "This scheme of management differs from the proposed plan in that no animals may be sacrificed before they become 'spreaders,' yet the liability of infection is reduced to a minimum and eradicating the disease becomes easier, more practicable, and surer. It is undoubtedly the plan still advocated and endorsed by the veterinary profession as the one best suited to the ultimate eradication of tuberculosis."

**Cash Crops for the Dairy Farm**

(Continued from page 4.)

the total income should be expected from the sale of milk or cream, the other 50 per cent. being derived from the sale of surplus stock, hogs, poultry and cash crops.

This is right in line with practical experience. It reminds me of a visit that I had with Mr. A. G. Hallman, the well-known Holstein man. Mr. Hallman is first of all a dairy farmer. Hogs are his least important sideline. He told me that he grew all he fed and fed all he grew. Almost immediately he made an exception. It is his practice, I found, to grow a considerable acreage of fall wheat as a cash crop, and with the income from his wheat he can buy mill stuffs and other concentrates, and even then have a balance on his cash crop. Nova Scotia farmers, I understand, make potatoes their great cash crop, and in many cases derive fully 50 per cent. of their revenue from this one crop. In the last few months many Ontario farmers have discovered that, where their land is suitable, a few acres of potatoes make a very desirable addition to the list of income makers. In our own case we put in just about one and one-half acres of potatoes, and our gross receipts were well over \$200.

**The Orchard a Questionable Proposition.**

The small orchard was once a good sideline and apples a paying cash crop. I am not sure that it is so desirable a cash crop now. Market requirements are more exacting. The fruit must be grown more carefully and packed more carefully. The various operations call for a great deal of special knowledge and considerable time. Apple growing in the future, I believe, will be more of a specialized business than any other branch of agriculture. Small fruits as a cash crop are open to the objection that they require too much labor in the busy season; a possible exception is in the case of the farmer with a large family of small children.

My idea of the best use of cash crops is to work them in where they can be produced with much extra outlay for labor. Occasionally they make it possible to profitably add a man to the farm staff. Here is a case in point: A young man and his wife bought a 100-acre farm not far from ourselves. He milked 12 to 15 cows, and as his wife was an excellent milker and willing to help outside, they managed to get along without a hired man. It was, however, placing a great strain on both the man and his wife, but they could not see where they could afford the outlay for a regular man. It was suggested to him that he put in a five-acre field of potatoes and hire the man he so badly needed. He did so. The extra cash crop paid the hired man's wages, and all of the rest of the work on the farm was better done and with less of a strain on the farmer and his wife.

**RENNE'S War Garden SEEDS**

EVERY owner of garden space must help to grow food for his family this year, as a patriotic and personal duty. It is a vital wartime necessity. He must be doubly sure that the seeds he selects will produce the most vigorously possible crop. In other words, he must plant Rennie's seeds, indisputably the standard of high quality, dependability and unquestioned purity. Rennie's War Garden Seeds are pledged to help win the war.

**For Early Planting**

We give herewith a suggestion of seeds recommended for early planting but study your catalogue.

- TOMATO—BONNY BEST. One of the Finest Early Sorts..... Per pkt. 10c.; ea. 60c.
- CABBAGE—COPENHAGEN MARKET. Best Round Head Early Variety..... Per pkt. 10c.; ea. 90c.
- CAULIFLOWER—RENNE'S GILT EDGE SNOWBALL..... Per pkt. 25c.; 4 ea. \$1.25
- CELERY—RENNE'S XXX GOLDEN SELF-BLANGUING..... Per pkt. 25c.; 4 ea. 75c.
- ASTERS—RENNE'S XXX GIANT COMBT MIXTURE..... Per pkt. 10c.
- PANSIES—RENNE'S PERFECTION MIXTURE..... Per pkt. 10c.
- PETUNIAS—RENNE'S XXX RUFFLE GIANT MIXTURE..... Per pkt. 25c.
- SWEET PEAS—RENNE'S SPENCER GIANT MIXTURE..... Per pkt. 15c.; ea. 35c.; 4 lb. \$1.00

**LOOK FOR THE STARS**

Our 1918 Catalogue is the guide to successful war gardening. Consult it at every opportunity. Watch especially for the special bargains enclosed in a star border, such as enclosed this paragraph. When buying from dealers insist on Rennie's Seeds.

**THE WILLIAM RENNE COMPANY LIMITED**  
KING & MARKET STS. TORONTO  
ALSO AT MONTREAL WINNIPEG VANCOUVER

**THERE IS ONE BOOK**

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

Price is but \$1.50.

Book Dept. **FARM & DAIRY** Peterboro, Ont.



**Do You Need Feed? Prime Linseed Oil Cake**

In carlots at remarkably low price. We have a number of cars of this feed which is now very scarce. Order now. Call us by long distance telephone.

**The United Farmers' Co-Operative Co.**  
LIMITED  
2 Francis St. Toronto, Ont.

# Farm and Dairy

AND

## Rural Home

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

47

**SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, \$1.00 a year.** Great Britain, £1.20 a year. For export Canada and the United States, add six pence postage.  
**ADVERTISING RATES** are one column 1 1/2 inch an insertion. One page 2 1/2 inches, one column 1 1/2 inch an insertion. Copy received up to Saturday preceding the following week.  
Toronto Office—Hester and Water Streets.  
Toronto Office—75 Mutual Street.

**United States Representatives:**  
Stockwell's Special Agency,  
Chicago Office—People's Building,  
New York Office—Tribune Building.

### CIRCULATION STATEMENT.

The paid subscriptions to Farm and Dairy approximate 20,000. The actual circulation of each issue, including copies of the paper sent to subscribers, who are hit slightly in arrears, and copies of the paper sent to 20,000 copies. No subscriptions are accepted at less than the full subscription rates.  
Sworn detailed statements of circulation of the paper, showing its distribution by counties and provinces, will be mailed free on request.

### OUR GUARANTEE.

We guarantee that every advertiser in this issue is reliable. We are so sure of this because the advertising columns of Farm and Dairy are as carefully edited as the reading columns, and because to protect our readers, we turn away all unscrupulous advertisers. Should any our paid-in-advance subscribers, we will make good the within one month from the date of this issue, that it is we find the facts of writing to our advertisers you state this contract that it is as stated. It is a condition of our advertisement in Farm and Dairy.  
Requests shall not be made for the expense of our subscribers, who are our friends, through the medium of the columns, but we shall not attempt to adjust rising disputes between subscribers and honorable business men who advertise, nor pay the debts of honest bankrupts.

## The Rural Publishing Company, Ltd

PETERBORO AND TORONTO

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

## Running Water

AN Institute lecturer was staying over night with one of his audience. His host, he discovered, was a progressive farmer. The barns were filled to the roof with the good crops raised. Six or seven cans of milk a day were being shipped from a dairy herd of 12 cows. Everything in the line of live stock had a thrifty well kept appearance. The latest addition to the stables had been a water system with individual bowls before each cow. There was a big concrete trough in the barnyard to which the young cattle went for water. The supply came from an overhead tank with a gasoline engine doing the pumping.

While the Institute man was admiring the conveniences of the stables a gray haired woman, the wife and mother of the family, came out to the barn with two empty pails to replenish the household water supply from the trough at the barn. There was a well near the house, but the water had to be pumped so the workmen considered it just as easy to go to the barn for the water and merely carry it. The Institute man immediately suggested that a pipe be run to the house connecting with the overhead tank in the barn, and the women of the home saved much heavy labor.

The farmer was glad to get the suggestion, and he acted on it the following spring, just as soon as digging became possible. It actually had not occurred to him how easy it would be to supply the home with running water. He had had his plans for duplicating in a few years in the house the overhead system that he had already established in the barns. His plans called for a complete bathroom and other modern conveniences. His intentions were the best. He had not thought, however, of eliminating work in the intervening years by connecting the house with the stable system.

Many of us are in the same position. We have our plans for a modern home in the future. We are willingly putting up with unnecessary inconveniences now because of what we will have later on. A very little expense now might bring to the home the blessing of running water in the kitchen, even if the more

expensive conveniences, such as the bathroom, have to be laid over for a few years, or a more convenient time.

## Single Tax in Edmonton

OPponents of the single tax method of raising revenue for municipal purposes have in recent months been citing Edmonton as a horrible example of the workings of the system. Probably the people who are in the best position to know whether or not single tax is a failure in Edmonton, are the people who live there. Recently a pamphlet was presented to the people of that city to modify the single tax system by taxing improvements to the extent of twenty-five per cent. of their value. The amendment was voted down and Mayor Evans, in discussing the vote, said: "No such pamphlet will ever carry because the resident property owners, who are the only people to vote in such an election, are not going to vote 'a tax themselves.'"

"People are not going to vote to tax themselves." Here we have the explanation of the whole situation. Edmonton is in financial difficulties. In the boom days her boundaries were extended. Great expenditures of public money were entailed in the extension of public improvements, such as roads and sidewalks. Then expenditures were designed to give value to unimproved suburban property. Owners of this vacant property then expected to sell their holdings at a rise, and were quite willing to meet the high taxes involved in the public improvements mentioned. They began to tire of paying taxes and getting nothing in return. Hence the agitation to shift a greater part of the burden of taxation to the people resident in the city of Edmonton. The people have wisely refused to be stampeded. Land speculation has been the greatest curse of Edmonton as well as of all other Western and Eastern cities and for improvements to carry a portion of the speculator's burden, would be to give speculation a new lease of life. That the people of Edmonton are still satisfied with the single tax method of raising revenue, will be good news to the organized farmers of Canada who have placed themselves definitely on record as favoring the land tax principle.

## The Price of Cheese

THE dairy farmers of Ontario and Quebec who are patrons of cheese factories are justified in taking such steps as are possible to secure an increase in the price paid for cheese this season. In this connection a statement should be prepared with great care by the Dairymen's Associations showing in detail what it cost to manufacture cheese last season, and to what extent the cost of manufacture has been increased in the interval. Only in this way will it be possible for the Dominion Government to prove to the imperial authorities that the increased price asked for is justified and necessary.

Unfortunately, the proof that an increase in price is justified and necessary may not make it possible to obtain such a price. The British Government absolutely controls the situation. Our Canadian Government may make recommendations to the British Government, but its power then ceases. The British Government in the last analysis will determine what price it can afford to and will pay. This in turn will be determined by many other factors, including the condition of the money market. Farm and Dairy understands that the Dominion Department of Agriculture has been impressing upon the British Government the necessity for completing arrangements for the earliest possible date for the purchase of this year's manufacture of cheese, but with practically no result beyond a notification that the business of purchasing cheese has been turned over to the Ministry of Food and, therefore, will not be handled this year by the British Board of Trade, as was the case last year. The danger is that the matter may be allowed to hang fire too long with the result that another tie-up may occur such as took place at the opening of last season until the price was finally fixed.

The cheese commission last year did a tremendous valuable service for the dairymen of Canada, just how valuable probably will never be fully

understood by the public. In order that the value of this service may be more fully recognized, but mainly because we believe that dairy farmers are entitled to such consideration, we would like to see the Dominion Minister of Agriculture appoint a couple of representative dairy farmers to positions on the cheese commission this year. These men should be consulted before the price of cheese is set, which means that this action should be taken with the least possible delay. Dairy farmers would then have tangible proof that their interests were being considered in every possible way, and much of the criticism of the commission which was heard last season would be avoided this year. The whole situation is a delicate one, both as it relates to the imperial authorities, and the producers, and must be handled with the greatest tact, good judgment and business foresight. Action along the lines here recommended should be taken without delay.

## A Trouble Maker at Large

DOES MR. W. F. O'CONNOR know that his ill advised reports are a menace to the public welfare? As an employee of the Department of Labor at Ottawa, his chief duty is to investigate facts affecting the cost of living. The trouble with Mr. O' Connor is that he does not investigate far enough. His most recent exploit amply illustrates the worthlessness of his suggestions. Mr. O' Connor first discovered that there were more eggs in storage on Jan. 1st of this year than on Jan. 1st of last year, and also that the stocks of cheese on hand seemed unusually large. Immediately he came to the conclusion that he had discovered two glaring examples of food hoarding, and that the dear public was being imposed upon by food profiteers. In his report he demanded that both eggs and cheese be seized and put upon the market at a price low enough to command immediate sale.

Had Mr. O' Connor given the matter the complete investigation that we have a right to expect of a government employee holding as responsible a position as he does, he would have discovered that there are no more eggs in storage than are necessary to meet domestic requirements, that supplies of new-laid eggs are away below normal, and that immense quantities of United States eggs which usually start to move into Canada at this time of year are not coming at all. In fact, eggs are as scarce in the United States as they are here, and on the leading market they are equally high in price. In regard to the cheese situation, all who are even remotely acquainted with conditions know that not one of the cheese now in storage in Canada is urgently needed in Great Britain, and that it is only lack of shipping space that prevents immediate shipment. No one would be so glad to see this cheese moved on ship-board as the merchants in whose warehouses it is now stored. Incidentally we might mention that this cheese was purchased and stored under instructions from a cheese commission appointed jointly by the British and Canadian Governments.

There can be only one result of such tactics as are being employed by Mr. O' Connor—a general loss of confidence in the trade. We already have an illustration of how this works. Last fall the Food Controller threatened to take arbitrary action in connection with the price of potatoes. As a result, wholesale dealers did not care to purchase potatoes for fear they would be out in the price, or, with their cellars full, accused of hoarding. Since then, extremely cold weather has prevented the movement of potatoes on an extensive scale, and there has been almost a potato famine in our cities because the usual quantities were not stored against such a contingency, and the price has been higher than it otherwise would have been. If other produce dealers are led to believe that their business will be similarly interfered with, the result may be a complete demoralization of the market for eggs, butter and cheese during the coming season of excess production. Such a result would be regrettable in the extreme, the public would be injured and not benefited, and Mr. O' Connor would be primarily responsible. Government oversight of cold storages may be necessary, but let that oversight be given by someone who understands the principles involved in maintaining supply and demand on a sound business basis.

# Ayrshire Breeders Endorse 300-Day Test

food in feeding animals," said Mr. Arkell. "The hog and the dairy cow should get the first chance in feeds. And we must eliminate the non-productive cow. Low producers are not bred out as a necessary. We must want more milk for the feeds consumed, and to this end a drive should be made this spring for better sires in Canada's herds."

(Continued from page 6.)

**Length of Test Discussed.**  
The introduction of the duration of the R.O.P. test brought on much discussion by the breeders. Mr. H. C. Hamill, of Markham, says that two classes be made in the R.O.P. regulations.

**Class A** to consist of all cows and heifers qualifying in producing their next calf in 390 days from commencement of test, cows four years old and upwards to commence test within 15 months of previous freshening.

**Class B** to consist of all other cows and heifers qualifying under the present H. O. P. rules for pure bred cattle. Mr. Arkell stated that the Federal Department of Agriculture favors the practical, and the present system will move, however, when the breeders are ready.

"If one breed were ready, would it be necessary to wait for the associations to come before action is taken?" asked Mr. Ballantyne.

"We would like a clear-cut action on the part of all the breeders' associations," replied Mr. Arkell.

Mr. Hamill stated that he didn't confine Class A to 300 days. He wanted to leave a certain amount of elasticity to apply to individual cows. Mr. Hamill believes that it is the cumulative test that is of value.

Mr. Wood, in charge of R.O.P. work, was of the opinion that two classes would cause confusion. One, either 300 or 365 day test, would be best.

Mr. Diamond believed that it is not necessary to change the regulations. The breeder can run his cows ten months or twelve months, whatever he wants.

This was the position taken by Mr. Turner. He stated that the 12 months' test has been boosted the broad.

Mr. Ballantyne believes thoroughly in the 10 months' test. "It would bring more into test work and would in the end be the best for the breed."

As there was no responder to Mr. Hamill's motion, it was moved by F. H. Harris, seconded by John McKee,

that the association state its approval of the change of the R.O.P. test to 300 days, with a time limit of 490 days for freshening. This motion carried, and Messrs. H. C. Hamill, Markham; John McKee, Norwich, and A. S. Turner, Brockman's Corners, were appointed a committee to confer with other breed associations in this matter.

