

# FARM AND DAIRY

&  
RURAL HOME

DEVOTED TO  
BETTER FARMING  
AND CANADIAN  
COUNTRY LIFE

Peterboro, Ont. March 9, 1916

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POSING FOR HIS FIRST PICTURE.

ISSUED EACH WEEK

Rural Publishing Co., Limited, Publishers

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR

## In Union There is Strength

Cooperative Marketing in Saskatchewan

AT the annual convention of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers, held recently at Saskatoon, C. A. Dunning, general manager of the Saskatchewan Elevator Company, outlined the progress that the company had made in the face of the keenest kind of opposition from competing interests.

Sold, aggressive action on the part of the cooperating farmers had saved the day for them, and though a last desperate effort was being made by powerful interests to wreck the company, he felt that its position was secure. The same kind of opposition will be met by the cooperating farmers in Ontario as it being met in the West, and one of the best ways of preparing to meet that opposition is to watch the progress of the fight as it is now being carried on in our sister provinces.

## Growth of the Company.

The first year ended Mr. Dunning, as reported in the Grain Growers' Guide, forty-six elevators had been organized in various parts of the province. The second year, at a 1-4-11 of special efforts to build a large number of elevators at as many points as possible, the system grew to 137 elevators. During the third year a further extension of 192 elevators had been made, then 216 in the fourth year, while so far this season the increase had reached 230 elevators.

Similarly the volume of business had grown from 2,200,000 bushels the first year to 13,900,000, then in 1912 to 19,500,000, and finally to 28,000,000 to date this year. In platform business handled to better than 11,000,000 and 32,000,000 bushels this year.

In connection with the volume of patronage, it was interesting to note the percentage of Saskatchewan's crop handled each year by the company, inasmuch as it evidenced the latter's growth in relation to the growth of similar institutions. The figures represented only the marketed portion of Saskatchewan's crop in each year; in a grain business it was noted that this was the important consideration. In 1911 the Cooperative Elevator system handled 3.16 per cent. of the marketed portion of the Saskatchewan crop. In 1912 the percentage was 9.78. In 1913 this increased to 12.39 per cent., while in 1914, which was the smallest crop for many years, the percentage still showed an increase to 16.41 per cent., thus indicating that the spirit of cooperation was growing among the farmers.

The number of shareholders had increased to nearly 15,000 since June, 1911.

## A Fight for Life.

Speaking of the attitude of competitors—the line elevators—towards the company, Mr. Dunning stated that during the first year it had been one of scorn, that the new company had just been laughed at. They said no farmers' elevator company ever set the world on fire, and his cheeks had burned down at the grain exchange when they referred to him as the "green kid from the farm." Nevertheless, they had gone along and succeeded till their friends the enemy commenced to wake up. That was why endeavor had been made the second year to build a large number of elevators. Many of those present knew by experience the way the farmers' small elevating companies were squeezed out of existence. The Cooperative Company was afraid that the same means might be applied to squeeze it out. It was not difficult for a line company to do this with farmers' company at a given point; it was not impossible to do it at 46 points; but

widen the area and it did become impossible, it had been a year of nightmare, but the area had been widened successfully.

Since then they had experienced a sort of guerilla warfare. An odd point or two on the system was picked out and a few special men at that point would be given a very special little deal. This was one of the most insidious ways to get at the root of cooperation. Sometimes free storage would be offered, and these line companies would pay two or three cents a bushel more than the cooperative elevators were able to pay.

## A Frontal Attack.

Now a great frontal attack was being made by the enemy. The line elevators throughout Saskatchewan had issued orders reducing charges from 1 3/4 cents to 1 1/4 cent per bushel, whereas the managers of several companies had insisted that wheat could not be handled profitably at that rate. The inference was plain. It was a case of finding the nigger.

In 1913, when the company had operated the cheapest rate, the actual cost had been 2.29c per bushel. The total cost for everything, including selling, had been 2.48c. They could show where their company had made up the loss, but other men could not.

It was some job to fight a company that for the five years of its existence had not built any palaces in any fashionable quarter in any city, but which had nursed a fighting fund instead of distributing everything to its shareholders.

Mr. Dunning went on to say that the company expected to build thirty elevators this year. Applications, of course, were made in many places beyond the capacity of the company, 120 communities having applied where there were at present no cooperative elevators.

## The Spring Meat Supply

T. Mc Mathison, Grey Co., Ont.

LAST year we had considerable difficulty with our meat supply during opening time, or until our beef ring sealed up, which was about the first of June. Most of our neighbors cure pork for this season of the year, but we do not care for it. As there is no butcher nearby from which we could secure fresh meat as needed, we had to depend on ourselves. Last spring when the weather in April turned out to be so warm, the beef which we had on hand spoiled and we lost it.

For this spring we have hit on a new plan by which we hope to have a good supply of fresh beef until the beef ring starts operations? We cut up a quarter in pieces of convenient size for cooking. What will be needed until spring opens up was set aside. Each piece of the balance was frozen into a square block of ice. In doing this we utilized an old gas can and during the cold nights in February had no difficulty in freezing one block each night. These blocks have been packed away in sawdust just as ice is in an ice house and in the spring all that will be necessary when a roast or a boil is needed, will be to take out one of the blocks, and ship the ice away. We will then, we hope, have fresh meat, as sweet and wholesome as when it was frozen into the ice.

To any who think of following our plan, it will be necessary to act as soon as possible. It is surprising the amount of frost it takes to freeze a block of ice one foot square. In fact, some of the nights in which the thermometer went down to 15 below zero, it took about 10 hours for the block to freeze.



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The other ninety-three reasons you will soon find on your first trial of the "Simplex." Write us for literature on the "Simplex" and the testimony of satisfied users.

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# FARM AND DAIRY

## & RURAL HOME



*We Welcome Practical Progressives.*



*The Recognized Essential of Dairying in Canada.*

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

VOL. XXXV.

PETERBORO, ONT., MARCH 9, 1916

No. 9

## Fight or Farm—Which Shall It Be?

Is Not the Production of Big Crops A Patriotic Necessity?

BY A. K. LE MARR

THE CANADIAN GOVERNMENT has called for volunteers to go to the front, and is now trying to raise 500,000 men for active service. That this number will be raised, there can be no doubt, as men are enlisting at the rate of a thousand a day, and the daily enlistments show no sign of diminishing, but rather are increasing, and the whole country is rapidly steadying down and realizing the seriousness of this great European war.

### Advertising and Recruiting.

The various regiments throughout the country are advertising for recruits, and officers and enlisted men are personally canvassing every available man. Every possible argument is used to induce all able-bodied men to join the colors, and many men are wearing khaki now who could serve their country better and show equal patriotism if they were in mufti. That the soldier boys are giving their all for the cause is true, and every honor should be theirs, and the nation should be and is proud of her volunteers. All praise and honor to the khaki-clad lads who go to strike a blow for freedom and protection of the down-trodden; but for just the same reason that it would not be advisable to allow the skilled mechanics who are engaged in the manufacture of munitions of war to go to the front, it is not advisable to allow the country to be depleted of her skilled farmers.

### Call For Increased Production.

The Government urges increased production from the farms, and farmers are exhorted to strain every effort to produce more and still more. In the Agricultural War Book, issued by the Federal Government last year, Hon. W. T. White, Minister of Finance, said: "For Canada at this juncture the watchword of the hour should be production, production, and again production."

The following extracts were taken from the same book, and show the general opinion regarding increased production:

"Fortunately situated as we are far from the actual theatre of war, free as we are from having

our lands devastated by the march of millions of men, I think that all who are on the land should do their best to see that the Motherland shall not suffer for want of food. . . . Aside from the question of price, it is undoubtedly the patriotic duty of every farmer to do his best to help in relieving the Mother Country from any occasion to worry over the food supply either of the men

of every true Manitoban to stand shoulder to shoulder in the present crisis.

"Gentlemen, the faces of the nation are turned towards YOU. All eyes are expectantly upon you; for at such a time the Master of the Soil is the Master of National Fate. War has a rapacious appetite, and great quantities of food are required, not only while actual hostilities endure, but long afterward while the consequent waste is felt.

"I feel that the farmers of Manitoba can be relied upon to the last man. I would urge you all to concentrate your attention upon increased production of grain, livestock and dairy products. Enlist every available acre of your land in your country's cause by preparing it carefully for crop production. It is patriotism which will bring you manifold returns and greatly relieve the general situation."—Hon. George Lawrence, Minister of Agriculture for Manitoba.

"One of the most effective means by which the people of New Brunswick can at the present time give evidence of their loyalty and their desire to assist is by a united effort to put under cultivation all the available farm land possible, in order that

we may do our share towards relieving the burden by being in a position to supply those who are nearer the scenes of active service."—Hon. J. A. Murray, Minister of Agriculture for New Brunswick.

### Opinion of Sir Geo. Falsh.

"I am convinced that every possible effort will be made by all concerned—the Canadian Government, the Provincial Governments, the municipalities, the great railway companies, bankers, traders, and others, as well as by British investors—to increase rapidly the agricultural and mineral output of the country upon which the welfare of the Canadian people, both individually and collectively, absolutely depends, and that the effect of their concentrated effort will be so great that the country will carry with safety a burden of interest which might otherwise overtax its strength. It is, however, of its greatest



The Man Behind the Man Behind the Gun.

The private in the trenches, the munition worker in the factory, and the farmer in his fields, are all necessary in this long and desperate conflict. The assistance things might be fatal to the Empire. Mr. Edwin Sproot, Huron Co., Ont., may be here seen "doing his bit."

at the front or those at home."—Hon. James S. Duff, Minister of Agriculture for Ontario.

### It is True Patriotism.

"A solemn duty has been laid upon your shoulders as farmers. You are expected to enlarge the output of your farms while not only maintaining but wherever possible increasing their productive power. I cannot emphasize too strongly the fact that this work is just as truly practical patriotism as is the work of the soldier in the trenches. Our kinsmen in the Motherland have to be fed, so do also the people of the countries devastated by war. You in peaceful Nova Scotia are now in a position to do much for the cause of humanity and for the enduring benefit of our Empire."—Hon. J. H. Murray, Premier of Nova Scotia.

"As a loyal component of the greatest Empire ever known, Canada is at war, and it is the duty

possible importance that the work of directly increasing the productive power of the country by placing a larger proportion of the population upon the land and in the mines should be carried out in the least possible delay."—Sir George Paish, Financial Adviser to Great Britain.

"By each and every one of us doing the best that is in him and making the very wisest use of every acre that is under his control, we, as Canadian farmers, may do much to help our country, our empire and the great cause of freedom."—J. H. Grisdale, Director Experimental Farms.

Major-General Sir William Otter, in his message to the Canadian people, stated as follows: "Above all, measures should be taken to stimulate the production of food stuffs. One of the greatest services which the Canadian people can render to the Empire at present is to increase our supply of food for the British people. This is at once our duty and our opportunity." This is

From Hon. W. H. Hearst.

"The farmer at work in the field is doing as much in this crisis as the man who goes to the front."—From a speech by Hon. W. H. Hearst, Premier of Ontario, quoted by C. A. Zavitz, Guelph.

"Great Britain has called on Canada for men and food. She will welcome all the men whom we can send forward, provided they are competent. In the midst of many there is an opinion that from now on we can best serve her purpose by sending forward food and by planning so that an ample food supply shall be assured during the next year or two."—C. C. James, Agricultural Commissioner, Ottawa.

And H. S. Arkell, Assistant Live Stock Commissioner, Ottawa, in the same war book, makes this statement: "A short-sighted, ungenerous policy on the part of the Canadian farmer must be regarded as a reflection upon his citizenship and upon the faith and patriotism of our rural people toward the duty of this Dominion and the future of the Empire. The opportunity now presented to Canadian Agriculture is not only of commercial significance, involving a wide development of our own resources and the permanent establishment of an extensive export trade, but it rests, as well, a challenge to the good sense and an obligation upon the loyalty of the people upon the land."

