

# FARM AND DAIRY

## RURAL HOME

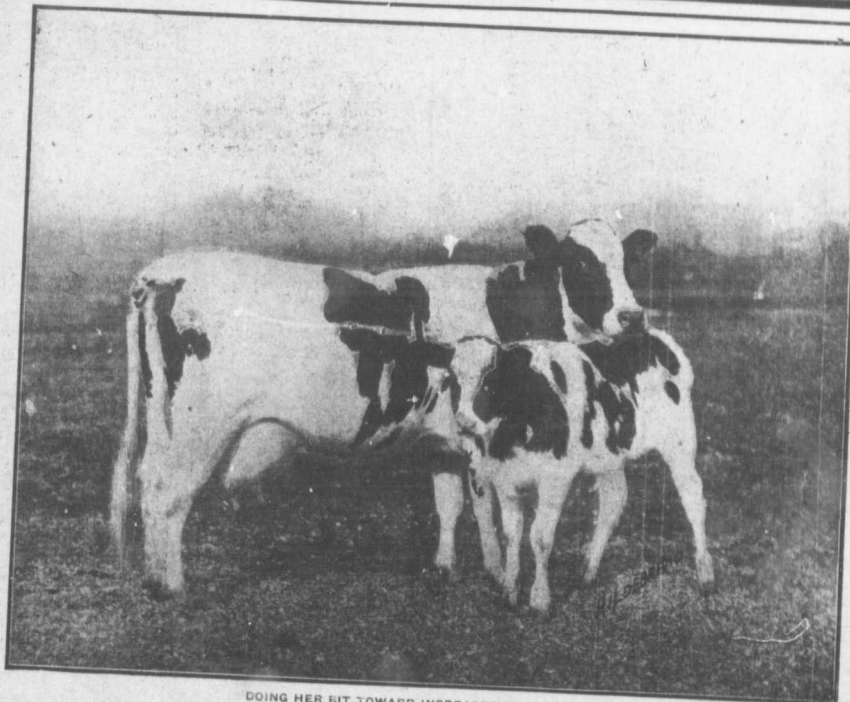


DEVOTED TO  
**BETTER FARMING**  
AND CANADIAN  
COUNTRY LIFE

COUNCIL OF CONSTITUTIONS  
1918



Toronto, Ont., March 28, 1918



DOING HER BIT TOWARD INCREASED PRODUCTION.

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## Farmers' Movement Makes Steady Headway

Council of Agriculture Meets in Regina. Ontario Farmers Represented. Movement to be Extended. Farmers' Interests Being Protected.

H. Bronson Cowan, Editor-in-Chief of Farm and Dairy.

THE farmers' movement in Canada continues to make steady, even rapid, headway. Through the various business and educational organizations of farmers that now extend from British Columbia to New Brunswick, with their main strength in the prairie provinces and Ontario, the economic and other interests of the farmers of Canada are being safeguarded and promoted to-day as never before. These facts were made clear at the meeting of the Canadian Council of Agriculture held in Regina, Sask., March 13 and 15. They were further revealed at a two-day conference held between the members of the Council of Agriculture and representatives of the leading business interests of Western Canada, that took place the following two days, March 13 and 14. The latter gathering was a meeting of the Joint Committee of Commerce and Agriculture, organized some two years ago and which has held several meetings since. The purpose of the committee is to secure joint action wherever possible, on the part of the business and agricultural industries in matters of mutual interest.

The meeting of the Council of Agriculture was attended by leaders in the farmers' movement from all three of the prairie provinces, with three delegates present representing the organized farmers of Ontario, Messrs. J. J. Morrison, of Toronto, secretary of the United Farmers of Ontario; E. N. Kermichael, of Godolphin, and H. B. Cowan, of Farm and Dairy. The attendance was large throughout. Among those from the west who were in attendance were Messrs. H. W. Wood, J. A. Maharg, M.P., R. C. Henderson, M.P., the presidents respectively of the Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba Farmers' Associations, J. B. Musselman and W. H. Wood, the secretaries of the two latter associations, C. H. Johnson and J. R. Murray, of the United Grain Growers' Limited, F. Riddell, manager Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd., Hon. Geo. Langley, and numerous directors of all the foregoing organizations. The sessions of the council were crowded with business, the various items of which were dealt with definitely and with dispatch.

### The Business Done.

The main business done was as follows:

A lengthy resolution was passed expressing the unalterable opposition of the organized farmers of Canada to the proposed 15% increase in freight rates and setting forth in detail their reasons for such action. A copy of this resolution was telegraphed to Premier Borden, at an expense of about \$25.

A second resolution stated the whole-hearted appreciation of farmers of the services being rendered by the members of the Canadian Expeditionary Force, their belief that the Dominion should provide liberally for disabled soldiers, but warning the Dominion and Provincial Governments that efforts to place returned soldiers on the land are in the vast majority of cases doomed to failure until existing economic conditions in Canada, which now bear with undue severity on farmers as a class, are materially altered. In proof of this contention the resolution pointed out that the supply of many millions of dollars has been expended to encourage emigration of farm laborers to Canada and to promote the interests of agriculture, farm population in Eastern Canada has declined by hundreds of thousands during the past forty years, while even in Western Canada urban population

has increased much more rapidly than rural population.

A third resolution urged the Dominion Government, in the interests of greater production, to set the price for the 1918 wheat crop not also to set a guaranteed minimum price for the 1919 crop.

A fourth resolution urged the Dominion Government, as a war measure, to remove the duty from all necessary farm machinery and implements and from all raw material used in their manufacture.

### An Important Decision.

On the recommendation of a special committee that had been dealing with the matter the Council decided that its activities should be greatly extended in the direction of promoting and watching proposed legislation relating to the welfare of farmers, promoting educational work among the members of the farmers' organizations on economical and public issues and other similar work. To this end it is proposed to advance the membership fees in order to greatly increase the finances of the Council so that an expert may be engaged as secretary, to cooperate with the present secretary, Mr. Roderick McKenzie, whose duty it will be to energetically push out this work.

It was decided, also, to reduce the number of delegates that may be appointed by the organizations affiliated with the Council of Agriculture from five to four each, and to hold meetings of the Council twice a year, the annual meeting to be held on the first Tuesday of March each year.

### Election of Officers.

Officers for the coming year were elected as follows:

President, H. W. Wood, Calgary.  
Vice-President and Secretary, Peter Wright, M.P., Winnipeg.  
Executive Committee, Messrs. Wood, McKenzie, G. F. Chapman, Winnipeg; J. A. Maharg, M.P., Moose Jaw; Peter Wright, M.P., Man.

### Council's Work.

The annual report of Roderick McKenzie, as secretary of the Council, showed that the Council had held six meetings during the year; in February, March, May, two in June, and August. Amendments to the Grain Act had been made by law, conferences had been held with the Dominion Government over the setting of the price on wheat, in which the farmers' interests had been promoted; an earnest effort had been made to prevent proposed increases in freight rates, and thousands of copies of a pamphlet explaining the farmers' platform had been printed and given wide distribution among farmers in the prairie provinces, in both eastern and western Canada. Copies had been sent, also, to members of the Dominion House of Commons.

### Financial Statement.

The financial statement showed total receipts of \$11,131.88, expenditures of \$10,419.20, leaving an excess of receipts over expenditures of \$712.78.

The principal sources of revenue were: Grain Growers' Grain Co., \$3,974.65; Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., \$1,831.79; United Grain Growers, \$500; Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd., \$556.45; United Farmers of Alberta, \$200; Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, \$100; United Grain Growers' Association, \$100; Grain Growers' Guide, \$100. To promote the printing of the pamphlet on the Farmers' Platform, the United Grain Growers, Ltd., made a special grant of \$2,221 and the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd., \$1,965.88. Ontario farmers contributed \$250, which was

(Continued on page 11.)

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We Welcome Practical Progressive Ideas.

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

VOL. XXXVII

TORONTO, ONT., MARCH 28, 1918

No. 13

# Is "Thorough Cultivation" Necessary to Bumper Crops?

With Proper Drainage, an Adequate Supply of Humus, and Skill in Determining When to Work We May Secure Good Crops With a Minimum of Spring Cultivation.—W. C. Good, *Brant Co., Ont.*

It will not be long now before the farmers will be in the fields plowing, cultivating, harrowing, and seeding, in preparation for next season's crops. One's thoughts turn, therefore, to the general question of soil cultivation, and a few remarks in this connection may not be amiss.

Last spring I recall seeing in most of the farm papers manifold exhortations to "prepare well the seed bed," to "work and work again." The burden of these exhortations was that the resultant crop work done in preparing the ground. Now my work is, perhaps, one of the least important factors in crop production, and, consequently, I viewed with some apprehension the disproportionate emphasis which was being placed upon it. I do not wish to imply that the mechanical working of the soil is of no importance; rather that good crops may be had no amount of mechanical work will avail to encourage or produce good crops. This agricultural heresy, if such it be, I proceed to elaborate as follows, appealing only to those observations which any intelligent farmer may make for himself.

## The Condition of Virgin Soil.

I will begin by quoting an old farmer whom I once heard comparing crop yields now with crop yields in the early days. Said he: "We only had to scratch the surface in those days, but now we can't get good crops anyhow." Admitting that statistics quite disprove as a whole—there is, yet, a good foundation for a rough broadcasting, followed by a couple of harrowings, will produce a bumper crop, whereas another field, under exactly the same climatic conditions, may be cultivated three times, harrowed four times, and seeded every third with a seed drill, and yet not produce one-third as much. These things should, notice, and it is my purpose to call the attention of Farm and Dairy readers to a class of facts that have received in the farm press, the attention they should have.

Roughly speaking, soils may be divided into sand, loam and clay, remembering that each kind may be of various sub-kinds, and shades off into the next in the series. Sandy soils, by reason of the large capacities, clay soils, by reason of the small size of the soil particles, have good water holding capacity. Loam soils may occupy any intermediate position. Every farmer knows in a practical way the differences between these different kinds of soils. There is, however, another important constituent of all soils—humus, or decaying organic matter—a rich makes itself felt to the senses, but which is of prime importance.

## Humus Makes a Soil "Workable."

A soil with plenty of humus is generally "easy to work" and fertile; and one should bear in mind that no amount of mechanical work will take the place of humus. The object of mechanical work is to prepare and stir up the soil. Plowing, of course, has but, speaking generally, cultivation is done with the idea of loosening, stirring and pulverizing the soil so that "pulses themselves" while there are "the greatest difficulty. Such a difference may be seen in the wet moisture content, upon the size and nature of the soil particles, upon the amount and distribution of the humus, or upon certain climatic conditions. If a man goes on to a clay soil when it is wet, and tries to work it up, the more work it gets the worse

it is, as everyone who has to do with clay soils "worked" almost as soon as it is firm enough to bear the horses.

In this district the spring of 1915 was dry, and of silt and sand freezing and thawing, without rains, that they crumbled up with scarcely any effort. If such spots had been subjected to heavy boiling rains before a different story to tell. Now the determination of the exact degree of moisture, which is conducive to the easiest working of soils, is a matter that can only be decided by observation and experience. Unfortunately all parts of a field are not in the same, and one has to strike in this respect at the same time, remembering always that the ideal of uniformity can only be got by thorough drainage—natural or artificial.

I presume everyone has had the experience of taking away an old fence and plowing over the old

same manure and the same tillage, with the result that some sections produced a crop while others were barren.

## Get Acquainted With Your Soils.

I commend to my farmer readers to do a little walking behind the spring tooth or the disc this spring, when they first go on the land, and notice how the soil breaks up under different conditions of moisture or walking instead of riding; and learn a great deal by conditions make it easy to work land, the good husbandman will try to approximate to these conditions, the weather, nor, when we are once settled on a particular farm, can we alter the fundamental character of its soil. But we can contrive the humus as well as drain it thoroughly if it is not proper time. In such ways we may reproduce generally the soil conditions we find in our old fence bottom, those referred to by the old farmer already mentioned when he spoke of the good yields and the poor tillage of virgin soils.

There are sections of many fields which have plenty of humus, but the conditions are such that this humus remains undecomposed. Such are many swamp, or peaty soils. Drainage, as it is to permit soil, also, if the soils are "sour," is often of great advantage. I have seen an underground put through a low wet section of a field with the result that what was once a wet sour and unproductive area is now giving big crops with very little or no manure, and with no great effort at cultivation.

## Summing Up.

What, then, is the conclusion of the whole matter? As I see it, it is this: If we see that our fields are properly and sufficiently drained, and supplied with the requisite amount of humus in the right places; and if we are skillful in determining at what particular stage of drying out the soil is "fit to work," we may practically disregard the question of spring cultivation and get good crops with a relatively small amount of actual mechanical working of the soil.

Now, a final word of warning, lest I be misunderstood. My remarks apply primarily to the spring cultivation of fall plowed land for the early spring circumstances. Where land is spring plowed it is also largely true that certain conditions, especially the securing of good crops with a minimum of tillage, which the absence of these conditions will effectively neutralize the effects of good tillage. For example, what amount of tillage would produce a crop on a heavy clay soil deficient in humus a spring plowed when it was in fine condition for "pudding"?

As for summer cultivation of various kinds, the situation is different, and new factors come into play. To kill weeds, to maintain a soil mulch, etc.—all these purposes are not conspicuous in the spring preparation of the seed bed, and must, necessarily modify farm practice. But in respect to the preparation of the seed bed in the spring, after fall success are proper drainage, a sufficient amount of humus and plant food in the soil, and the working of the soil at the proper stage of drying out, the most important of all, and may be largely dispensed with if other conditions are right, and in any event will be useless if other conditions are wrong.

See that the manure spreader is in shape and that the plow points, harrow and cultivator teeth are sharp. The horses will know it.

**God Give Us Men**

**G**OD give us men! A time like this demands  
Strong minds, great hearts, true faith,  
and ready hands;  
Men whom the lust of office does not kill;  
Men whom the spoils of office cannot buy;  
Men who possess opinions and a will;  
Men who have honor,—men who will not  
shrink.

Men who can stand before a demagogue,  
And damn his treacherous flatteries without winking!  
Tall men, sun-crowned, who live above the fog  
In public duty, and in private thinking;  
For while the rabble, with their thumb-worn  
crowns,  
Their large professions and their little  
deeds,—  
Hingie in selfish strife, let Freedom weep,  
Wrong rules the land, and waiting Justice  
sleeps!

J. G. HOLLAND.

fence bottom, which has been in soil for a generation or more. How beautifully the crop "crumbles" where the old sod was turned under! There one does not need to expend effort on pulverizing. If the sod is rolled down after plowing, the seed bed is all ready crop; whereas, a few feet away it may happen that the soil is pulverized only with the greatest difficulty, and produces less than half a crop. Such a difference in the amount of plant food available, but also condition—in the one case favoring plant growth, and in the other one case retarding it.