**Breeders Will Advise.**

It was moved by R. R. Ness, seconded by J. H. Black, of Lachute, that the President-elect, the Secretary, John McKee, and Gilbert McMillan, Huntington, constitute an advertising committee to boost the breed, the amount to be expended to be left in the hands of the committee in conjunction with the Board of Directors.

"It has been found in this connection that winter advertising pays best. The advertising that has been carried on has resulted in sales to members," said Mr. Stephen. Mr. Stencil said that he could trace a large number of sales, particularly in New Ontario, to these ads.

Mr. Rowlatt, whose firm handled last year's advertising, said that the results of the association's advertising would be much more effective if followed up by communications from the individuals to the papers, news of the breed.

Mr. Rowlatt recommended that a

number of breeders advertise together and get all ads. run on one page under such a head as "Canadian Ayrshires." Another recommendation was that the association advertise in the city papers at fair time, recommending breeders to see the Ayrshires at the fair. This might be done at Toronto, Ottawa, and London.

**Ayrshires for New Ontario.**

The subject of New Ontario as a market for Ayrshires was introduced by Mr. C. F. Bailey, Deputy Minister of Agriculture. He pointed out that New Ontario is the natural home of clover, which yields as high as 3% tons per acre. Last spring the Ontario Government shipped three cars of grade Ayrshires to New Ontario. These were successfully sold by auction at New Linkard. The Government has changed its policy and will establish sales stables in New Linkard and Fort William. The proof of the demand lies in the fact there were 700 head of cattle moved into the district between New Linkard and Cochrane—135 miles.

The new creamery at New Linkard is running all winter and next summer there will be cream from 1,000 cows coming to the creamery. Creameries are springing up in all Northern districts. "I can see an opportunity for my breeders' association in New Ontario," said Mr. Bailey. "The Ayrshire men there are keen for purebred sires. The Government is establishing at New Linkard a demonstration farm where later a pure-bred Ayrshire herd will be placed."

Mr. John McKee stated that in placing advertising, New Ontario would be kept well in mind by the committee. Mr. Stephen stated that 20% of enquiries have come from New Ontario during the year. A communication on this subject sent in by Mr. William Letch, Cornwall, was handed over to the advertising committee.

**Enforce Dairy Standards Act.**

It was moved by John McKee, seconded by Wm. Stewart, that the Ontario Government be memorialized to put into effect the D. S. Act, and payment by test, and thereby remove a gross injustice to dairymen.

It was moved by Mr. Morrison, seconded by Mr. McCormack, that the Dominion Government be asked to request the breed associations in publishing the tests to quote them in terms of lbs. of fat rather than in lbs. of butter.

**Further Resolutions.**

It was moved by W. H. Hunter, Grimsby, Ont., seconded by J. H. Black, Lachute, Que., that whereas the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine in Canada was sanctioned by the Food Controller as a fair measure, we the dairymen who have always opposed it, are willing to submit to this decision during war time, but feel assured that the Government will again prohibit the sale of this product immediately on the cessation of hostilities, as in our opinion it would seriously affect the progress of our dairy industry.

The subject of a National Live Stock Winter Fair was brought up by a letter from the Canadian National Exhibition Association asking the support of the Ayrshire breeders in promoting such a fair in Toronto. Mr. McKee told of the invitation issued by the Hamilton Board of Trade to hold the Winter Fair in Hamilton.

After some discussion, a resolution was passed approving of the establishing on the conclusion of hostilities, of a great National Live Stock Show, John McKee and Alex. Hume were appointed representatives of the Ayrshire breeders to meet the representatives of other associations on this matter.

On a motion moved by F. H. Harris,

(Concluded on page 11.)

## Three Important Reasons For Buying a NEW DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATOR At Once

THERE are three very strong reasons for the immediate purchase of an up-to-date De Laval Cream Separator.

In the first place, a new De Laval machine will now save its cost in a few months—in more and better cream and butter and in time saving—at the present very high butter prices and great need of every minute of time.

In the second place, the patriotic duty rests upon every producer of butter-fat to save every ounce of it, and nothing is of greater food value to a nation at war. All European countries are encouraging the sale of the best cream separators in every way possible.

In the third place, railway delays are such that you can't depend upon quick delivery, and if you don't order your De Laval now there is no telling when you can get it. Moreover, the supply of labor and material is uncertain and all last year De Laval deliveries were nearly two months behind.

Again, De Laval prices have advanced very little thus far, but must go higher if present industrial conditions continue, let alone become more difficult. Present prices hold good until March 1st only.

There was never a time when the immediate purchase of a latest improved De Laval Cream Separator was more important to everyone separating cream, or when it could less wisely be delayed.

See the nearest De Laval agent at once. Arrange to try a new De Laval machine for your own satisfaction. See your agent just what it will do for you. If you don't know the nearest agent simply address the nearest General Office.

**The DE LAVAL COMPANY, Ltd.**

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

MONTREAL PETERBORO WINNIPEG VANCOUVER.



## PEERLESS PERFECTOIL

### A RUNAWAY HORSE

can't break a Peerless Fence. No fiery bull can make a dent in it, hogs can't push through the spaces.

Peerless fences all securely. Ask your nearest dealer to show you the full expansion of contraction in extremes of temperature. See the famous Peerless farm gates. Your dealer guarantees the Peerless to give satisfaction and we stand back of him unconditionally.

**Letters Like These from Halifax to Vancouver**

The Banwell-Harris Wire Fence Co., Ltd.  
Dear Sir: I can write you from Hamilton, Ontario the strength of your PEERLESS FENCE that I have bought. Mine is four feet high and I have turned five hogs, each weighing 1600 pounds. They can still get their heads through about 3/4 inch from each side of the main wire. The result was that they broke through over the fence, striking one of their heads and necks, resulting in the loss of one, but the fence remained intact.  
Yours truly,  
JOE ROBERTSON.  
Halifax, Ontario, N. C.

The Banwell-Harris Wire Fence Co., Ltd.  
Dear Sir: I have bought your fence for four years and still it is good, strong and is first-class. I would like to say that I have a gate and the water tank has broken on a wire and it is not even one inch broken yet. If the fence had been any other fence, it would have been a heavy horse that was used to change it in the last, and the gate broke so that the four years I have had it was worth every cent I paid for it.  
Yours truly,  
DAVID CUMBERBURN.  
Newville, Ont.

**The Fence That Saves Expenses**

is never needs repairs. It is the strongest, most economical heavy gate and bottom wire. SEND FOR LITERATURE and address of nearest agent. We will make a complete list of agents for you. Agents wanted everywhere.

**THE BANWELL-HARRIS WIRE FENCE COMPANY, Ltd.**

Montreal, Halifax, Peterboro, Vancouver, N. S. C.





If you are acquainted with happiness, introduce him to your neighbor.  
—E. Brooks.

## The Heart of the Desert

(Continued from last week.)

"HOLD 'em, Alchiesie!" he said briefly as he ran.

Alchiesie, with rifle cocked, stopped by the opening. The fissure widened immediately into a narrow passageway. High, high above them rolled a strip of pink and blue morning sky. Before them was a seeming, by interminable crevices along which the squaws scuttled. As Rhoda watched them they disappeared around a sudden curve. When Kut-le reached this point with his burden, the squaws were climbing like monkeys up the wall which here gave back, roughly, rending the fissure in a rude chimney which it seemed to Rhoda only a bear or an Apache could have climbed. Kut-le set Rhoda on her feet. She looked up into his face mockingly. To her mind she was as good as rescued. But the young Apache seemed in no wise hurried or excited.

"Our old friends seem to want something!" he commented with his boyish grin.

"What are you going to do now?" asked Rhoda, with calm equal to the Apache's.

"I can't carry you up this wall," suggested Kut-le.

"Very well!" returned Rhoda pleasantly. "I am quite willing that you should leave me here."

Kut-le's eyes glittered.

"Rhoda, you must climb this wall with me!"

"I won't!" replied Rhoda laconically.

"Then I shall force you to," said the Indian, shifting his rifle and prodding Rhoda ever so gently with his barrel.

Rhoda gave Kut-le a look of scorn that he was not soon to forget and slowly mounted the first broken ledge. The wall was composed of a series of jutting rocks and of ledges that rarely offered hand or foot hold. Up and up and up! Kut-le was now beside her, now above her, now lifting, now pulling. Half-way to the top, Rhoda stopped, dizzy and afraid. Kneeling on the ledge above, with one hand thrust down to lift her, Kut-le looked into her eyes almost pleadingly. That handsome face so close to hers affected Rhoda strangely.

"Don't be afraid," whispered Kut-le. "Nothing can happen to you while I am taking care of you."

Rhoda looked into his eyes proudly. "I am not afraid," she said, reaching for a fresh handhold with trembling fingers.

The jutting rocks were sharp. Kut-le from his ledge saw Rhoda look at her hold then turn white. Her nails were torn to the quick and bleeding. She swayed with only an atom of gravity lacking to send her to death below. Instantly Kut-le was back beside her, his sinewy hand between her shoulders, supporting and lifting her to the ledge above. As they neared the top the broken surface became prickly with cactus and Rhoda winced with misery as the thorns pierced and tore her flesh. But finally, in what

actually had been an incredibly short time, they emerged on the plateau, where the two squaws huddled him above the pursuers.

"They think they have you now!" said Kut-le, as Rhoda dropped panting to the ground. "We must move out of here before they investigate the mesa top."

He allowed, however, a few minutes' breathing spell for Rhoda. She sat quivering, though her gray eyes were brilliant with excitement. It seemed to her but a matter of a few hours now when she would be with her own. Yet she could not but notice that curious observance of detail which comes at moments of intensest excitement the varied colors of the distances that



Making Tea for the Noonday Meal.

This scene is typical of the lumber camps where the only warm part of the day is the cup of tea which the men eat, along with their sandwiches of bread and fat pork. Their evening meal, however, does not lack in richness, dishes which the shanty cook prepares to satisfy the ravenous appetites of the hard working men.

opened before her. The great mesa on which she sat was a mighty peninsula of chaledony that stretched into the desert. It was patched by rocks of lavender, of yellow, and of green, and belled over by the intensity of the morning blue above.

"Come!" said Kut-le. "There will be little rest for us to-day."

Rhoda rose, took a few staggering steps, then sat down.

"I can't start yet," she said. "I'm too worn out."

Kut-le's expression was amused while it was impatient.

"I suppose you may be sleepy, but I think you can walk a little way. Hurry, Rhoda! Hurry!"

Rhoda sat staring calmly into the palpitating blue above, and of green, and belled over by the intensity of the morning blue above.

"I hate to have you carry me," she said after a moment, "but I don't feel at all like walking!"

Her tired face was irresistibly lovely as she looked up at the Apache,

but by an effort he remained obdurate.

"You must walk as long as you can," he insisted. "We have got to hustle to-day!"

"I really don't feel like hustling!" sighed Rhoda.

"Rhoda!" cried Kut-le impatiently, "get up and walk after me! Cesca, see that the white squaw keeps moving!" and he handed his rifle to the brown bag who took it with evident pleasure. Molly ran forward as if to protest but at a look from Kut-le she dropped back.

Rhoda rose slowly, with her lower lip caught between her teeth. She followed silently after Kut-le, Cesca and the rifle at her shoulder and Molly in the rear. It seemed to the girl that of all the strange scenes through which the past weeks had carried her this was of all the most unreal. All about her was a world of vivid rock hues so intensely colored that she doubted her vision. Away to the south lay the boundless floor of the desert, a purple and gold infinity that rolled into the horizon. Far to the north mountains were faintly blue in the yellow sunlight.

Kut-le headed straight for the mountains. His pace was swift and unrelenting. Almost immediately Rhoda felt the debilitating effects of over-heat. The sun, now sailing high, burned through her flannel shirt until her flesh was blistered beneath it. The light on the brilliantly colored rocks light on her eyes blink with pain. Before long she was parched with thirst and faint with hunger. This was her first experience in tramping for any

He held her across his broad chest as if her fragile weight were nothing. Lying so, Rhoda watched the merciless landscape or the brown squaws looming at Kut-le's heels. Surely, she thought, the ancient mesa never had seen a stranger procession or known of a wilder mission. She looked up into Kut-le's face and wondered as she stared at his bare forehead that his eyes could look so steadily into the sun-drenched landscape.

As she lay, the elation of the early morning left her. More and more surely the conviction came to her that the Apache's boast was true; that no white could catch him on his own ground. Dizzy and ill from the heat, she closed her eyes and lay without hope or coherent thought.

At noon they stopped for a short time that Rhoda might eat. Their resting-place was in the shadow of a beetling, weather-beaten rock that still bore traces of hieroglyphic carvings. There were broken bins of clay pots among the tufts of cactus. Rhoda stared at them languidly and wondered what the forgotten vessels could have contained in a region so barren of life as this.

Kut-le stroved over to a cat's-barn bush at whose base lay a tangle of dead leaves. With a bit of stick, he scattered this litter, struck the ground with a string of fat desert flies in his finite care Cesca kindled a fire so tiny, so clear, that scarcely a wisp of smoke escaped into the quivering air. In a few moments the evaporated smoke and in an instant the tiny flames were a delicate brown. The aroma was pleasant but Rhoda turned white still when Molly brought her the fattest of the mice.

"Take it away!" she whispered.

"Take it away!" she whispered.

Molly looked at the girl in stupid surprise.

"You must eat, Rhoda girl!" said Kut-le.

Rhoda made no reply but leaned limply against the ancient rock, her golden hair touching the crude drawings of long ago. She was a very different Rhoda from the eager girl of the early morning. She ignored every effort Kut-le made to tempt her to eat. Her tired gaze wandered to her hands, still blood-grimed, and her cleft chin quivered. Kut-le saw the expressive little look.

"I'm sorry," he said simply.

Rhoda looked up at him.

"I don't believe you," she returned calmly.

"The Indian's jaw stiffened.

"Come, we'll start now."

The afternoon was like the morning, except that the sun was more burning overhead, the way more scorching underfoot; except that the course became more broken, the clambering heavier, the drops more wracking. All the afternoon, Kut-le carried Rhoda. At last the sun sank below the mesa, and the day was ended.

The place of their camping seemed to Rhoda damp and cold. It was close beside a spring that gave out a faint, miasmatic odor. The bitter water was grateful, however. Again more mice were seered over before the fire was stamped out hastily. This time Rhoda forced herself to eat. The she drank deeply of the bitter water and lay down on the cold ground. Despite the fact that she was shivering with the cold, she fell asleep at once. Toward midnight she awoke and moving close to Molly's broad back for warmth, she looked up into the sky. For the first time the great southern stars seemed near and kindly to her and before she fell asleep again she wondered why.

At earliest peep of dawn the squaws were astir waiting for Kut-le, who shortly staggered into camp with a

(Continued on page 18.)



## The Upward Look

### Little But Momentous

**B**EHOLD how great a matter a little fire kindleth.—James 3:6.

According to the verdict at the inquest it was only a match, but it had either been thrown or swept into the stove which caused a great fire that destroyed a large hospital, seriously damaged a large hospital and caused the death of four little children. Someone was responsible for the getting in of the match, and it was just a little match.

It was just a little word that was repeated from one to another, that at last created a serious division, in a hitherto harmonious church. Someone was responsible for that word, and it was only a little word.

It was but a passing look, but it burned into the heart of the devoted mother, and hurt for years to come. A daughter grew responsible for that look, and it was but a look.

The deepest part of the whole terrible tragedy is, that the great harm and deep wrong, which were the consequences of the slight act, or word, or look, cannot be undone. Though the door may plead that he did not mean to, that does not exonerate him. As God's law is, we must suffer the consequences of our own. But if this is so with evil, it is also so in regard to good.

That little group of consecrated men, that held that first foreign missionary meeting under a hay stack, had no idea that that would develop into the great present world-wide missionary board. Those men were responsible for this, and there were so few of them. All great results had to originate from one man and one first act in the movement.

It has never, nor never will be permitted any one of the great grand results of his small beginnings. God's but He permits someone to lead the great privilege and grand opportunity of having his first act, however small it may be.—J. H. N.