#### Both Coming and Going.

The farmer, in slang phraseology, gets it both coming and going, for if he doesn't don the khaki he is called a shirker and a slacker, while if he doesn't increase production it is said that it must be regarded as a reflection upon his citizenship and upon his faith and patriotism. Of course, this is not applicable to individual cases, but is an accusation against farmers as a class, but it is manifestly unfair to doubt the loyalty and patriotism of farmers as a class, no matter which way the individuals may turn, and because increased production is necessary, a goodly proportion of the skilled farmers should remain on the land.

There was a shortage of farm labor before the war and the farm labor problem was becoming a very serious one indeed. Scarcity of farm labor was forcing many farmers to curtail their farming operations and engage in those branches of the industry that required less labor.

#### Farmer Boys at the Front.

And now that many of the farmer boys, men who were skilled in agriculture, have gone or are on their way to the front, the farm labor problem is still more acute. The farm does not get credit for the boys that it furnishes. They are called at the centres of population, and the cities, towns and villages are credited with the quota of men the farms furnish. From one village in the Kingston military district, there are twenty-six boys now in the trenches and many more on their way,

but out of the twenty-six already in the firing line, seventeen came from the farm, or over 65 per cent. are farmer boys.

This rapid depletion of skilled farm labor must force a decrease in production in 1916, rather than an increase. In order to raise big crops skilled labor must be available to produce them. Where there is an average of less than one skilled farmer to each 100 acres of land big crops cannot be hoped for, and even then it would require heroic efforts on the part of the farmer to equal or come near to producing what is expected of him.

#### Skilled Farmers Necessary.

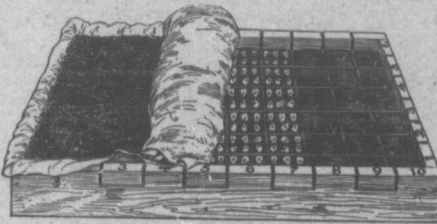
Unskilled labor on a farm is about as valuable as unskilled labor in a factory. Farmers must learn their business by years of hard work and study, and no novice can possibly do properly the work that is required of a farmer. Most city-bred people who go on a farm starve to death, and if Canada depends upon city-bred labor to work the

(Concluded on Page 11.)

#### A Home Made Corn Tester

A. C. MacIn, Starnett Co., Ont.

I AM a corn grower, but the corn I grow is intended for the silo. In this county we have difficulty in ripening our seed, so I and my neighbors buy all of our seed from south-western



A Corn Tester as Good as the Best and Costing Nothing.

Ontario. If the first seeding fails there is no time for a second one, and we must then depend on turpins. We are, therefore, very dependent on good corn seed. I never take a chance. I buy good seed, and then I test it, even when its germination test is guaranteed by the grower. If the seed tests low I then plant more heavily. If the test is high, a little over a peck to the acre will suffice. This testing of all seed will be more important than ever this year, and a description of my tester may be in order.

There are a great many testers on the market, selling at prices varying from \$5 to \$30, but mine did not cost 30 cents, and is just as satisfactory. I take a square box three or four inches deep, and fill it with moist sand. The surface is then marked off in two inch squares as shown in the diagram herewith, which I have taken from a United States bulletin. Each square contains kernels from one ear. The square is marked with a number and the ear has the same number pasted on it, written on a gummed label. After the kernels are properly placed they are covered with a piece of cheese cloth, and on top of the cheese cloth I spread one inch of moist sand. The tester is then placed where the temperature will be fairly equable at about 60 degrees, the idea being to approach field conditions as nearly as possible. In a few days the cheese cloth is rolled back carefully, and the germination examined. If the germination has been high all round, then I would sow all of the seed of that lot without hesitation. If some years, however, the test is low and quite a percentage shows poor germination, I would plan to test every ear and use for seed only those that show up well.

#### Handling Manure on a Large Farm

William J. Bald, Perth Co., Ont.

There are various methods of handling manure in practice in our localities. Quite frequently we see the manure drawn out and spread off the sleigh on top of a lot of snow, a very poor way unless, perhaps, on a real level field of sod. If put on plowed ground in this way it tends to leave the soil, if any way heavy, in a soggy condition. Another method followed by some, but gradually becoming less popular, is to team the manure out in winter in small piles ready to spread in the early spring, but owing to the frost remaining in these heaps so long, they usually are not spread for a long time, and lie exposed to sun, rain and wind until very little but straw is left to be thrown about, and the spots where the piles lay can be noticed in several succeeding crops.

Then we come to those who are more up-to-date and own a spreader. I do not wish to give the impression that I condemn this machine. It is all right in its place, and can be used to great advantage, but for handling a big bulk of manure successfully and in the shortest possible time, we prefer our own method.

We leave the manure all in the yard where it becomes tramped down tight, freezes quite hard, and very little is wasted. Right after the other spring seeding is done, we engage another extra man or two, and with two good teams and low truck wagons, if far to haul, we take a third, we manage to put a very heavy coat on all our corn ground, and probably some for hoe crop that hasn't been manured in the fall, in about three days. We then get the men at spreading which is not a bad job when done while fresh. If the field is one that has been plowed in the fall we give it a thorough

cultivation before the manure goes on. Now, while the manure is being spread, two light twin plows are going, being very careful not to turn the manure under any deeper than that it is covered, and in course of a week or less our manure is out and under ground. I think in this way we have the least waste, and the soil gets all that is in the good old barnyard manure.

When all the planting is done we take the spreader, clean up all the manure that may have been left about the yard and put it on some nearby field of grain or meadow. A light top dressing on a field of oats, when up a few inches, works wonderfully.

To prove that our plan works successfully, we have a silo 12 x 36 which we filled last fall with less than six acres of corn, had four good men tramping continually, using the inside pipes, on account of rain were stopped one day and one night, which gave it a nice chance to settle.

#### The Value of Good Seed

Good seed corn is worth three dollars a bushel to anyone. Corn that will sell at one dollar a bushel should be strictly avoided by all poor men or those who must work for a living. Poor seed of any kind is a luxury for the rich. I base these statements on my own personal experience. Like so many others I have bought seed because it was cheap. But never again. I insist on good, clean seed, and am ready to pay for it. I have found that it pays.—Jos. McKenzie, Glangarry Co., Ont.

A reasonable hint: Do everything now to save time next spring.

# Our Experience Meeting---Commercial Fertilizers

They Have Proved to be Profitable for Many Readers of Farm and Dairy

## Farming With Commercial Fertilizers

C. Fred Fawcett, Westmoreland Co., N.B.

NOTICING your invitation in a recent issue of Farm and Dairy to discuss this question, I thought that perhaps my experience would be interesting. My farm proper lies several miles from where I reside, and has no one living on it since I bought it some seven years ago. It was an abandoned farm right proper. Only a very small part of it had ever been tilled much, and this had had about all the manure that had ever been produced on the place. I started in to crop the whole thing and planned my rotation, a three-year one—clover, potatoes, and grain seeded to clover.

The clover did not grow well, and what did catch and survive the winter never amounted to much. The fact of the matter was that the section I had had on never was worth gathering, and I simply ran the mower over it to kill the weeds, and let the crop lie where it fell.

### A Problem to Solve.

I noticed that the spots where I had burned the potato tops the year before always gave a great growth of clover after the oat crop had been cut, and you could see it in the following year as well. I could get very fine crops of potatoes and oats on this land, and the only fertilizer I applied was regular commercial fertilizer, put on when I was planting potatoes. The clover was what I wanted to grow now, and I set myself to find out how I could get this accomplished. Some authorities I asked about it advised that potash would do the trick, so I applied several bags of muriate of potash and watched for results. But in vain. Perhaps the clover was a little better, but not nearly like that where the burnt potato tops had been the year before. I did gather a little of the hay that year where I applied the potash, but moved the balance as usual. Taking the farm as a whole, it was improving in the growth of clover, as I could see some patches now and also follow some rows where I had potato rows the year before. This seemed a puzzle for some time, but later I found it to be where I had applied the home-mixed fertilizer and used basic slag for the phosphoric acid. This almost looked as though it might be the lime in the slag that explained the clover growth.

## The Problem Solved.

The next spring I made up my mind to try pure lime (burnt) on the ground after I had seeded to oats. I selected a large piece of the very poorest of the whole farm and applied the air-slaked lime from the end of market body with a long-handled shovel. I now again waited for results. The catch of clover was perfect, and I was hopeful. The winter came and went, and the warm days of May spoke to the tiny rootlets and they answered the call, and when haying time came (about July 10th) the sight was very pleasing indeed. The crop was so heavy that there was scarcely room on the ground it grew on to make it properly, and when we put it in coil the field looked as though it were dotted with young hay stacks. It was a tremendous crop, and one long to be remembered. Right beside the plot that was limed the difference was very marked. I gathered the crop this year all right and planned one bay to hold the hay. This bay filled up, and then another was full, and I filled the whole barn where a few short years ago weeds and nothing reigned supreme.

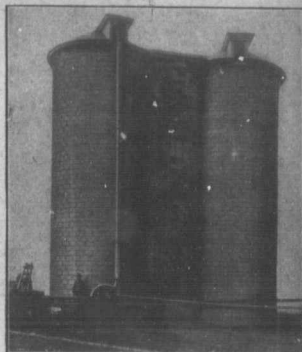
Talk about the usefulness of commercial fertilizer! I, sir, take off my hat to the chemicals that make up good commercial fertilizer. I never had much stock, but I am quite willing for anybody to visit my farms and ask the neighbors concerning them.

## Splendid Results With Turnips

Water M. Wallace, Shefford Co., Que.

I HAVE used commercial fertilizers more or less for the last five or six years, and believe I have received good returns on my investment. One advantage in particular which they have over manure from the cities or other outside sources is their freedom from noxious weed seeds.

There seems to be a tendency to consider a possible increase in the crop the year the fertilizer is applied the only and final result of the application, but I don't think this is correct. I have noticed, after using fertilizer in the drill with corn, that the next year's grain crop showed a much stronger growth in the rows where corn had been. I judged this increase would amount to about 10 bushels per acre, or enough to pay the cost of the 400 lbs. of fertilizer used.



The Fortifications of a Dairy Farm.

North and south, east and west, the silo is coming into its own. In dairy sections of the far south where winter housing and feeding are unnecessary, the silo is fully appreciated, as this illustration testifies. Corn silage is there a year-round feed. In Canada, too, the silo is being used both winter and summer, but its chief value is to enable the farmer to withstand the siege of a long winter.

Last year I used half a ton of fertilizer on one and three-quarter acres of turnips. I left a short piece of one row without fertilizer, and although I thinned this piece first, so as to give it the best chance possible, I could see all summer exactly where the fertilizer ended. When the dry weather came, the tops of turnips having fertilizer covered and shaded the ground completely, while those without had not half that growth. We harvested 1,600 bushels from the piece, and I believe we have to thank that 1,000 lbs. of fertilizer for about 1,000 bushels of turnips. This would make the cost of fertilizer for one bushel about 1 1/2 cents. Recruiting in the rural districts is undoubtedly going to make increased production a difficult proposition this year. In this section, scarcely a young man is left; but the application of fertilizer entails very little extra labor, and even if a very little profit is made from its use, the opportunity to add something to our country's resources, and thus "do our bit," should not be overlooked.

So much for theory. In practice, I have laid in a supply of three tons for this spring's use on 18 acres of crop, which will be applied with the

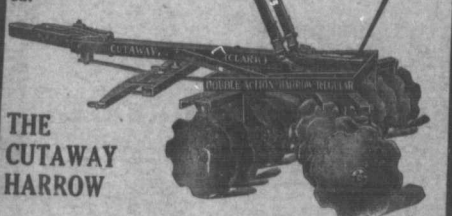
(Continued on page 6.)



A Few Pure-Bred Animals as a Foundation Will Soon Develop into a Valuable Herd, Such as This One.

## J. H. CRISDALE, B. Agr. Says:

"It is an implement capable of materially reducing the cost of preparing the soil for seed after the land is plowed."



### THE CUTAWAY HARROW

In winning its way on its merits. Farmers and agricultural experts sometimes disagree on the details of farming practice, but they all agree on this, that the DOUBLE ACTION CUTAWAY DISC HARROW is the best implement that ever went on land. Do you need one on your farm? Then this is the chance you have been looking for. Enter.