This last fall I cut a field of corn which had some fairly heavy clay knolls in it. A combination of cultivation of these knolls both difficult and useless, and the corn which grew on them was not over two feet high, whereas that which grew in sections of the field which had a greater amount of humus in them, and which consequently pulverized on cultivation, was 8 or 10 feet high. The field all got the

## Threshing Gangs Would Aid Production

There Will Be, However, Some Difficulties

B. C. TUCKER, Hastings Co., Ont.

There has been considerable discussion among farmers recently as to the practicability of the threshing gang scheme. Personally, I would be strenuous, a busy time, when, along with fall seeding and corn harvesting, it is the work above all other on the farm that makes autumn plowing impossible during the last few years and if this time could be saved to the farmer by this scheme, then I conclude it would be a wise move.

It is necessary to look at this from more than one angle. What would be the threshing view point? The early threshing, before the completion of the harvest, he has to do a great deal of moving back and forth over his ground. Jobs are small; perhaps only a few hundred bushels in a place. Thus for the first two or three weeks he is out, he operates at a first hand, although he perhaps is paying only three men besides himself. Now, what would be the result if he had a mow gang of, say, four men more. Even at the increased price per bushel, he would stand to lose a larger amount. It might be argued that he could take the farmers in rotation, but this, in my mind, is not workable, as one farmer cannot be ready, while some other a mile up the road, is compelled, to thresh in order to get grain to finish up a bunch of hogs nearly ready for market, or perhaps must thresh to get seed wheat for himself and for other farmers.

One of the greatest objections to this scheme is the matter of sleeping quarters. To run a sleeping van on frequent moves looks impracticable to me, and few homes are equipped sufficiently to permit sleeping quarters for eight men.

To sum up, therefore—while this scheme would permit of a larger acreage of wheat being sown, would permit of more fall plowing to be done, which would mean a big increase in production the following year, yet the objections are real, and, perhaps, for the most part, insurmountable. I think the farmers should weigh all objections in favor of the increased production that must certainly accrue therefrom.

## Horses' Sore Shoulders

And How They May Be Treated

J. H. R., Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph.

WHEN a horse has been properly fitted for hard work, the collar fits properly, and the driver observes reasonable precautions to avoid trouble, it is seldom that shoulder trouble occurs, but where the horse has not been prepared for work, or the collar does not fit properly, or the driver is careless, trouble is very liable to occur. When the horse has a long coat of hair in the spring it is good practice to clip the parts with which the collar comes in contact, as a preventive measure. In fact, in many cases it is wise to clip the whole horse.

Shoulder troubles are usually caused by ill-fitting collars, but in horses not accustomed to work, may occur even when the collar fits properly.

The most common shoulder trouble is practically a form of scalding. The skin becomes inflamed and tender, the hair drops out, and, if work be continued, the parts become raw. This is often due to neglect in cleaning the face of the collar regularly, and thoroughly cleaning the shoulders regularly, and failure to remove the collar at intervals to become dry, and then clean them before putting the collar on again. For treatment a lotion made of 1 oz. each of acetate of lead and subacetate of zinc in a pint of cold water, is probably the best application. The same form of trouble appears on the collar due to swelling of considerable size is notified. It is not very tender or sore to pressure, and is found to be soft and fluctuating when handled. This is called a serous abscess. It contains a thin, watery fluid, and the consistence of water called serum, which is situated just beneath the skin.

Another form appears more slowly. The horse evinces pain when pressure is put upon the shoulder.

An examination reveals a swelling. The animal can work and evinces little pain except for a short time after he is put to work, until after he is allowed to rest for a few minutes. The soreness and enlargement increase, and while the swelling may not appear to the touch, as solid and hard as at first, it has not the fluctuating condition of the serous abscess. The walls are thicker. This contains pus or matter, and is called a purulent abscess. Treatment in either case consists in making a free incision through the walls of the abscess, at the lowest point, to allow free escape of the contents, and then flushing out well three or four times daily until healed, with a five per cent. solution in water, of one case the patient must have rest, or be worked in a breast collar. Another condition from like cause is a fibrous tumor. This forms slowly, is more or less firm, in fact, acts much the same as a purulent abscess. In some cases it is not possible to diagnose definitely between a tumor and a purulent abscess with very thick walls, without exploring. A small incision is made right into the centre of the enlargement. If even a very little pus be present it will yield to the treatment for an abscess, but if no pus be present, the only treatment is dissection. The whole fibrous growth must be carefully dissected out to allow escape of pus, which forms during the healing process, and treated as an abscess.

### A FOLDING SAWHORSE.

M. R. ANDREW FAIRBAIN.

one of the veteran farmers of Peterborough County, believes in having a horse that can be hung up on the wall out of the way when not in use. It is a saw horse.

The illustrations herewith show the principal very clearly. The cross pieces are made of 2 x 4 scantling, firmly bolted together. The pairs are held rigid by a 14-inch board, nailed across as shown. A support is only placed on one side of a pair. This permits of the inner pair of

uprights folding up compactly against the outside pair, when the horse is not in use. It can thus be hung up on the wall out of the way. The second illustration shows this very well (including Mr. Fairbain).

The horse is quite rigid when in use, the two inner uprights resting solidly on the broad cross piece connected with the two outside scantlings. This handy device is Mr. Fairbain's own invention and is typical of his practical ingenuity in his regular farm work.

## New Wrinkles Growing Alfalfa

We Don't Know All About the Crop Yet

By TOM ALFALFA.

WHAT a wonderful crop is alfalfa! We just get about to the point when we think we know all there is to know about it, when somebody somewhere springs a new one. I have seen a number of these new papers carefully this winter, and, as usual, the alfalfa men have given me something to think about.

Here is one from a Yankee cousin who grows enough alfalfa to cover two or three 100 sized farms, and who should know what he is talking about. He prepares his alfalfa land in the fall, and when the land is honey-combed with frost in the spring, he freezes then buries the seed. On corn land this growing frequently does no preparatory work whatever; he just goes out and seeds on the corn stubble in the spring when the land is honey-combed.

When I have gotten so far, I begin to wonder about the weeds. Few of us keep our corn land so

clean that there would be no weed seeds left to germinate the next year, and I began to see that alfalfa seeding overwhelmed by a giant crop of rag weed, lambs quarters, blue weed, and all the other weeds that seem to grow to pneumonia in the corn field. But this ingenious Yankee claims to have gotten around the weed problem, too. He just lets them grow and they continue to grow until the alfalfa starts its new or second growth in the hay. Then he goes ahead and cuts his crop, weeds and all, and the next crop will be practically clean alfalfa. The weeds seem all have been given the bag. This is a sign that the first crop of alfalfa is ready to cut.

Another alfalfa practice that has always been advocated by the "alfalfa experts," and that is frequently condemned in my reading, is to cut the alfalfa well before when they are making their start in the new seeding of alfalfa. How often we have been told to set the mower knife high and clip the weeds off the alfalfa, "to kill the weeds and thicken the alfalfa." The same argument is that they do in the corn field. If we want to kill the weeds in the corn field, we cut them off. We know that if we face of the ground of the weeds when they are merely clipped off the tops half way up that they would grow shorter and bushier. Alfalfa growers are convinced that if they clip high to kill the weeds in the alfalfa field, they are more apt to kill the alfalfa and thicken the weeds than to kill the weeds and thicken the alfalfa.

### Amount of Seed Per Acre.

Some of the newer writers on alfalfa topics are getting very unorthodox in the amount of seed they recommend per acre. Twenty pounds an acre has been commonly advocated both in this country and the United States. The man who seeds with the first early in the spring already mentioned, thinks that six pounds per acre is enough. "He doesn't want too many plants, as with a small number of plants, big strong roots develop, and the tillering off will cover the whole ground."

I am curious enough about these new methods that I want to see some alfalfa on our corn stubble early in the spring and try out this new idea of seeding with the smaller amount of seed. I can already vouch for the fact that an cultivator will do in an alfalfa field. I know that alfalfa will tiller out extensively if given a chance. At the same time, I have a fear that with this seeding the hay might be too coarse. However, I will know more about this point when I have had some of my first hand experience.

## 3200 Weed Seeds Per Pound

But It Looked Like Good Seed Just the Same

T. G. RAYNOR, Seed Branch, Ottawa.

PAID a visit recently to a country store in Central Ontario in seed inspection work. There was some hours between trains, and some time was taken in the examination of a sample of seed a farmer had brought to the store the previous night, who had looked good to the dealer, and which represented a considerable quantity of well cleaned, beautiful looking, purple red clover seed. Fortunately the dealer intended to send a sample to Ottawa for its grading before purchasing for his retail trade.

A short examination of the seed revealed the fact that there was a considerable quantity of noxious weed seeds present that would make the seed unsuitable for sowing purposes in alfalfa. Besides an occasional buckhorn seed there were a lot of campions, presumably bladder campion seed, one of the worst weeds the farmers have to fight. As these campion seeds were picked out by the dealer remarked, "Why, I wouldn't sow that seed on my farm! Nothing could hire me to do it!"

Presently two farmers from the locality came in and they were invited to look at a fresh sample of the same seed. The same seed was shown in the aid of a magnifying glass. A portion of the seed was spread out in a thin layer, and about 1,000 seeds were circumscribed by a ring. These farmers were asked to pick anything they saw that was not good clover seed. After looking some time they each picked out a clover seed with the hull on, as a post-

(Continued on page 10.)

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# Good Roads In Their Relation to Consolidated Schools

Good Roads and Good Schools Should Be Considered An Investment, Not An Expense.—By Richard Lees, M.A.

THE relationship between good roads and good schools in rural districts is, and has always been, one of action and reaction. In the first place a community wide and progressive enough to realize the moral, social and intellectual importance of the best educational advantages, would not be very likely to overlook the benefits, both economic and social, to be derived from making the means of transportation and intercommunication as easy and pleasant as possible. In the second place, while the good road makes the school more easily accessible to all, it trains its patrons in those principles of economics that lead them to see more clearly the importance of good roads.

These things, while true in their relation to the past, are becoming increasingly important in our day. We are at the threshold of a new era in the matter of rural school education. Rapid development along other lines is putting the rural school of the old type in the catalogue of things out of date. Decreasing population in all the agricultural districts is making it necessary for children to travel longer distances to school, if the schools are to have enough pupils to permit of efficient work. Changing conditions are demanding of the schools things that cannot be efficiently or economically provided in the one-roomed school with which we are familiar. As an illustration, it is almost universally conceded now that agriculture should be taught in all our rural schools. All the best and most progressive leaders in education are of opinion that manual training and domestic science should also be taught. If we are to improve or even maintain our status as an agricultural country.

### We Need Bigger Schools.

Feeble and spasmodic efforts are being made at doing the work of these subjects under our present system. That something is being accomplished no one doubts, but the conditions under which the work has to be undertaken constitute too great a handicap. Some of these conditions are the difficulty of securing competent teachers, and the smallness of the schools making it difficult, if not impossible to carry on enterprises requiring the presence of a number of senior pupils, and the reluctance on the part of the people to make the necessary provision, especially in view of the fact that a change of teachers may at any time cause a whole outfit to be discarded. The only possible remedy for these things is in the combination of several small schools into one, in short, the introduction of what is known as the consolidated rural school. This plan insures a school district large enough and with resources adequate to provide the accommodation and equipment necessary for the efficient teaching of these subjects now recognized as so necessary. It brings together children of different grades in sufficient numbers to make possible the teaching of these subjects in a manner suited to their ages and attainments of the different grades. And it makes it possible to secure teachers properly trained and qualified to work with these subjects, teachers whose special duty it is to do this work.

### Schools and Roads.

What has all this to do with good roads? Simply this. In the Province of Ontario less progress has been made in the consolidation of rural schools than in any other American community north of the Mexican border, and one of the arguments most frequently advanced by those who know that we cannot do what others have accomplished, is that transportation would be impossible with our roads. While not admitting that this is a valid argument, it cannot be denied that it would be in many places a very real difficulty. Wherever the consolidated school has taken root the problem of transportation has been found to be the most difficult of solution, and it is not necessary to point out that the difficulty is greatly intensified by bad roads. Probably one of the first things the consolidated school would do, if generally introduced, would be to bring home to us definitely the need for better roads and better methods of road construction. That has been the result in other places, and has been found that the establishment of the new schools has been followed by a successful agitation for better roads.

To this there will doubtless be raised the ever present and

generally effective objection that it will cost money, and there are many people who, while ready to spend money freely for their own comfort or enjoyment, look on the matter from an entirely different point of view when the expenditure has to do with something for the general advantage of the community. In all these matters, people, for the most part, fail to discriminate between spending and investing. When money is paid for the satisfaction of some passing need or desire it is spent. When paid for something that becomes a source of income or that can be again converted into money it is invested. A farmer may expend a considerable sum in providing a group of modern, well planned farm buildings, and find it a good investment, decreasing expenses, increasing production, and enhancing profits. Not only so, but he does it with the consciousness that, if at any time he wishes to realize on his investment, he will fully compensate him for the price that should and might be in the matter of both schools and roads.

It has always been a well recognized fact that desirability, and hence to the value of farm property. The equally well recognized is the fact that free access to markets and sources of supplies are important factors in determining values. The interest generally taken in the location of a school house when a importance attached to that. We find, then, that any great appreciation of their educational advantages, will resist with all their power a proposal to remove a school building even a few hundred yards from their homes. This feeling is indeed one of trouble. People have a fear that they are going to lose the most potent obstacle in the way of consolidating their schools. As a matter of fact, however, the advantages are more evenly distributed. Under our present system some, out of necessity, are placed in more advantageous positions than others as regards school accommodation. Everyone can see a school at his door. There will be a much greater for every child at his own door. Similarly does construction of good roads tend to equalize existing privileges in regard to markets.

In both cases the expenditure is in the nature of an investment, yielding a constant income in the higher intellectual development, greater comfort, and a higher intellectual development, and at any time over, that the expenditure can be wisely and judiciously made. Much of the money now spent is wasted. In the case of the schools, this is owing to the lack of comfortable and adequate accommodation, the em-



The Consolidated School at Kingston, M.B. This school is one of the chain of Consolidated Schools established by the late Sir Wm. Macdonald. It has now been taken over by the ratepayers and has given such good satisfaction that a number of others have been established in the province.

ployment of cheap, untrained, and inefficient teachers, and the smallness of the schools increasing greatly the number of teachers necessary. In the other case, one who spend a considerable portion of his time on the roads cannot fail to be convinced that a very large proportion of the money and energy spent on them is wasted. This is owing chiefly to careless, imperfect and incomplete construction and to the entire lack of attention after construction.