### Hoardings Should Not be Practiced

**T**HE Food controller says: Hoarding is one of the new wars of the war. It means storing in excess of requirements, especially of foods and fuel still at present. Now for real needs is not a prudent supposition, but the man or woman who hoards food is not a crime in peace times, but the man or woman who hoards food is not a crime in war. It is something that has the moral effect of a crime. He is also helping to raise the price to himself of future supplies.

There is no cause for panic among the people of Canada. We must not be made to make some food sacrifices and be willing to modify our eating habits, and even to eat less in order that the soldiers and our Allies may be fed. There is a world shortage of foods because, so far as we in Canada are concerned, when people have had to be withdrawn from farms to fight what is our joint fight. Our obvious duty is to aid them, by at least sending them as they took up on common tasks.

There has been some "hoarding" in Canada of sugar, flour, and perhaps in other commodities. The practice for the effect of means used under consideration may result in the exposure of the Canadian "Food Hogs." Hoarding is unnecessary and unpatriotic. The better elements in the community will refrain from it so far as their own households are concerned, and will use their influence against it elsewhere.

Often people will buy large quantities

of these foods without thinking of the way in which they may be depriving others. Every patriotic Canadian will do well to realize that we will "play the game" fairly with his neighbor, and with the poorer classes, by purchasing food only in normal quantities, which are present emergency lasts, and by the prevention of hoarding wherever he finds evidence of it.

### Manitoba Farm Women Organize

**A**T the recent annual convention of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, held at Brandon, a very interesting and important part of the proceedings was the amending of the constitution so as to provide for a women's section in the association. The women felt that they could do more effective work as a women's section than as members of a local, so a resolution to this effect was brought that it was unanimously passed.

Another resolution which was brought before the general convention was one asking that a sum of the women's section for the work before the association, with the result that it was unanimously passed.

Another resolution which was brought before the general convention was one asking that a sum of the women's section for the work before the association, with the result that it was unanimously passed.

The value of a body of women organized to watch their own interests was demonstrated again when the Grain Growers passed a resolution asking that Manitoba women be allowed to come into Canada duty free. The Women's Section pointed out that this resolution should also include the allowing of household labor savers to enter duty free. This was agreed to. The leaving out of such an important item could not be called an oversight on the part of the men, as the women were there to look after their own best interests and to speak up on their own behalf.

Another resolution passed by the Women's Section was that the government be asked to give a grant to the college of agriculture short courses for the benefit of women who wish labor. These are women who have the strength and aptness for such service, but if sent out to the farm homes absolutely "green," it would not only be a severe tax on the patience of the farmer and his wife, but would also take up a great deal of time in teaching absolutely simple things. A practical short course, it was thought, might at least give an insight into the work that would be expected of the workers.

A feature of the busy three days' convention of the Women's Section that was productive of much good was the attendance of delegates from the sister farm women's organizations of the other prairie provinces. Mrs. Walter Parlyb, the vice president of the United Women of Alberta, in addressing the women emphasized the place of women in cooperation. The rural life movement has become life as satisfying as life elsewhere. One of the greatest assets to the rural life of this country is its patient, large-hearted, pioneer farm women. "Co-operation" should be the watchword of every rural woman, for they need it so much by virtue of the isolation," said Mrs. Parlyb. "Cooperation" will be applied to women's place in the home, in the larger life, the municipality, and in the larger life. The ultimate success of this cooperation lies not in the lap of the gods, but in the hands of the women of rural Canada. Only word can success attend the efforts of the farm women. So far the organization of the farmers has been purely economic and materialistic. They must get away from the material and work more for the benefit of the various movements which are the high ideals upon which our organization is founded which make for an increasing citizenship. The part of women in this movement is to ac-

celerate the progress of these movements, and assist in the evolution." In the report of the secretary, Mrs. E. C. Wienke, she pointed out some of the lines of work in which the Women's Section of the M.G.G.A. will need to devote their efforts throughout the coming year. "We must wage incessant warfare," she said, "against the degrading standards of morals, venereal disease and the white slave traffic, the crime of extreme wealth and abject poverty. Then the present educational method of cramming, so prevalent in our public schools, should also receive a share of our attention. We must also consider the possibility of an attempt to introduce military training in our public schools."

"The great problem of the future, however, is the welfare of the child. Scientists and philosophers all claim that if we look as much pains to inculcate good principles into the child as we do to redeem the criminal, we would see far greater results. Therefore, we must work to place around child life the very best possible environment."

Many other splendid addresses of a practical nature dealing with the problems of the women in the province of Manitoba were given, and all present at the convention went back to their homes with an increased enthusiasm for work during 1918.

### Soup Recipes From a Subscriber

**O**NE of our interested household readers, Mrs. C. Calhoun, of Yale, Cariboo Dist., B.C., has sent us some excellent soup recipes in which the article on soups which appeared in our issue of Jan. 3. One of these is white bean soup and is made as follows:

One cup beans; one cup milk; one cup tomatoes; one carrot; one onion; a little parsley; butter and salt. Soup boils over night and in the morning pour in a saucepan with four cups boiling water. Cover tightly, and when quite tender add grated carrot, grated onion and tomato pulp (the latter may be omitted if not on hand). Boil half an hour, then strain through a coarse colander. Add milk, butter, salt and parsley. Bring again to the boil and serve with toast or stale bread fried in crisp cubes.

Another recipe is celery soup, which is made by chopping fine two roots of celery. Add to this one cup rice and three cups water. Simmer till rice and celery are tender. Scald three cups milk, press rice and celery through a sieve, saving water drained from a sieve, add the water, rice and celery to the scalded milk. Cook 15 minutes, season and serve.

Mrs. Calhoun also adds: "Have your dried cooking potatoes the following way: Drop washed potatoes in a vessel of rapidly boiling water and allow them to remain 15 minutes. Remove and strip the thin skin as when potatoes are peeled after thorough cooking by boiling. The potatoes will still be practically raw and may be handled like raw potatoes in preparing any dish such as scalloped or fried. One excellent way to cook the skin on potatoes is to bake them, when the skin is peeled, including the skin, golden brown crust, may be eaten."

"This suggestion was made by a United States housewife and tested by the U.S. Department of Agriculture. It reduces the discarded portion of the potato to a minimum, for even baking in the jackets means a loss (if the jacket is not eaten), since some of the meat of the potatoes sticks to the stiffened skin and is discarded. We enjoy potatoes baked as above."

"I hear you are thinking of buying a farm."

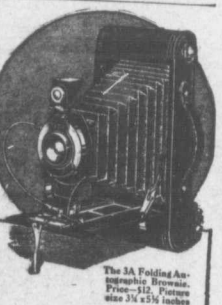
"That's my intention," said the city man with a complacent air.

"Well, don't forget the importance of alms."

"Trust me for that, sir. By the way—er—do these things consume much gasoline?"—Birmingham Age-Herald.



For Better Butter  
U.S.C.  
**Windsor Dairy Salt**  
THE CANADIAN SALT CO. LIMITED



The 3A Folding Automobile. Price—\$12,500. Power size 31 1/2 inches.

**JUST** the pictures you would naturally make with this easily-worked camera for pure pleasure—pictures of crops, cattle, buildings—have a very definite practical value as well.

They constitute a graphic farm record—a record authentic and complete—because with an Autographic Brownie you can date and title each negative at the time the exposure is made.

On any farm, an Autographic Kodak or Brownie can combine pleasure and business most satisfactorily. The free booklet, "Kodak on the Farm," tells the story. Write for it.

Canadian Kodak Co., Limited  
Toronto, Canada



# Big Ben

\$4.00



WESTERN CLOCK ALARM

**BIG BEN** heads the family of *Westicox* alarms. He won his success by getting folks up in the world.

Before they let him call you, the Western Clock Co. sees that he runs on time and rings on time. They give him good looks outside to match his good works inside.

All *Westicox* are made in the same

patented way—a better method of clock making. Needle-line pivots of polished steel greatly reduce friction. Like Big Ben, all *Westicox* keep good time.

And, like him, they all have many friends. Look for the family name, *Westicox*, on the dial of the alarm you buy.

Your dealer has them. Big Ben is \$4.00. Or, send prepaid, with one price, if your dealer doesn't stock him.

Western Clock Co.—makers of *Westicox*

La Salle, Illinois, U. S. A.

215 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., U. S. A.

## A "Sinking Fund" for Your Home

WHEN the wife of a business man visited him in his office one day, she heard him mention "sinking fund."

"What is a 'sinking fund'?" she asked.

"Something we put away in the business to provide for a rainy day," he replied.

"The business then has a chance to tide itself over a financial crisis should its income be reduced?"

"Yes."

"What if your own personal income that maintains our home should be entirely cutoff forever?" she asked.

With pride he answered, "I have provided for the maintenance of our home 'sinking fund' in the form of Life Insurance—and there is no element of chance about that."

A Mutual continuous monthly income policy under the endowment plan will begin to provide for you in monthly payments at the expiration of twenty years. These monthly payments to you are guaranteed for the following 240 months. If you should not survive the twenty year period, the payments would then be to your beneficiary until all the guaranteed instalments have been received. The income will then continue to the beneficiary for life.

Write for booklet entitled, "Ideal Policies."

**The Mutual Life**  
Assurance Company of Canada  
Waterloo, Ontario

## The Heart of the Desert

(Continued from page 13.)

load of meat on his shoulder. Alchise was with him.

"Mule meat!" said Kutie to Rhoda.

"I went to find horses but there was nothing but an old lame mule. I brought him back this way."

"Heavens!" ejaculated Rhoda.

The squaw worked busily, cutting the meat into strips which they hung over their shoulders to sun dry during the day. Alchise released a length of mule's intestine in the spring, to serve as a canteen. Rhoda gave small heed to these preparations. She was too ill and feverish even to be disgusted by them. She refused to eat but drank constantly from the spring. When at Kutie's command she took up the march with the others the young man eyed her anxiously. He stung Molly's canteen from his own to Alchise's shoulder and felt Rhoda's pulse.

"This water was bad for you," he said. "But it was the only spring within miles. Perhaps you will throw off the effects of it when we get into the heat of the sun."

Rhoda made no reply but staggered miserably after Molly. The spring lay in a pocket between mountains and mesa. The mountains seemed cruelly high to Rhoda as she looked at them and thought of toiling across them. With head sunk on her breast and feverishly twitching hands she followed for half an hour. Then Kutie turned.

"I'm going to carry you, Rhoda," he said.

The girl shrunk away from him.

"You and Molly and all of them think I'm just a parasite," she muttered.

"You don't have to do anything for me! Just let me drop anywhere and die!"

Kutie looked at her strangely. Without comment, he picked her up. There was a sternly tender look on his face that never had been there before. He did not carry her despondently today, but very dignifiedly. Something in his manner pierced through Rhoda's brief delirium and she looked up at him with a faint replica of her old, lovely smile that Kutie had not seen since she had stolen her. He trembled at its beauty and started forward at a tremendous pace.

"I'll get you to good water by noon," he said.

At noon they were well up in the mountains by a clear spring fringed with aspens. Watercress grew below it and high above it were pines and junipers. It was a spot of surpassing loveliness, but Rhoda, tossing and panting, could not know it. Kutie laid her burden on the ground and Molly drew off her latticed petticoat to lay beneath the feverish head. The young Apache stood looking down at the little figure, so graceful in its boyish abandonment of gesture, so pitiful in its broken unconsciousness. Molly bathed the burning face and hands in the pure cool water, muttering tender Apache phrases. Kutie constantly interrupted her to change the girl's position. For an hour or so he waited for the fever to turn. By three o'clock there was no change for the better and he left Rhoda's side to pace back and forth by the spring in anxious thought.

At last he came to a conclusion and with stern set face he issued a few short orders to his companions. The canteens were refilled. Kutie lifted Rhoda and the trail was taken to the west. Alchise would have relieved him of his burden, willingly, but Kutie would not listen to it. Molly trotted anxiously by the young Apache's side, constantly moistening the girl's lips with water.

Rhoda was quite delirious now. She murmured and sometimes sobbed, trying to free herself from Kutie's arms.

"I'm not sick," she said, looking up into the Indian's face with unseeing

eyes. "Don't let him see that I am sick!"

"No! No! Dear one!" answered Kutie.

"Don't let him see I'm sick!" she sobbed. "He hurts me so!"

"No! No!" exclaimed Kutie huskily.

"Molly, give her a little more water!"

"Molly!" panted Rhoda, "you told him how hard I worked—how I earned my way a little! And don't let him do anything for me!"

### CHAPTER XI

#### The Turn in the Trail.

The little group, trudging the long difficult trail along the mountains was a rich study in degrees: Rhoda the fragile Caucasian, a product of centuries of civilization; and Kutie, the Indian, with the toughness, the heroic courage, the cunning of the Indian leavened inextricably with the thousand softening influences of a score of years' contact with civilization; then Cesca, the lean and stoical product of an ancient and terrible savagery; and Alchise, her mate. Finally Molly—squat, dirty Molly—the stupid, equalled amongst, as a distinct from Cesca's type as is the brown snail from the stinging wasp.

Alchise, striding after his chief, was smitten with a sudden idea. After ruminating on it for some time, he communicated it to his squaw. Cesca shook her head with a grunt of disapproval. Alchise insisted and the squaw looked at Kutie curiously.

"Quien sabe?" she said at last.

At this Alchise hurried forward and touched Kutie on the shoulder.

"Take 'em square" he Reservation. Medicine dance. Squaw heap sick. "Sabe?"

"Reservations' too far away," replied Kutie, shifting Rhoda's head to lie more easily on his arm. "I'm making for Chira."

Alchise shook his head vigorously.

"Too many men! We go Reservation. Too many men! We go sick squaw."

"None! You're wrong, Alchise. I'm going where I can get some white man's medicine the quickest. I'm not so afraid of getting caught as I am of her getting a bad run of fever. I have friends at Chira."

Alchise fell back, muttering disappointment. White man's medicine was no good. He cared little about Rhoda but he adored Kutie. It was necessary therefore that the white squaw be saved, since his chief evidently was quite ill about her. All the rest of the day Alchise was very thoughtful. Late at night the sunset was made. High up in the mountain on a sheltered ledge Kutie laid down his burden.

"Keep her quiet till I get back," he said, and disappeared.

Rhoda was in a stupor and lay quietly unconscious with the stars blinking down on her, a limp, dark heap against the mountain wall. The three Indians munched and ate meat, then, Molly curled herself on the ground and in three minutes was snoring. Alchise stood erect and still on the ledge for perhaps ten minutes after Kutie's departure. Then he touched Cesca on the shoulder, lifted Rhoda in his arms and, followed by Cesca, led the sleeping Molly alone on the ledge.

Swiftly, silently, Alchise strode up the mountainside. Rhoda making neither sound nor motion. For hours, with wonderful endurance the two Indians held the pace. They moved up the mountain to the summit, which they crossed, then dropped rapidly downward. Just at dawn Alchise stopped at a gray 'camp' under some pines and called. A voice from the but answered him. The canyon flap was put back, and an old Indian hawk appeared, followed by several squaws and young bucks, yawning and staring.

(To be Continued.)

Speak Gently, It is Better far  
Your Temper not to tax  
Speak gently once or twice, and then  
Made in and take an axe.



# War Flour Makes Good Bread

By The Editor

The FIVE ROSES Cook Book (over 450,000 copies in actual use)

**D**ON'T hesitate to be the first to bake the new War Flour into Bread. Let it second your patriotic efforts in the conservation of wheat and flour. In our Laboratories, using the same recipe as with the old FIVE ROSES, we produced a loaf from the War Flour possessing all the essential attributes that have made bread the staff of life.

### The Test We Made

In appearance, the loaf we made from Government Regulation Flour was quite as appealing as that made from FIVE ROSES flour. It cut very satisfactorily without crumbling; the crust was thin, crackling, and sweet to the palate. The texture slightly more open possibly, but appetizingly fresh and yielding. We have no reason to doubt its keeping qualities. In lightness, flavor and general eating qualities, we can assure all FIVE ROSES users that we were delighted with the results obtained. The complexion of the loaf was naturally more creamy than the old FIVE ROSES loaf, but this in no way affects its nutritive or digestive properties.