## OUR GREAT CIRCULATION CONTEST

Turn your spare time into money. You can coin a dollar out of every hour of it. Read the details of our plan for securing one of these famous CUTAWAY HARROWS. They will show you how to equip yourself in the best possible way to meet the rush of seeding when spring arrives. Here they are:

TO THE FIRST PERSON SENDING US THIRTY-FIVE NEW SUBSCRIPTIONS to Farm and Dairy at \$1.00 each, we will give a CUTAWAY DOUBLE ACTION HARROW, freight and duty paid, to your nearest station. To secure one any other way will cost you considerably more, and you would have freight and duty to pay. TO THE SECOND PERSON SENDING US THIRTY-FIVE NEW SUBSCRIPTIONS to Farm and Dairy at \$1.00 each, we will give a CUTAWAY DOUBLE ACTION HARROW, freight prepaid. The person winning this harrow will pay the duty, amounting to about \$7.50. TO THE THIRD PERSON SENDING US THIRTY-FIVE NEW SUBSCRIPTIONS to Farm and Dairy at \$1.00 each, we will give a CUTAWAY DOUBLE ACTION HARROW, F. O. B. Higganum, Conn. In this case, the person winning the harrow will pay the freight and duty, amounting to about \$12.50, at Ontario points.

## FARMERS' CLUBS

May enter this contest. It will give them an excellent opportunity to add some money for their club funds, besides creating an interest amongst their members in this improved and approved agricultural implement. The rules governing Farmers' Clubs entering this contest are as follows:

1. Subscriptions may be obtained from both members and non-members of the Club.
2. The subscriptions may be secured by any of the members of the Club, but must be forwarded to us through the secretary.
3. The prize becomes the property of the Club winning it, and may be disposed of in any way the Club may see fit. It may be sold privately or at public auction, or given away as a prize.

## PROFIT IN A DOUBLE SEIZE

will accrue to any Club winning one of these valuable and serviceable prizes. Not only will it be able to make a substantial increase in the Club funds, but it will also secure a wide circulation of Farm and Dairy amongst the members. To have Farm and Dairy going to all the members of a club is the easiest way to keep them well informed and enthusiastic in their cooperative enterprises.

## ENTER THE CONTEST NOW

You cannot lose—you stand a chance to gain. The winner of the third prize gets a valuable premium, one of the most valuable premiums we ever offered. The winner of the first prize will receive a premium that is worth much more on the open market than the total amount that he will send in for all the subscriptions he secured.

Circulation Department

**Farm & Dairy Peterboro, Ont.**

### HOW I AM PREPARING FOR THE SPRING RUSH.

In view of the present labor situation, the most pressing problem of the farmer is to prepare for the rush of work in the spring. What preparation are you making? Your experience may be of value to others. For the best letter received on the subject, we will extend the subscription of this writing for one year. All others whose letters are published, will have their subscriptions extended for six months. Letters should not exceed 300 words in length, and must be received by March 18th. Address, Question Editor, FARM AND DAIRY, Peterboro.

I stable manure from 35 head of cattle and four horses. I expect to apply most of the fertilizer by partly filling the manure spreader with manure, then spreading evenly over the portion of a bag required, and then finish loading with the manure. This will be easily done, and no fertilizer can be lost by blowing away.

### Commercial Fertilizers Profitable

Harry R. Jonah, King's Co., N.B. HAVE only recently taken up the use of commercial fertilizers, but since using them I have had very good results. I have used basic slag on out ground one season, at the rate of 400 lbs. an acre. My method was to set the manure spreader at the rate of five loads an acre, fill about half full with manure, then spread a layer of slag, about 70 lbs., on the manure, and fill up the machine with manure. Then I spread the whole out together, which makes a very even distribution of the slag and overcomes the disagreeable job of sowing it by hand. The result of land treated in this way over equally good land without the slag showed a marked improvement, both in the stand of grain and in the catch of clover.

I have also used some of the leading makes of fertilizers on turnip crops. The past season, on a field of two and one-half acres, an application was made of about 400 lbs. of fertilizer an acre on two acres, the remaining half acre receiving no fertilizer. This, of course, was in addition to a dressing of manure. The result was that the half acre receiving no fertilizer was not more than one-half as good a crop as the rest of the field.

My method of applying the fertilizer is to sift it on by hand on top of the row, and follow immediately with the seed, which sows it up with the fertilizer. I believe this is the best method derived from a light application of fertilizer is to give the turnip plants a vigorous start when first coming up, which I believe goes a long way in making or spoiling the prospect of a turnip crop.

I intend using fertilizer in this way on about three and a half acres of turnips next spring.

### Anxious

IN the days of the land troubles in Ireland, two Irishmen, Pat and Mike, were concealed behind a hedge with heavy bludgeons, waiting to kill their landlord on his return from the city. The landlord was detained much later than usual, and Pat began to grow impatient over the delay.

"Mike," said he in a hoarse whisper. "I wonder what's keepin' him?"  
"I dunno," said Mike anxiously.  
"I hope nothin' happened to him."

Martha was rebuked for being too much occupied with the affairs of her own house. Community housekeeping is important also.

## High-grade Fertilizers Are Best Values

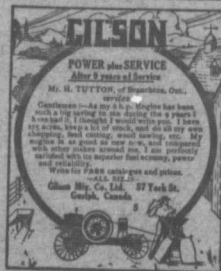
The average cost of Nitrogen in 600 samples of "complete" fertilizers was 66% higher than the cost of Nitrogen in

## Nitrate of Soda

Are you one of many paying high prices for low-grade goods?

Send Post Card for Attention, Money-saving Books

WILLIAM S. MYERS, Director  
225 Madison Avenue, New York City



## TAP YOUR MAPLE TREES

They will earn big profits for you at that season of the year when other work is slack. There is an increased demand for pure maple products and the present supply is exhausted. This means high prices and quick sales.

Get ready now to tap in the spring. Write for circulars describing The Champion Evaporator



This evaporator will produce the highest quality of sugar and syrup at less than by any other method. Send for particulars to-day.

Grimm Manufacturing Co., Limited  
80 Wellington Street, Montreal.

## RIDER AGENTS WANTED

Do you handle a bicycle and wish a new Spring-Loaded Safety Bicycle? We have a new model, the "Safety" Bicycle, which is the best in the world. It is a new model, the "Safety" Bicycle, which is the best in the world. It is a new model, the "Safety" Bicycle, which is the best in the world.

DO NOT buy a Bicycle. This or any other bicycle, unless you are sure you are getting the best. We have a new model, the "Safety" Bicycle, which is the best in the world. It is a new model, the "Safety" Bicycle, which is the best in the world.

MYERS BROTHERS, Limited  
Dept. 8 Toronto, Ontario

March 9, 1916.

**FEEDERS CORNER**

**Feeding a Family Cow**

KEEP a cow, a very good cow, and would like a little information regarding what to feed a milk cow in the winter to keep her milk up to a fair standard. I am feeding about two parts bran and one part timothy and a few feed carrots twice a day. Would you advise me adding a little oil meal and what quantity of this would you recommend for the morning and evening feed?—A. H. HANCOCK, Co., Ont.

Our reader has given so little information that it is almost impossible to give him an intelligent answer. We do not know how much milk the cow is capable of giving, the local price of foodstuffs, or the character of the roughage at hand. All of these factors would vary the amount of grain and the kind of grain to be given. We will assume therefore that J. S. has a fair quality of mixed hay and that he must purchase all the grain feeds given. We will also assume that the cow is practically fresh and will give 35 lbs. or 14 quarts of milk a day.

For such a cow, we would suggest a ration for a day's feeding of 16 lbs. of mixed hay and 10 lbs. of grain, mixed in the morning, and two parts bran, two parts oat chop and one part of oil cake; this in the proportion of one pound of grain to three and one-half pounds of milk produced. If the hay is largely timothy, the proportion of grain would need to be increased. We would suggest two feedings a day, the grain and carrots being fed first thing in the morning, followed by what hay the cow will eat up clean and the same at night. If there is any straw available for feeding, it might be put into the manger last thing at night. The oil cake meal in the ration will be particularly advantageous as a regulator in this case, as there is so little succulence available, only a few carrots being mentioned.

**Pure Bred vs. Grade**

A FEW weeks ago we visited a very successful dairy farmer who has built up a splendid herd of Holsteins. Daily milk records, the Babcock test and the consistent use of a pure bred Holstein sire, all contribute to the high quality of this grade herd. A few years ago some pure bred females were purchased. They, too, were subjected to the milk pail and fat test. On the average they did not prove as good producers as their grade counterparts. Their owner is disappointed in them and is considering the advisability of going back into grades exclusively. The only merit that he can see in a pedigree stretching right back to Holland is that the stock will sell for a higher price.

The test to which our friend has subjected his pure bred cattle is hardly a fair one. He had been selecting and weeding his grade herd for almost a generation. The pure bred females he purchased were out of untested stock. Had the herd from which he purchased been as carefully weeded as his own the comparison would be a fairer one. In the long run, however, there is no good reason why a well bred grade should not produce as heavily as a well bred registered animal. The real value of the pedigree animal is not in production, but in reproduction. Pure bred animals have been bred in one line for so long, without the introduction of outside blood, that their characteristics have become fixed and are much more liable to be reproduced in their offspring than in the case of a grade animal in which the traits of its ancestors are strong and reversion may take place. It is for

this reason that a pure bred sire is more desirable than a grade sire, no matter how good a producer his dam may have been. At the same time we freely admit that there are poor pure bred animals, even as there are poor grades, and the day when an animal will sell merely because it has a pedigree is rapidly passing. Our friend, we know, will breed his new stock as intelligently as he bred up his grade herd, so, reproductive capacity being taken into consideration, we advised him to stay with pure bred cattle. They will do more for him, and with them he will do more for the upbuilding of the dairy cattle of the country.

**Oil Cake for Heifers**

TWO heifers are equally well bred for milk. One is fed oil cake continuously from its calfhood and the other gets no oil cake whatever. If both of these heifers were fed cake at the time treated, would make the best milk cow?—BRUCE CO., Ont.

If the heifer receiving oil cake were otherwise intelligently fed and the lack of oil cake meal in the ration of the second heifer also indicated lack of general good feeding, the first would be the better animal for milk production. Dairy farmers have not yet realized the full importance of development of calves and heifers in determining their production of milk as cows. If, however, the second heifer were well fed on other grains besides oil cake, there would be little difference, if any, in their production as milk cows, providing both were fed the same and their inherited milk producing ability was similar. It should be remembered, however, that oil cake is one of the best feeds for both heifers and cows. It is a regulator, and when fed properly induces strong, healthy growth. Other feeds, however, can be used in developing good heifers.

**Is Borrowing a Sin?**

"Young Farmer," Lennox Co., Ont.  
I S borrowing a sin? I am fully convinced that at least some kinds of borrowing are wrong. We started farming in this section a few years ago. We have a good equipment of implements. We had figured the matter all out and decided that there is a better return on money invested in implements than in land. We took out a heavy mortgage on the farm and invited what capital we had in implements and stock. We thought it was good business policy. We are not so sure of it now.

The neighbors soon found that we had implements that they did not. Borrowing implements between farms had been the habit of the locality ever since people could remember but there was very little of it done. All the farms had the simplest kind of implements, and as each man had the same implements as his neighbors, there was little occasion for borrowing. In my case it was different. I had implemented that none of them had and they all seemed to think that they should have the use of them whenever they asked for them.

What can I do? If I were to refuse to lend my implements, I would get the cold shoulder from my neighbors. They are nice people and we enjoy their society, but by constantly borrowing, they are putting us in the position of paying them to be pleasant and agreeable to us. Last season many of our implements were used more on neighboring farms than they were on our own. What can I do?

YESTERDAY I got my copy of "Farm and Dairy" for the week from the post office, but on the way home it was caught by the fierce wind that was blowing and carried away. Now I have to lose even one copy of your valuable paper, so if you have any copies left, kindly send me one.—R. D. LYONS, Kings Co., N.S.