### A Community Centre.

There is another phase of this question that is worthy of at least a passing note. Wherever the consolidated school has become established it has quickly developed into a community centre. The school is in most cases the only building which is the property of the community as a whole. Unlike the appliances that make possible the holding of public meetings in comfort. Hence it naturally becomes the centre about which all the social activities of the community gather. Its value in this respect is proportional to its ease of accessibility, and that again is dependent on the character of the roads. The disposition to attend an evening meeting at a distance of five or six miles is largely influenced by the degree of comfort or discomfort with which the journey can be made, perhaps quite as much as by a consideration of the pleasure or benefit to be derived from the meeting itself.

In conclusion, it will appear, as was pointed out at the beginning, that the good school and the good road movement are closely related to each other. The school is not possible without roads. The better the roads, the easier the establishment and maintenance of the school. On the other hand, the school has an influence both direct and indirect on the promotion of road improvement. And last, both are movements that find their highest development in communities that are progressive and enterprising, and in consequence will do so.

Sugar maple trees are a specially valuable asset to a farm this year. Regular commercial sugar is scarce and high. There is money in the maple sap, whether the work, it is practically all profit. You don't have to plow, or harrow, or fertilize the ground for the maple harvest. You don't have to do any spring seeding, and you don't have to wait patiently from spring to fall. The maple season comes at a time when other farm work is slack. The trees require no spraying, pruning, fertilizing or watering. They stand, as a rule, on unimproved or rocky land. The maple tree was a Godsend to Canada in the pioneer days. It is no less so now in the way of scarcity of sugar. The time during which this crop may be harvested is limited. Prospects point to good prices for maple products this year. Every evaporator should therefore be worked to capacity while the run lasts.



A Clay Road that is Kept Good by Draining. Good roads depend not so much on the material of their construction as upon good drainage and careful maintenance. Note that on this clay road in Essex County, the crown being somewhat excessive, the surface was dragged from the centre outward.

# PAGE FENCE

Has the Confidence of the Careful Farmer

PAGE WIRE FENCES are chosen by careful, shrewd Farmers, for many reasons. But it is because of the length of service that every Page Wire Fence gives, that accounts in no small measure, for its ever increasing number of buyers in preference to all other makes.

## PAGE WIRE FENCES ARE BUILT TO LAST

There is nothing extraordinary in Page Fences to cause them to last so long, except that they are made for that very purpose. We know what makes a fence that "stays put," and we manufacture it accordingly—with the utmost care, and the very best of materials.

Only No. 9 gauge wire is used throughout, locks and all. It is subjected to an extra coat of galvanizing to give double resistance against rust. Every inch is tested and inspected before leaving our factories, so that we are able to know for a certainty that every Page Fence is rigid, tight-locked, evenly-spaced—that it will give a life-time of wear to its owner.

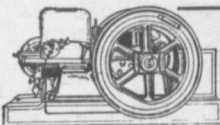
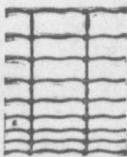
Choose as your next Fence, the Page Wire Fence and you will never have cause to regret it.

With Page Fences and Page Gates on your farm, your fence troubles are over forever.

Write, or call at our nearest branch for further particulars about Page Fences and Gates.

If you are interested in the Page Farm Engine or Page Wood Saw, we will also be pleased to tell you all about them.

Shipping Terms: Freight allowed on all shipments of 200 pounds or over, to any place in Old Ontario or Quebec, when payment is made within 30 days.



### This Farm Engine Will Help You

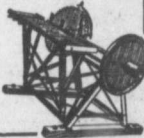
With labor so scarce, inexperienced and high priced, a Page Engine will prove its worth in a few short weeks. Page Engines are built for farm work. You can

afford a Page Engine, because it will actually save you many dollars in the first few weeks you have it. Two types and five sizes to choose from—one type burns gasoline, the other kerosene. Sizes range from 1-1/4 H. P. to 7 H. P. Let us help you choose the Page best suited to your needs. Write our nearest branch for full particulars.

### A Wood-Saw for You

The shaft is 4-foot-6-inch, lath-turned steel, that runs in well-habituated, dust-proof, non-heating boxes. It will keep in good working order at all times.

The lifting cable has a roller at one end to make long poles easy to handle—the balance-wheel and pulley are interchangeable.



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## Farmers and Business Men Confer

Discuss Farmers Trading Organizations and Tariff Issues. Agree on Some Points. A Helpful Conference

FARMERS of eastern Canada may well follow with deep interest the proceedings at such a joint conference as was held for two days last week in the Parliament Buildings, Regina, between representatives of the organized farmers of Canada and of the big business interests of western Canada. The farmers who were present were the 25 or more members of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, who had been in private session on other matters during the two days previous. With them were representatives of the organized farmers of Ontario in Messrs. J. J. Morrison, secretary of the U. F. O., Toronto; J. N. Kerrihan, Godrich; and H. B. Cowan, of Farm and Dairy. The business men represented the big railway, insurance and manufacturing companies of the west, many of them with headquarters in the east, trust and loan corporations, the retail merchants and implement dealers' associations, boards of trade, and other similar organizations. The gathering was really a meeting of what is known as the Committee of Commerce and Agriculture, about which we expect to say considerably more in an early issue of Farm and Dairy.

The main subjects discussed were: 1st, The spread of trading organizations among farmers and their probable effect on the retail trade; 2nd, The tariff as it affects agricultural conditions in western Canada; 3rd, Increased production, including the fixing of a price on wheat for 1918 and 1919 and the removal of the duty from agricultural implements. The discussions throughout were conducted in the very best spirit.

Lack of space prevents our dealing at length with the proceedings of the conference in this issue. They will have to be described in more detail later. In brief, they were as follows:

#### Trading Organizations.

At the request of the business interests, Mr. C. Rice-Jones, of Calgary, vice-president of the United Grain Growers, Ltd., had prepared in advance a statement showing why the farmers' organizations had formed trading organizations. This was published on page 3 of last week's issue. A statement in rebuttal had been prepared, on behalf of the business interests, by Mr. Piggett, of Winnipeg. This is published on page 16 of this issue. Both statements had been printed and copies circulated among members of the joint committee before the conference. They formed the basis for the discussion. The discussion lasted all one afternoon. The farmers took the ground that they had been forced to undertake trading operations because of the unreasonable attitude of many retailers; that those operations had proved successful; that they would like to know why retailers and manufacturers objected to them, and that they would probably be greatly extended in the future.

The retailers admitted unfair action on the part of some of their members. These they had no power to control. As a whole they were not, they claimed, making undue profits, and they gave the farmers a service which they could not get in any other way. They did not object to farmers forming trading organizations if they would establish stores, deal in all lines of goods, give a continuous, all-the-year-around service, and pay taxes as the retailers did. What they did take exception to was to the farmers dealing in a few staple articles in bulk, on which a reasonable profit could be made, and reselling these from the car door without expense, thereby interfering with the trade of the retailer and leaving him largely only the comparatively

unprofitable side-lines.

The debate was a long one. On the whole the farmers had rather the better of it as one of the business men admitted. It ended by the appointment of a committee, composed of representatives of the retailers, farmers, manufacturers, and wholesalers, who will deal with the subject in detail and report the result at a future conference.

#### The Tariff.

The debate on the tariff was opened by the reading of a very strong paper, signed by H. C. Genders and Mr. Wood, the president and secretary of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, which set forth clearly the ways in which the farmers believed the tariff was unfair to them. There was no real effort made by the business interests to refute it. Later, after Hon. C. A. Dunning, one of the leaders in the farmers' movement in western Canada, and who, at the request of Hon. T. A. O'Rear, has taken direction of the campaign for increased food production in Canada, had made a short, telling speech on behalf of increased production, a long discussion was held on the advisability of asking the government to remove the duty on agricultural implements and on the raw materials used in their manufacture. This discussion ended by the passing of a compromise resolution stating that it "is the opinion of this meeting that the Dominion Government should take immediate steps to confer with the manufacturers of agricultural implements with a view to seeing if some satisfactory arrangements can be arrived at to remove or reduce the duty on farm implements and the raw materials entering into their manufacture."

A resolution was passed also, favoring the fixing of a guaranteed minimum price for the 1918 wheat crop on the ground that it would serve as a powerful incentive to increased production, and would afford a basis for the extension of credit to farmers for this purpose. The resolution urged the Dominion Government to immediately take action in this matter.

In next week's issue we hope to give a full report of the discussions.

#### Marquis and Huron Wheats

THE attention of those who are to engage in the drive for greater production of spring wheat in eastern Canada, have had their attention called to the Marquis variety, which has been such a great success on the prairies. Mr. G. M. Goe, Assistant Dominion Cerealist, suggests that Huron spring wheat may be better adapted to eastern farms. The Marquis has greater baking strength, and especially adapted to the export trade, but the Huron has sufficient baking strength to make bread of very fine quality from its own flour, and would find a good market in eastern Canada. Its yield is from one to four bushels more per acre than Marquis, and there is no reason why the farmer who grows wheat solely for his own use or for local milling should not get the benefit of that increase. Mr. Goe summarizes the claims of the two varieties as follows:

Huron wheat is to be recommended to the consideration of the farmer in eastern Canada and British Columbia as probably, on the whole, the most vigorous, productive and generally satisfactory variety for most conditions of soil and climate. But for Manitoba, Saskatchewan and most parts of Alberta, Marquis is to be recommended as possessing qualities which adapt it in a singular manner to the peculiar needs of those great wheat-growing areas.



# ALL CLASSES ARE LIABLE UNDER THE DOMINION WAR TAX ACT

**Returns covering 1917 details must be filed on or before 31st March next.**

**THE** Income War Tax Act applies to every class of person residing or ordinarily resident in Canada.

Every unmarried person, or widow or widower without dependent children, whose income exceeded \$1500 for the calendar year, 1917, and all other persons whose income exceeded \$3000 for the same period, must fill in and file the necessary forms.

All persons engaged in farming of any kind, who are liable under the provisions of the Act, must get three copies of Form T-1 and answer in detail all questions asked. Special attention is called to the following points as well as to those specifically mentioned in the Form.

**Gross Income Must Include** all income from the sale of produce, stock, or other products whatsoever, as well as monies received from other sources, such as Dividends, Interest, etc., as provided in the Forms.

Personal and Living Expenses must not be deducted in determining gross income—the figures must include the value of all food and other necessities of his own production, consumed by the taxpayer or his family.

**Depreciation.**—In giving figures under Depreciation, particulars of the value of implements, machinery, and outbuildings on hand January 1st, 1917, upon which depreciation is claimed should be shown, but must not include any amount for dwelling occupied by the taxpayer.

The amount expended for labor in the preparation of land for crops and in the cultivation, harvesting, and marketing of the crop should be stated, as well as the cost of seed and fertilizer and the amount expended for labor in caring for live stock, cost of feed, repairs to farm buildings, but not the cost of repairs to dwelling. The cost of small tools and material which is used up in the course of a year or two, such as binder twine, pitch forks, spades, etc., should be shown as these are deductible.

The cost of labor may include board of hired men, but no amount as wages for the taxpayer himself will be allowed.

**Penalties.**—Default in filing returns renders the person or persons liable on summary conviction to a penalty of one hundred dollars for each day during which the default continues. Any person making a false statement in any return or in any information required by the Minister of Finance shall be liable on summary conviction to a penalty not exceeding ten thousand dollars or to six months imprisonment, or to both fine and imprisonment.

Don't forget to fill in three copies of the Form. Keep one copy and file the other two with the Inspector of Taxation for your District.

**Forms may be obtained from the District Inspectors of Taxation and from the Postmasters at all leading centres.**

Postage must be paid on all letters and documents forwarded by mail to Inspector of Taxation.

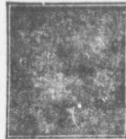
Department of Finance,  
Ottawa, Canada.

## INSPECTORS OF TAXATION

For Ottawa and District, K. Fellowes, Cor. Bank St. and Laurier Ave., Ottawa, Ont.; For Kingston and District, G. A. MacDonald, Kingston, Ont.; For Toronto and District, Hugh D. Paterson, 59 Victoria St., Toronto, Ont.; For Hamilton and District, George G. Lowe, Customs Bldg., Hamilton, Ont.; For London and District, George R. Tambling, London, Ont.

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Experienced farmers in Canada and the U. S. vouch for the name Bissell—they have used Bissell Disk Harrows and Bissell Land Rollers and know that they stand the wear and tear of hard farm work which is the requirement of any implement. "Bissell" implements are built from the practical farmer's standpoint to do the work properly, and efficiently—and remind you that they do it.

The man who constructed the first "Bissell" Disk Harrow and Roller knew what he was about and has spent over a quarter of a century in perfecting what now stands second to none. He made a careful study of this work and is a farm implement specialist. He knows what the farmers need, and the success of "Bissell" implements is due to years of study and experiment with Disk Harrows and Land Rollers that would serve the farmers best.

Bissell Implements are strongly constructed, of light draught and correct operation, assuring the farmer of standing up to the hardest kind of work, yet being easier than any others on the horses. Built also in sizes for use with Tractors.

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Made of heavy sheet steel—finished ground top with heavy angle steel, strong and durable. All joints welded so it cannot leak—NO SOLDER TO MELT.

Depth.	Width.	Length.	Capacity.	Price.
6"	2 ft.	30 ins.	30 gals.	\$10.00
6"	2½ ft.	7 ft.	55 gals.	\$12.00
9"	2½ ft.	7 ft.	75 gals.	\$15.00

This will enable you to work your small bush at a small expense, and prices of syrup and sugar are very high. Send cash with order, and we will ship promptly.

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## WIND ENGINE PUMPING ENGINE

### Don't Pump by Hand!

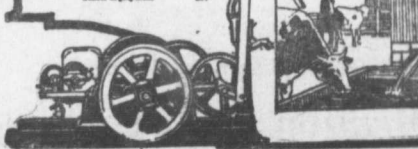
THE pumping outfit shown below is strongly recommended to farmers who are keeping their cattle watered by means of a hand pump.

Your time and your men's time is too valuable to waste on a pump handle! Gasoline will do the work just as well, and the engine will pay for itself in no time.

And no power is wasted. The 1¼ H.P. engine shown just fills the bill, and you need never be short of a good big tank of water. The standard pump is geared to the engine, so there is no belting to bother with. Write today for the Toronto Pumping Engine Booklet. Address—

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### Colony Houses for the Farm

By Prof. M. C. Herner.