So that, in making an early use of the new War Flour, thrifty housewives will be securing equal nutrition at less cost, besides contributing to the increased wheat supplies so sorely needed by our Allies. It is truly no sacrifice to economize with FIVE ROSES milled according to Government Regulation.

**Lake of the Woods Milling Company Limited**  
Makers of Five Roses Flour  
CANADA

**FIVE ROSES IN KHAKI.**—To conserve wheat so essential to the Allied Cause, your favorite brand is now being milled according to Government Regulations. But the name "FIVE ROSES" which, for over a quarter century, has been a positive assurance of quality is still your protection. Users of "FIVE ROSES Government Grade" Flour are assured of the best available flour under all conditions. Fortunate possessors of the famous FIVE ROSES Cook Book can bake with the new FIVE ROSES with practically no change in their present recipes and in the certainty of excellent baking results.



**POULTRY**

**A FORTUNE IN POULTRY**

Increase your egg yield by purchasing a **Choice Cocker Cockerel** of our high record P. O. C. Ks., Wyandotte, Cuckoo's, etc. & a 1918 Mating Last coming photos of stock, buildings, feed and tonic formulas.

Our 164 Egg Kind

**L. R. Guild, Box 76, Rockwood, Ont.**

**30 CENTS FOR CHICKENS**

**25 Cents for Old Hens**

Above prices paid by **WALLER'S**

719 Spadina Ave. Toronto, Ont.  
Write for Price List

**ELMGROVE FARM**

Bronze Turkeys, Embden Geese, and a few good Roman Drakes for sale.

Write for Prices.

**J. H. RUTHERFORD, ALBION, Ont.**

**FEED YOUR FOWL**

**STEVENS' GREEN GROUND BONE**

Che. Stevens, 264 Mark St., Peterboro, Ont.

**FOR SALE AND WANT ADVERTISING**

THREE CENTS A WORD, CASH WITH ORDER

**CHEESE FACTORY FOR SALE**, at Oxford Mills, capacity 270,000 lbs. Apply J. W. Pretwell, Oxford Mills, Ont.

**FOR SALE**—Empire Milling Machine, in first class condition. Apply B. A. Wilson, Freetownburg, Que.

**MUSIC TAUGHT FREE**

By the Oldest and Most Reliable School of Music in America—Established 1893.

Piano, Organ, Violin, Mandolin, Guitar, Banjo, Etc.

Learn to read Music, like the quality.

Professors of advanced classes. One lesson weekly. Theoretic notes explaining plain. Only expense about 10c per day in cost of postage and music thing in full.

Write for FREE booklet which explains entire thing.

American School of Music 65 Lakeside Building, Chicago

**Gasoline and Kerosene Engines,** saw frames, saw blades, grain grinders, straw cutters, beeing scales, farm and lawn fence, write for price list.

**A. R. LUNDY**

253 King St. W., Toronto, Ont.

**THE HOUSE YOU WANT TO BUILD OR REPAIR**

THE HAMILTON COUNTY, LONDON, HAMILTON, ONTARIO

**EARN \$10 TO \$20 A DAY AT HOME**

Helps meet the big demand for history for us and your home trade.

Intention papers provided with probable 100-year-remembrance on Auto-Katons, Experience and

Write for particulars, rate of 10c per copy in return.

Auto-History, 1000 E. 11th St., Des Moines, Iowa

**Various Shades of Blue to be Popular**

Farm and Dairy patterns shown in these columns are especially prepared for Our Women Folks. They can be relied upon to be the latest and include the most modern features of the paper pattern. When sending your order please be careful to state bust or waist measure for size fitting, and the number of the pattern or the number of the pattern for Our Women Folks in each case. Address orders to Pattern Dept., Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, Ont.



**S**INCE the war started the complaints have been numerous regarding the poor shades of blue which are available for dress materials. Notwithstanding this fact, however, the newest styles are China blue in one of the newest. Another shade of peacock which promises to be a favorite, especially of the stiffer sorts, such as taffeta, should be pressed as little as possible. The wrinkles work out by themselves and a taffeta dress should receive but one good pressing at the seams when completed. The iron should not be hot, as it will have a tendency to crack avoided as they will leave holes which are hard to get rid of. The sewing machine needle should have a good point. A tracer wheel should not be used on delicate rather use basting threads to indicate any marks in the pattern.

**2321-2326—Lady's Costume**—This costume has several style features to recommend it. In the first place the blouse skirt likewise. In this way, it is a pattern which might be utilized to advantage in several ways. The model calls for two bust measure, and the skirt from 22 to 32 inches waist measure.

**2327—Girl's Dress**—In this not a dainty style for the little woman. It presents a stylish appearance and yet is not too flussy. The bolero effect with the wide girdle showing beneath looks attractive. Either long or short sleeves may be used.

**Pattern sizes:** 6, 8, 10 and 12 years.

**2328—Girl's Dress**—This little dress is rather out of the ordinary, as it has a bell-shaped bodice and sides, but not in the front being laid in a double belt 'at' to form a wide panel. If making up such a dress for summer wear, it would probably be well to utilize the short sleeve pattern, may be used for winter, the long sleeve pattern may be used. **Pattern sizes:** 2, 4, 6, and 8 years.

**2329—Dress for Misses and Small Wo-**

men.—There are many, many styles of one-piece dresses, but this one is probably decidedly different from the majority. Note the effect of the upper portion being joined to the skirt to form the appearance of a yoke. The large pockets are the only trimming on the skirt. As will be noted by the small front view, if closely to the neck. **Three sizes:** 16, 18 and 20 years.

**2330—Boy's Mackinaw**—We are likely to get considerable cold weather yet and a coat such as this one will make a cozy outfit for the boy who is out in all kinds of weather. It has a warm appearance and should be found very serviceable.

**2331—Lady's Apron**—An apron that should fit neatly in front is here shown. It is a complete coverall and in hot summer days, could no doubt be used as a dress when doing up the morning work. **Four sizes:** 34, 38, 42 and 46 inches bust measure.

**2332—Girl's Dress**—Here is a very simple dress and yet an attractive one. The trimming of buttons and of contrasting material for collar and cuffs, takes away the plain appearance. **Four sizes:** 4, 6, 8 and 10 years.

**2333—Girls Underwear and Drawers**—When making up the underwear for spring and summer, this pattern will no doubt, come in very useful. It is simple, but very neat. As will be noted by the drawing of the drawers may be either six sizes: 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years.

**2334—Lady's House Dress**—A design such as this might well be followed out in making up dresses for afternoon wear. The vest effect adds more of a dress-up effect than many house dresses present a neat appearance. **Seven sizes:** 34 to 46 inches bust measure.

Our Spring and Summer Catalogue is now ready for distribution, containing 669 designs of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Patterns. An extra 10 cents sent along with your paper order will take this catalogue to your home.

**Vary the Fish Dishes**

**A**CCORDING to reports we will soon have to use fish even more freely in our menus than we have been doing up to the present. On account of the scarcity of beef and other meats. We may as well prepare ourselves with as many attractive and palatable recipes for serving fish as possible, in order that we may have variety. Here are two or three recipes to add to the list:

**Fish Pie.**

One-half pound cold fish (salt or fresh); one pound boiled potatoes; one tablespoon milk; two tablespoons butter or dripping; salt and pepper. Take the skin off the fish, and carefully place out the bones. Break it up with the potatoes, butter, pepper and salt. Put the mixture into a smooth over the top and brush with milk. Brown in the oven.

**Scalloped Fish.**

One pound cold fish; two tablespoons butter; four tablespoons flour; two tablespoons milk; salt and pepper. Take the skin off the fish and pick out all bones, taking care not to break up the fish more than is necessary. Melt the butter and blend with flour, add the milk gradually, also pepper and salt, and stir until it boils. Then put in the flakes of fish and let them heat through. Lay the mixture neatly on a flat dish and sprinkle bread crumbs over. Set in oven to heat through and brown.

**Fish Cakes.**

One-half pound cold fish; one pound potatoes mashed; two tablespoons butter; one or two eggs; bread crumbs. Skin the fish, pick out bones, mix with the potatoes, butter, pepper and salt and add the milk of egg well beaten. Mix all together. Form into small round cakes and rub with flour. Beat up white of egg, dip balls in egg and fry in hot fat.

**Lunenburg Salt Cod.**

Soak the cod not less than 24 hours, pour off water, cut into small bits, put into cold water, bring to a boil, pour off boiling water and repeat one or twice, renewing with fresh boiling water. Then add an equal quantity of potatoes pared and skin removed, wash like chowder. Fry onions and pork scraps together until onions are cooked. Serve fish and potatoes in deep dish and pour onions on top.

**Salmon or Trout Chop.**

Makes a white-sauce by melting one tablespoonful of butter or butter substitute, add two tablespoons of flour, one teaspoon of salt and one-half teaspoon pepper, blend well. Add one cupful milk slowly, stirring constantly. Cook until thick, then add one cup dried bread crumbs and a can of salmon, or an equal amount of boiled trout or salmon, which has been drained, washed like chowder, roll in flour, put slices of macaroni in end to simulate bone, and fry in deep fat.

**Raising Funds to Purchase Yarn**

**H**OW to raise funds to purchase yarn for Red Cross purposes was an oftentimes quite a problem for many Red Cross societies. A scheme recently tried out by the Apple Grove Grange, Elgin Co., Ont., for replenishing the treasury, may suggest an idea to other organizations engaged in Red Cross work. This Grange decided to hold a birthday party in the Grange Hall at Middleburg, and the following invitation was sent out:

A birthday party is given you; The something novel, 'tis nothing new; We send this little card, our best; Please fill it up the yarn to knit. With as many cents as you are old; We promise the number shall never be told.

Socks will be provided at the door.

Ayrshire Breeder's Endorse 300-Day Test

(Continued from Page 15.) Mr. Elgin, Ont., recorded by Wm. Stewart, Campbellford, Ont. it was decided to place a diagram of the markings of each animal on the pedigree as on the application form instead of a written description.

Officers for 1918. The election of officers resulted in the following: President, E. J. Tarte, Montreal; Vice-President, A. S. Turner, Ryekman's Corner, Secretary, Treasurer, W. F. Stephen, Huntingdon, Que.; Directors, R. R. Ness, Howick, P.E.I.; M. St. Marie, Charlottetown, P.E.I.; Hector Gordon, Howick, Que.; L. J. Tarte, Montreal; J. H. Black, Laclaire, Que.; Gilbert McMillan, Huntingdon, Que.; W. W. Billantyne, Stratford, Ont.; Alex. W. Hunter, Grimsby, Ont.; F. H. Harris, Mt. Elgin, Ont.; John McKee, Norwich, Ont.; A. H. Trimbald, Red Deer, Alta. Mr. H. S. Arkell was elected Hon. President, and Mr. Wm. Stewart, of Campbellford, an honorary life member.

The Price of Bran and Shorts

THE following statement, showing approximately what prices should be paid for bran and shorts in Ontario, has been issued by Mr. F. C. Hart, Director of the Markets Branch of the Ontario Department of Agriculture:

Regarding bran and shorts, it should be stated that none of this material is being exported, or is likely to be exported. All bran and shorts manufactured in Canada are therefore available to farmers or farmers' organizations, and may be ordered in straight carload lots direct from the mills. It appears that western Canada is absorbing the bulk of bran and shorts manufactured in the west. The amount available for Ontario, therefore, is practically only that manufactured in Ontario mills. In order that it may all be used in Ontario, and not accumulate at the mills during the summer months, thus affording a reason for export, farmers would be well advised to purchase during the non-feeding season.

The prices as fixed by the Food Controller's Order No. 5, under date of Feb. 17th, apparently mean about \$25 for bran and \$40 for shorts at Ontario mills, depending on freight rates and cost of bags. The invoice must show:

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes '1. The maximum price at Port William and Port Arthur \$24.50 \$29.50', '2. Freight charges to destination 4.20 4.30', '3. Cost of bags, about 6.30 6.30', '4. Any rebate or other deductions'.

\$35.00 \$40.00

That is, the customer should know from his invoice the items making up the total cost which he pays. In buying at the local mill door, therefore, the farmer should pay not more than the rate from Port William, plus carload freight rate from Port William to the mill, plus cost of bags. In ordering from the mill not in his own neighborhood, the farmer should pay the local carload freight rate from the mill to his own station. In buying less than carloads from local dealers, such local freight is at the less-than-carload rate.

Order No. 14, dated Jan. 19th, limiting the additional charges that may be made by dealers, whether dealing wholesale or retail, and by millers when making a retail, states that on and after the 15th day of Jan., 1918, the amount charged for bran and shorts may not exceed:

If dealers, when selling out of their warehouses or premises to consumers, the cost at their station, plus 10c per bag of 100 lbs., e.g., Bran in bulk \$24.50

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes 'Freight 4.20', 'Bags 6.30', 'Add charge, 20 bags at 10c 2.00'.

Where delivery is direct from the car, the dealer may charge only 5c per bag of 100 lbs. additional.

Where the miller sells at the mill direct to the consumer in quantities ten tons and over, he must sell at the prices as named in Order No. 5, dated December 17th, 1917.

Quantities less than ten-ton lots, not more than 5c per bag of 100 lbs. may be added, e.g.,

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes 'Bran in bulk \$24.50', 'Freight 4.20', 'Bags 6.30', 'Add charge, 20 bags @ 5c 1.00'.

Where the purchaser supplies his own bags, then the price will work out according to the following example:

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes 'Bran in bulk \$24.50', 'Freight 4.20', 'Additional charge per ton 2.00'.

In a case where bran is shipped from a mill where it is produced to another point, and there sold, the example is as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes 'Bran in bulk \$24.50', 'Freight from Port William to point of milling 4.20', 'Freight from point of milling to destination, say 1.20', 'Cost of bags 6.30'.

If this were dealt out by the dealer, he would add to it the charge as set forth above, and your example would then be:

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes 'Bran in bulk \$24.50', 'Freight from Port William to point of milling 4.20', 'Freight from point of milling to destination, say 1.20', 'Cost of bags 6.30', 'Add charge, 20 bags @ 5c 1.00'.

Shorts, which includes middlings, five dollars above these figures.

We grow Wisconsin No. 7 and Bailey corn. The Bailey has a good stock and cob, and is earlier than the Wisconsin. We believe, too, that we get better seed of the early maturing varieties. The Wisconsin, though, is a heavier cropper. When we have the mixture, if the Wisconsin does not germinate well, we will still have a good full stand with Bailey.—Alfred Dagg, York Co., Ont.

\$1000 Cash Prizes Can you solve this problem?

"Canada Weekly" offers a series of cash prizes, of which the first is \$500.00, for the correct solution of the following mysterious message on the scrap of paper.

Mysterious message graphic with text: 'This is the Mysterious Message', 'naKgiilltaecndhd', 'fetrnooedmraEsy', 'Can You Translate it?', 'Thought to be Message sent by German Spy'.

ARRESTS FOLLOW KITCHENER'S DEATH (Continued from Page 1, Col. 7.) and among the papers seized was a torn folded and worn "scrap of paper." Inspector Dohlan, for the first time in his many years of service bowed his head in defeat. He was completely baffled and the hidden message of the uncanny jumble of letters remained a profound mystery.

Noted Criminologists Suggest Solutions Selecting a capital letter as a starting point and counting every second or third letter until all the letters are used up would surely produce some result.—Inspector Scott. Watson and I would procure a mirror and reflecting the "scrap of paper" endeavour to decipher the hidden message.—Sherlock Holmes. Beginning at a selected one I should read every other letter and every third letter. I believe I should soon solve this mystery.—Arsene Lupin.

FIRST PRIZE \$500.00 NINETY-NINE OTHER CASH PRIZES

Table with 4 columns: Prize Rank, Prize Amount, Prize Rank, Prize Amount. Includes '1st Prize... \$500', '2nd... 200', '3rd... 100', '4th... 75', '5th... 50', '6th... 25', '7th... 20', '8th... 15', '9th... 10', '10th... 10', '11th... 5', '12th... 5', '13th... 4', '14th... 4', '15th... 3', '16th... 3', '17th... 2', '18th... 2', '19th... 2', '20th... 2'.