**If Your Horse Could Talk**

He would tell you that he can do lots more work when the wagon wheels are greased with

**MICA AXLE GREASE**

Mica Axle Grease fills the pores of the axle. Makes a perfect friction surface. Reduces friction to a minimum.

Dealers Everywhere  
**The Imperial Oil Company Limited**  
BRANCHES IN ALL CITIES

**New Edition of Modern Silage Methods**

ENTIRELY a new book of facts about every type of silage—made, stored, fermented, the metal, etc. Tells best for your needs, in-terests suggestions for making most profit. 154 pages—10 page index. Copyrighted Nov. 1914. Covers 41 silage crops. Send for new book. It bears all previous editions. Write to-day. Mailed with four-color plate. Best for the busy agr. post-ager. Mention this paper.  
**SILVER MFG. CO., SALEM, OHIO**

**Here's A REAL MANURE SPREADER**



**Worthy of Your Money**

**Worthy of the name Cocksbutt.**

**Finest kind of investment.**

BECAUSE we know how necessary good fertilizing is, because we know from investigation how many thousands of dollars are wasted through hap-hazard methods of manure spreading, we have never been satisfied until our experts turned out a Spreader that we could put the Cocksbutt name on and sell to you as a real, perfect Spreader. Here it is—the picture above does it very scanty justice. Learn more about it.

There is all the difference in the world between having a load of manure pitch-forked in lumps and chunks onto the ground and having it pulverized and spread over the field like a blanket. The first way means waste—waste of time, work, fertilizer and crop. The second way is the Cocksbutt way.

The Cocksbutt Manure Spreader has chain drive—the strongest made. All work is easy to work and right at driver's hand. Has the famous "dumps," and yet it will give a life-time of hard work over rough ground.

Payment that will very soon pay for itself on any Farm. Write to-day to our nearest branch or head office for illustrated folder on the Cocksbutt Manure Spreader.

Manure is worth \$27, in hard cash, per animal per year—if you use it right. Can you afford to throw this money away?

It's easy to make a machine that merely "dumps." The Cocksbutt "spreads."

Extra to the usual spade-studded distributing cylinders at box end, the Cocksbutt has a special Distributor which breaks up even hard lumps and gives wide distribution as well as perfect pulverizing of the manure.

Box is low, only 41 inches from ground, yet with 17 inches clearance underneath. Makes the heavy work of loading easy.

**THE FROST & WOOD COMPANY, Limited**

Smith's Falls

Montreal

St. John

Sold in Western Ontario and Western Canada by  
**COCKSHUTT PLOW CO., LIMITED, BRANTFORD, ONT.**

# SYDNEY BASIC SLAG

CAN be used with profit on every Ontario farm. It costs \$20.00 per ton. Compare this what you have been paying elsewhere. Is it not worth your while to investigate?

Write us and we will send you descriptive literature including a pamphlet containing the experience of Leading Ontario farmers who have used Sydney Basic Slag, or better still, if you think you could distribute a carload of 20 tons among your neighbors we will have our general Sales-agent call on you.

**The Cross Fertilizer Co. Limited**  
SYDNEY, NOVA SCOTIA

# POULTRY

**A Farmer's Profitable Flock**  
W. C. Shearer, Oxford Co., Ont.

DAIRY cows have always been the main money makers on our farm. Poultry, in the years that have passed, has been an almost unimportant sideline. We are now coming into poultry more strongly, however, and plan to run 300 to 350 hens. We are extending the poultry plant because the hens have been bearing the cows for profits when work and feed are considered. The housing system that we will follow will give us ideal conditions for keeping the flock healthy and at a minimum of expense. Our preference is a colony houses, 6 x 8 feet, with a shanty roof and mounted on cedar rails. Such a house, which can be constructed for \$16 for both material and labor, will accommodate 60 chickens during the growing period and in winter we can draw them together for winter laying houses.

We specialize in Brown Leghorns with eggs as the main marketable commodity. We write the necks of the male birds as soon as their sex can be detected as it does not pay to raise them. For our eggs, we get 30, 35 and 40 cents a dozen in winter. As the breeding season approaches, we advertise eggs for hatching and then the price runs from 90 cts. to 25 cts. a setting right on to the middle of June. These hatching eggs are of course the most profitable eggs we produce and the price we receive is the result of having a good stock.

We have had these Brown Leghorns for five years, and the original stock was gotten from Michigan and it was in that state that we got wise to the merits of the breed. The wife of a relative of ours there, had 190 Brown Leghorn hens. Each day during a visit that we made there, we noticed her carrying in a big basket of eggs. We got 100 of those eggs and replaced our Barred Plymouth Rocks with Brown Leghorns. We have gotten as high as 68 eggs a day from 82 hens. We have kept up the strain by buying the best male birds we can get and we have a strain that lays all winter.

We hatch by the artificial method. Last spring our 160-egg machine brought out 124 chickens in the first run, 127 chickens in the second run and 133 chickens in the third run. Mrs. Shearer and one of the boys run the incubator as it needs someone who is around home to regulate the temperature.

We have not yet reached what we consider the ideal size of hatch, 200 to 250 hens, but we will have them for the next laying season.

Our new colony houses are giving the best of satisfaction; they are moved from field to field, as occasion for change requires and the chickens are robust and finding their own food. On September fourth the May hatched chickens were beginning to lay. We also sowed one-half an acre of buckwheat in the orchard to supply them, after the stubble fields are cleaned.

Our winter food consists of two and a half ounces of mixed grain daily per hen. This is mixed in deep chaff and this gives them healthy exercise for an hour morning and night. We feed at eight o'clock in the morning and again at four o'clock in the afternoon. Mangels and cabbage are provided for vegetable food and sufficient fresh water and a dish of milk are provided daily.

**Pratt's Poultry Regulator**  
A Strong Hatch

Make sure of high fertility and strong lively chicks by keeping your brooding stock healthy and vigorous. Your flock in prime condition. Pratt's Poultry Regulator gives birds and tame the digestive organs and converts food into strong, healthy eggs. Sold on our Money Back Guarantee. 25c. package and 1-1/2 lbs. retailing 50c. up to 25 lbs. retailing \$1.50. At all dealers.

**Pratt's Poultry Regulator**  
FREE - Write for "Pratt's Poultry Regulator" and terms on fertilizers adapted to your soil and crops.

Send for Canada Booklet-Free  
The American Agricultural Chemical Co.  
New York, Boston, Buffalo, Detroit

**ASK**

our sales office near you for prices and terms on fertilizers adapted to your soil and crops

**AA**

Send for Canada Booklet-Free  
The American Agricultural Chemical Co.  
New York, Boston, Buffalo, Detroit

**R.C. Rhode Island Reds**  
Hatching Eggs from select stock, per 10 \$1.50  
R. W. LITTLE, - Leekfield, Ont.

**Single Comb White Leghorns**  
Single Comb White Leghorns, "Rosecomb Strain", of beauty and utility, bred to lay. Eggs one-fifth per first, 87 per hundred. Chicks, \$16.00 per hundred. Fertility and live chicks guaranteed.  
Research Poultry Farm, Richmond Hill, Ont.

10-15-20  
Years from now the Bissell Silo will be giving good service. It is built of selected timber, treated with wood preservative, that prevent decay. It has strong rigid walls, air-tight doors and hoops of heavy steel. Therefore it lasts, simply because it can't very well do anything else. Our literature explains more fully - write for it.

T. E. BISSELL CO., LTD.  
LORNA, ONT.

**GASOLINE ENGINES**  
1 1/2 to 50 H.P.  
Stationary Mounted and Traction

**WINDMILLS**  
Grain Grinders, Water Boxes, Steel Saw Frames, Pumps, Tanks, Etc.

**GOULD, SHAPLEY & MUIR CO., LTD.**  
Brantford Winnipeg Regina Calgary

**ONE MAN WITH A KIRSTIN STUMP PULLER**

**Quickest-Cheapest-Best Way To Clear Stump Land**

The Kirstin way of land clearing is the easy, sensible, practical, economical way. Small investment to start with—no extra cost for help, because one man alone operates the Kirstin with extra, pulling out the biggest, toughest kind of stumps in less time than by any other method. With brush, hedges, small stumps, saplings, etc., you "yank 'em out" in bunches. Clear an acre from one anchor.

**The "KIRSTIN" Improved Double Leverage Model**  
has enormous strength and power. Until you see a Kirstin at work you cannot realize what wonderful power is developed by our system of compound leverage. The work positively is easier, to say nothing of being quicker and cheaper than with the cumbersome hand power pullers or the big horse-power pullers that require a team and two or three men to operate.

Our Quick-Disconnectable Connections, Auto Release, Non-Twisting Cable and other special patented features put the Kirstin in a class by itself. Endorsed by Government and State Officials. Used by the thousands all over the world. Holders of forest land clearing contracts.

Write Today For Big New Catalog which explains all about the Kirstin, sets test way to clear land, describes Kirstin Service, Local Tractor Shows, Easy Payments, etc. Get this book before you buy a stump puller. Write today—see. Agents Wanted.

**A. J. KIRSTIN CANADIAN CO.**  
5306 Danes St., Saint St. Marie, Ont.

IT WILL PAY YOU TO BUY

**GLEN ALLEN POULTRY FARM PURE BRED STOCK**

Our strains will lay and win for you. B. C. WHITE LEGHORNS, B. C. WHITE ORPINGTONS, INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS, Bred for egg production, vigor, size, type and color. We have hundreds of selected breeders. Stock, eggs and birds for sale. Get our catalog.

**GLEN ALLEN POULTRY & BEE FARM, BOX 234, ST. THOMAS, ONT.**


**130-Egg Incubator and Brooder for \$13.90**

If ordered together we send both machines for only \$13.90 and we carry all freight and duty charges to any R. R. station in Canada. We have branch warehouses in Winnipeg, Man. and Toronto, Ont. Hot water, double walls, dead-air space between, double glass doors, copper tanks and boilers, self-regulating. Nursery under cabinet completely self-contained. Incubator, egg warmer—ready to use when you get them. Your guarantee—30 days trial. Incubator returns to you when you get them any time within 30 days. No return charge. We will send you any incubator with others, we will send you of free order. Don't miss this opportunity to get the best of both worlds. Brooder and covers freight and duty included. Write for full details.

**WISCONSIN INCUBATOR CO., Box 234, Radio, Wis., U. S. A.**



**Thriving without his Mother on**



**GARDINER'S Calf Meal**

Wanting to get back to the calf that got Gardiner's Calf Meal with skin or separated milk. This meal provides the equivalent of the cream taken from the milk, making it equal to new milk in every way.

In high percentage of Protein guaranteed 17% to 20% and of Fat guaranteed 8% to 9%, makes Gardiner's the most valuable Calf Meal in the market. Calves, young goats, lambs and little pigs thrive on it especially for the first few months after weaning.

Put up in 35, 50 and 100 lb. bags. If your dealer doesn't handle it, write us for prices and information about Gardiner's other products—Oxymilk, Pig Meal, Run-out and Osterio Peeders' Cotton Seed Meal.

**GARDINER BROS.,**  
Feed Specialists, SARINA, Ont.

Prevents and cures sore shoulders and galls

The Lankford Collar not only cures galls and sore shoulders but it keeps them from coming back. It will positively keep the horse in a strong, healthy condition. For permanent cures, supply all your horses with the

**Lankford Humane Horse Collar**

Look for the name "Lankford" on the collar you buy—and you are sure to get a collar that is comparable to none else's and will do the job that no other collar will. Made of soft, pliable material with metal studs, made of soft, pliable material with metal studs, made of soft, pliable material with metal studs. Made of soft, pliable material with metal studs. Made of soft, pliable material with metal studs.

Send postal for full information and name of nearest dealer to you who will send you a collar free.

Patented in U.S.A. and Canada.

Power Mfg. Co., Dept. 68, Waterloo, Iowa



**Self Feeder for Swine**

THE tendency in farm management nowadays is to eliminate labor so far as is commensurate with efficiency. Poultrymen have succeeded largely in eliminating frills from their business and the hopper system of feeding is being almost universally adopted. Why not apply the same system of feeding in the piggery?