THE portable colony house system is the best one for raising chickens and they can be hauled to any part of the farm desired and their location changed at any time without the least interference with the health and growth of the chickens. This type of house does away entirely with the out-door brooders. A good colony house can be made and a good serviceable hoveer can be purchased for a little more than the cost of an out-door brooder, and the use to be got out of a colony house is ten times greater than that from an out-door brooder. In a colony house equipped with a hoveer, the chicks are always under control. They can be put in with a wire netting around the hoveer to prevent them from straying, and a little later this can be removed and the chicks allowed the freedom of the whole colony house. After a few days they can be allowed to run outside in a pen around the house, and at two or three weeks of age allowed free range in any unfavourable weather they can always be kept inside without any danger of overcrowding. When they are old enough to roost, the hoveer can be taken out and perches put in. In outdoor brooders, there is always trouble with overcrowding, as the chickens grow; these brooders are inconvenient to clean out, and generally do not last so long as the colony houses.

The most desirable size of colony house for farm conditions would be one six feet wide and eight feet long. This will accommodate one hundred chickens up to the broiler age, or with proper care even up to the roaster age. A cheaper and smaller one could be made out of two piano boxes with the backs taken out, and the flat tops removed, placing the boxes back to back and projecting the slant sides in hip roof fashion. Two of either of these houses would be plenty on any farm where one hundred and fifty or two hundred chickens are raised. A colony house for rearing chickens, to be satisfactory in every way, should have a board floor in it. It will then last longer, is easier to clean, and there is no danger of rats getting in.

### Hints on Poultry Breeding

FOR breeding use only hens that are one or two years old and that have come through the molt quickly. The hens should be active and healthy and show by their appearance that they are full of vigor.

Up to this time they should have been compelled to hustle for their living. They should have been fed rather scantily on whole grain and not over about five per cent. animal feed, but plenty of sprouted oats and green feed. From now on they should be given more to eat, but compelled to exercise in deep litter. Feed all grain and sprouted oats in clean litter. The grain ration should consist of about three parts cracked corn, two parts heavy oats, one part a mixture of other grains such as kaffir corn, sorghum, etc., with all the hard sharp grit and oyster shell they will eat. Sprouted oats and broken alfalfa leaves should constitute about twenty-five per cent. of their ration.

Feed dry mash in hoppers. This may be made up of equal parts of as many ground grains and by-products of what as one can get. To this should be added about 10 or 15 per cent. of good meat scrap and about five per cent. of broken alfalfa or clover leaves. Give them some sour or buttermilk if available. Give them

range whenever the weather permits, providing there is no snow on the ground. Mate them with vigorous, active and gallant males.—W. F. N.

### Thunder During Incubation

WILL a severe thunder and lightning storm kill the unborn chicks in the chuk about that storm come up a week or so before the hatch is due?

While living in New England, the writer one day visited a large poultryman of Lowell, Mass., and among the places visited was a poultry plant run by William Nichols. We were told on the visit that one day Mr. Nichols was in the barn looking after a number of sitting hens, a thunder and lightning storm arose. All of a sudden the lightning struck the edge of the roof of the building, tearing out a big piece, and then, traveling to the front, ripped off a board. All this happened while rolls of thunder fairly shook the building. The next day the neighbors, becoming acquainted with the facts, assured Mr. Nichols that the eggs under those hens would not hatch; that such a storm invariably killed all life within the egg under incubation.

Nevertheless Mr. Nichols did not break up the hens nor throw away the eggs. He was anxious to see what the results would be. In every case the hen came off with two-thirds of a batch, a good average. M. K. B.

## HORTICULTURE

### Let We Forget

CONDITIONS must be met now before any good results can be expected.

Don't be in a hurry to get the covering off the strawberries, perennials, etc.

Prune the orchard now. Late this month or early next, top-grafting may be done.

It will soon be spraying time. Is the machinery and material all ready? It should be.

Rhubarb getting a may be hurried along by putting a box with a glass roof over it.

It is more important that the ground be well prepared and in good condition than that the crop be planted early.

Hotheds should be in good working order now, manufacturing food for use late in winter or early spring.

It will not pay to put good seed in cold wet ground. Better wait till the ground is warm and dry.

Paper pots, either made at home or purchased, are very useful in hastening the garden and flower season.

Plant a good strawberry bed this spring. Autumn-bearing sorts will give you fruit this fall. Spring-bearing will fruit next spring.

Onion, radish, lettuce, peppercorn, and spinach seeds should be sown as soon as the land can be easily worked. Onion sets should be planted early.

Radish seed put in the row with parents, onions and other slow growing sorts mark the row for early cultivation because they come up quickly.

Pruning may be done to good advantage. Cut out dead wood. This the crossing branches and cut out entirely crowding or unproductive trees or shrubs. Burn all the clippings immediately.

Grow plenty of flowers in the garden to supply the home during the summer and fall. Select a list that will give a succession of bloom.

Cold, wet land is sometimes ridged to advance for early crops. This gets rid of some of the moisture and the south side of the ridge warms up and dries out quicker than the north side or level ground.

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small varieties you ma  
cosen to the hill. Two  
before melons ripen M  
time to turn them, so t  
ripes evenly. Some of  
melons are well grow  
good paying crop, sellin  
each or \$2 a bushel



fine himself to a few good varieties. The veteran gardener should try one or two new things each year. The garden seed situation is such that we must not only make every seed count this year, but it would be well to try to grow some seeds at home for next year's planting. Plant well selected roots of carrots, beets, etc., and also make careful selections of seed plants during the growing season of both annual and biennial plants.

**Grape Pruning**

THE average neglected grapevine is generally such a tangled mess that it is very difficult to describe how to prune it. The owner should determine what sort of a trellis he means to fasten his vine on. If there are a number of vines in a row the general practice is to grow it on two wires, these to be drawn tight on posts about 16 feet apart, first wire 3 feet and second wire 5 feet from the ground. If only one or two vines are in a place it can be grown on a trellis made of two narrow strips of board nailed to posts.

One thing never to be overlooked is all fruit is produced on last year's wood. Most neglected vines have too much old wood. Try to get one or two upright canes of two-year-old wood or older with four arms or younger canes equally distributed on the two wires. These arms should not be over 6 feet long, giving four arms of this length. This is sufficient bearing wood for any vine. Suppose the upright part is satisfactory and there are four arms on it, from these arms laterals or side shoots will grow, on which the fruit is produced. A vine should be pruned after it freezes before winter and before it thaws in the spring. Pruning in mild weather causes bleeding from the cuts. The laterals that bore fruit should be cut back, only leaving one bud to sprout the following season and the fruit will grow on that sprout. It is quite easy to occasionally renew one or more arms by training a young branch to take the older one's place. When that is done cut off the old branch. With a little cut practice pruning is easy. The common fault being to leave too much wood. If in doubt as to the above method of pruning, write for illustrated Bulletin 257, "The Grape in Ontario."

**Growing Good Melons**

YOU must raise good melons if you are going to make anything out of melon growing at all," says V. Robinet, a successful melon grower of Tecumseh. Mr. Robinet plants his melons in April, placing about four seeds in a place of not four inches square in the hot bed. After the plants get four leaves, the two weakest plants are pinched out. The plants will not be ready for setting out in the field until about three weeks after planting.

In preparing the field for the plants Mr. Robinet digs holes 12 inches deep at intervals of six or seven feet, arranging these in rows so that cultivation is possible. Weeds cannot be tolerated in the melon patch. They shade the melons and so prevent even ripening. In the bottom of these holes, he places some well rotted manure, then puts in the soil, packs this firmly around the piece of sod containing the plants and usually places a little commercial fertilizer around each hill to give the plants a quick start.

After the melons have reached the size of a hen's egg, the vines are cut off two joints out from the melon. Only four melons are left on a vine with the ordinary varieties, such as the Salmon colored Omsage, Defender and Togo. With the Togo and other small varieties you may leave up to a dozen to the hill. Two or three weeks before melons ripen Mr. Robinet begins to turn them, so that they will ripen evenly on all sides. When melons are well grown they make a good paying crop, selling at 25 to 50 cts. each or \$2 a bushel wholesale.

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You go to your lawyer for legal advice; to the doctor for medical advice; why not to The Merchants Bank for financial advice?

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**DAIRY CONFERENCE**

to be held in the Massey Hall, O. A. C. Guelph.

**APRIL 4th AND 5th, 1918**

The spring of the year is a good time to consider plans for greater efficiency in dairying for the coming season.

Speakers for this conference are: Hon. Mr. Czerak (conditional), Dr. Cressman, Dr. G. L. McKay, Chicago; Dr. C. J. Hastings, Toronto; Messrs. Stonehouse and Doherty, representing Milk Producers; J. Bingham, Ottawa; W. H. Forster, Hamilton (Milk Dealers and Ice Cream); G. A. Putnam, R. J. McLean, (Produce Dealers); F. Boyen, (Publishers); Mack Robertson, J. A. McPherson, (Creamery Assoc.); D. McMillan, S. H. Traiser.

The Presidents of the Eastern and Western Dairyman's Associations, Messrs. Leager and Donaldson, will preside at two of the sessions, and Mr. S. Young, President of the Milk Producers' Association at the first session.

This meeting will represent every phase of Dairy Industry in Ontario. Every dairyman and dairywoman is invited. Music at evening sessions.

For programs, apply to H. H. DEAN, O.A.C. GUELPH, ONT.



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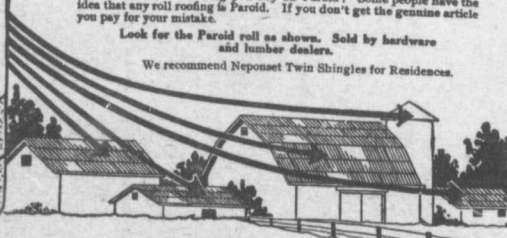
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**When Writing Mention Farm & Dairy**

not received in the report.

The principal were, delegates: \$1,825.01; salaries \$2,504.03; printing form, \$5,280.16. The Ontario delegation in 1916 were \$186 has not continued maintaining the work.

B. C. and M.

Great satisfaction when corresponded secretary from C. B. C., the President Farmers of British Columbia last year, making progress. Sharp, Secretary of New Brunswick, showing that farmers have organized past few months, have a number of the movement is financially. Let points in Quebec and farmers also desire J. J. Morrison gave formation showing that has been farmers in cooperation, several proved remarkably

#### Fixed Prices

On motion by J. was decided to ask Government, in the or food production, the 1918 wheat crop guaranteed minimum 1919 crop, in the price set will be to stimulate production farmers a safe return and investment in crops. It is proposed that the price Government should the Council. In the price of \$2.25 a bushel has been set by States Government was suggested. It is discussion that as it must be, for various of negotiation by and United States Government better on the whole price to the Government

#### Lower Duty

On motion of Peter ed by Rice Sheppard that, while we appreciate of the action of the Government in removing the duty on tractors and other values to purchase a tractor participate in the reduction of price and we would but emphatically urge Government in the and fair play and as to remove the duty from farm machinery and from all raw material manufacturer of the belief than any low Government might encourage the movement satisfied for by increased resultant trade.

#### University Duty

On motion of Mr. ended by Mr. Morrison that the provincial are affiliated with the special meeting of the of all resolutions passed their respective areas and dealing with matters importance.

Further reference to of the Council will be in Farm and Dairy.

in Farm and Dairy.

### 3200 Weed Seeds Per Pound

(Continued from page 4.)

bie impurity. As the hull was removed they were soon convinced of the genuineness of that seed. They both pronounced it beautiful seed such as they would be glad to use.

### 3200 Weed Seeds per Pound.

This same lot was then examined in their presence and at least 10 bladder campion seeds were picked out and one ribgrass seed. As there are over 18,000 seeds of red clover in an ounce, 11 per cent. would figure out about 2000 per ounce, or 3200 per pound. At the rate of eight pounds per acre, a farm would get pretty badly infested with what appeared in every other respect to be No. 1 seed.

The dealer said he would try out other farmers to enforce the lesson and would show the owner of the seed what he has up against. Had this seed been pure he could have had from \$23 to \$25 per bushel for it. It was excellently cleaned. Would it not have paid him to have spuded out those plants which could have been easily done when they were in bloom and at a very small expense comparatively. He could have paid from \$5 to \$10 per day. The manual labor could have been employed if male help was impossible.

We happen to know that this locality, not far from Peterboro city, is badly polluted with bladder campion and white cockle, two very bad weeds for clover seed growers, in that they become impurities that it is almost impossible to separate from the good seed. Who would sell up-to-date machinery might take out some; but they would likely have to dilute such seed with pure seed to make it saleable. What a crime against the land even this method would be.

The only feasible way is to cultivate, rotate crops, prevent as many plants as possible from going to seed and rogue the growing crop intended for seed. If saleable seed is to be produced on these infested farms. Through exchange of seed among neighbors in a locality like this it can be easily multiply. Many of the campions will mature their seed in the hay cut from infested fields and the seed gets back to the land in the manure. It will pay the farmers of this locality to wake up to their menace.

## FEEDERS CORNER

### Feeding Ewes and Lambs

I HEAVE a small flock of 20 ewes, but not a great deal of experience with sheep. I would like to know how I should feed these ewes when they are nursing their lambs, and then how I should feed them after weaning rapidly. Will it pay to feed grain this year, say, American corn at \$2.10—"Amateur" Protein? Or is it better to hire?

If the subscriber inquiring as to the feeding of a small flock of ewes would but consider his ewes on the same basis as milk cows he will have little trouble and the best of success. A good milking ration fed to fresh ewes and a good preparatory ration fed before lambing is as essential as in the feeding of cattle. The ewes should have a fair share and should be accustomed to a reasonable quantity of grain, roots and good hay. After lambing the ewes should obtain the best quality of hay, preferably alfalfa or fine clover has a liberal supply of roots, either turnips, mangels or sugar beets, and preferably pulped. The grain ration should be one containing a high percentage of protein, as this is the element necessary for milk production. Although corn might be used to a certain extent in the grain ration, it should constitute not more than one-third of the total ration. An excellent grain mixture is composed of oats four parts, bran

one part and oats one-half part. A limited supply of corn may be used to replace some of the oats. However, it must be remembered that this is a feed which has the tendency to overstimulate the blood, is distinctly a fattening food and if used in too large quantities will not only induce a small milk flow, but will undoubtedly tend toward other troubles. The bran in this ration is not only a good protein and milk producing feed, but also has a mildly laxing effect which is indispensable under these circumstances to counteract the overstimulating and slightly constipating effect of the corn. The quantity of a good grain mixture to feed depends largely on the individual quality of the ewe, as well as the quality of hay and roots, but may vary from one-half pound to two pounds per day. It certainly would pay to feed a small quantity of grain to ewes lambing early, but to ewes lambing on good grass it is doubtful if grain could be profitably used if the ewes were in good condition.—E. S. A.