The first prize will be awarded to the contestant who obtains the largest number of points. For instance, 50 points can be obtained by sending in the correct answer to the mysterious message. Then there are 10 points given for general guesses, and when the copy with the other conditions and rules as above 10 points to the maximum number. Take plenty of time to decipher your answer. Be neat and careful of your entry will contest for the \$500.00 reward, this

first prize, and the other cash competitive prizes. "Canada Weekly" (formerly Canada's Great Reputation for its excellent fiction, and things Canadian, its broad editorial stations and its high grade printing and illustrations. It is the desire of the publishers to put a copy in the hands of every Canadian who has never seen this magazine, and thus introduce it to new readers. "Canada Weekly" is a vigorous magazine with a

purely Canadian editorial point of view, you will see after examining it, and you can get a copy weekly from one of our thousands of boy salesmen.

You can help us advertise this magazine contact you will be asked to write and tell cost, a sample copy of the latest issue will be sent to you in order that you can do so the small favor of showing it to five or six of your friends or your business acquaintances or in your home neighbourhood.

We frankly tell you of these simple rules in advance. There is no obligation on your part to subscribe or take the magazine or spend any money in order to compete in this contest.

- 1 Write your solution of the mysterious message on one side of the paper only. Put your address in the upper right hand corner.
2 Boys and Girls under fourteen years of age are not allowed to compete, nor are employees of "Canada Weekly."
3 The judging of the entries in this contest will be done by three well known business men who have no connection with this firm. Prizes will be awarded according to the number of points gained on each entry. Contest will close on 31st day of May, 1918.
4 Each competitor will be asked to show a sample copy of neighbours, to whom such a magazine will appeal and who will want to take the magazine regularly.
For these services the publishers guarantee to pay each contestant in cash or by a prize selected by him or her in strict confidence the amount of the prize which will be entirely in addition to any commission the copy of "Canada Weekly" which will be sent to you, and address your reply to

Dept. 18 VANDERHOOF, SCOTT & CO., LIMITED, 35 Lombard Street, Toronto

## The Farmer's Grain Exchange

Strong Vigorous Seed is the Start for a Big Yield

### SEED CORN

Wise No. 7, carefully selected and rack dried. Price \$1.00 per bus. of 50 lbs. of ear-k—rack run. Buyer, to send bags. SEED OATS—O.A.C. No. 72—cleaned and graded, \$1.25 per bus. In lots of 20 bus. or more—\$1.50 per bus. Bags free. SEED BARLEY—\$2.00 per bus., cleaned.

F. C. BUTTS & SON,

R. R. No. 2,

ESSEX, ONT.

### HIGH GRADE SEED

Registered 1st. Generation, O.A.C. No. 72 Oats \$2.00 per bushel, Government Germination test 97 per cent. Improved O.A.C. No. 72 oats, grown from strains of registered seed, \$1.50 per bushel, Government germination test 98 per cent. Registered O.A.C. No. 21 barley, \$2.50 per bushel, Government germination test 97 per cent. Improved O.A.C. No. 21 barley, grown from strains of registered seed, \$2.00 per bushel.

The above grains have been produced from carefully graded, selected seed. Guaranteed true to variety. Free from smut and noxious weed seeds. Small white field beans, extra good quality, \$16.00 per bushel. All grains offered produced on our own seed farms. Samples sent on request. Sacks free. Prices (Cdn. Allston, C. P. R. or G. T. R.)

RUTHVEN BROS.

R. R. 2

ALLISTON, ONTARIO

## SEED GRAIN

EVERY farmer in Ontario should make a supreme effort to secure choice seed for his 1913 crops. Now is the time to make sure of it. Don't delay. Wise farmers who yearly sow the best possible seed are in the market for their seed now.

Farmers and Farmers' Clubs who are making a specialty of pure, plump seed grain, will find a ready demand from those buyers in the next few weeks. Get your grain on the market, using the columns of Farm and Dairy to find those who need it. As to results—just read this:

Farm and Dairy,  
Peterboro, Ont.  
Dear Sirs,—Enclosed please find money order, being amount for ad. We had good success. Could have sold three times the quantity of oats we had.  
Yours truly,  
R. W. Ireland,  
Wellington, Ont.

Beginning with February 1st issue we shall publish under the heading

### THE FARMERS' GRAIN EXCHANGE

a list of the best seed growers in the province. If you have good seed to offer, send in your seed advertisement. Rates and all information on request.

FARM AND DAIRY

Peterboro, Ont.

## A Big Help to Your Wife and You

Not only around the farm—but around the house, too—there are many jobs for the Page Farm Engine.

It will pump water for the stock; hoist hay and grain into the mow, and ensilage into the silo; saw wood, run the separator, and turn the churn. It costs less to "keep" than a hired man, and will do much more work. It is simple to operate. It is always ready. With ordinary care, the Page will last a lifetime.

### Better—Cheaper POWER



The Page Line is complete. Two types to choose from—one burning gasoline; and another burning gasoline or coal oil.

The Page Farm Engine is sold from the factory in its own. This gives you better engine for your money as no agent's profits enter into the transaction.

Send for a catalog to-day. It will help you to choose an engine of the horse-power and type best suited to your needs.

THE PAGE WIRE FENCE COMPANY.

Walkerville,

Ontario

## The Makers' Corner

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

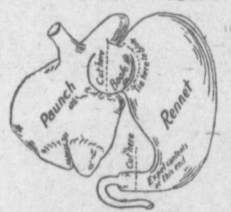
### Homemade Rennet

CAN you give me any information on the best milk cream? How old should the calf be for the rennet to be its best? How long after feeding should the calf be killed? How long will the rennet be cured? How much would be needed for 100 lbs. of milk? Where can one get the manufactured rennet? It is not to be had in British Columbia.—S.P.C., Agassiz, B.C.

Homemade rennet as a coagulant is not nearly up to the standard of the commercial article. It should only be used in cheese making as a last resort. Directions for saving rennets and for use in cheese making are however, given herewith:

Nos. 1 and 2—Only rennets form sucking or milked calves are valuable. The stomachs of calves fed on grass or other solid food are not good for the purpose.

No. 3—When the calf is killed, immediately cut out the rennet, leaving a portion of the third stomach (the book) attached to it. (See illustration). Carefully squeeze out the contents of the rennet (consisting of coagulated milk or other partially digested food), but do not turn the rennet inside out or wash it, as that would cause a loss of part of the ferment. Rinse off any dirt from the outside (but not inside), and trim off any adhering fat. Tie up the opening in the large end, applying the string at the



narrow passage between the third stomach or book and the rennet. Insert in the opening of the long neck of the other end, a small tube of glass or any other material. Blow up the rennet as hard as possible, like a football, and tie with a string under the tube. Where many rennets are handled, it is convenient to have a pointed tube connected with air pump, to inflate them. The long narrow neck contains but little of the ferment, and may be cut off after drying.

Hang the inflated rennets to dry in a draughty shed, or a warm, dry room, but do not expose them to more heat than that of an ordinary warm room. Never hang rennets in the open, exposed to the sun. Where a fan can be used to create draught, it will help to dry the rennets quickly, and the process should not take more than a week. They should not be left moist long enough to mold or putrefy, and care should be taken that they are not infested with maggots or insects after being dried, and bundled for shipping, that is they should be thoroughly dried and carefully protected from flies and other insects. When a sufficient number of thoroughly dried rennets have accumulated, cut off the neck and let out the air. Tie up the rennets in bundles of 25 or 50, and pack in cases or barrels.

Four tin vessels, or glazed earthenware crocks, each five to 10-gallon capacity, should be provided. Cut the rennets into several pieces and place as many in one vessel as will be needed for a day's supply, allowing one good rennet for 2,000 to 2,500 lbs.

of milk. Add about one gallon of pure sterilized water for each rennet. A few ounces of a solution of salt water should also be added. Cover the vessel, keep it in a cool place, stir the contents frequently, and once a day give the soaking rennets a good rubbing. The solution should be ready for use on the third day. By having a number of vessels, a fresh supply for every day's use will be available. Strain the solution through a cheesecloth before using, and add the whole of it to the milk without dilution.

No. 4—Any cheesemaker will soon learn to gauge the proper strength and govern it by the number of rennets used. The containers, strainers, stirrers or other utensils, coming in contact with the solution, should be well washed and sterilized every time a fresh supply is made.

No. 5—While the rennet extract cannot be obtained at the present time, equally good results have been achieved by cheesemakers during the winter season with pepsin. The two best known brands of pepsin on the market are present in Spongy Pepsin and Curdella, both of which are manufactured and sold by the Parke Davis Company, Walkerville, whose Ad. appears in this issue.

### Tin for Cheese Vats Scarce

J. A. Ruddick, Dairy Commissioner.

THE large tinned sheets used in the manufacture of cheese vats and factor mill cases have always been procured from the United Kingdom. In the interest of the supply of munitions the export of all such material is prohibited, except under license, and has been some time with the result that the stock of tinned sheets in Canada has become practically exhausted. The shortage is likely to be rather a serious matter if it cannot be relieved.

Last September the writer, as Dairy Commissioner, brought the matter to the attention of Mr. Jas. McGowan, the British member of the Canadian Commission, who on his return to the Old Country was to lay the matter before the Ministry of Food, in view of the possibility of interference to some extent with supplies of cheese if some relief were not granted. Mr. McGowan has carried out the suggestion, but he writes that he is doubtful of having any success. He also brought the matter to the attention of Mr. A. J. Mills of the British and Allied Mission in the United States, and the influence of the Canadian Food Council has been enlisted. In fact, every known means has been resorted to in order to secure a supply of these sheets.

The persistent refusal of the Imperial authorities to release this material is an intimation of the situation with regard to steel in the United Kingdom is very serious, and it begins to look as though we may have to do without them. It may be possible to secure sheets of a certain size in the United States, and I understand that some of the sheet metal firms in this country are endeavoring to arrange for the tinning of large medium sized sheets in this country. In any case, it will be advisable to conserve as far as possible the vats and milk cans which would ordinarily be replaced by new ones. Under these circumstances no apparatus should be discarded which can possibly be made use of. Some factories may have spare cheese vats, or there may be milk cans not in use. If so, the facts should be advertised so that others in need of these things may know where to get them.

It is supposed it would be possible to make a cheese vat out of small tin plate. In the early days of the industry the large sheets were not used. All vats had a seam at the corner all the way round, and the bottom was made of comparatively small pieces, with seams running lengthwise as well as crosswise. The manufacturers will know better than I do if this is feasible.

Western Opinion

**A**t the close of the Western Ontario Dairyman's Association Convention at Stratford recently, Mr. L. A. Gibson, Dairy Commissioner for Manitoba, had a few words to say. "You are on the right road in starting to grade cream and butter, so just keep at it," remarked Mr. Gibson. "Grading has done more than anything else for dairying in Manitoba. We now export 100 car loads of cream and butter. Three years ago we had a poor reputation for our butter. Now it is the best. Grading did it."

"Don't blame the farmer if he doesn't give you the best cream," said Mr. Gibson later, "unless you give him some incentive to produce the good article. This means paying for the cream by grade." After emphasizing the importance of pasteurization in improving the keeping qualities of butter, Mr. Gibson gave his opinion on the cream buying station. "We had about 100 of these stations three years ago," said he. "They were the

also accept. These tribunals are already meeting.

At Hon. Mr. Crerar's request, also, the U. F. O. has suggested the name of a farmer well known in the organized farmers' movement to represent the farmers' interests on the provincial tribunal, presided over by Justice Duff.

On the recommendation of the U. F. O. also, Mr. H. V. Hoover, of Harold, Ont., a director of the Association, has been appointed to a position on the committee that is to deal with the shipping and marketing of live stock. Mr. Hoover is well qualified for the position. Recently he has been planning for a big development of this work for the U. F. O.

These appointments indicate a growing willingness of governing bodies to give the organized farmers due recognition in important matters of this kind. Good good should result.

JERSEY NOTES.

**B**REEDERS will read the quarter page ad of Mr. Ernest E. Crawford, of Hagersville, which appeared in Farm and Dairy of Jan. 24. Mr. Crawford has paid particular attention to the breeding of a large bodied strain of Jerseys. Coupled with this has been his aim towards great production. Many of his cows are closely related to the Canadian Champion Sable Mae. The cow which appeared in the former issue of Farm & Dairy has a 3-year-old record of 8,711 milk in one day. Her butter, also 14 lbs. This record almost equal good.

Another Jersey breeder in the herd is the breeding of Jerseys. In Mr. H. Gee. He also is a former champion of Sable Mae. His young bull is for Canada, and of whom Mr. Gee was the cord of 8,710 lbs. milk, and 130 lbs. butter in 2 years. Mr. Gee has not a large herd of Jerseys, having sold his herd recently, but what he has are the right sort.

**A**T HOLSTEINS AT WOODSTOCK. ATTENTION is drawn to the complete Digestive System of Holstein, of Woodstock, on March 6th.

Mr. Mahon has several years had a farm near Tillsonburg. On it he has developed a herd of excellent Holsteins. He has done considerable testing and achieved many exceptional records.

Owing to a sale problem, he is now obliged to make a complete disposition of his herd. The sale will be held at the Dr. Hedd's stable, Woodstock, on March 6th. Mr. Mahon is bringing his herd from his farm near Tillsonburg, and entailing considerable expenses by doing in order to facilitate matters of transportation regarding intending purchasers, and in the shipping of the stock.

which the herd has made, some which are published in the sale ad. In this issue, and which would be more extensively form by writing for a catalogue.

**B**ELLEVILLE CLUB MEETS. DEFOR, Farm and Dairy. At the annual meeting of Belleville District Holstein Breeders' Association on Jan. 30th, officers were elected as follows:—Pres., Milton S. Maguire, Bloomfield; First Vice-Pres., J. Foster, Bloomfield; Second Vice-Pres., A. E. Phillips, Ameliasburg; Secretary, W. A. Sales, Sales Manager, F. R. Mallory, Frankford. Instead of holding a banquet it was decided to make a grant of \$25 to the Canadian Red Cross.—T. G.

THE CHAMBERS SALE.

**B**REEDERS will note the sale of ad. of E. C. Chambers, of Hagersville, P. O. to be held on March 15th. This is a complete dispersion sale. No reserve will be made. This herd has a record of 39-lb. blood in its foundation, and Mr. Chambers' consistency in breeding the highest sales have always brought the local cash prices. Watch for more extensive gossip in next week's issue.

**EXPERIENCED FARM HAND**, single, familiar with feeding, feeding and caring for cows in record work, with position with progressive dairy farmer. Apply to J. H. Farm and Dairy.

WHO WANTS A BOY?

Just before going to press this week, Mr. George Powell, Superintendent of the Children's Aid Society, in Peterboro, has phoned, saying that he has six boys between 5 and 8, and two between two and three years of age, for adoption. They are all bright, nice, healthy children, and we will be glad to see them go into the homes of some of our folks.

Quebec Dairymen Satisfied

**A**T the annual convention of the Quebec Dairymen's Association the following resolution was adopted by A. Trudel, and seconded by E. B. Bouchard:

"That we, the dairymen of the Province of Quebec, assembled at St. Hyacinthe, wish to express our gratitude to the Cheese Commission for the business and honorable way they have handled the most trying and difficult conditions their work has been done in a quiet and impartial way. We are, therefore, perfectly satisfied with prices here paid during the past season, and hope the Commission will continue through the season of 1918. We are satisfied to trust them to negotiate future prices, believing they will give their best in the interest of all dairymen." Carried unanimously.

course of the creamery business in Manitoba. We imposed regulations on them and instituted a rigid system of inspection and the number has now dropped to 32."