John M. Eversard has been testing the self feeding of swine at the Iowa experiment station. He found that with self feeders more corn was eaten, swine were more rapid and less feed was required to put on a pound of gain. As less labor was required than by the hand method of feeding, profits were larger.

One of the important tests to be deducted from Prof. Eversard's work is that hogs have sense enough to balance their own rations. "Results were emphatically conformatory with the proposition," said P. of. Eversard, "and the self-feeder has demonstrated its efficiency as a gain maker and labor economizer."

**HYLO SILO**

Sweet & Fresh Ensilage down to the last forkful

THE HYLO SILO is perfectly air-tight. No fungus or spoilage ensilage around the walls. Convenient and perfect fitting, economical, without hammer or wedge. Made of Constructed Long Leaf Yellow Pine. Holds up to last a life-time. Shows rapid value money. Write for prices and catalogue. AGENTS WANTED. Give Mfg. Co. Ltd., 47 York St. (4) Gresham



**Alfalfa Hay for Hogs**

A TRIAL in feeding hogs on alfalfa hay was carried on at the North Dakota Experiment Station by W. H. Peters, Animal Husbandman. The alfalfa hay was cut into half inch lengths and was both dry and steamed. The hogs were also fed a grain ration of barley shorts and tankage. One lot was fed only the grain feed, while with other lots the grain ration was reduced and alfalfa supplied in its place, the aim being to make the alfalfa fed hogs to gain as much as the all-grain lot. With young pigs the saving in cost due to the alfalfa was 50c per 100 pounds gain on the dry alfalfa, and 40c when the alfalfa was steamed. With the fattening hogs, the saving was \$1.70 per 100 pounds gain for lot fed the dry alfalfa and \$2.70 when the alfalfa was steamed.

**CLOVER SEEDS**

Government Standard

	Per Bus.
No. 1 Red Clover	\$12.25
" 2 Red Clover	15.75
" 1 Alsike	13.00
" 2 Alsike	15.00
" 1 Alfalfa (Northern Grow.)	16.00
" 2 Timothy	5.50
(This seed grades No. 1 for Purity)	
" 3 Timothy	5.00
White Blossom Sweet Clover	12.50


Terms—Cash with order.

Bags extra at 25c. each. On all orders East of Manitoba of \$25.00 or over we pay the freight.

We Guarantee Seeds to Satisfy or ship back at our expense. Ask for Samples if necessary.

**Todd & Cook**  
Seed Merchants  
STOUFFVILLE ONT.

WHAT THE FARMER CAN DO WITH CONCRETE



**This Valuable Book FREE**

It's not a catalogue but a book of information—brim full of valuable, money-saving facts for the farmer.

It tells how to construct fire-proof, weather-proof, wear-proof buildings and other improvements of indestructible concrete—the most economical of all building materials.

It is the same book that has saved time, labor and money for more than 75,000 progressive Canadian farmers. Let it save money for you.

Clip the coupon below. Fill in your name and address and mail to-day.

**Canada Cement Company Limited,**  
Herald Building,  
MONTREAL.

**CUT OUT AND MAIL**

CANADA CEMENT COMPANY LIMITED, Herald Building, MONTREAL.  
75  
Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Address \_\_\_\_\_  
City \_\_\_\_\_



## A Real Spreader— Not Merely an Unloader.

The Massey-Harris No. 4 Low-Down Spreader spreads the load uniformly to a width of seven feet although the Bed measures only half that width. The Divided Upper Beater is the explanation.

### Low-Down—Easy to Load.

The Low-Down Feature will be appreciated by the man who is using this Spreader.

### Light Draft—Easy on the Horses.

The simple, direct drive—the small size of the Beaters—the taper shape of the Bed—the Broad-Faced Wheels—the careful fitting of all parts—these combine to secure light draft.

Descriptive Booklet tells all about its many other Points of Superiority.

## Massey-Harris Co., Limited.

Head Offices—Toronto, Canada.

—Canadian Branches at—

Montreal, Moncton, Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatoon, Swift Current, Yorkton, Calgary, Edmonton.

E. C. Grior & Co., Ltd., Victoria, Vancouver, Kamloops.

—Agencies Everywhere—

amount of hay can be fed very satisfactorily, securing just as good results just as good gains and at less cost than where grain alone is fed. Third—that the greatest advantage to be gained in feeding hay in the winter is the saving of grain and lowering of the cost of feeding.

With the older hogs the steamed

alfalfa gave considerably better results than the use of dry hay, though the writer would not advise the steaming of the hay as an economic practice until the above results are substantiated by more experiments. Further trials will be made in the feeding of alfalfa hay to hogs next winter.

## Manitoba's Dairy Industry Progressing

An Encouraging Report of Dairy Activities in That Province

THE attendance was large and representative at each session of the annual convention of the Manitoba Dairy Association held on Feb. 16th and 17th in the Dairy Building of the Manitoba Agricultural College. All branches of the dairy industry from every part of the province, were fully represented and the program included addresses by both Provincial and Dominion authorities in dairy matters. President L. A. Rice, of Brandon, who occupied the chair, in his address, touched upon the progress the industry was making in the province.

Prof. J. W. Mitchell, Dairy Commissioner for the province, brought to light many needs of the dairy industry in Manitoba. The grading of cream has been steadily gaining a foothold. Last year some of the creameries graded their cream well, some indifferently, and some not at all, and the benefits derived were in proportion to the degree of grading. The biggest stumbling block to the proper grading of cream, was the country buying station, but an act of Parliament had been passed compelling the maintenance of cleanly conditions at these cream gathering centres.

A new scale of grades was proposed by the professor, which he claimed would encourage a better quality of cream. These grades were as follows: Extra first cream to be perfectly sweet; first grade cream to be fresh and free from objectionable flavors; second grade, sour or stale cream, but with no objectionable flavors. Cream not qualifying under these three grades, to be called "off-grade." Prof. Mitchell advocated a spread of three cents between extra first and first, and a spread of two cents between first and second grade. A considerable reply had been received from the transportation authorities to a letter sent them requesting that better ship-

ping facilities be provided for creameries. The company seemed to be desirous of assisting the dairy industry as much as possible.

### Pooling System Condemned.

The different systems of paying for milk at cheese factories were discussed by Mr. Geo. Barr, chief of the Dairy Division, Ottawa. The antiquated pooling system should be discarded. It has nothing to recommend it and everything pointed to its inefficiency. The fat plus casein method was really the most accurate, but it entailed too much work for the operator of the factory to be economical. The fat plus 2 basis was a very good and practical basis to go on, as also was that of fat alone. These latter two were the most widely used and were giving the most satisfaction when fairly tried. What is badly needed was a universal method for the payment of milk for cheese making purposes, and one that would not be partial, either to the producer of rich milk or to the "skim milk" farmer.

The engagement of so many incompetent operators was regretted by Mr. Barr. It was the man at the weighing stand who controlled the quality of the milk, as well as the aspect of his patrons toward the dairy industry and incidentally the man who did much toward the production of a good final product.

### Silo Construction in Manitoba.

Mr. W. J. Cummings, of Glenora, Manitoba, in discussing the place of the silo in Manitoba agriculture, stated that he believed they would see the day when they could make corn in Manitoba as well as they are now doing in the Northern States. After outlining the details of making good silage, Mr. Cummings discussed the relative merits of the cement and stave silo, strongly advocating the use of the cement. His objections to the stave silo were the inconvenience of having to use gay wires, and the necessity of frequent painting, and of the tightening of hoops. A warm discussion on the merits and demerits of these two types of silos took place, several delegates taking part. Finally it was agreed to disagree on the point.

L. A. Gibson, Dairy Produce Grader, pointed out the defects in the dairy industry of the province, as he found them in his work of grading. A free discussion followed his address, the delegates endeavoring to discover the best means of overcoming the defects which at the present time marred the quality of the province's dairy products. One suggestion, made by Mr. Gostick, was that the creameries of the province be supplied with a suitable scale card as a guide to the color of the butter required by various markets, so that the maker would know the market requirements and plan his work accordingly. Mr. Gibson's paper will be published in a future issue of Farm and Dairy.

### Fall and Winter Feeds in Manitoba.

Prof. T. J. Harrison, of the M.A.C. in discussing the question of fall and winter feeds, stated that silage was the best succulent winter feed for Manitoba. Minnesota 23 and N. W. Dent were the varieties best adapted for the province in general, but Longfellow was peculiarly suited to the

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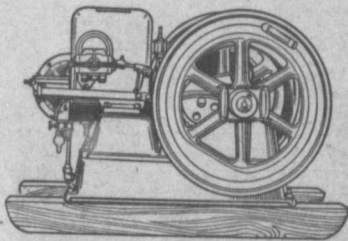
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Red River Valley. Cobs should be sown in Manitoba from May 24th to June 15th. The cultivation should be done regularly throughout the season and the corn should be cut in the grazed state.

Oats and peas yielded equally well with corn for ensilage, but must be packed into the silo very much tighter, because of the hollow stems. The air present in these created a tendency for the ensilage to decay. Bannar oats and Canada field peas make a desirable mixture for ensilage purposes. Some recommend Sweet Cloves for silage, but Prof. Harrison strongly opposed its use for this purpose. The production of winter feeds in Manitoba has been greatly improved of late years and he was of the opinion that they can be produced just as cheaply and easily as in the States to the south.

**Summer Feed in Manitoba.**

"Owing to our comparatively late rainfall, we do not get the luscious green pasture that some other countries do," said Superintendent McKillop, of the Brandon Experimental Farm, in discussing summer feeds for the dairy cow. "On this account, there is more or less shortage of natural summer feed. Our permanent pastures are not very productive, and so are far from satisfactory to the dairy farmer." Discussing the question of supplementary feeds for summer, Mr. McKillop advocated the growing of some annual crop. For a rotation pasture, a mixture of Western Rye, timothy and red clover give good satisfaction. This could be supplemented by some annual crop, such as fall rye, which gives an early pasture if sown early enough. The growing of such crops not only helped in the animal

feeding problem, but also rendered the farmer valuable assistance in dealing with the weed nuisance.

W. Villeneuve, Provincial Inspector of cheese factories, recommended that a sweeter cheese, one that would cure more quickly, be made in Manitoba. Most of the cheese was put on the market in too green a condition and so could not command as high a price as sweet cheese.

Care and Feeding for Milk Production. G. W. Wood, B.S.A., of the Agricultural College staff, spoke on the economical care and feeding of cows for milk production. The two ruling factors in milk production were adaptability of the cow for the purpose and the kind of feed she received. From 50 to 60 per cent. of the food eaten went to maintain the bodily functions. The balance was used in the production of milk, so that all cows should have plenty to eat. Cows did much better when eating heavily, so the dairymen should train them to eat as much as possible. Mr. Wood strongly advocated corn ensilage, properly cured and packed well into the silo at the proper time. It was desirable that all rations should be balanced. Protein, the most desirable constituent of a food, was the most difficult to get in Manitoba, but by a still wider cultivation of the legumes, the farmer could overcome this difficulty. Oats, bean, dried brewers' grains and oil cake, were the best feeds for protein in Manitoba. Field peas and green oats made a good substitute for clovers as roughage.

**Cream Grading.**

The question of cream grading was discussed by several of the dairy authorities. Mr. Barr drew attention to the fact that last year, Alberta had

some 60 per cent. of her creamery butter in the special class, and only seven per cent. in the second grade. By continuing the present aggressive program, there was no reason why Manitoba should not do equally as well as Alberta in this regard. Dairy-men should persist in grading strictly and in keeping the cream cool and sweet. Great benefit could also be derived from pasteurization, as both the flavor of butter and its keeping qualities were much improved by this process. Mr. Farrell, of the college dairy staff endorsed Mr. Barr's statements

by outlining the results of some experiments he had conducted last summer. He also touched upon the over- and under-working of butter, stating that the Vancouver market called for a well worked butter, while the Manitoba market demanded one that was not worked.

The officers and directors of the previous year were re-elected, President, L. A. Race also being appointed as representative of the association at the summer fairs. Miss Cora Hind was made a life member of the association.

**Fight or Farm--Which Shall It Be?**

(Continued from page 4.)

land, the entire nation will very nearly starve to death.