### Cottonseed for Young Stock

IS seed to feed cottonseed meal to calves or other young stock around the farm? I have heard that it is all right, but I am not sure. I would like your opinion.—M. C. York Co., Ont.

Undoubtedly cottonseed meal is not a safe feed for any young stock, particularly young calves and pigs. There seem to be many theories as to the reason for its poisoning effect, but as yet authorities have not definitely agreed as to the true cause. Undoubtedly if it is necessary to use some strong protein meal in order to balance the ration for young calves it would be better to use linseed oilcake meal, ground flaxseed, peameal or gluten meal. However, if skim-milk is available, which is a feed containing a high percentage of protein in proportion to total solids, the main consideration is to give a calf feed to obtain carbohydrates and fats which have been extracted in separation. Undoubtedly oat meal or finely flaxseed are three of the best substitutes, especially when mixed in the proportion of two, two and one. This may be fed, if so desired, as a thin gruel, but best results will be obtained from feeding dry skim-milk which has been consumed. Over-feeding of any kind will certainly tend toward unthriftness in calves. This applies in the feeding of skim-milk, hay or any feed, whether roughage or meal. Unthriftness may also be due to the drinking of too much water, which, however, is the after-effects of a poorly balanced ration.

### Feeding the Farm Teams

WE keep two teams, one of which does the work on the farm through the winter. This team is in good condition for spring work. Our second team this winter has lived mostly around the straw stack and on a few mangels. How should I start feeding to get this team in shape? In October this team has been hired into the bush for the winter and was fittest of the two in spring.—J. W. Colchester Co., N. S.

The building up in both flesh and vitality of the team of horses which has been cheaply wintered on straw and roots is a most important consideration. The feed must be gradually changed to one composed of good quality clean hay, grain composed largely of oats, but containing from 15 per cent. oats and bran and if a few roots are still available the continuing of these until the horses are thriving well on the new grain and roughage ration. Special attention must be paid to making the changes gradually, else stomach disorders will undoubtedly follow. It would be well to start making these changes at once and gradually building up on full ration. The animals should be on full ration not later than April 15th. This ration might be composed of one pound of good quality clean hay and one pound of grain per hundred pounds live weight.—E. S. A.

## Build to last



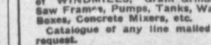
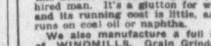
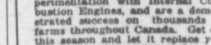
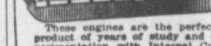
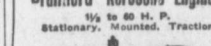
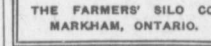
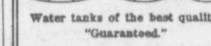
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**Farmers' Movement Makes Steady Headway**  
(Continued from Page 2.)

not received in time to be included in the report.

The principal items of expenditure were, delegates' convention expenses, \$1,325.01; salaries and office expenses, \$1,204.03; printing of farmers' platform, \$5,350.16. The expenses of two Ontario delegates attending meetings in 1916 were \$186.20. Ontario so far has not contributed much to maintaining the work of the Council.

B. C. and N. S. Have Organized.

Great satisfaction was expressed when correspondence was read by the secretary from C. G. Palmer, Duncan, B.C., the president of the United Farmers of British Columbia, organized last year, showing them to be making progress, and from C. Gordon Sharpe, Secretary of the United Farmers of New Brunswick, Pembroke, N.B., showing that New Brunswick farmers have organized during the past few months, that they already have a number of branches and that the movement is being received enthusiastically. Letter received from points in Quebec showed that Quebec farmers also desire to organize. Mr. J. J. Morrison gave considerable information showing the excellent progress that has been made by Quebec farmers in cooperative business enterprises, several of which have proved remarkably successful.

**Fixed Price Desired.**

On motion by J. B. Musselman, it was decided to ask the Dominion Government, in the interests of greater food production, to set the price for the 1918 wheat crop and also set a guaranteed minimum price for the 1919 crop, it being assumed that the price set will be sufficiently high to stimulate production by guaranteeing farmers a safe return for their labor and investment. It was at first proposed that the price to be set by the Government should be suggested by the Council. In this connection the price of \$2.50 a bushel, the figure which has been set by the United States Government for the 1918 crop, was suggested. It was decided after discussion that as the price to be set must be, for various reasons, a matter of negotiation between the Canadian and United States Governments, it was better on the whole not to suggest a price to the Government.

**Lower Duty Desired.**

On motion of Peter Wright, seconded by Rice Sheppard, it was decided that, while we appreciate and approve of the action of the Dominion Government in removing the duty from tractors under the value of \$1,400, there are many farmers who cannot afford to purchase a tractor, and so cannot participate in the resulting reduction of price and we would respectfully but emphatically urge the Dominion Government in the interests of justice and fair play and as a war measure, to remove the duty from all necessary farm machinery and implements and from all raw material used in the manufacture of the same, it being our belief that any loss of revenue the Government might sustain from these sources would be more than compensated for by increased production and resultant trade.

**Uniformity Desired.**

On motion of Mr. Musselman, seconded by Mr. Morrison, it was decided that the provincial associations that are affiliated with the council will be expected, hereafter, to present at each annual meeting of the Council, copies of all resolutions passed by them at their respective annual conventions and dealing with matters of Dominion importance.

Further reference to the meetings of the Council will be published later in Farm and Dairy.

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You can better your system of feeding with this book and the results of your feeding will be evident in your saving of feed. NOW is the time to get this highly recommended book and begin studying it.

The price is only \$2.50. We will also send you "FEEDS AND FEEDING". Don't miss this opportunity.

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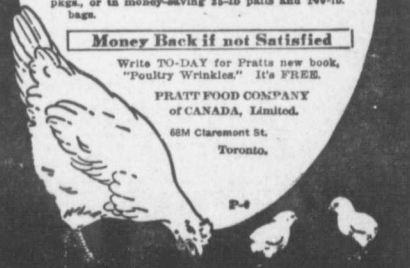
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## Why Northern Grown Seed Potatoes Increase Yields

Physiological Diseases Lower Yields in Old Ontario. Immature Seed Potatoes Give Best Results. By Justus Miller, Assistant Commissioner of Agriculture for Ontario

THE superiority of Northern Ontario potatoes is due, we believe, to three factors. The first of these is found in the peculiarly favorable climate that prevails in the North. The natural habitat of the potato was found in the high plateaus in Colorado and Peru. The characteristics of the climate prevailing in these districts are: long growing days of sunshine, cool nights, abundant moisture and heavy dews are the rule, and drought. Under such conditions the potato has been proven to thrive best. In Northern Ontario these conditions are prevalent. Severe heat and drought, which arrest the growth and lower the vitality of potatoes, are very uncommon, while abundant rains and heavy dews are the rule.

Physiological diseases, which are becoming all too common in Old Ontario, are hardly known in the north. Leaf Roll, the worst of these diseases, was not found in a single case during a lengthy investigation conducted in Northern Ontario in the summer of 1917. Curly Dwarf is not noted either. Mosaic, a bad disease, but less serious than leaf roll, was encountered to a small extent, but in a very few cases was the percentage of diseased plants large.

These diseases are all hereditary. Their action is to stunt the growth of the plants and reduce the size and number of the tubers. If tubers from plants affected with these disease are planted, the disease will exist in the resultant plants in a still more aggravated form until in the third or fourth generation the plants will be very small and stunted and the crop of marketable potatoes produced by them almost nil.

From experiments conducted by P. A. Murphy, who has charge of potato disease investigation work in Canada, it would appear that these diseases are also communicable. Just how they are communicated is not known, as no organism has been found which causes them. It is thought, however, that enzymes of the diseased plants contaminate healthy plants immediately adjacent to them. It is generally believed that the diseases are produced by prolonged drought or other unfavorable conditions which produce the degeneracy noted.

Whatever the cause, however, it has been abundantly proven that these diseases are about the most serious obstacle which the potato grower has to face. As an example, a number of experiments conducted in Nova Scotia may be cited. Several lots of potatoes were planted in this experiment, some from healthy and some from diseased stock. Where 100 per cent. leaf roll was present the yield yielded at the rate per acre from 35 to 46 bushels of marketable potatoes. Where no leaf roll was present from 226 to 249 bushels of marketable potatoes were secured per acre. Intermediate percentages of leaf roll give yields varying between these two extremes very nearly in direct proportion to the amount of leaf roll present. As a general result of these experiments it may be taken that for each per cent. of leaf roll present in the crop the yield of marketable potatoes will be reduced 1.24 bushels per acre.

Must Secure Clean Seed. It is believed that these diseases can be communicated to healthy plants and they are certainly transmissible. The best authorities, both in Canada and United States, agree that it is practically impossible to control these diseases in a district where they are well established by selection. The only safe remedy is to secure seed from a district where they

have not become established. This district, so far as potato growers in Old Ontario, would logically seem to be Northern Ontario, as has already been explained, physiological diseases have not yet become established to any extent in the North, and owing to the climatic conditions it does not favor the development of such diseases, it is doubtful that they ever will become a menace to the potato industry of the North.

The third factor which makes Northern Ontario particularly adapted to the production of high-class quality of seed potato is the immaturity of the seed in these districts which is found. That immaturity increases yields can hardly be doubted in view of scientific experiment and practical experience which would seem to prove the point. On the Central Experimental Farm at Ottawa the factor of immaturity was emphasized in an experiment for the way last summer. In 1916 Professor W. T. Maconn, Dominion Horticulturist, conducted an experiment with potatoes of three different types of soil—sand, clay and muck. The potatoes planted on the muck happened to be near the boundary of the farm and Professor Maconn discovered, early in the season, that the potatoes were stunted. To preserve uniformity in his experiment he had the three lots dug in August. This immature seed planted in 1917 gave astonishing results, yielding very much more than mature seed of the same variety and planted on the same soil.

Immature Seed in Old Ontario. At a conference of potato experts and practical growers held in Toronto in October, 1917, this question was very thoroughly discussed and it was generally agreed that the seed of immaturity of seed very greatly increased yields. At that meeting Mr. Walter Cook, of Cataract, explained that in 1917 he had obtained seed from Ontario in the month of July, after a crop of hay had been removed, and planted enough potatoes to provide his seed stock for the coming year. By the time the frost had cut down the top, the immature seed had developed sufficiently to be used next spring. By these methods he claims to have increased his yields in the neighborhood of 100 bushels per acre.

In Northern Ontario, owing to climatic conditions, the seed, while growing to large size, very seldom matures. This factor of immaturity is thought to be one very important reason why Northern seed, when planted in Old Ontario, gives such outstanding results.

In a series of experiments conducted for five years, Dr. C. A. Zavits of the Ontario Agricultural College, has proven the relative merits of seed potatoes of different varieties. The yields in New Brunswick and Old Ontario. The seed from these different sources was planted side by side on exactly the same soil. The yields last year were 350 bushels, 313 bushels and 230 bushels respectively, and these results may be taken as representative of the five years' operation.

In Nova Scotia an investigating committee found but six per cent. of serious disease and practically no physiological disease at all. In each of the three districts in Old Ontario that they visited they found a very great amount of all kinds of potato diseases and an alarming amount of physiological disease in each case. Altogether the discoverers at an average of 23 per cent. of serious diseases in these three older counties. Moreover, the Northern crops were more vigorous and produced larger yields.

A Coming Agricultural District. While large districts in the North are not yet cleared, it is one of the great coming agricultural districts of

America. This has 40,000 acres of soil, a country already in thousands of heavier mature potato growing example of the following it means that four years William and P. Bay district where the adjacent now supports to Ontario a hood of 140 cwt. If growers in Ontario are convinced of planting Northern seed, they are willing, by the use of seed production Ontario can be to supply all the of the Province.

In order to secure the best of a strong Northern Ontario, also the plantings seed by growers in Ontario Department has made certain of assistance this states to be used purposes are being from New Brunswick—a total hood of 1,700 lb. Northern Ontario has made certain to secure the quantity wanted quality, by the Department farmers will be given the auspices of Union. Some 10, who are taking part. Fairs will also reduce. In every county the district proposed demonstration value of seed. Brunswick, New Brunswick in Old Ontario. By acres of potatoes the Ontario Department Government ownership Ontario a demonstration stock of all growers.

Good Seed for C Besides this, it is to some extent in Northern growers. It has been arranged Brunswick of the Green Mountain variety to freedom of disease Government, are to growers in Northern seed will be distributed farmers in three or potato producing seed as in Old Ontario. It has been arranged who wish to buy quality of the Green New Brunswick variety. This seed was inspected in the growing condition, was inspected in the bin and in the spring before Farmers and farmers therefore, who wish potatoes in car load at a reasonable price. num of work on the

Next summer the Department has made a staff of inspectors to make a survey of Old to determine the exact of as they exist. Other work in the North, raw which result from the shipping in this year also other fields of this reasonably free from variety. By this should be definitely badly Old Ontario change of seed and in vision will have been ample supply of first-class New Ontario. In this demand.



America. Thunder Bay district alone has 40,000 acres of the very best potato soil, a considerable part of which is already under cultivation. Many thousands of acres of good soil of a heavier nature will be available for potato growing in the future. As an example of how the industry is developing, it may be noted to state that four years ago the cities of Port William and Port Arthur in Thunder Bay district were importing potatoes, whereas the district immediately adjacent now supplies those cities and exports to Old Ontario in the neighborhood of 140 car loads a year.

If growers in Old Ontario become once convinced of the advisability of planting Northern grown seed and are willing, by their orders, to encourage seed production in the North, New Ontario can be organized very easily to supply all that the older portions of the Province will require.

In order to encourage the development of a strong potato industry in Northern Ontario and to encourage also the planting of Northern grown seed by growers in Old Ontario, the Ontario Department of Agriculture has made certain definite plans to be of assistance this spring. All seed potatoes to be used for departmental purposes are being purchased either from Northern Ontario or from New Brunswick—a total in the neighborhood of 1,700 h's. Seed grown in Northern Ontario is preferred, but at the present time it is not possible to secure the quantity we wish of a guaranteed quality. With this seed bought by the Department some thousand farmers will be given small lots under the auspices of the Experimental Union. Some 10,000 school children who are taking part in Rural School Fairs will also receive small quantities. In every county in Old Ontario the district representative will conduct demonstrations showing the relative value of seed grown in New Brunswick, in Northern Ontario, and in Old Ontario. Besides this, some 40 acres of potatoes will be planted by the Ontario Department of Agriculture on Government owned farms in Northern Ontario in order to produce foundation stock of A1 quality for Northern growers.