Another Westerner present was Mr. Alex. McKay, at one time connected with the staff of the Dairy School at Guelph and now running a dairy business in Winnipeg. Said Mr. McKay: "I was surprised to hear that good, old, conservative Ontario has introduced the cream buying station, one of the worst possible things for the dairy business. The best way to stimulate the buying station is to establish cream grading. It will cost two cents a pound fat to carry cream to the buying station, most of it will be second grade cream and that means two cents less still. Automatically the majority of buying stations then go out of business."

Recognizing the Farmers

Premier Hearst has invited Mr. R. H. Halbert, president of the United Farmers of Ontario, to accept a position on the provincial committee that this year will largely direct the campaign in Ontario for increased production.

In connection with the drafting of men for military service the Government is establishing three Leave of Absence tribunals, composed of military officials, for eastern, central and western Ontario respectively, who will have power to grant leave of absence for farm and other work to men whose appeals have been refused by the Military Service Act tribunals. The United Farmers of Ontario have been requested by Hon. T. A. Crerar, Dominion Minister of Agriculture, to suggest the names of military farmers capable of acting with and advising these military tribunals, and have done so. Mr. Manning Doherty, D.S.A., of Malton, has accepted the position on the central tribunal. It is expected that other farmers who have been recommended for this work will

PUBLIC AUCTION SALE

At Greenwood, Ont. Feb. 22, 1918  
65 HEAD OF PURE BRED (Unregistered) JERSEYS

Owned by F. L. Green. Consisting of cows and heifers in full milk and due to freshen in next few weeks. Also some very choice heifers and calves. Also for sale:

- 1 Heird bull
- 10 Yorkshire brood sows of splendid quality.

TERMS:—Cash or credit will be given on approved notes to suit purchaser, not exceeding seven months, with interest at 8 per cent. per annum. Trains on C. N. Ry. at Greenwood Station will be met on day of sale. Sale to start at 12.30 sharp.

Auctioneers:—WM. MAW and J. H. PRENTICE.  
F. L. GREEN GREENWOOD, ONT.

LOW SELLING COSTS

One of our advertisers, we believe, has just recently established a low record for selling costs. Mr. Harry Seymour, E. R. No. 5, Peterboro, carried an advertisement in Farm and Dairy in our issue of December 6th at a cost of \$1.40. Not only did Mr. Seymour sell the two bulls he had advertised at that time, but had enough enquiries to make a couple of other sales. In writing us the other day he states:—

"My two bulls advertised are sold. One went to Elgin County to Mr. E. M. Wallace, Cuthbert, Ontario. The other went to Mrs. A. Cowie, Matheson, New Ontario. In addition to these I have also sold one for my father to go to New Ontario. Out of the inquiries I could have had 5 buyers for my two calves."

(Sgd.) HARRY I. SEYMOUR.

If you, Mr. Breeder, want as your result, quick selling returns, try advertising in Farm and Dairy. If you have good dairy cattle, no matter what breed, we can find buyers for you. Write us to-night about what you have for sale.

C. G. MCKILLIGAN  
Live Stock Dept., Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, Ont.

We Invite You

50 HEAD NORFOLK HOLSTEIN BREEDERS HEAD 50  
to attend the  
ANNUAL SALE AT  
Hagersville, March 7 (C. T. R.)

(M. C. R.) This will be without question a quality sale, comprising grand daughters of K. F. P. Konig, the \$25,000 bull, per day. Cows with 28.21 lbs. butter record, and milk record of over 102 lbs. per day. Heifers from 1b. bull. Also Elmerest Pontiac Sylvia, a beautiful son of Avondale Pontiac Echo (15453), and March Snowball, 29.12 lbs. His six nearest dams average 716.8 lbs. milk, 31.63 lbs. butter in 7 days.

Write for catalogue to  
W. H. Cherry, Hagersville, Sales Manager  
J. A. WALLACE, Sec, Simcoe. R. E. HAEJER, Auctioneer.

CREAK-NIGHT  
TWO-PIECE  
STEEL HAMES

The design and construction of Creak-Night Steel Hames is so perfectly correct that two pieces of galvanized steel forced together in snowdrifts make a perfect team. All welded joints are reinforced with pieces of greatest strain giving double strength.

**STRONG—WON'T BREAK**  
Draft steel—forged steel—pieces electrically welded. Anti-rust treated with special weather proof.

Write for Descriptive Folder  
Explains the tensile strength of our hames. Shows for equipment.

DEALERS—Write for proposition and selling help  
MCKINNON DASH COMPANY  
Dept. C St. Catharines, Ontario, Canada

**MERTON LODGE STOCK FARM**

**30 HEAD**



**30 HEAD**

**Will Sell By Public Auction March 5, 1918, at 1:30 p.m.**  
**Entire Herd of Registered Holstein-Friesian Cattle**

Our herd is headed by Butter Baron Sir Kornedya (2946), whose dam has an A.R.O. record of 103 lbs. milk in 1 day and 39.93 lbs. butter in 7 days, and is now on test again. Her dam has given 109 lbs. milk in 1 day. His sire's dam, Queen Butter Baronesa, with 32.17 lbs. butter, Canadian daughters and grand-daughters of Pontiac Hermes, 15 of our herd are officially tested or by tested dams.

Also all farm stock and implements. As I have sold my farm everything will be sold without reserve.  
 Putnam Station, C. P. R.; farm 7 miles from Ingersoll.  
 Write for Catalogue.

**W. W. GEORGE, R.R. No. 2, MOSSLEY, ONT.**

**READY FOR SERVICE**

My herd bull is Sir Pontiac Burke, sired by King Pontiac Artis Canada, and whose dam is one of A. C. Hardy's imported cows.  
 At present I offer a 10-mo. bull of excellent type, sired by herd bull and from dam sister of my old foundation cow, Queen of R.O.P. The sire's dam of the young bull made over 18,000 lbs. in R.O.P.

PRICE FOR QUICK SALE, \$125.

**J. W. Johnstone, R.R. No. 1, Forest View Stock Farm, Hawkesbury, Ont.**

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

**The Quaker's Stock Farm**

ENTIRE DISPERSION SALE OF

**50--Pure-Bred Holstein-Friesian Cattle--50**

**FEMALES**

40 OR MORE, INCLUDING

- Shadeswan Cynthia Canary, 4 yrs., milk, 664.7 lbs., butter .....
- Maud Beets Segie, butter, 23.90 lbs.
- Bella A Pasch, butter, 19.46 lbs.
- Roxie Payne, 3 yrs., butter, 19.71 lbs.
- Mercona Seubling 5th, 3 yrs., butter .....
- Colantha Mercedes Talber, 2 yrs., butter .....
- The Quakeress, 1 year 11 months, butter .....

Many other fine foundation cows, tested and untested, and nearly all in shape for testing this spring.

**ONE OF OXFORD'S Finest Herds**

A Sale Worth While

**HEIFERS**

Some splendid heifers, freshening to the herd bull this fall, and a number of unbred yearlings.  
 Splendid Foundation Stock

**MARKET REVIEW AND FORECAST**

**T**ORONTO, Feb. 11.—Severe weather and storms during the past week have again interfered with the moving slowly. This has been especially noticeable in the supply of eggs. Shipments of eggs from the Western Provinces have been held up by bad weather and impaired railway facilities production.

During the week the United States Food Controller has placed an embargo on the export of oleomargarine into Canada, and also on cottonseed oil, which is largely used in its manufacture. This will have effect on not only putting the United States article out of our market as long as the embargo lasts, but also of preventing to a great extent the manufacture of oleomargarine in Canada, as Canadian manufacturers depend on cottonseed oil in manufacturing also. The Food Controller has announced that arrangements have been made with the authorities at Washington under which the United States War Trade Board has apportioned to Canada sufficient quota to meet the monthly requirements of this country. This corn will be moved as quickly as the transportation situation will permit. In addition to the corn specifically allocated by the Food Controller, the War Trade Board will allow shipments into Canada of quantities of corn when purchased by Canadian farmers. In buying a car of corn therefore, if it is unnecessary for a farmer to secure a permit from the Food Controller, although dealers must do so.

**WHEAT.**

The scarcity of wheat must be still very keen and the demand on the part of millers is active. There is little prospect of any material quantity of wheat moving for at least another week. Quotations—Manitoba Wheat, No. 1, \$2.20; No. 2, \$2.15; No. 3, \$2.10; No. 4, \$2.05; Ontario Wheat—New crop, No. 2, \$2.12; in store, Montreal, \$2.10.

**COARSE GRAINS.**

On account of the severe weather little grain has been moving since the demand for coarse grains is acute, with prices ruling higher. Quotations: Manitoba oats—No. 2, C.W., 50c; No. 3, C.W., 48c; extra No. 1 feed, 15c; No. 1 feed, 14c; in store, Fort William, Ontario Oats—No. 2, white, 1c to 9c; nominal, No. 2, 8c; No. 3, 7c; No. 4, 6c; No. 5, 5c.

At Montreal, quotations:—Corn—American No. 2 yellow, \$2.15 to \$2.20; Canadian No. 1, \$2.10; extra No. 1 feed, \$1.95; No. 2 local white, \$1.91; No. 3 local white, \$1.91.

**MILK FEEDS.**

Supply of milk feeds are becoming very scarce and demand is increasing. Quotations are: Carola, delivered, Montreal, including freight, bran, \$35; shorts, \$40; white middlings, \$40; good feed flour, per bag, \$3.40. At Montreal a strong demand is developing for molasses, which is attributed to the demand there for molasses of value for oats and barley, and the increased demand of the scarcity of other feeds. Sales of pure grain molasses were made at \$4 to \$5, and mixed at \$3 to \$4; bran, \$30; shorts, \$40; middlings, \$45 to \$50.

**HAY AND STRAW.**

Hay is quoted on track, Toronto, No. 1, \$12 to \$17; mixed, \$12 to \$15; straw, carlots, \$2.50 to \$3. At Montreal, hay No. 2 is about \$14.50 to \$15.50 per ton, car lots.

**SEEDS.**

Wholesalers are paying the following prices for seed at country points: Alaska, No. 1 fancy bush, \$12.00 to \$12.25; do, No. 2, per bushel, \$11.75 to \$11.90; do, No. 3, per bushel, \$11.50 to \$11.65; Red clover, No. 1, \$15.00 to \$17.00; do, No. 2, bushel, \$14.00 to \$15.00; Timothy, No. 1, per cwt., \$10.50 to \$11.00; do, No. 2, \$12 to \$13; do, No. 3, per cwt., \$7.75 to \$8.00; Flax, bushel, \$12 to \$13.

**POTATOES AND BEANS.**

At Montreal a weaker feeling has developed in the potato market due to more liberal supplies of foreign and local stock. The reduction in Green Mountains were selling at \$2 to \$2.12. On the Toronto market, Delawares are selling at \$2.50, and Ontario at \$2.40.

Beans, bushel, \$7.50 to \$7.75; foreign, hand-picked, \$7.75 to \$7.90.

**EGGS AND POULTRY.**

The severe weather of the past week which has further delayed the new lay and the decreasing shortage of eggs, stocks, has tended to further strengthen prices on both fresh gathered and storage eggs. Storage stocks are reported small and although an excess of 250,000 cases over last year was reported, in 1917, the movement is much faster and in larger quantities than was reported. Wholesalers are paying at country points for current receipts, cases returnable, 50c to 52c. Wholesale prices at Montreal, all trade are: No. 1 storage, 45c to 50c; selected storage, 35c to 50c; new-laid, cartons, 65c to 70c.

The situation of the poultry market is practically unaltered and unimpaired, continuing forward are being readily taken up either for consumption or for export. Supplies of the latter being reported small as compared with other years. Quotations: Live-weight, Dressed

- Chickens, spring 2½ to 3½ lbs. 22c to 24c
- Hens, under 4 lbs. 18c to 22c 23c to 26c
- Hens, over 4 lbs. 25c to 27c 27c to 30c
- Roosters 20c to 25c 25c to 30c
- Ducklings 25c to 30c 27c to 32c
- Turkeys 25c to 30c 32c to 38c
- Geese 25c to 30c 32c to 34c

**LIVE STOCK.**

There has been little business done on the stock market during the past week, dullness and uncertainty being the cause of the whole week through. Shipping facilities for export have had little prospect of improvement.

- Quotations: Choice export steers, \$11.35 to \$11.55
- Butchers' choice handy, 10.25 to 10.75
- do medium, 9.50 to 10.25
- do common, 8.00 to 9.00
- Butchers' bulk, 8.00 to 11.00
- do good, 8.00 to 9.00
- do medium, 8.25 to 9.25
- Butchery cows, 8.00 to 8.50
- do good, 8.00 to 8.50
- do medium, 7.50 to 8.00
- Stockers, good, 9.00 to 9.50
- do medium, 8.00 to 8.50
- Canners, 9.00 to 9.50
- Milkers, good to choice, 9.00 to 122.00
- do medium, 8.00 to 9.00
- Calves, veal, choice, 14.00 to 16.00
- do medium, 12.00 to 14.00
- do common, 6.00 to 8.00
- do medium, 6.00 to 10.00
- do heavy fat, 8.00 to 10.00
- Spring hams, ex, 10.00 to 12.00
- Sheep, ewes, light, 9.00 to 15.00
- do heavy, 10.00 to 15.00
- do culls, 7.50 to 9.50
- Hogs, fed and watered, 14.75 to 20.00
- do off cars, 14.00 to 18.00
- do f.o.b., 17.00 to 18.00
- do sows in 12 to 18 lbs. thin hogs; less \$3 to \$5 on sows; less 10c on pigs; less 10c to 15c on hogs.

**DAIRY AND PRODUCE.**

Stocks of butter held in Canada are very light and with the stoppage of oleomargarine coming from the United States, the situation is rather serious. Those who are holding butter are not anxious to dispose of their stocks, except in bit in small quantities. At Montreal the

**DR. RUDD'S SALE STABLE, WOODSTOCK**  
**Wednesday, March 6th, 1918, at 1 o'clock**

Convenient Train Service - Good Hotel Accommodation

Terms: Cash or 6 months credit with interest

**G. F. MAHON, PROPRIETOR, WOODSTOCK, ONTARIO**

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE

Moore & Dean, Auctioneers

IF YOU  
 Occur  
 and I  
 dress  
 or be  
 not ab  
 will be  
 will be  
 format  
 six tre  
 FARM  
 HOLST  
 dam, w  
 grown.  
 ROBERT  
 AB  
 of wlat  
 tains a  
 sought  
 some f  
 breeder.  
 the car  
 Henry  
 Remo



A Rare Bargain

Four Choice Registered Holstein Cows

due to freshen in March to one of the best bred bulls in Canada. All are in good condition. Tests are right and all young. They are splendid individuals, and would make a great foundation for some one just starting in pure-breeds. If you are looking for something good in Holsteins don't fail to write us at once.

Price \$750.00 for the four delivered any place in old Ontario or Quebec. Also a richly bred, handsome bull, 7 months old, whose sire's dam gave 101 lbs. milk per day, and whose dam gave 90 lbs. per day. Price \$125 delivered.

W. C. Stevens, Phillipsville, Ont. Brookdale Stock Farm

stock of creamery butter in state Feb. 1st, showed a decrease of 19,933 packages, as compared with Jan. 1st, and it is still held at this point at this time of the year for the past five years. Butter at country points is being quoted as follows: Creamery solid, 45c to 46c; prints, 47c to 47 1/2c; dairy, 32c to 37c. Wholesalers are offering to the retail trade, creamery solids, 47c to 48c; creamery prints, 48c to 49c; fresh made, 50c to 51c; choice dairy print, 31c to 40c; butter, 24c to 26c; 32c to 34c; bakera's, 28c to 30c.

THE PASSING OF A GREAT SIRE.

F INLAYTON 882, A.H. 39, greatest of Ayrshire sires to date no more. His death at Highland Farm, Bryn Mawr, Pa., a few days ago, was mourned by Superintendent Dr. Palmer. Daughters of Finlayton were dropped March 23, 1914, and was bred by Andrew Wilson, Finlayton, Ontario, Scotland, imported in dam by G. H. McPadden, Honesont, Pa., and owned and developed by Highland Farm, Bryn Mawr, Pa. He was sired by Finlayton Fiscal '571', and out of Finlayton Maggie 3rd '545'. He weighed 19,789 pounds milk, 446.11 pounds fat. Finlayton head sire of Ayrshire Advanced Registry Sires with 46 daughters in Advanced Registry, with a total of 30 entries average 1,444 pounds milk, 425.31 pounds butter fat. His death is a great loss to the Ayrshire breed.