There is certainly need of big crops and greater production of live stock throughout Canada at this period, and every effort should be made to attain this desired end. That they may be sufficient men are left on the farm to grow them. And here is where recruiting restriction is necessary.

**Restrictions in Recruiting.**

An order should be sent out to all recruiting centres prohibiting the enlisting of any farmer which will leave the community short of the number of farmers required to obtain the greatest yields, and this order should be strictly enforced. Instead of urging the farmer to leave his plow and join the colors, the farmer should be urged to stick to his plow and increase production for the good of the Empire.

It now seems likely that the present conflict will be a long and a bitter one, and the Empire will sorely need all that it can produce before the strong

arm of the enemy will be broken. Canada can only maintain her credit and her ability to prosecute the war to the bitter end, by calling to her aid all her resources, and as agriculture is the greatest of all industries in the Dominion, the greatest yields must be obtained from the land. To do this she needs farmers and they are needed just as surely, and just as badly, as soldiers, and it is only by intelligent action on the part of the Government that the best results can be obtained.

**Balancing a Nation at War.**

In a long and desperate struggle the nation that is properly balanced has the better chance, and the balancing of a nation at war requires both soldiers and producers in quantities that will bring the greatest internal and external strength to the nation. It is ill-advised patriotism to quit producing to go to fight. If the war could be won in three months this action might sometimes be advisable, but in a long war it is much better to balance the nation.

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

## The Students' Conference and the Rural Problem

A YEAR ago, the first annual conference on Rural Life and Work, was held at the O. A. C. The wealth of information brought to light at that conference was most reassuring to all those who had the welfare of rural Ontario at heart. The full discussion of any phase of the country problem was allowed and encouraged. Rural leadership, the work of the Y. M. C. A. in the country, the attractions and repulsions of farm life, were dealt with by well known men, including such practical farmers as E. C. Drury and W. C. Good. The students of the college, with the experiences and impressions of the farm fresh in their minds, devoted their remarks almost exclusively to the economic conditions, that prevailed there. The farm labor problem, rural depopulation, attendance at schools and many other subjects, were dealt with, facts and figures, such as can only be compiled on the spot, being cited. The results of an investigation carried out amongst the students regarding their personal attitude toward the college and toward farm life was given out. From the students of Macdonald Institute, came a splendid contribution to the conference regarding the personal experiences of girls on the farm and their attitude toward country and city life in general. Very little theorizing was indulged in, and no panaceas were advanced. The object of the conference was realized to be the investigation of conditions as they actually existed in rural districts, and it promised to be a most valuable institution through which a rather full knowledge of actual conditions of rural Ontario could be arrived at.

To those who indulged such a hope, the results of the second conference, reported elsewhere in this issue of Farm and Dairy, are disappointing. The subjects introduced for discussion were narrowed down and all questions of an economic nature rigidly excluded. Rural health and recre-

ation was made the sole theme of the conference, and it was carried on as if the solution of the rural problem consisted in killing the germs in the milk that the farmer used on his breakfast table, in supervising the teeth and the eyesight of his children, and in providing him and them with games and amusements during their leisure hours.

There is no objection to dealing with rural health and recreation as a part of the rural problem. Rural health is always a timely subject, though in these troublous times the serious discussion in a hall of learning of how best to introduce new fangled games among farmers, does seem to savor of the ridiculous. To make these subjects the sole theme for discussion at a conference called under the comprehensive title of Rural Life and Work, is getting things badly out of proportion. Last year we expressed the hope that no effort would be made to choke off the discussion of our great economic problems in our halls of learning, and that such honest investigation as characterized last year's conference would be encouraged. The careful elimination of all opportunity for the discussion of economic questions by the students, would seem to indicate that this is another case in which freedom of speech has been inhibited.

## Getting Ready for the Spring Rush

THE sun will soon be shining on both sides of the fence again. Almost before we know it the rush of spring work will be upon us. There has always been a spring rush, but this year it will be one that will make all former rushes pale into insignificance. The demand on the farmer for a full contribution to the food supply of the Empire was never so insistent as it will be this season, and in the history of Canada he has never undertaken to produce a crop under such handicaps as circumstances have now placed upon him. From every corner of the country comes the cry that the shortage of farm help was never so acute as it is at the present time. The already inadequate supply of men on the farms has been still further depleted to such an extent by the organized efforts of the recruiting sergeants that the situation is nothing short of critical.

One way of easing the situation is to leave nothing undone that will lessen the work of putting in the crop. The best insurance of a good crop is a well prepared seed bed, and anything that can be done now to leave the farmer free to devote every minute to the cultivation of the soil when spring arrives, will facilitate that preparation. Thousands of our folks, realizing how much can be accomplished beforehand to clear the way for a big spring's work are putting forth greater efforts than ever before to have every possible odd job out of the way before seeding begins. What are you doing in this regard? Perhaps you have some ideas that will be of the greatest assistance to others in circumstances similar to your own. The subject for "Our Experience Meeting" this week is, "How to Prepare For the Spring Rush." This topic should bring some of the most helpful letters that have been contributed to that department. Any suggestion you may make will be cordially welcomed.

## Free Wheat and the Milling Interests

THE refusal of the powers that be to meet the demands of Western farmers for free wheat on the ground that the milling industry still requires protection, arouses some curiosity as to how the milling interests are faring behind the tariff wall that has been raised for their protection. In his book, Canadian National Economy, Jas. J. Harpell, editor of The Canadian Financial Post, throws some light on the subject. He says:

"The three largest milling companies have a

combined capitalization of \$3,500,000 of seven per cent. preferred stock; \$5,895,000 of common stock and \$4,578,100 bonds. The net earnings from the business in 1909 of these three companies were sufficient to pay all expenses, the dividends on the preferred stock and the bonds, and leave a balance of \$728,000, or over 15% per cent. for the common or bonus stock. The net earnings of these three companies on their actual investment must have been considerably over fifty per cent. Of course such a percentage was not paid. One of these companies paid seven per cent. on its common stock, another six per cent. The third paid seven per cent. in cash, and gave a bonus of fifteen per cent. of new common stock, thereby further increasing their watered stock by this amount. The balance was carried forward. The surplus or undistributed earnings of these three companies at the end of 1909 amount to \$2,360,625."

As stated, these figures are for 1909. Since then the milling industry has continued to flourish. During the balance of the boom years, its progress was commensurate with the general progress of the country. Since the outbreak of the war it along with some other of our industries, has experienced a new burst of activity. War orders are keeping all the mills running at full capacity and we have reason to believe are quite as profitable to those engaged in the milling industry as to those engaged in some other industries on which the light of publicity has been shed. Their earnings are out of all proportion to the rewards of the producers of the grain. The farmers of the West are fully conscious of this and their resentment at having their interests sacrificed to the interests of the milling industry is fully justified.

## Direct Taxation and Government Economy

BARON Shaughnessy has served notice that corporations are not going to contribute a large share of their earnings to the revenue of the country without seeing to it that all extravagant expenditures in the administration of government are duly curbed. In this he has the hearty approval not only of the corporations affected, but also of those whose capital is well below \$50,000, and whose returns in investment are safely within the limit of seven per cent. The only objectors will be the profiteers who had planned to divert some of the wild extravagant expenditures to their own coffers. Considering the generous way in which their country has treated them in times of peace, however, it is hardly likely that they will have the hardihood to press their claims in times of war.

The action of Baron Shaughnessy is an illustration of one of the great advantages of direct taxation. When the federal taxes are hidden away in the grocery bill, or the price of agricultural machinery, and are looked upon by the benevolent consumer as a part of the cost of production, but little concern is taken in the way they are expended. But as soon as the cold cash is paid directly into the treasury, a lively interest is evolved in its ultimate destination. As long as it is the government's money that is being squandered, only a casual interest is taken in the matter, and those who appropriate it to their own use and benefit are hailed as financial wizards and beacon lights of society. But as soon as the people have to tell down their dollars for taxes, and feel that it is their money that is being voted away, they demand one hundred cents in value for every dollar of it. Direct taxation would soon put a curb on governmental extravagance, and we will get the most efficient expenditure of public funds only when all indirect taxes are abolished and direct taxation substituted.

## Students Discuss Rural Health and Recreation

Interesting Conference Held at the O.A.C. Two Much Neglected Subjects Treated From Many Standpoints

THE student body of the O.A.C. is smaller by about one hundred than last year, but this did not detract from the success of the second annual conference on Rural Life and Work held Friday and Saturday, February 25th and 26th, under the auspices of the Macdonald Hall Y.W.C.A., and the College Y.M.C.A. The programme was of a different nature from that of last year, dealing principally with the importance of recreation, health, and sanitation, and home convenience. Most of the addresses were delivered by students of the College, and Macdonald Hall, but such authorities as Dr. H. W. Hill, of London, Miss Maid Holton, Parkhill, and Miss Mary Ard Mackenzie, Superintendent of the Canadian Victorian Order of Nurses, Ottawa, also addressed the conference.

### Students Discuss Recreation.

Messrs. J. E. McLarty, J. T. Johnson, I. B. Martin, P. D. Vahley, A. H. White, and Misses J. Grant and A. M. Bott dealt with the question of play and recreation from the standpoint of the community as a whole, the teacher, the pupil, and the older people. The moral value of these activities was also emphasized. In the majority of country districts to-day there was not the same social enjoyment as in the days of the old raisins, singing schools, and husking and fogging bees, although in some communities, where the value of recreation had been recognized, the social conditions show an improvement. The recreation idea had to be worked out to a large extent in the schools, and well trained teachers were necessary. The teacher must know the character and temperament of each of her pupils, and to do this she must go out and mix with them, and teach them games, thereby gaining their confidence, arousing their interests, and increasing punctuality and attendance. Playing baseball for instance, and keeping the score, unconsciously aids children to write and count, by aiding them to control their muscles, and exercise their brains. Rural children were not skilled in playing ordinary games, because the importance of it had not been recognized, and athletes had been looked on disparagingly in most communities. Healthy play aided health and digestion, and impressed children with the importance of honesty, truthfulness, square dealing, and team play, or cooperation.

The social conditions existing in the country developed objectionable characteristics, a slothfulness, lack of sympathy for modern ideas, lack of business ability, and selfishness. The Farmers' Clubs, Institutes, and Literary Societies had not been successful in remedying these, and something of a common interest to the older people would have to be devised to develop a community spirit. Recreation was becoming commercialized, and people were losing the art of organizing recreation for themselves. The church should be the centre of rural social life, but was not alive to its duty. If the church was to reach the boy, it would have to appeal through sports, and exert its moral influence in that way.

### Fifty Per Cent. of Children Defective.

Miss Maid Holton spoke of Medical Inspection in Rural Schools, and gave the results of some investigations into the physical condition of school children. Five schools were examined, a country school, a village school, a town school, a high school, and a separate school. Fifty per cent. were found defective in some way. A lot

of time is wasted in school because children were unable to study, owing to minor ailments. If children were taught play and recreation, there would not be so much need of medical inspection.

Dr. H. W. Hill's address dealt with community health and sanitation. Health deals with the individual, sanitation with the surroundings. Disease was much less prevalent in pioneer days, owing to the fact that people were scattered about in isolated communities, and the danger of infection was at a minimum. He traced the theory of disease from primitive times to the present day. More attention was now being given to prevention than to cure of disease by prompt reporting and isolation of cases. A means of a thousandth part of the cost of the European war would rid the world of disease. Dr. Hill spoke again in the evening on the "Place of the Survey Idea in Rural Health and Sanitation." He formulated the chief sources of trouble in the community as water, food, flies, milk, and people.

The only two forms of disease found in water were typhoid and dysentery. While shallow wells were usually considered a source of contagion, they were not harmful in any but limestone formations, and in all other soils the bacteria were killed out. Food as it came to the family was usually pure. Cooking sterilized food, and tuberculosis never affected the muscle meat. Milk offered a splendid medium for the development of disease germs, ten per cent. of the milk consumed containing tuberculosis germs. Raw things and sewage fertilized vegetables were liable to convey disease. Milk would carry almost any kind of disease germ. The cheese the milk the more readily would germs grow in it. Milk which had begun to sour would not so readily convey disease, because lactic acid killed the germs. The worst outbreaks of disease from milk have occurred in small towns where it was delivered fresh every day. The pasteurization of milk was strongly emphasized.