**Good Seed for Ontario Farmers.**

Besides this, it is planned to assist to some extent farmers in securing Northern grown seed. A few car loads of seed potatoes from New Brunswick of the Irish Cobbler and Green Mountain varieties, certified as to freedom of disease by the Dominion Government, are to be secured for the growers in Northern Ontario. This seed will be distributed at cost to farmers in three or four of the best potato producing sections in the North.

As far as Ontario is concerned it has been arranged to put farmers who wish to buy seed of high-class quality of the Green Mountain and Irish Cobbler varieties in touch with New Brunswick sellers of the same. This seed was inspected last summer in the growing condition by Dominion Inspectors, was inspected last December in the bin and will be inspected in the spring before being loaded. Farmers and farmers' associations, therefore, who wish to purchase seed potatoes in car load lots may do so at a reasonable price and with a minimum of work on their part.

Next summer the Department of Agriculture has made arrangements to have a staff of inspectors who will make a survey of Old Ontario to determine the exact disease conditions as they exist. Other inspectors will work in the North, reporting the crops which result from first-class seed being shipped in this year and reporting also other fields of first-class varieties reasonably free from disease and sent to variety. By the fall of 1918 it should be definitely proven just how badly Old Ontario growers need a change of seed and by that time provision will have been made for an ample supply of first-class seed grown in New Ontario to very largely meet this demand.



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### On Camouflage

I HAVE often marvelled as I drove into the village for the groceries, at the custom so prevalent among small town merchants of setting up a big false front to their store. Should the structure be a one story shack, an imposing two story front is erected and held in place by braces, running back to the real roof. There must be some psychological reason for this false front. Very probably, it is cheaper for the merchant to leave off the superfluous part, but he thinks it pays him better to build it up and I dare say his reasoning is right. His customers will buy with greater relish because of the more imposing front, even if they have seen the telltale braces as they approach his emporium.

In some cases we farmers might do well to look a little better to the front we present. We are the only class of people who have not recognized the value of putting our best foot forward in our dealings with the rest of the world. I do not mean that we would be any better for sailing under false colors, but many of us go to the other extreme and appear in public in a manner that is hardly creditable.

For instance, you, a farmer, have dealings with a business man in the city. If you would place yourself in a position where you will have some chance in getting your rights due, do not call on the business man in his

father who was known locally as "Button Boot Johnny," because of the effeminate foot gear, together with the high standup collar and subdued sick room voice he affected when he was in society. Yes, say what you like, we boys in the gingham shirts felt rather outclassed when the Joneses have in sight. But when swimming time came in the early summer, we lost our respect for the pink striped shirts. They turned out to be only diceys and hid but sorry little gray flannel shirts indeed. You can easily imagine in what respect boys would hold these supercilious duds when the honor went to the boy who was first in the water.

Yes, some people's efforts to keep up a front are very ridiculous indeed. An uncle of mine was once riding home from town with Frank Smith, a neighbor. He had an idea that Frank was unable to read, but thought he would try him out. So handing Frank the paper he offered to drive. Frank took the paper and went through the performance as if he were reading. Unfortunately he turned the paper upside down and was unable to notice his mistake. It was a Montreal paper and the back page which Frank had seized upon as the front contained a number of advertisements of shipping companies which were illustrated with boats. Now Frank's system of reading was to gather the news from the illustrations, so this is what he read aloud: "Horrible storm at sea. Several ships turned upside down!"

Keeping up a front is developed to a fine art in our cities. The city man who would appear as he is, will never get anywhere in America. Imagine a bank manager sleeping in the janitor's back for very joy of living as he

### "Only Three Days' Supply for French Civilians."

A STATEMENT of this kind made by a man of Baron Rodonda's position and reputation surely should bring home the necessities of the case. Added to this, the people of Canada must realize the seriousness of the situation when the Ministry of Food in France announced that, on the 23rd day of December, after a complete survey of the country had been taken, there remained only enough wheat and flour in the land of France to sustain her civilian population for three days; in other words, they are living from hand to mouth and subsisting on the cargoes of food which must come from the North American continent. Surely available in this case cannot fall on deaf ears. Every available organization and the public press of Canada will only do and can only their duty by reiterating and endeavoring to impress upon the people what their duty is and how their efforts can be made most effective.

office. In that situation the business man has the advantage of the swing chair. He is on his own ground, and has you at somewhat of a disadvantage. But register rather in one of the best hotels in the city, then call up your business man and tell him you will be able to see him at your hotel between 10 and 11 o'clock. In the meantime you can get shined and shaved. When the business man arrives let him come a little more than half way to get shaking hands with you, and he is your victim.

This doesn't mean that you must throw away a lot of money on expensive hotels. All you have to do is register in a high priced hotel. By taking a room in the garret, it will not come very steep. But be sure to take it European plan. Then you will have the advantage of the hotel's reputation and you can slide out to a cafeteria for your meals. You will be surprised how many people do this. The probability is that you will find sitting next to you at the quick lunch counter that aristocratic looking gentleman whom you had mentally placed as a cabinet minister, as you saw him stroll across the hotel lobby earlier in the day. This is keeping up a front.

I remember when I was a small boy at school how we used to be overawed by the Joneses. The Joneses didn't have as good a front as we had, but the boys wore white collars and pink striped shirts to school, a feature that they had apparently inherited from



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## Distribution—

Seed is sold only in 2-bushel bags. Carloads will be placed at certain points in the Province where less than carload orders can be filled. Where Farmers' Clubs or other organizations buy in carload lots, the price at their local stations will be the same as at distributing points.

## Where to Buy—

Purchases may be made either in the warehouse at the distributing points, or orders may be placed with the nearest District Representative of the Provincial Department of Agriculture, or they may be sent direct by mail to the Markets Branch, Department of Agriculture, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

## Payment in Cash—

Price is \$2.74 per bushel at all local stations. In all cases, without exception, **Cash must accompany order.** Send remittance by cheque, postal note, post office or express money order made payable to Ontario Department of Agriculture, Markets Branch.

## Order Early—

In the event of the requirements of the Province being underestimated, there may not be enough seed to go around. It is advisable in order to insure having their orders filled that purchasers should place orders as soon as possible. All orders are subject to confirmation and will be filled in the order received. As seed is delivered in 2-bushel bags, order should be for even numbers of bushels, and no order for less than 2 bushels can be accepted.

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Kemptville—Kemptville Milling Company.  
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# Ontario Department of Agriculture

Markets Branch

Parliament Buildings, Toronto

SIR WM. H. HEARST  
Minister of Agriculture

DR. G. C. CREELMAN,  
Commissioner of Agriculture



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Grade No. 1, per bushel	.....	\$5.00
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NOTE—Grades 2 and 3 contain some stalks, with leaves of rock, rib-grass cockle, but none of the more pestiferous weeds. For growing seed, we recommend our Grade No. 1.

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## The Other Side of Cooperative Trading

A Reply to the Article by C. Rice-Jones Published in Farm and Dairy Last Week

By H. H. Pigott, of Winnipeg.

THE right of any man or set of men to embark in any lawful enterprise which they may conceive to their advantage is unquestionable, but when such enterprises affect the welfare of the whole community, other people have an equal right to comment upon them. It is a good rule to consider every side of a question before taking definite action. Fair criticism and discussion under such circumstances should be welcomed. For this reason I venture to submit some observations upon the article by Mr. C. Rice-Jones upon the "Trading Operations of Farmers' Organizations." And while I have no authority to speak for anyone else, and shall merely give my personal conclusions, nevertheless I believe that I am expressing the mature judgment of a large section of our business community.

First, The farming industry of the three provinces is obviously the basis of our entire economic life. All will generously welcome anything which makes towards the betterment of the conditions under which the farmers live. Still, it should also be recognized that the farmers of this country are simply a part of the common life, and they themselves are also dependent upon the general welfare of the community as a whole.

Second, It is a little difficult to get statistics as to the comparative prosperity of the farming and business communities, but I think that the history of this country has shown that farming has not been unprofitable as compared with, for instance, country stores. How many retail merchants who were in business ten years ago are now in business? How many have been forced out from one cause or another? How few have in that time achieved competence? I am prepared to assert from a long experience in analyzing the balance sheets of country merchants, that they have made no undue profits.

Third, Farmers are not in a unique and unenviable position in that they have to sell their products at whatever price is offered, whereas they may be able to buy at whatever price they may be asked. The price of all products in this age is fixed by the laws of supply and demand. The farmer gets for his grain practically the world price. I know that at times they have not been dealt with fairly by the grain buyers. Still, the basic price is fixed in this country.

Similarly, the merchant, in selling his goods, has to ask a price which is based upon the cost of production, plus the cost of distribution. At the present time it may be asserted that the average retail merchant in the country is making no more than a fair profit on his goods. Credits must be extended, Stocks must be collected, assorted and distributed. The only exception to this rule is in a few lines, binder twine, flour, and the like, and even these can only be handled on a cash basis. Modern business is a huge complicated machine, whose working is the result of the best experience of past ages.

Fourth, What is meant by Farmers' Trading Associations? To what extent is it proposed that they shall be established? The article referred to in regard upon this point at the present time, excepting a few stores established by the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, there is no large organization of farmers' cooperative businesses in this country. There have been quite a number of local associations caused by local needs, which have been more or less successfully established, but so far no broad attempt has been made to introduce cooperative trading. If, however, it is assumed that such a proposition is in contemplation, there are several considerations which should be carefully taken into account:

A. Such associations must of neces-

sary carry sufficient general stocks to supply the community.

B. Such associations must therefore raise the necessary amount of capital wherever to finance such business. C. The associations must have their funds depend upon their proper management. If they are local in their origin, each will stand on its own footing. If they are of a wide scope, it will involve an organization more or less large, depending upon the scope of the enterprise. It is then pertinent to ask, how and by whom will they be managed? The farmers have their own business to look after. In establishing trading associations they must rely on outside help. Such help, if competent, must be well paid. It is a grave question whether the benefits which will ensue to the farmers under such circumstances will justify the capital invested and the risks involved.

D. Such stores should be for the benefit of the entire community. They should sell to everyone. In this connection it may be noted that the Saskatchewan legislation with reference to such stores is very restrictive. It prohibits against those who are non-members, which is a restrictive proposition and unfair in its application to the whole community.

E. Such stores should sell on credit to those who need and are worthy of it. It is interesting to observe that credit stores have been established in Saskatchewan Act referred to. To that extent they benefit only those farmers who are well-to-do.

F. At what point is it proposed to establish new farmers' cooperative associations? Will they be confined to places where proper service is not being given by local merchants, or will they encroach into business centers where those who are already established are doing their best to give the community the benefit of fair trade? In a substantial number of cases, it will be simply as a money-making proposition, or will they be started only in localities where there is a present need of more or better stores?

Fifth, It is asserted that there has been a multiplicity of local stores, two or three times as many as the ordinary store would carry. This asserts the accuracy of that assertion. In the three provinces, leaving out the principal business centres, Winnipeg, Calgary, Edmonton, Saskatoon, Moose Jaw, Regina and Brandon, there are 3,161 postoffices, with 3,640 general stores. Allowing for postoffices where there are no stores, these figures show that it is impossible that there should be twice, let alone three times, as many stores as there should be. If there are two or three times the number of stores which the country will support, then some of these are doomed to failure. Anyhow, if there are now more stores than are needed, why should the farmers increase the alleged evil by establishing additional stores of their own?

Sixth, It is true that a large number of our country merchants are men who have gone into business without previous experience, but it is difficult to see how that can be used as an argument for the establishment of stores by farmers who have themselves no business training. If it is urged that the latter can employ competent managers, then it must be admitted that such managers will have to be paid their salaries, in the success of the business, and not the same incentive and inducement to efficiency and good work as the farmer who has staked his entire future upon the success of his enterprise.

Seventh, I am thoroughly in accord with the idea that the farmer has a separate and distinct credit price, or rather, I should say that there should be a fixed price, with a discount given by farmers who have themselves no business training. If it is urged that the latter can employ competent managers, then it must be admitted that such managers will have to be paid their salaries, in the success of the business, and not the same incentive and inducement to efficiency and good work as the farmer who has staked his entire future upon the success of his enterprise.

Eighth, The credit system is not

the cause of the credit obtained through their effect. Its enjoyment of a nature by Mr. Rice-Jones that by cutting out rest could have been the banks. The amount up to the present to do not so, nor for their. The banks of their fine themselves, struggling farmer he must get credit in this country. The present proposition for the credit system for credits extend wholesale merchants not have live credit as a matter much prefer to have farmers' credit and the merchant must lose his trade.

Ninth, The assumption from bad debts are system, and that there have to increase the consumer, is fallacious, doubt, do to a slight loss in fixing prices which have to be in proportion is practically negligible.

Tenth, Manufacture by not been handling raw material given to farmers. The assistance can possibly financing of manufacture a matter which is upon the success of business. Their jobs have been paid.

Eleventh, The isolated cases, where unscrupulous retailers more than a fair price. Today, the farmer, and of the small, narrow business, goods should cost as self.

Twelfth, It is admitted an absolute necessity for farmers to be prepared to do business on a cash basis, and do not should be forced to do them of success? If they so conduct their question is really one of community life and a matter in which they themselves are as much one else. It is to the farmer that his local live and prosper.

Thirteenth, It is a farmer should benefit the change. This, of non consideration referred to, but it is doubted whether the use his capital to better the way of acquiring more land, of improvement school facilities, etc. His capital in one of the most intimate business, and make or save money in

Fourteenth, So far there is no bitter opposition by the wholesale merchants to the trading farmers' organizations. Nations are along leg. They are established for the community as any particular class, mere distributing agencies of goods to the of the community, in the world why they into fair competition already established.

Fifteenth, It is a farmers will, in certain manufacture various themselves. It will be have this proposition in fact. Considering the factoring is necessary upon large aggregation with corresponding raw materials, skilled



the cause of the conditions which have obtained throughout the west. It is their effect. Its necessity in the development of a new country is admitted by Mr. Rice-Jones, but it is thought that by cutting out some credits the rest could have been taken care of by the banks. The answer to that is that up to the present time the banks have not done so, nor in my judgment will they. The banks, from the very necessities of their business, must continue themselves to secured risks. The struggling farmer is not such, and yet he must get credit if he's going to live. This country has grown to its present proportions, and it is owing to the credit system. If it had not been for credits extended by retail and wholesale merchants, farmers could not have lived. No retailer would give credit as a matter of choice. He would much prefer to have cash, but if the farmer needs and insists upon credit, the merchant must give it to him or lose his trade.