AYRSHIRE PRIZE CUP WINNERS, 1917

THE French in the 1900s for 1917 offered by Miss President, of Boston, for Ayrshire cows making the highest record in each of the seven Ayrshire Advanced Registry classes. Has just been announced as follows: Mature Class—winner, Lassie, owned by E. A. Beymann Estate, Wheeling, Va.; fat, 19,582 pounds milk, 531.15 pounds butter; Senior four-year-old, Willowbrook, owned by W. W. Clise, Redmond, Wash.; fat, 19,479 pounds milk, 520.40 pounds fat; Junior four-year-old, Willowbrook, Vesta 4th, owned by E. B. McFarland, San Mateo, Cal.; fat, 17,751 pounds milk, 523.18 pounds fat; Senior three-year-old, Highland Polly, owned by John R. Valentine, Bryn Mawr, Pa.; fat, 17,715 pounds milk, 535.63 pounds butter; Junior three-year-old, Willowbrook, Wash.; record, 14,377 pounds milk, 525.33 pounds fat; Senior two-year-old, Norey Chester, N.Y.; record 12,831 pounds milk, 525.39 pounds fat; Junior two-year-old, Melrose, Mass.; record 12,444 pounds milk, 524.21 pounds fat; J. G. WATSON, Extension Service.

BACK HIS HORN WITH R.O.P. R. J. W. JOHNSTON, of Newark, Ontario, who has recently been advertising a young bull, sends us the following notes: "My sire is King Pontiac. My senior herd sire is King Pontiac. My sire has more 20-lb. daughters than any other bull, living or dead. The maximum gain in half-brother is Avondale May Echo, Hardy's famous bull, 2nd, has a four-year-old record of 113,000 lbs. in a year, and is a grand-dam of Lord Northland Dekol, who has 122 record daughters. My junior sire is a fine, straight legged, low, both top and bottom. He is a grand-

35 HEAD DISPERSION SALE 35 HEAD

HOLSTEINS Owned by J. K. Moore, Peterboro FEBRUARY 20, 1918, at 1 O'clock, P. M.

Bull headed by King Segis DeKol Pontiac, Sire King Segis Pontiac herd in 7 days at 10 yrs. Females include Dam, Queen Dakel '260, 22 lbs. milk, 17.2 lbs. butter at 3 yrs. Dolly Echo Cornucopia, 4th lbs. milk, 17.1 lbs. butter at 3 yrs. Wagon Merchants, and granddaughters sired by Prince Paul Segis Harb, Count Mercha, Count Mercha, etc. This herd has been built up for years by the use of sires rich in blood of the best Holstein sires in this continent. Offering includes 22 females nearly all young, including herd sire 3 yrs. old in December. There will also be sold 6 head of young horses, 6 sows in pig, farm machinery, etc.

For particulars see bill. Sale held on farm of J. K. MOORE, R. R. No. 2, PETERBORO, ONT.

LENROC STOCK FARM ON THE BOULEVARD OF THE BEAUTIFUL NIAGARA RIVER

A few well-bred, young Holstein Bulls for sale. Also a Belgian Stallion, weight about a ton. Address W. C. HOUCK - R.R. 1, Chippawa, Ont.

OFFERING No. 1

Premier Keyes Korndyke 33895 Born Jan. 8, 1918. Nicely marked, being about half black and white. This is a show animal as he has great size, good length, deep body and is very straight. In fact a beautiful calf everywhere. Guaranteed to satisfy. Sires—King Sylvia Keyes, 2566. His dam and two sisters average 34.33 lbs. butter and 79.5 lbs. milk in 7 days, 6 sisters average 115 lbs. milk per day, and 39 of his nearest relatives average 39 lbs. butter in 7 days. He is a brother of May Echo Sylvia, the World's Greatest Cow, 122 lbs. milk in 3 days, 1,000 lbs. with 41.01 lbs. butter in 7 days. DAM—Mable Grove Household DeKol, 2824, with a record of 332 lbs. milk and 41.21 lbs. of butter in 7 days. This cow is backed by the American breeding and traces to Sadie Vale Concordia the first 39-lb. cow of the breed, and whose daughter, Sadie Vale Concordia 4th, has a record of 691 1/2 lbs. milk with 41.6 lbs. butter. The 2 nearest dams of this calf average 94 lbs. milk per day, and the 4 nearest dams average 606.4 lbs. milk and 26.72 lbs. butter in 7 days. DAM and SIRE TUBERCULIN TESTED. Come, Write or Phone, Bramford No. 1102, AT ONCE. He is a Bargain at a Bargain Price. W. G. BAILEY - OAK PARK STOCK FARM - PARIS, ONT., CAN.

A Choice Offering - OF - Young Ayrshire Sires and Females

If you're seeking something both well-bred, neatly turned and backed by record blood, then come and look over our offerings of young sires—and a few young females—everyway. We have several young bulls to offer for service, and are from our practically all just ready for service, and are from our best imported herd sire, CHAMPANTON BARONET No. 4843, a son of Insherton Neptune, and out of Champion Duchess. These young bulls are all from excellent dams, with excellent records, to go at the head of your herd. We are also offering two or three young females—the finest of foundation stock and tracing to that World Champion, Garlaugh May-Mischler. J. and C. C. BALIANTINE, Proprietors Evie Stock Farm, - Chesterville, Ontario

LAKESIDE AYRSHIRES

A choice selection of young bulls for sale from Record of Performance dams, imported and Canadian bred. Sires: Auchenbray Sea Foam (Imp.), 5278; many times grand champion, Fairfield Mains Triumphant (Imp.), 51137; a son of the noted Holstein perfect Flesco. Write for catalogue. Proprietor: G. F. MONTGOMERY Dominion Express Bldg., Montreal. D. McArthur, Phillipsburg, Que.

R. O. P. CHAMPIONS

According to the R. O. P. reports a Jersey cow produced more butter fat during last year than any other cow of any other breed. We have now for sale Twenty Cows, fresh or springing, also Young Bulls, all ages. Some of these are closely related to the champion butter cow mentioned. B. H. BULL & SON, BRAMPTON, ONT.

AYRSHIRE CATTLE are heavy milk producers, rich in butter and very prolific. Write for booklet, W. F. STEPHEN, Secretary Canadian Ayrshire Breeders' Association, Box 508, Huntington, Quebec.

IF YOU DON'T FIND IT, WRITE US Occasionally readers of Farm and Dairy wish to secure the address of manufacturers of farm or household equipment, but are not able to locate such pages. We will be pleased to give you any information of this nature. Write us freely. ADVERTISING DEPT. FARM & DAIRY PETERBORO, ONT.

LANINGDALE STOCK FARM HOLSTEINS Offers for Sale Bull 12 months old, sired by a son of a 28-lb. cow, and 142-lb. dam, who has four R. O. M. daughters, 25-26 lbs. etc. Straight and well grown. Price \$125. Also a few good R. O. M. cows. Write or come. Long Distance phone. ROBERT C. LANING VILLA NOVA, ONTARIO

ABSOLUTE DISPERSION SALE OF THE SUMMIT VIEW FARM PURE BRED HOLSTEIN FRIESIAN CATTLE THE PROPERTY OF MR. HENRY KNEEL On Wednesday, February 27th, 1918 Sale to commence at 1 o'clock p.m. sharp, at Bridgeport, Ont., 2 miles north of Kitchener, near car line. Twenty-Seven Head of splendidly bred animals of rare merit and individuality. The herd consists of several 22-lb. cows, many representatives whose blood is so keenly sought and prized. There are many splendid young bulls of the male and some choice cows, suitable for foundation purposes for the male and female breeder. These will also be offered at the sale one new two-seated top rubber-tire carriage and phaeton. For Catalogue, Address Henry Knell, Kitchener, Ont. H. B. Duering, Auctioneer Remember the date. This ad. will appear only once in this paper.

"AVONDALE FARM" BULLS

Young bulls bred by WOODCREST SIR CLYDE, whose dam has 23.96 lbs. butter, and over 34,960 lbs. milk in a year. He is by the same sire as our bull, Prince Hengerveld Pletje, with seven daughters having over 30 lbs.

- 1. One 10-months-old from a 23-lb. cow, the dam of our well-known Lady Waldorf Pletje.
2. From a 24 1/2-lb. two-year-old, daughter of a twice 33-lb. cow.
3. From a 19.54-lb. junior two-year-old.

These are going to be sold at a bargain. We have several young sons by our fine son of MAY ECHO SYLVIA, one of these is 10 months old.

We are offering by private sale a few good yearlings, and two-year-old females by Woodcrest Sir Clyde.

H. LYNN, Avondale Farm, Rockville, Ont.

HIGHLAND LAKE FARMS

Herd sire, AVONDALE PONTIAC ECHO (under lease), a son of MAY ECHO SYLVIA, the world's record cow. Only one other 41-lb. bull in Canada. We have young bulls for sale, whose two nearest dams (both Canadian champions) average as high as 35.63 lbs. butter in seven days; another whose two nearest dams are both 19-lb. cows, and one ready for service from a 41-lb. sire and an 18,900-lb. two-year-old dam.

Send for our "Book of Bulls." A few females for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed.

R. W. E. Burnaby, Farm at Stop 25, Yonge Street Radial, Jefferson, Ont.

LAKEVIEW STOCK FARM

offers for sale several daughters, granddaughters and grandsons from the following cows—LAKEVIEW HATFIELD, 37.64 lbs. butter 7 days, calving; LAKEVIEW DUTCHLAND ACRES, the 34.66 lb. Canadian champion, Sr. 3-yr. old; PERT CANARY COUNTRY 2ND, 37.73 lb. Canadian Champion for 1 consecutive years in the 30-day class, 4 mos. after calving; QUEEN DIANA DEKOL, 31.82 lbs. butter in 7 days, and class 8 mos. after calving. And her granddaughter, LAKEVIEW 7-DAY, butter cow, 8 mos. after calving, 18.9 lbs. who is now on test as a 3-yr. old, and running her milk a day. This is the first time in the history of Canada that such high producing Holsteins have been offered for sale. DON'T WAIT TO WRITE, but take the first train for Bronte, Ont. Terms, cash or time. Major E. F. Ouler, Prop. Bronte, Ont. T. A. Dawson, Mgr.

25 HEAD AUCTION SALE 25 HEAD Registered Holsteins THURSDAY FEB. 21st, AT HESPELER

Females:—From high record sires, descended from officially tested stock, some from tested dams with records up to 25 lbs. butter in 7 days, including daughters of Pontiac Segis Avondale, son of King Pontiac Acta Canada. His 3 near dams average 31.10 lbs. His pedigree contains the sires or grandsons of 10 40 lb. cows, also daughters or grand-daughters of "Pontiac Wayne Korndyke," "Prince Aaggie Mochthilde," "Korndyke Manor DeKoll," "Inka Sylvia Beets Posch," and others equally well bred.

Four Males:—Including herd sire "Pontiac Wayne Korndyke," brother to Brook-bank Butter Baron, 33 R.O.M. daughters, including Queen Butter Baroness, 33.18 lbs. Sired by a brother to sires of—"K. P. Pontiac Lass," 44.18; "K. P. Diana Pletjer," 40.15; "Het Leo Pletjer," 30.23, world's champion 2-yr. old.

An opportunity to get stock from some of the best record strains in America. I am situated one-half mile from stations. Railway connections, C.P.R., G.T.R. Hamilton and Brantford, Lake Erie and Northern, connecting at Galt with Galt, Preston and Hespeler Electric Railway. Electric cars every hour from Galt and Kitchener. Catalogues will be forwarded promptly by request.

(A calf whose six tested dams average 25.36 lbs. will be sold. Proceeds to go to Red Cross.)

JAMES McDONALD, Guelph, Auctioneer, WM. A. RIFE, Prop., Hespeler, Ont.

Deal with Farm and Dairy Advertisers

son of May Babo, his dam being a granddaughter of Pontiac Korndyke, has a two-year-old record of 23.12 lbs. butter and 4667 lbs. milk. His sire, Sir Babo, is a three-year-old brother to May Babo Sylvia.

Very few of the females in the herd at present have been tested, but those that have been milked over 12,000 lbs. milk and over 600 lbs. butter in 107 consecutive days. One of my best cows, Jewel Belle Holstein, has milked over 50 lbs. milk in a day with ordinary care, and her daughter, Jewel Belle Deward 2nd, at four years milked 47 lbs. Another choice cow is Dolly Queen Netherland Liza, the dam of the Bull 1 am offering, with a record of over 12,000 lbs. milk and almost 600 lbs. butter, under very unfavorable conditions. If you are in need of such stock, write at once, or come and see them. Prices reasonable.

Codacrocft Ayrshires

FOR SALE:—Bull calves from one to 12 months old, all bred to color and size and from large, heavy-producing dams. ALSO A NUMBER OF TOTTING COWS of different ages. If you are in need of such stock, write at once, or come and see them. Prices reasonable.

JOHN HAMILTON & SON R.R. No. 2, ST. EUSTACHE, Que.

FOR SALE

The Highly Bred Holstein Bull SYLVIVS SIR PONTIAC (mostly white) Born January, 1915. Sire—PONTIAC HERMES Dam—LADY SYLVIA OF BAYSIDE. Write for his extended pedigree. R. N. G. MACNAB, R. R. No. 2, Inlandford, Ont.

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 names of interest to Holstein breeders for publication in this column.

BRANT BREEDERS MEET.

EDDORF, Farm and Dairy.—The Brant District Holstein Breeders held their annual meeting at the Department of Agriculture Office, Brantford, January 26th, with over 400 delegates and 100 officers were present to elect their officers for the ensuing year and transact other business of importance. It was decided to hold their annual banquet about February 20th. We are announcing for a spring sale to be held April 3rd, 1918, officers for the ensuing year are as follows: President, E. C. Chambers; 1st Vice-President, W. J. Ouler; 2nd Vice-President, W. P. Dawson; Secretary-Treasurer, H. P. Hays; J. H. Brown; H. E. Hour; E. Platt; C. Lee; W. H. Simmons; C. C. Hastings; E. Smith; W. J. McCormack; W. G. R. M. Hays; J. W. H. Hays; E. H. Berrill; and W. H. Stelling; N. T. Sager; S. George, Ont.

A WONDERFUL COW.

EDDORF Farm and Dairy.—I am advertising a Holstein-Friesian registered cow, Tilly Alberta, 12345, has shown a production of 728.1 lbs. milk containing 22.46 lbs. fat in seven consecutive days. She freshened at 3 years, 3 months, 2 days. Her sire is Alberta North 25th, 2047. Her dam is Tilly how owned by A. Morris & Sons Corp., Woodland, Cal. With this production she is the twenty-fifth cow to obtain place in the list of Holstein-Friesian cows with productions exceeding 22 lbs. fat in seven days. Compared to the 20 consecutive days, the equivalent bull claimed for Tilly Alberta would amount to 44.95 lbs. Tilly Alberta was under test for 235 days in each of her five preceding lactation periods, except the first 23 days. In the five consecutive tests she is credited with a production of 125,863.3 lbs. milk and 283.80 lbs. fat, thus averaging 1,556.21 lbs. milk containing 771.84 lbs. or 283.80 lbs. equivalent butter. She has been officially tested each freshening for periods of 30 to 100 days, and has shown a steady increase in production. It is evident that the long-time test is one of the best methods of testing a cow.—MALCOLM H. GARDNER, A.H.

OAK PARK NOTES.