### Rural Nursing.

Miss Mackenzie in speaking on Rural District Nursing, showed the need of this service in country districts, especially in the west, among people in moderate circumstances, and among the poor. She confined herself to the work of the Canadian Victorian Order of Nurses, of which she is superintendent. Until 1900 the work was confined wholly to district nursing in the large cities, but in the last fifteen years the work had spread into the surrounding rural districts. When a case was brought to notice, the nurse went out, put things in order, took note of the other occupants of the house, and the sanitary conditions. She became a teacher, investigator, and welfare worker, and the work requires nurses of exceptional ability. The prevention of disease was receiving more attention than before, the cure becoming a secondary consideration. The work was maintained by the Lake Simcoe Hospital Fund, and small hospitals were built in such district twenty-mile squares, with headquarters in some central place. Each district had a nurse assigned to it, and she combined district nursing with regular nursing.

### Unused Opportunities of the Church.

E. E. Carrasco gave his experiences as a District Representative in a small town in Eastern Ontario, which boasted seven churches, but where the young fellows still loafed around the streets. In some cases the church had actually discouraged their attempts

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to organize some form of recreation. The agricultural office was thrown open to the boys for use as a library, and baseball, football and other sports were started.

A lecture on the influence of Pageantry, Drama, and Story-telling, in country life was given by A. MacIver, College Y.M.C.A. Secretary. The stage and gymnasium was made to represent an old fashioned log cabin

and old time candle making, weaving and churning were shown, and an old fashioned dance exhibited. This performance was agreed to be the best part of the conference.

Various games, suitable for rural districts, were demonstrated, among them being basket ball, volley ball and others. Students from the both colleges assisted in these demonstrations.



HERE are many successful short cuts in work and living; but none in character building.

## The Taming of Big Jim

BY CATHA WELLS

WE ALL conceded that there must be some tender point in Big Jim's make-up. Nobody could be so hard through and through as his surface would indicate. He was a big, brawny man, almost past middle age, with a twisted leg that gave him a limping, unsteady walk. None of us had ever heard the reason of his lameness; none of us had ever dared ask; none of us had ever dared ask anything about Big Jim to his face. He had a mighty unbecoming way toward questioners. About all we knew of him was that he was touchy on the subject of Missouri, from which we gathered that he must have hailed from the old State or held someone mighty dear who had.

He used to sit by the fireplace in the old ranch house of nights, chewing and spitting tobacco, sometimes whittling a little sliver of pine into nothing in particular, but just using his tiny and weak and thin he could make it. Other times he'd sit and do nothing but sowl with those deep-set eyes of his straight into the fire.

We just naturally learned to respect his silence. Of course the lesson came hard, and once or twice proved nigh fatal for the scholar. We had to learn two things. One was not to talk to Big Jim about anything, be it branding calves or strong coffee; the other was not to mention before him anything about Missouri that didn't add to his glory. All of us regulars, as I might say, had won our degrees; but the newcomer, the tender-foot, stumbled now and then.

I remember the time that a little pale-faced fellow stopped over for the night. He was bubbling over with talk, and all at once he started an ugly story about Missouri.

With an oath Big Jim caught him by the neck and shook him like a terrier. "No man can tell such a story before me. I'm from Missouri," he exclaimed.

"Wait," the little fellow found his tongue. "you ain't heard all."

"I've heard enough," said Big Jim, hoarse with passion.

"But, you see, I'm from Missouri myself."

Big Jim's jaw fell. He looked his hold. "You from Missouri? I never knowingly harmed a fly from the old State. You may be lying—I hope you are—but it's saved you this time." And he strode out into the night.

Then came Pansy. Pansy was the boss' daughter, his baby, he called her; but when she came with her mother to visit the ranch she turned out an eight-year-old girl. The boss himself was a Texan, but he had found



These Children Are Waiting to Be Adopted By Our Folks.

These children are awaiting homes at the Children's Aid Society Shelter, Stratford, Ont. The girl and the two younger boys in the front row are brothers and sister, and it would be pleased to place them on Ontario west of Peterboro are preferred on account of distance of travel. These children are the highest kind of reward but it is also one of the most patriotic of works. The Stratford Inspector visited 300 such children in foster homes last summer and found 95 per cent of them doing well. Those interested should write direct to Hugh Ferguson, "Inspector."

his wife up around Kansas City, and the child was straight from the Houn' Dog State.

She was a fairy-like little thing with tawny hair and deep blue eyes. That first night at supper she kept noticing Big Jim. His glumness seemed to bother her. She didn't speak to him, and when everyone else would be laughing at some remark of hers she would glance at him with puzzled lines on her odd little face.

After supper we stood round kind of awkward, not being used to ladies' company, when the boss said: "Draw up to the fire, boys. The missus and

the kid won't be here long enough for us to change our way of living." "No, indeed," the lady laughed. "Pansy and I just came down to see how you and Daddy live. We want you just as you are," and she took the chair he held for her.

Pansy stood undecided before the big fireplace, watching a pile of crooked roots crackle into blaze. Then she turned to where Big Jim sat—his back as usual half turned to the rest of us—whittling on a tiny strip of pine, making it thinner and smoother with each stroke.

"Queer wood to burn, isn't it?" She bent over and looked intently at his whittling as she continued: "It's not like the wood in Missouri, is it?"

We all found ourselves listening for Big Jim's answer. "It sure ain't," came just as natural as though he always replied to those who talked to him.

"Which do you like best to burn, hickory or oak?" And we all knew she was still thinking of Missouri, for down here nothing was known for fire but old mesquite and chaparral roots.

"Well," and Big Jim straightened himself up, "I always thought hickory made a good, hot fire, but I like to watch the color from oak logs."

"Yes, I do too." She stepped in between him and the wall and perched herself on the rough edge of the wood box. "You're making a 'fairy's wand,' aren't you?"

Big Jim rubbed his hard thumb over the knife blade as he gazed thought-

"Did you see those green and blue bubbles in the fire?" she asked him presently.

"I sure did. It was making that 'fairy wand,' as you call it, so if a little of the fairy came out of those blue bubbles I'd have it ready. You'd better keep it." And Big Jim clicked his knife about and left the room.

Pansy crowded up in her father's arms. "Isn't he sweet man? I'm glad he's my friend."

The next morning Pansy was perched on the top bar of the corral fence watching the cowboys select their mounts. With a critical eye she glanced over the fifteen or twenty horses that were crowded together. Finally she stretched out her hand and called:

"Daddy, I'd like to ride that big black one."

An amused twinner ran among us, for she had picked out Big Jim's horse. He'd one but him was ever permitted to touch Trojan, much less ride him.

The boss laughed. "Choose another, Baby; that horse's private property."

"But I want him," pouted the child. "He's the nicest one here. Why can't I have him?"

"She can," said a gruff voice, and Big Jim, going among the horses, led Trojan out.

The child clapped her hands. "Oh, is he yours? Of course, then I can ride him."

"But, Jim," said the boss, "Pansy doesn't know how to ride. He ain't safe for her."

"Yes he is. He's gentle when he wants to be. If you'll give me some time off I'll ride with the little girl and show her how to handle him."

Thus Pansy stole from under his nose what was dearer to a cowboy than life itself—his mount. Big Jim taught her how to sit, how to hold the reins, how to go to Trojan, the only gaited horse on the ranch, into a single-foot or lope. As she grew into a fearless, daring rider, there wasn't much in the way of horseflesh she wouldn't tackle, and she got the habit of hopping any horse that stood handly.

One day—the memory is so strong that I can still smell the burnt hide and hear the plaintive bawling of the calves, for we were working in the branding pen when it all happened, and the air was stifling with smoke and dust—the horses were standing at the hitching rack outside, and Pansy, all except Gotech, hit a vicious, untrained brute with an evil reputation for evil, fretting and pawing the ground when Pansy stropped up. She glanced at him, some of us saw that, but we never thought of warning her, for she surely must have heard something of his devil nature.

Perhaps she had, and that was what prompted her to slip the rope from his neck and spring to the saddle.

Gotech reared straight into the air, and when he struck earth again it was a long way from where he left it—his feet were planted close together and his head low. We were all looking now, for someone had shouted, "Look! Look! That child's on Gotech."

Only Big Jim seemed able to move. He cleared the fence—it took time to open gates—and made one bound for the rack and Trojan. But in that

fully at the little whittled sliver. So "fairy wands" were what he had been making all this time—neither he nor any of us knew it!

"Let me see." She held out her hand. He gave it to her. "You can keep it."

"Oh, no, you must keep it so the fairies will know you like them," she yawned, "she pucker'd her little brow earnestly, "I wasn't sure at first if you were cross or just thinking. But I kept looking until I saw."

"I was—"

"Oh, thinking of course," she answered simply.

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bound Gotch changed his mind about bucking and had started in a furious gallop down the road. Trochaeous as he was in most things, Gotch held first place on the ranch when it came to speed, and now, with that little wisp of a child clinging to his back he shot out of sight over the hill just as Big Jim hit Trojan's back. Then the rest of us started—anything was better than waiting. Besides, with Gotch on one of his running sprees it would take more than one horse to tire him out. But we didn't reckon on Trojan nor on his rider. It seemed that they had but one notion between them—to ride down Gotch. We followed their trail. Once they circled by us, and we saw Trojan had gained a little. Then a hill cut off the view, and when we reached the top neither horse was in sight. Perhaps we prayed. What do men do when powerless before danger? Ask those who sit at home and read. I only know we dug our spurs into our reeking horses and plunged on. Some of us whimpered. Don't ask who; 'tis a wonder we didn't bawl. Suddenly Gotch was coming toward us again, faster than ever it seemed; but Trojan, his sides brained and bleeding from Big Jim's urging spurs, was closing in. Big Jim, standing straight in his stirrups, was swinging his lariat high over his head. They passed us. We saw the little ash-faced child clinging piteously to her saddle bow, and heard Big Jim say, "Steady, Panay. Sit tight. Steady, steady." Then his rope sailed out and with a whizzing sound settled down over Gotch's wicked head. The horses were pulled together, and Big Jim's arm closed swiftly around the fainting child and lifted her over to Trojan's back. The time for Panay and her mother to go back to Missouri came all too soon. "I am going to have a big dinner party the day before I leave," said the child. "I want you all to come. It's somebody's birthday," she added, with a sly little nod. We came—every last one of us. 'Twas a queer gathering for a child's party. Bronzed, rough-looking cow-boys, some with gray, old handkerchiefs knotted around their necks, all with clanging spurs and high-heeled boots, polished and slicked, gathered around the table. The talk wasn't as natural and free as usual—the occasion was too momentous. A real dinner party wasn't to be treated lightly. If anyone talked too loud the rest of us scowled, and he immediately sank below the surface of things, as it were. However, the dinner was on the whole a success. At the end, Panay went over to a cupboard and struck a match. Then she came toward the table carrying a tiny white cake ablaze with candles. She walked gingerly and set the cake down before Big Jim. "There," she panted in relief, "it's for you 'cause you're the prettiest, bestest man in the world. I guess you needn't smile," the child frowned at the rest of us, for she didn't know the difference between a smile and a certain grim seriousness. "I like you all. But Big Jim was born in Missouri, like me. And just listen," her voice was trembling, "you think he did a big thing when he caught Gotch the other day, but back in Missouri he did a finer thing than that." The glum-looking man started up as if to stop her, then settled back and folded his great brown hands into one another as the child, her eyes big with emotion and admiration, hurried on. "Back there he stopped a runaway horse that was going to kill a beautiful lady. That man, Big Jim, came and 'cause he loved the beautiful lady, he came away and never saw her again." She looked at the cake. "It wasn't sure how old he was, so I put on nineteen candles to be sure and have enough." Not a man snickered, but

as she started to cut it Big Jim found his tongue. "No, no," he gulped, "don't cut it." "Don't cut it!" stammered the child. "Why, that's what it's for. It's to eat." Big Jim struggled to his feet, lifted up the tiny cake reverently and set it beyond the child's reach. "No, honey, it's to keep." "For a moment Panay half frowned, puzzled. "Oh, I know." She clapped her hands and her face brightened with understanding. "You want to keep it because I gave it to you, just like you kept the picture she gave you." "And I'm going to tell her, too." The child danced around toward him in teasing delight. "I know who she is. I know her that first time you showed me the picture. And I'm going to tell her how—how splendid you are!" With sudden impulse, Big Jim gathered the child in his arms—Farm and Fireisle.