Ninth. The assumption that losses from bad debts are owing to the credit system, and that therefore wholesalers have to increase their prices to the consumer, is fallacious. The latter, no doubt, do to a slight extent consider losses in fixing prices, but the proportion which bad debts play in the entire proposition is so small as to be practically negligible.

Tenth. Manufacturers have certainly not been handicapped in buying raw material owing to improper credits given to farmers. No such instance can possibly be adduced. The financing of manufacturing concerns is a matter which is entirely dependent upon the successful conduct of their business. Their losses from sales to jobbers have been practically nil.

Eleventh. The farmer, except in isolated cases, where he is the victim of unscrupulous retailers, does not pay more than a fair price for his goods. Today, the farmer, with the assistance of the mail order catalogue, knows about as much about what goods should cost as the retailer himself.

Twelfth. It is admitted that there is an absolute need for country storekeepers. I believe that to-day they are prepared to do business on a legitimate basis, and do not think that they should be forced to meet the competition of farmers' organizations when they so conduct their business. The question is really one of the survival of community life among us, and that is a matter in which the farmers themselves are as much interested as anyone else. It is to the interest of the farmer that his local village shall be live and prosperous.

Thirteenth. It is suggested that the farmer should benefit by acquiring the profits from the sale of merchandise. This, of course, depends upon considerations which have been referred to, but it may be gravely doubted whether the farmer could not use his capital to better advantage in the way of acquiring and cultivating more land, of improved roads, better school facilities, etc., than by investing his capital in enterprises which are outside of the scope of his legitimate business, and endeavoring to make or save money in that way.

Fourteenth. So far as I am aware, there is no bitter opposition evidenced by either the wholesale or retail interests to the trading operations of farmers' organizations, if such organizations are along legitimate lines, if they are established for the benefit of the community as a whole and not of any particular class. If they are not mere distributing agencies for a few classes of goods to a favored portion of the community, there is no reason in the world why they should not come into fair competition with businesses already established.

Fifteenth. It is suggested that the farmers will, in certain contingencies, manufacture various lines of goods themselves. It will be interesting to have this proposition elucidated in detail. Considering the fact that manufacturing is necessarily dependent upon large aggregations of capital, with corresponding plants, access to raw materials, skilled workmen and

staffs, it is hard to see how any such attempt could be successfully made. Certainly if the farmers go into such enterprises they should do it with their eyes open.

Sixteenth. There is no doubt that the farmers' organizations are here to stay, and, what is more, he would be a foolish man who does not welcome them within their legitimate spheres, but it is submitted that the establishment of extensive and unnecessary stores by the farmers cannot be called that, and it is a serious question whether such stores will in the end prove a benefit to the farming class.

Finally, I want to make it clear that what has been said is meant in no carping or contentious spirit, but in an honest endeavor to ascertain what Mr. Rice-Jones has well said we should all aim at: the best interests of the country as a whole.

### Threshing Gang Suggestions

EDITOR Farm and Dairy: It is hard to give an opinion on the threshing question, as we do not know the details of the scheme, so that it is more a case of taking certain things into consideration, for and against. Personally I think it might be better to take about two extra men along. Most farmers could accommodate that many without a bunk house, and there would not be as much lost time moving where the jobs are small or the weather unfavorable. The average farmer would not need much more help besides his own.

If everyone was ready to thresh as they went along the jobs would be closer together, but some have buck wheat, which is late, and others have fall wheat and barley; still others

like to shock thresh if possible. The scheme would help the dairy farmer, because it is a busy time when you have to milk, perhaps ship the same, and get to a neighbor's in time to thresh, or even in time to do your own. Then milking has to be done at night again, and sometimes between.

As to dividing it up into districts, it might be all right on a bushel basis, as the thresher would have to make good to make it pay; otherwise he might be indifferent if he knew he was sure of his jobs.—R. M. Holtby, Ontario Co., Ont.

Yellow eyed beans are more resistant to anthracnose than the small pea bean, but will not, in the average year, give as high a yield.



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

## Condenseries in Difficulties

THE condensed milk industry is in difficulty. It has enjoyed a mushroom growth since the beginning of the war. The demand for its product seemed unlimited. The price that European buyers were willing to pay knew no bounds. Condenseries were multiplied. Competing plants, generally cheese factories, were swept out of the way and many hardships entailed on their owners and operators.

The demand for condensed milk is as great as ever but from the manufacturer's standpoint, the outlook is not so pleasing as it was 12 months ago. As a result of the winter freight congestion, many inland condensing plants now have their warehouses full of milk, which they had hoped to move with warmer weather. But now comes the announcement that the British Government has reduced the ocean space available for condensed milk from 24,000 tons capacity to 6,000 tons a month. On top of this again comes the further announcement that allied buying commissions are not going to permit further great inequalities between the prices of milk at cheese factories and condenseries. The United States condenseries are in very much the same condition as our own. Appeals are being made to Washington for the formulation of some scheme whereby the small plants may be assisted in carrying surplus stocks. Many have already closed, and the milk is going back into the old channels. Similar restriction of production in Canada would be a cause for much regret to many farmers, but would give unbounded satisfaction to many cheese factory owners and operators. It would call for much readjustment in some districts.

Cheese makers who are assuming, however, that they will be able, under the new regulations, to pay as much as the condenseries per hundred pounds of milk, are, we fear, due to be disappointed. Any readjustment of prices is bound to take into full consideration the value of the by-product. The farmer who sells his milk to the condenser deserves more

for it than the one who sells to the cheese factory, as the former is deprived of the opportunity of growing hops on the whey by-product. At present, with feed prices as they are, properly pasteurized whey is worth 15 to 25 cents a cwt. for feed, and dairy farmers should carefully consider this value in deciding between a cheese factory and a condenser. In the past two years the difference in price has been too great to make the whey a consideration. It may not be so this year.

## Regulating the Food Supply

ATTEMPTS to regulate production by legislative enactment may lead to entirely unforeseen consequences. The United States Food Administration has just furnished us with another example of the dangerous and unexpected results that follow interference with the laws of supply and demand. The Food Board reasoned that a big supply of eggs in the country would be a good thing; it would reduce the consumption of meats. Accordingly an order was passed some time ago forbidding the slaughter or sale of hens or pullets from that date until May 1st. Here are a few of the results of this arbitrary enactment:

Good poultrymen, who are accustomed to cut out poor and unprofitable birds in the spring, were unable to do so. They have to continue to feed high priced grain to birds that cannot be profitable, that will not lay any number of eggs, and the result is a loss rather than a gain from the standpoint of total food production.

The absence of fresh dressed poultry from the market has led to an increased consumption of other meats; the meats that it was designed to save for export purposes. At the same time, the absence of fresh poultry on the market has resulted in the forcing up of cold storage stocks. "When slaughter is finally permitted on May 1st, there will probably be a glut on the market, and cold storage men will buy up their 1915 supplies at a very low price. In fact the storage men are gaining at both ends, and farmers, who are bound to lose, are inclined, unjustifiably, to the opinion that the Food Board were made the easy dupes of the cold storage interests.

More serious than all of the foregoing is the loss of confidence on the part of the poultry producers. There is a danger that poultry producers all over the United States may curtail their breeding operations, convinced that the administration that issues one inconsiderate order may at any time issue another even more detrimental to their interests. Tending in the same direction are the activities of Mr. O'Connor in Canada. A result of his ill considered reports may be a popular demand for arbitrary methods that will make cold storage men fearful of absorbing the surplus egg production of the coming spring and summer, with a consequent demoralization of the egg market, and decrease in production. Arbitrary interference should be attempted only after the most careful consideration.

## Light on the Coal Situation

WHEN the weather was colder than now, and the need of fuel greater, the farmers around several Ontario cities were refused a supply of coal. In one instance, at Brantford, farmers were so incensed over this refusal of a coal supply by the city authorities that they publicly protested. The city authorities, however, was probably serious when the council felt itself justified in taking such radical action. And the scarcity in Brantford was just an illustration of the situation elsewhere. In Peterboro, for instance, all of the coal received for weeks was delivered in not more than quarter ton lots, and when a carload of "black diamonds" came in, women and children with hand sleighs would besiege the dealers' yards, asking for a small dole of fuel. In the coldest days there were families with no fuel whatever.

Poor transportation facilities no doubt had much to do with the coal shortage. Lack of cars, however, does not account for the high price which makes it impossible for consumers generally to keep a good

supply in advance. That there is another obstruction to the free movement of coal, is indicated by the report of State Representative Frank C. Reese, of Pennsylvania, who has conducted an investigation of the anthracite coal trust:

"While demanding the highest price in all history for coal, Reese declares that in the Schuylkill region, wherein lies the great bulk of unmined anthracite coal lands worth until now at least at only a nominal valuation. As the result of his investigation, Reese says he finds that the coal districts in Schuylkill, which are the richest in deposits, place such a small tax on coal lands that many of the districts are verging on bankruptcy, while educational facilities for children are lacking. The coal lands of Schuylkill are assessed only about one-twentieth of the amount of the less valuable lands in Luzerne and Lackawanna counties."

In other words, coal operators are able, because of unjust tax laws, to keep coal lands out of use, keep down supply and keep up the price. We in Canada, however, cannot point the finger of scorn at Pennsylvania. We are doing exactly the same thing here with our coal mines and all other kinds of mines and with our unimproved agricultural lands and undeveloped city property. By raising all our federal and provincial revenue, and a large part of our municipal revenue, by taxes on labor and its products, we have made it possible for speculators to hold, in an undeveloped state, the natural resources of the country. Perhaps calamities will point us to a better system, where economic teaching has failed to convince.

## Agriculture and the Nation

THE Dominion of Canada is playing a more independent part in world affairs than it has ever done in the past. For the first time in our history we are financing all of our domestic undertakings instead of floating loans in New York or London. We are doing this at a time when our obligations are greater than ever before. In addition, we are now financing our share of the war as well as extending aid to Great Britain in her purchases on this side of the ocean. We are meeting our great obligations in two ways—domestic loans subscribed by the Canadian people, and by increased taxation.

But how are we doing it? Where is the money coming from? A large part of the story was told by Premier Hearn when speaking in Stratford recently. The Ontario Premier said that in 1913 Canada's exports of agricultural produce were valued at \$134,000,000, but in 1917 their value had increased to \$655,000,000. From these figures it is evident that the Canadian farmer is playing a leading role in making Canada a credit nation. It is the value of this food that is at the root of our financial strength.

## Prof. Day's Successor

IT is officially announced from Guelph that Mr. Wade Toole, managing editor of the Farmers' Advocate, is to succeed Prof. Geo. E. Day as Professor of Animal Husbandry at the Ontario Agricultural College. Prof. Day announced his intention some time ago of giving up college work to accept a position as secretary of the Dominion Sherborn Breeders' Association. The appointment of Mr. Toole as his successor carries with it the assurance that the work of this important department at Guelph will continue to be conducted ably and aggressively.

Mr. Toole was raised on a 150 acre live stock farm in the heart of the great live stock district of South Ontario. He had eight years' experience on the farm between school and college, graduating from Guelph in 1911. From 1911 to 1913 Mr. Toole served as live stock editor of the Farmers' Advocate, and since then has been its capable and efficient managing editor. In proof of the new professor's ability along live stock lines, we might mention that when at Guelph he was one of the five men selected to represent his college in the live stock judging competition at Chicago. He was also high man in his class for the first two years work, winning the Governor-General's gold medal. Farm and Dairy takes this opportunity of extending its congratulations to Mr. Toole on his appointment, to the college on this acquisition to its staff, and to commiserate The Advocate on the loss of a good editor.

## SHEEP

Feeding the

E. S. Archibald  
Hue

THE Oregonian has a double down building new bone ash which she says is the number one and their size pond largely on saw at breeding. Consequently, as we feed the brood ewes Constipation means very serious sore and litter, resulting in small off rapidly. moderate exercise will prevent this. Exercise is most after farrowing. of the short period farrowing pen, to be maintained in order and run on rougher than the her food; this thin, less sleekness, tion, lists litter.

## Feeding Du

An abundance roughage shows brood sows. In a ply of pasture, pro falfa, is most satia feed liberally. roughages to res pasture should be clover hay fed together with root manure or cow tips, will be most grain ration is egg and wheat midfeed shorts or middling increasing the late alkali meal. A proportion than on tion. Feed meal mately 2 to 6 pou sows.

## Feeding Aff

Feed lightly for The first feed sho containing some of the first ten days to a full ration, variably cause sec the litter. If you reduce the ration more grains of ce daily. Feed the ration such ration. middlings equal pa bran and shorts ce addition of wea barley meal. Corn may be bran. Corn may be before farrow cold weather. Feed as above m liberally wood ash. If the sow has no Feeding Young Pi

If young pigs are shewerch, the sow heavily in proportion and the exercise secret of rearing set to maintain a health for all changes of most gradually and larly and thought to eat in a separate weeks before the milk is available. Pigs to drink when of age. Dry milled mixed with skim-milk with some t added. will be Soaked exercise and Gradually increas grains until weas

**SHEEP AND SWINE**

**Feeding the Sow and Young Litter**

E. S. Archibald, Dominion Animal Husbandman.

**T**he pregnant sow is doing double duty, maintaining her own bodily condition and building new bone and tissue in the litter which she is developing.

The number of pigs in the litter and their size, weight and vitality depend largely on the condition of the sow at breeding and during pregnancy. Consequently, successful swine breeders feed the brood sow most carefully.

Constipation during pregnancy means very serious trouble with the sow and litter, particularly the latter, resulting in small, unthrifty pigs which die off rapidly. Proper feeding and moderate exercise during gestation will prevent this trouble.

Exercise is most essential before and after farrowing. With the exception of the short period spent in the warm farrowing pen, the brood sow should be maintained in a small, cheap shelter and run out-of-doors the year round. Make the sow work to obtain her food; this ensures better digestion, less sickness and stronger, more thrifty litters.

**Feeding During Gestation.**

An abundance of rich, succulent roughage should be available for the brood sow. In summer a liberal supply of pasture, preferably clover or alfalfa, is most satisfactory. If no pasture is available supply fresh green feed liberally. During the winter roughages to resemble good summer pasture should be given. Alfalfa or clover hay fed in the racks, together with roots, such as peeled mangels or cooked potatoes and turnips, will be most satisfactory. A good grain ration is equal parts ground oats and wheat middlings, or bran 2 parts, shorts or middlings 1 part, gradually increasing the latter and adding some oilcake meal. Avoid corn in greater proportion than one-quarter of the ration. Feed meal as needed, approximately 2 to 5 pounds daily for mature sows.