In the course of a short call at Oak Park Stock Farm, our representative gleaned the following notes on the herd. "Dutch" the senior cow, who has been two years at London and Toronto, is still looking his old self and should make things interesting for more at the big fair this year. The young sire, King Sylvia Keyes, is doing well in Canada, coming on well. He promises to make a worthy successor to the old bull. His dam has 25.28 lbs. butter in a record of 63.4 lbs. milk in seven days, also 139 lbs. in one day. Her dam has a record of over 204 lbs. when 16 years old. On her sire's side, he is a brother to the great May Echo Sylvia. Quite a number of the cows have been bred to Albino Louis King, the 22,000 lb. bull who went to Alberta. Some outstanding females in the herd at present are Abbeek's four-year-old merit for two years, 439.3 lbs. milk, 20.30 lbs. but-

SALE DATES CLAIMED

- PETERBORO COUNTY. February 19th—J. K. Moore, Peterboro, Ontario—Holsteins and Friesian Stock. March 29th—G. A. Heston, Newwood, Dispersion sale of Holsteins. WATERLOO COUNTY. February 21st—Wm. A. Rife, Hespeler, Ontario—Holsteins. February 21st—Wm. A. Rife, Hespeler, Ontario—Dispersion sale of Holsteins. BRANT COUNTY. March 5th—E. C. Chambers & Sons, Hespeler Stock Farm, R. R. No. 2, Hespeler, Ont.—Dispersion sale of Holsteins. PERTH COUNTY. March 10th—Perth District Holstein Breeders. OXFORD COUNTY. March 6th—O. P. Mahon, Woodstock, Ontario—Holsteins. March 11th—D. C. Hayes, Woodstock, Ont., Jersey. March 15th—H. C. Homan, Perth, Ontario, pure-bred and grade Holsteins. March 20th—The Oxford District Holstein Breeders. Woodstock, Thompson, Secretary, Woodstock, Ontario. April 10th—T. G. Gregg, R. R. No. 5, Ingersoll, Ontario, Holsteins. YORK COUNTY. March 7th—Sherrick Bros., Bethesda, Ont.—Holstein Dispersion Sale. NORFOLK COUNTY. March 7th—Norfolk County Holstein-Friesian Breeders Club—Annual Club Sale. NORTHERNBERLAND COUNTY. March 7th—Bertram Hocking, E. R. No. 4, Cobourg, Ont., Dispersion sale of Registered Holsteins.

BULLS FOR SALE

We have satisfied some very critical judges and we can assure you that ready for service, whose dam and sire's dam average 20 1/2 lbs. in 7 days, 2 years old. His 2 granddams average 23 1/2 lbs. in 7 days, choice individual and ancestry marked. One 4 months old from a 23-lb. cow, with 5 records of 25 lbs. in 7 days. 24 1/2 years old. Also a young beauty from a 18.45-lb. 2-year-old daughter of 23-lb. cow, Bora DeKoll. Write for other good one born in December from a 23-lb. cow. These are priced to sell.

Phone or Write. H. W. PARKINSON R. R. No. 5, Hagersville, Ont.

40 LB. BLOOD FOR OXFORD COUNTY

I have secured a two-months' lease of May Sylvia Pontiac Corncornis. Her sire, owned by the Utahville Syndicate, while his grand-dams are K. P. Pontiac Lass, 44.18 lbs., and May Echo Sylvia, 41 lbs. in 7 days.

HE NOW STANDS FOR SERVICE. Write for particulars. M. H. HALEY, SPRINGFORD, ONT.

**THE IMPROVED**  
**McGILL**

**AUTO POW.**

Converts your horse into a powerful portable 14 Horse-Power Universal Engine or generator in ten minutes. Perfect clutch takes up the load. Fan keeps engine cool. 100 lbs. of power to run grain grinder, gas expander, milk sprayer, wood saw, hot water pump, water dippers, oil, rock crushers. Over 1,000 uses. For particulars

**A. M. McGILL, 203 Lee Ave., TORONTO**

Let. This cow has two sisters with records of over 28 lbs. and has two daughters in the herd bred by Dutch. Another gave 567.7 lbs. milk and 15.6 lbs. butter, since 28 lbs. milk in one day. (Her sire is a brother to the Pontiac.) Two girls are Lady with 31.45 lbs. butter, and Twiddle with records over 29 lbs. milk. Best DeKok butter: Edgemont, 612 lbs. milk and 19.84 lbs. butter; 181.7 lbs. milk and 16.71 lbs. year record, as a sister to Lady. Best 36 lbs. milk: She Pauline DeKok, 677 lbs. milk since 28 lbs. milk; Edgemoor, 649 lbs. year record, 665.5 lbs. milk in London in 1917; Jess, grand champion, 343.7 lbs. milk; 25.3 lbs. milk; 20.38 lbs. milk; Wayne, 467.3 lbs. milk, 25.3 lbs. milk; 20.38 lbs. milk; 4.95 per cent; Laura Netherland Rue, 499 lbs. milk, 25.3 lbs. milk; Maple Grove Hasseltje DeKok, 582.3 lbs. milk; Schulling, Jr., three-year-old, 316 lbs. milk; 25.3 lbs. butter, 71 lbs. milk in one butter, 886 lbs. milk, sister to Twiddle of View. Bina Ambecker, one year. Villa months, 343.7 lbs. milk, and 15.6 lbs. butter.

**EPWORTH FARM HERD**  
ESTABLISHED 1906.

We have never had an abortion or premature birth from any cause whatever; we have never had a case of white scours; we have never had a visit from a veterinarian. So when in the market, remember that this is

**A SAFE PLACE TO BUY HOLSTEINS.**  
Watch for Future Announcements.

**F. H. McCULLOUGH & SON** NAVAN, ONTARIO

**REGISTERED HOLSTEIN COWS**

Sale on FEBRUARY 18th, of thirteen match cows, five heifers rising two, and four yearling heifers. ALSO heavy draught horses, farm implements and BAILED ROCK DRUMS.

Trains will be met at Millbank, C.P.R. and Milverton, G.T.R. For catalogue, apply to

**ALEX. F. CLARK, Prop., R. R. No. 1, MILVERTON, ONT.**

**HILLHURST STOCK FARM, HOLSTEINS**

Two young bulls, good growthy fellows, well marked, rising one year old, from good milking dams. Sired by Mr. Strandon of COLANTHA JOHANNA LADY and the **PONTIAC KORNDYKE**. His sire is a son of a 27 lb. cow and is also my herd sire has record of 30.45 lbs. and 19.15 in 30 days. Also this spring's calves, both sexes.

**M. G. WYMAN** CHUTE A BLONDEAU, ONT.

**HOLSTEINS**

We have the only two sons in Canada, of the 46-lb. bull Ormsby Jane sale, also a 36-lb. calf, whose dam and two great-grand-dams average 33.4 lbs. butter in 7 days. Also 16 bull calves of lesser note, and females of all ages.

**R. N. HOLTBY, PORT PERRY, ONT.**

**KING SEGIS ALCANTARA CALAMITY** is living up to his royal breeding. His first daughter made nearly 71 lbs. butter at 3 years old. Four sons of King for our prices.

**PETER S. ARBOGAST, R. R. NO. 2, MITCHELL, ONTARIO**

**Backed by the Blood of Champions**

We offer our entire crop of 1917 calves, 5 males, 10 heifers, a splendid lot, sired by a son of what Harold McCallister stamps as the world's greatest or addition to any herd. Drop a line to

**JAS. A. CASKEY, R. R. No. 2, Madoc, Ont.**

**ANOTHER ONE SOLD**

Last chance to secure a serviceable bull from **KING SEGIS WALKER**. Dam—an 1814 lb. Jr. 2-year-old grand-daughter of **PONTIAC KORNDYKE**.

**A. A. FAREWELL, OSHAWA, ONTARIO**

**TRAVEL FOR BUSINESS**  
but make it a pleasure!

with 100,000 miles of splendidly equipped road, traversing and opening up a hundred thousand miles of magnificent country—forest and stream—prairie and mountain.

**The Canadian Northern**

opens the new, interesting and scenic route between Eastern and Western Canada, with connections for all principal points in Canada and United States.

**The Road of a Thousand Wonders and Opportunities**

For "opportunities" booklet, illustrations, fare and information, say C.N.R. ticket agent, or write General Passenger Dept., Toronto, Montreal or Winnipeg.

**Managing Foreman Wanted**

**For Dairy Stock Farm.** Able to handle milk and having good knowledge of farm machinery, will both implement and stationary, and able to keep simple farm accounts. Herdsman duties not required. Give full particulars, of self and family, experience, etc.

**A. C. Hardy, Brockville, Ont.**

**For Sale**

Two reg. Percheron Mares rising 1 and 3 years old. For further particulars apply to

**MR. R. E. IVY, Clinton P.O., Ont.**

**For MILK, BUTTER, CHEESE, VEAL**

HOLSTEIN cows standing up to you just one animal you will very soon want more. Write the **HOLSTEIN FRIESTER ASSOCIATION.**

**W. A. CLEMONS, Sec., St. George, Ontario**

Farm and Dairy is in an excellent position to champion the cause of the farmer in Canada, because it is owned and controlled exclusively by farmers.

These are a few of the foundation cows of this herd of which all of which are tuberculin tested. This herd is the first at the Canadian National Fair, winning 1st and 2nd championships. Mr. Bailey is offering seven bull calves, 40-50 lbs. These sisters of their sires have average nearest relatives average 30 lbs. butter in seven days.

**GOOD SEVEN DAY WORK AT THE O'REILLY STOCK FARM.**

**M**r. Joseph O'Reilly, of whom most of the breeders in Canada know, for of Holstein, has also been doing some excellent work recently in the seven days' test. While Mr. O'Reilly appreciates that the annual work of a cow is possibly a fairer indication of her real ability, yet at Holstein in the demand to-day with particular in also to know several of them have done exceptionally well. Among these is a record of 28.48 lbs. for a three-year-old, and 18 lbs. record for a junior animal, and 18 lbs. record for a junior ever. Is one made by Burke Hengervold, May Echo of 29.88 lbs. butter from 153.6 lbs. milk in seven days. This bull is a three-year-old form, and in the junior particularly fine one. And, of course, his backing for the good work he has done. She is a daughter of Burke Hengervold, Canada's first 29,000 lb. four-year-old. Her sire is a three-quarter brother to ginning are a pretty good indication that the entire O'Reilly herd has the ability to maintain their reputation not only in R.O.P., but in R.O.M. as well.

**THE COMING BELLEVILLE SALE.**

**B**REEDERS who intend purchasing Holsteins will do well to bear in mind the annual Consignment Sale of Holsteins held by the Belleville District Breeders' Club. Sale, to be held in Belleville during first week in April.

Further notice will appear in next week's issue.

**GREEN DISPERSION SALE**

**30 HEAD OF 30lb. Blood HOLSTEINS**

Will Be Held on **March 5th 1918, at 1 P. M.**

**FAIRVIEW STOCK FARM**

Here are a few of the kind I am offering. Milnigh Lady Pasch, a 25-lb. cow, and her daughter, Fairview Favourite Lady, a 20-lb. 4-year-old, also a 25-lb. 4-year-old, a sister to Queen Butter Baronesse, 23,000 lb. cow, ex-champion of Canada as Junior daughter of a 15-lb. 2-year-old cow, with a 20,000 lb. O. P., a 15-lb. 4-year-old, a daughter of Butter Boy Johanna Korndyke, whose dam has a 30-lb. record; 4 daughters of 40-lb. cow; 3 granddaughters of Pontiac Korndyke, one tested and is a 27-lb. dam; 10 calves from 30-lb. bull.

Conveyances will be at Harley Station, also at Scotland on morning of sale. Bus runs from Hotel. Will be held in comfortably seated building.

**R. R. Connections:**  
G.T.R.—Harley,  
T.H.B.—Scotland  
L.E.N.—Oakland

**E. C. CHAMBERS & SON**  
Hatchery P. O., Ont.

**Cat. Willoughby Almas, Auctioneer**  
**N. P. Sager**  
**W. S. McCormick** Clerks.





## 5 reasons why we shall win the war.

- (1) Because we dare not be defeated; the Germans fight for world power, we fight for liberty.
- (2) Because we have the spirit to win; not despotic rulers, but the Allied peoples themselves, wage the war.
- (3) Because, despite submarines, we still command the seas and control all marine trade.
- (4) Because we have a tremendous superiority in man-power which must eventually win.
- (5) Because it is a war of food—and North America is the greatest food reservoir on earth.

### Of All Food Agents, Canadian Farmers Are Most Effective

This is an extreme statement, but entirely true. In production per man Canadian Farmers lead the world. And they will continue to do so. No agents are more effective in defeating the Hun. Ontario farmers realize the situation and are doing their utmost to safeguard democracy by producing for our Allies.

## Wheat Peas Beef Beans Hogs Dairy Products

No one can decide so well as each farmer just which of these he can produce to the limit, nor what that limit shall be—but the vast majority are making plans to do their best. For these lines of production give the largest quantities of human foodstuffs in concentrated form which consequently can be exported. Wheat and hogs are of pressing importance this year.

### 3 Bushels of Grain—1 of Seed

Plans that are made now are most valuable, because they ensure a definite system of work. They should include a thorough fanning of all seed grain. Nothing pays better than the same labor, machinery, soil and expense to sow weak, dirty seed as to sow that of the highest quality. And clean, plump seed in almost every case gives at least 20 per cent. increase in the crop.

Here are the methods of one successful farmer. In February he takes three times the amount of grain required and fans it until only 1-3 remains. This quantity is the amount required for seeding and fans it in the largest, plumpest seed in the granary. He always uses the proper sieve and gives lots of wind. The grain fanned out still makes feed so he isn't a thing behind but his time. He figures he can't invest it better than with the fanning mill.

### To Secure Seed This Year

Any who haven't seed of a quality that satisfies them should make arrangements at once to secure it. Seed is scarce and prices now is high, so the man who ensures his supply local dealer at once. If he can't supply you, write to the Seed Commissioner, Federal Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, and through the Seed Purchasing Commission the Federal Department has provided a reserve supply which will be available in car load lots only.

The seed corn situation, while serious, need not excite alarm. Arrangements are being made by dealers to provide ample supply.

Any farmers' associations desiring to purchase certified Northern grown seed potatoes in car-load lots (only) can do so by

setting in touch with the Assistant Commissioner of Agriculture.

### Demand for Spring Wheat

This will be very large and the American fixed price of \$2.90 per bushel for the 1918 crop will ensure excellent returns. Of all cereals, wheat is the most in demand by our allies and considering labor required in production is one of the most profitable of field crops. In Ontario excellent yields of spring wheat can be secured—especially with the Marquis variety. No one need hesitate to plant now for a liberal acreage of this most important crop, as an ample supply of first rate seed has been held in reserve for the 1918 seeding.

### Live-Stock Products Very Important

Hogs are peculiarly important now. It is absolutely essential that the supply of fats created in Great Britain, France and Italy be increased at once—and in no other way can it be produced so economically and rapidly as by hog-raising. There is also a strong demand for beef and dairy products. While mutton and wool is not used for export, it is important that the supply be, if possible, increased for home consumption.

### The Price Factor

It is thoroughly understood now by all classes that unless the farmer receives a reasonable profit he cannot continue to produce, otherwise. This poor remunerative prices

cannot well fail to prevail for everything he can produce. The tremendous demand alone ensures that his interests will be increasingly protected.

### The Labor Situation

Upon this depends production more than upon any other single factor. And in this regard also such assistance will be rendered as is possible in the hour of general labor shortage and national stress. Plans have been made to mobilize 15,000 school boys and 6,000 young women for farm work. Thousands of these will be available comparatively early in the spring. Seasonal labor for short periods, such as was of assistance last year, will be greatly increased, with improved efficiency. Every possible effort, in short, will be made to provide the labor without which the Ontario Department of Agriculture fully recognizes greater production can hardly be obtained. Let every farmer, at any rate, plan for normal production, at least this year. Apply to the Ontario Government Public Employment Bureaux, 14 Queen's Park, Toronto, and to the local District Representative of the Ontario Department of Agriculture for labor assistance.

For full information regarding any of the foregoing points or upon any question relating to 1918 production write—the Office of the Commissioner of Agriculture, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

## Ontario Department of Agriculture

Parliament Buildings, Toronto

SIR W. H. HEARST  
Minister of Agriculture

DR. G. C. CREELEMAN  
Commissioner of Agriculture