**A Valuable Emergency Shelf**  
Mrs. W. Mitchell, Wentworth Co., Ont.

WHAT is the first thing the majority of us think of when unexpected company drops in? Something like this, isn't it? "What am I going to give them to eat?" I am not one of those women who believe that anything is good enough for the family and that attractive dishes are to be served when company comes only. I like to have good meals served attractively for the home folks as well as for the occasional visitor. Even where this plan is practiced, however, sometimes it seems necessary to resort to a pick-up meal. And that, of course, is sure to be the very day a visitor drops in. Here is the way I get around this difficulty, to some extent at least. In my collar-way are three or four in my collar-way are three or four shelves. One of these I have dubbed "my emergency shelf." On it I try to keep a supply of canned goods of all kinds, such as salmon and other kinds of fish, corn, beans, tomatoes, soups of various kinds, salad



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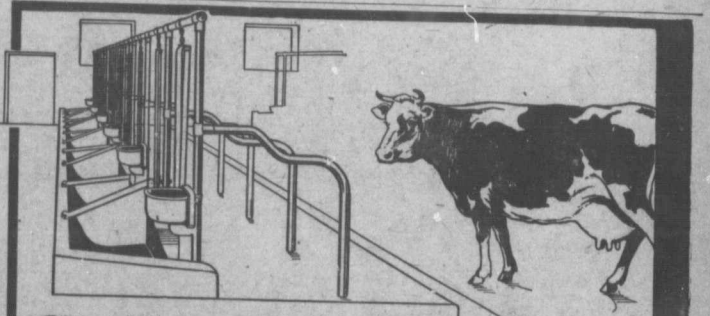
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### Light on Scriptural Prophecy

#### Is This The Great War?

WHAT greater reason is there for thinking that the present great war in Europe is the war that is to precede the second advent of Christ than there is in connection with the Napoleonic wars?

Many earnest Christians who lived in the time of Napoleon, did look at that time for the second coming of Christ. Some of them thought that Napoleon was Anti-Christ. Nevertheless there are more and stronger reasons for expecting that great event to-day than there ever were before.

Two of the signs of "The time of the end" given by Daniel (1, 2, 4) were that many should run to and fro, and knowledge should be increased. This condition is much truer to-day than ever before, as we have great railway and steamship systems as well as flying machines, dirigible balloons and submarines, none of which were known in the time of Napoleon. To-day, also, we have compulsion, free education, "echo," public libraries, great daily papers and modern printing presses of all kinds. Thus knowledge has increased as never before, and much the greater part of it within the past fifty years. The strongest sign of all, however, probably is the one given by Christ, who told us that when we see the nation of Israel (the fig tree of Math. 24:32) giving signs of national life, we may know that the time of His second advent is at the very doors.

During the past 26 years there has been a world-wide movement among the Jews to return to Jerusalem. Millions of dollars have been raised for that purpose. At the time of the outbreak of the war over half the population of Jerusalem was composed of Jews. A national meeting for Canada was held recently in Montreal, and not long since a similar gathering was held in the United States. It is expected that as a result of this war Turkey will give Palestine, and already leading statesmen of the world as well as great metropolitan cities, like the London Globe and London Mail, are suggesting that Palestine shall then be given back to the Jews. Anticipating such an outcome the Jews are preparing themselves for it. Nothing of this kind happened at the time of Napoleon.

What Difference Does it Make? If we are living day by day ready to meet Christ at any moment and are busy in His service, what difference does it make whether or not we are watching for His second advent?

There are many reasons why we should be watching for the second coming of Christ, the chief one of which is that Christ Himself commanded us to, both by way of direct command as well as in parables. Note Matt. 24: 42 and 44, as well as verses 46 to 51. Note also Matt. 25: 1 to 13 and 14 to 30. See further Luke 21: 34 to 36. Another reason is the fact that we cannot ignore it without ignoring a great part of the Scriptures, as it has been said by those who have taken the trouble to count that Christ's second coming is mentioned 318 times in the 360 chapters of the New Testament, and that it occupies one to every 25 verses from Matthew to Revelation. The Lord's Supper, by way of comparison, is alluded to and explained in only four books of the New Testament while mention being about it in 23; but the Lord's Second Coming is emphasized in 23 books, and only four keep silence about it. The emphasis laid upon it in the Scriptures shows

how necessary it is that Christians should not be ignorant concerning it. Did Christ Misdread His Disciples? Christ did not intend to return for 1,000 or 2,000 years, why did he lead his disciples to expect his return at any moment?

The third chapter of 2nd Peter deals with the second coming of Christ. In the third verse Peter warned the early Christians that "in the last days" scoffers would arise, who would make fun of the hope of the second coming of Christ. In the eighth verse he reminded them that one day was with the Lord as 1,000 years and 1,000 years as one day. This was a clear intimation that the Lord might not return for a couple of thousand years. On this basis of reckoning our Lord has been away from the earth less than two days. This gives us reason to believe that the early disciples were not misled on this point, although they were urged to be so as to be ever ready for Christ's second, sudden and unexpected return. Note Peter's warning in this connection in verses 10 to 14 of the same chapter.

### The Upward Look

#### Travel Thoughts.—No. 23 Some Helpful Ones.

A MEMORABLE hour was spent in the grounds and buildings of the Leland Stanford University, situated not far from San Francisco. This University was erected in memory of a beloved son, who died in the prime of youth. The chapel, with its exquisitely beautiful interior, its stained-glass windows, its rare mosaics, was seriously damaged in the earthquake, which ravages are not yet all repaired.

The inscriptions carved in the same are extracts selected from the writings of Mrs. Stanford. These are my favorites, which I copied down especially for the readers of the Upward Look.

"The highest service may be prepared for and done, in the humblest surroundings. In years of uneventful, unrecorded duties, the Son of God grew and waxed strong.

"We say God is love, but if we do not feel the power of His love, we do not know anything about it."

"In soothing events, the good Father also sends messes by which they may be comforted: Remedies in sickness, love in trouble, comfort in weakness, renewed hope in disappointment, tears in sorrow, smiles to follow tears."

"The instinct given to all of God's children to seek happiness, is a proof that happiness is a reality and within reach of all."

"There is something in all hearts that can be reached, some chord that will give forth sweet music, if we only have the string to touch it."

"There are but few on earth free from cares, none but carry troubles of sorrow, and if all were asked to make a package of their troubles, and throw this package on a common pile, and then were asked to go and choose a package, which they were willing to bear, all would select their own package again. Your heartaches may be great, burdens heavy, but look about you, and with whom would you change?"

"When a person thinks a duty is beneath him, he places himself above God, for He deals with that same duty."

"May the peace which no earthly disturbance can mar, which is of the Father through His inspiration and love, fill your hearts and enable you to go on in the Journey of life, with the footing of trust and confidence, that nothing can disturb."—I.H.N.

### Can Meat for Summer Use

IT is generally recognized that there is an important winter as well as a summer canning season. If an adequate meat supply is to be provided for the family during the summer months when sad meats only are available to those distant from market, Miss Helen Sullyman, Agricultural College, N.D., gives the following directions:

If a beef has been killed, part is preserved for the winter use by freezing. Miss Helen Sullyman, Agricultural College, N.D., gives the following directions: Strip the meat from the bones, using that which is well streaked with fat, or add sufficient fat to each can to give it richness and flavor. Cut the meat into suitable sized pieces, pack closely in glass jars; add salt and pepper to taste. Fill the jar almost full of meat, adding no water. Put on new rubbers which have been boiled for five minutes, and the tops. If glass top jars are used, adjust the top spring only. In the case of screw tops, screw the top on until it touches the rubber. Put the jar into a boiler of any receptacle having a false bottom, and light cover, which has in it enough cool or lukewarm water to cover the jars. Boil from three to four hours, depending on the age of the beef, counting time when the water begins to boil. Remove from the boiler and lighten cover. Do not invert the jar as it will disturb the layer of fat on top.

The canned meat may be used good for meat loaf, hash and stews of various kinds. Fish, chicken, pork, and all kinds of meats may be canned in this manner.

### Satisfied With Her Set

RECEIVED the tea set all O.K. and am more than pleased with it, as it looks just fine on the table. I will do my best to get others to secure yours some new subscribers. There were 21 subscriptions that I have got for Farm and Dairy at different times.—Mrs. H. Sharp, Wentworth Co., Ont.



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Fruit Growing in Manitoba

W. C. McKINLAN, B.S.A., Superintendent, Brandon Experimental Farm.

SOME of the hardest varieties of standard apples are being tested at the Brandon Experimental Farm, but the situation does not seem favorable and the results up to the present are not encouraging. Good results have been obtained with cross-bred varieties originated by the late Dr. Wm. Saunders who was for many years Director of the Experimental Farms. These were produced by crossing standard varieties with (Pyrus baccata), a native of Siberia, very hardy but producing small satyring fruit. Some of the hybrids originating from these crosses have proved to be of great value for prairie conditions. Many trees of this type fruit abundantly at Brandon each year. The fruit is about the size of an ordinary crab apple and makes delicious preserves and jellies.

A new line of experimental work has been taken up in recent years in the hope of developing hardy varieties of standard size and quality. Thousands of seedlings of the hardest standard apples are being grown in nursery rows. At present about 11,000 of these seedlings are under observation at Brandon. It is hoped that greater variation and consequently greater opportunities for selection will be gained by the use of large numbers. These seedlings will first be rigorously selected for hardness, then the most hardy will be brought to the fruiting stage, while the nursery rows will be filled again with fresh thousands of seedlings. It is hoped in this way that out of the many thousands of seedlings with the great variations that seedlings show, that a variety may be found that will be hardy under the most rigorous conditions, and yet bear fruit of good size and quality.

The different varieties of plums that are recommended for western conditions such as Cheney, Atkinson and the numerous varieties originated by Professor Hansen of South Dakota, are being tried at Brandon. These all succeed well, but none are so satisfactory on the whole as some of the best strains of Manitoba Native plum. One of the best and earliest of the latter has been called the Major plum. Further work is being done in developing and isolating improved strains of the native plum.

Currants, gooseberries and raspberries all succeed well. Experiments are being conducted in testing out the different varieties of bush fruits. Different methods of mulching and winter protection are also being tried. Strawberries have been grown with great success for many years. Experiments with varieties and winter protection are being conducted.

GUELPH SALE OF SHORTHORNS

THE 12th Annual Auction Sale of registered stock held under the auspices of the Guelph Fat Stock Show at the Ontario Department of Agriculture, was held in the horse arena of the Winter Fair building on March 1st. The sale was the most successful held in many years, the average price of the 13 bulls offered being \$144, as compared with an average of \$110 last year. The total amount obtained at the sale was \$2,475.90 Royal butter, an award bull from the Earl of Edward's Farm, Ottawa, brought the top price, \$185. Bulls from all over the province as well as from Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan were in the bidding. James Shaw, Lacomb, Que., secured a yearling bull at \$210, and Victor C. Burns, Montreal, secured two and one-half yearlings for \$140 and \$130, and a two year old, Oddie's Star, which cost him \$200. Hood Bros., Rockingham, Sask., secured a three yearling for \$120. Purchases went remaining in the Guelph district. Of the animals offered eight were bred by W. C. Edwards & Co., Rockland; three by F. J. & G. Add, Guelph; and two each by F. J. McDonald & Sons, Pastures, and W. G. Harris, Bedford, the balances being made up of single animal consignments.

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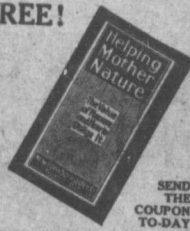
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