**Feeding After Farrowing.**

Feed lightly for twenty-four hours. The first feed should be a warm drink containing some middlings. During the first ten days gradually increase to a full ration. Overfeeding will invariably cause scours and thumps in the litter. If these troubles appear, reduce the ration and feed fifteen or more grains of copra to the sow daily. Feed the sow for milk production such rations as ground oats and middlings equal parts, or ground oats, bran and shorts equal parts with the addition of sweet skim milk if available. Barley may replace oats or bran. Corn may be fed more liberally than before farrowing, especially in cold weather. Provide ample green feed as above mentioned. Supply liberally wood ashes, charcoal or soda if the sow has not access to earth.

**Feeding Young Pigs Before Weaning.**

If young pigs are over-fat, lazy and starchy, the sow is milking too heavily in proportion to their capacity and the exercise given them. The secret of rearing strong young pigs is to maintain a healthy appetite by making all changes of feed and housing most gradually and by exercising regularly and thoroughly. Teach the litter to eat in a separate trough at least three weeks before weaning. If skim-milk is available, teach the young pigs to drink when three to four weeks of age. Dry middlings or middlings mixed with skim-milk, or as a warm pig with some lanage or oilcake added will be found satisfactory. Soaked grains scattered in bedding ensure exercise and are excellent feed. Gradually increase middlings and grains until weaning.

**Care of the Flock at Lambing**

**A** GOOD winter ration for pregnant ewes is composed of good hay, preferably fine clover or alfalfa, 2 or 3 pounds, or unthreshed pea straw 2 to 3 pounds. In addition, roots, preferably swedes, fed at the rate of 2 pounds daily, or ensilage and roots 4 pounds daily, is most satisfactory. If ewes are thin, feed grain as needed. Salt and water should be supplied liberally and regularly. As the ewe approaches lambing all feeds, especially roots and ensilage.

**Feeding Ewes After Lambing.**

During the first twenty-four hours the feeds should be light. A warm drink with a light feed of pulped mangels and grain is most satisfactory. Within three days the ewe may be brought back to full ration, and thereafter fed for milk. Feed all the hay and roots, preferably mangels, which she will consume, and a grain ration as needed, approximately 2 pounds daily, of a mixture of oats 5 parts, bran 1 part, linseed oil meal 1 part. If lambing takes on pasture it may still be advisable to feed some grain.

**Feeding Young Lambs.**

When the lambs are eight to ten days old they will nibble fine hay and grain and thereafter should be provided with a separate trough and rack where they may learn to eat. No feeds for this purpose excel oats, bran, oilcake and good, fine clover hay. Make all changes gradually from winter quarters to pastures, both for ewes and lambs, thus avoiding scours, bloot and other digestive troubles.

**Lambing Quarters.**

Ewes lambing in cold weather must be provided with comfortable sheds. The floor of the shed must be dry, well bedded and level. It is often preferable to have individual lambing pens which may be made by the hinging together of two 4-foot gates and adjusting in the corners by turning the wall of shed. Fresh air is essential in the lambing pens. The feed racks provided for the ewes before and after lambing must be so constructed as to keep out of the fleeces all foreign material such as fine hay, which not only decreases the value of the fleeces but entices the young lamb to pick out these tasty morsels, and almost always results in the formation of wool balls and the death of the lamb.

Clip all tags from the flanks and under of the ewes before lambing, thus helping prevent wool balls in lambs. Be on hand at lambing to assist if necessary. Only the weak lambs will require attention. These should be warmed and suckled at once. If very weak give stimulant in the mother's milk.

Save the orphan lambs, triplets and all lambs not readily accepted by their mothers, and thus increase the profits from the flock. A little care and patience will induce a ewe to adopt an orphan lamb.

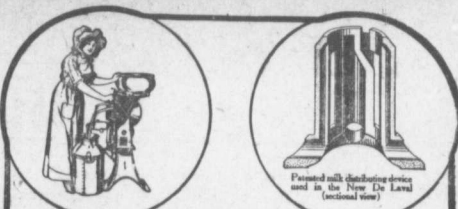
Dock and castrate male lambs as early as possible, thus avoiding loss.

Mark the lambs when young. It is necessary in good flock management to know what each ewe produces.

Shear the flock as soon as warm weather commences. The ewe loaded with a heavy, hot fleece cannot produce milk economically.

Do not forget the regular spring dipping of both ewes and lambs shortly after shearing.

"The More Important Fungus and Bacterial Diseases of Vegetable and Ontario," is the title of the most recent bulletin from the Ontario Agricultural College. J. E. Howitt, Professor of Botany, and D. H. Jones, Professor of Bacteriology, are the joint authors. All of the common diseases affecting vegetables, such as for instance, as the blights on potatoes, club root of cabbage, anthracnose for beans and numerous other diseases, are dealt with fully. The bulletin may be had on application to the Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.



**Some big advantages that you can obtain only in the NEW DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATOR**

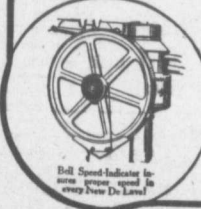
- GREATER CAPACITY:** Without increasing the size or weight of the new bowl, its capacity has been increased.
- CLOSER SKIMMING:** The improved bowl design, together with its patented milk distributor, gives greater skimming efficiency.
- EASIER TO WASH:** Simpler bowl construction and discs, caulked only on the upper side, make the bowl easier to wash.
- HAS SPEED-INDICATOR:** Every New De Laval is equipped with a Bell Speed-Indicator, the "Warning Signal" which issues full capacity, through separation, proper speed and uniform cream.
- EASIER TO TURN:** The low speed of the De Laval bowl, the short crank, its unusually large capacity for the size and weight of the bowl, and its automatic oiling throughout, make it the easiest and least tiring to operate.
- WEARS LONGER:** Due to its much lower bowl speed, high grade of materials used, and careful and exacting workmanship, the De Laval outlasts and outwears other makes by far.
- ASSURED SERVICE:** In almost every locality there is a De Laval representative, able and ready to serve De Laval users.

If you haven't the space cash right now, that need not stand in the way of your getting a New De Laval at once. We have an arrangement with De Laval agents which makes it possible for any reputable farmer to secure a De Laval on the partial payment plan—a small payment at the time of purchase and the balance in several instalments—so that your De Laval will actually pay for itself while you are using it and getting the benefits from it.

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The Banwell-Hoyle Wire Fence Company, Ltd., Waukegan, Ill., Hamilton, Ont.

# Lack of Food — Threatens the Battle Line



## ONTARIO

One year ago, only the enemy was on rations.

To-day, Great Britain, France and Italy are on rations.

To-day, Germany controls the wheat lands of Roumania, Russia, Poland and Ukraine.

To-day, the shadows of hunger, famine, disease and death hang over the Allies.

Upon the 1918 crop from Canada and the United States depends the fate of the democratic peoples of the world.

If that crop is sufficient, the Allies can be fed.

If that crop is not sufficient, the Allies may have to accept a German peace.

## That Battle-Line in France and Flanders Must Not Want

Do you realize what a German peace would mean to Canada?

Germany covets our natural resources—our agricultural and mineral wealth, our forests, our fisheries, everything that is Canada's.

Germany won't be satisfied with European territory, with teeming masses, wrangling factions and depleted natural resources. She wants colonies—big, thickly-populated countries in temperate zones—for her sons and daughters to go to propagate their kind.

The Kaiser would sacrifice millions of Germans tomorrow if he thought that by so doing he could set foot on Canada's shores as Conqueror.

And what's more, the Germans would offer themselves for the sacrifice, so great is their subjection to the military ideal.

The only thing that balks German ambition is that battle line from the North Sea to Switzerland—and the British Navy.

## The Only Thing That Sustains Our Men on Land and Sea—Is Food

What are we, each one of us, prepared to do to insure that Food supply? Germany, by her submarine campaign, has seen that great Armada, the British Mercantile Marine, shrink in volume.

Germany has seen South America, Australia, New Zealand, India and far away outposts of the Empire practically cut off from supplying food to the Motherland because of the lack of ships.

Forty million Allied men and women having been put on war work, food production has dangerously decreased in Europe.

These forty million consume more food than when they were in ordinary occupations, and there are fewer men for farming. Hence an increased demand and decreased supplies.

The harvest of France was one-third less in 1917 than 1916, and this year must be smaller still, owing to lack of fertilizers, which cannot be supplied through shortage of shipping.

The world's decrease in live stock, as compared to 1913, is approximately 115,000,000 head.

## Herbert Hoover Says:

"Our European Allies are dependent upon us for greater quantities of food than we have ever before exported. They are the first line of our defence. Our money, our ships, our life blood, and not least of all, OUR FOOD supply, must be of a common stock.

"In pre-war times, Britain, France, Italy and Belgium yearly imported more than 750,000,000 bushels of grain, plus vast quantities of meats and fats.

"The submarine destruction of shipping has made it necessary to abandon the hope of bringing food from South America, Australasia and India.

"Food must, therefore, be shipped from Canada and the United States—the nearest and safest route.

"Canadian and United States supplies are normally 350,000,000 bushels short of the Allied needs. By greater production and conservation Canada and the United States must combine to increase the export of grain by 150,000,000 bushels.

"The remaining shortage of 200,000,000 bushels must be overcome by greater reduction in consumption in the Allied countries. And this is being done by Britain, France, and Italy rationing their people.

"From two and a half years of contact with the German Army, I have come out of the horror with the complete conviction that antocracy is a political faith and a system that directly endangers and jeopardizes the future of our race—that threatens our very independence. It has, however, been able to command a complete inspiration of devotion and self-sacrifice in its people to the interest of their nation. The German farmer, in the name of the Fatherland, supports a nation two-thirds as large as the United States and threatens to subject the world from an area one-half the size of Ontario.

"My vision of War is not of an academic problem to be solved by discussion. To me it is a vision of brave, dying men and suffering women and children, for service on whose behalf the greater exertion of the Allies' farmers comes as a direct necessity and a direct plea. The Canadian and the United States citizen who sees war as I see it, needs no inducement and no inspiration but the thought that every spadeful of earth turned, and every animal reared, is lessening human suffering and guaranteeing the liberty of the world."

## Lloyd George's Warning

"I fear the disciplined people behind the German Army, the rationed family and the determination of wife and sister and daughter and mother to stand and starve—so that their fighting men may be fed—I fear it more than the Imperial German Army itself."

Britain is now on Food Rations.

France is now on Food Rations.

Italy is on the verge of starvation. Only continuous support from us can enable us to hold out.

Only with a disciplined people behind can we hope to win. The rationed British Nation, blood of our blood, bone of our bone, are proudly paying the price and sharing with France and Italy their limited stock of food. For in this there is mighty pride, a conscious measuring of their glory with the best traditions of ancient Sparta, and of Imperial Rome, for Britons know that upon them rests the burden of saving humanity. The story of their service shall ring and echo forever along the hill tops of history.

## The heart of this problem is labour.

Without more farm labour more food cannot be produced.

If you really want to serve your Country in a big, practical way, register now for farm labour, or urge and assist your male employees to do so.

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# To Send More Food To Our Allies Is Not Charity

It is war. The Allies have a right to demand it. They have a right to resent the offer of only what is "left over." Those who are fighting common sense for civilization and for our protection have a higher claim than has Lazarus, to only the "crumbs that fall from the rich man's table."

The Canadian people must recognise that "they" have the first claim on our food supplies.

As the shipping situation makes the Allies dependent upon the North American continent for food, it is vitally necessary that Canada should increase her production of food in order to take a larger part in providing for the Allies' requirements. This is especially urgent as the maintenance of a large United States army in the European field will cause a very heavy drain on that country's food resources.

There must be no peace without victory.

For nearly four years Germany has been struggling against the powers of law and order. She has failed so far to make good her escape with her booty by superior strength and skill. And now she is attempting by intrigue, suggestion, device and propaganda to divert the attention of her antagonists from the struggle itself, and thus to gain her ends by relaxing the strength and skill of her antagonists.

What she can gain from these tactics is plain to all the world in the sorrowful experience of Russia.

Germany's most dangerous weapon is not her Zeppelin—that is obsolete. Not her submarine—that can be overcome. Not her machine-like army—that has been repeatedly hurled back by the living armies of freedom. Her most dangerous weapon is her propaganda of peace.

While with her hands she murders and despoils, with her voice she invites to parleys.

## When Liberty Is In Peril There Is Threat of Lasting Disaster In the Very Word "Peace"

Lord Leverhulme, long known in Canada as Sir William Lever, who knows well the German mind, in a recent interview stated:

"You will never be able to dictate terms to Germany till she is beaten. The argument you mention, is founded on the dangerous fallacy that because Germany is sick of this war she is sick of war in general. She isn't. I doubt if her Government is even sick of this war. You've read the speech of that old brigand, Hertling, is there any sign of repentance in that speech? Is it a chastened speech? Is it the speech of a statesman who wants disarmament and a league of nations? No! Germany is back in her mood of 1914. She believes she is winning the war. She believes she has won now. And if we talk of peace to her she HAS won it. Why, it dead that Germany should issue from this war with the feeling of a conqueror. You hear people use the phrase, 'to the last man, and the last shilling,' and you think it is only a bit of rhetoric, but to my mind it's the truth by a million times better for the people of these islands to be dead, every one of them, rather than live on as the serfs of a triumphant Prussia."

How can any lover of liberty remain insensible to this peril?

Food means Victory and the world made safe for democracy—

Lack of food means disaster and subjugation to Germany.

## The Citizens of Ontario Must Lead This Mighty Crusade for Greater Food Production

They did it last year and will do it again.

As the greatest food-producing Province, Ontario must maintain her leadership in America. Great are our opportunities—our responsibility is tremendous.

The only thing that balks German ambition is the battle line in France and the British Navy. The only thing that sustains our men on land and sea is Food.

Upon every man and woman, boy and girl, rests a personal obligation to serve. Every pound of food produced, in whatever form, is a contribution to the Cause of Freedom.

Ontario farmers should sow 500,000 acres of spring wheat.

Every Ontario farmer whose land is at all suitable should put an extra five acres into wheat, even at the expense of another crop.

## What YOU Can Do To Help

At all costs production must be maintained.

That's why farmers' and farmers' sons are being exempted from military service. Working on a farm is equivalent to service in the Second Line Trenches.

To enable the farm to do the work, two factors are essential. The first is Time. Whatever we are to do must be done at once. Nature waits for no man. The second is Labor. Many farmers cannot plant the acres they would because they cannot get the necessary help. Many are afraid to increase their acreage because they fear they would not be able to cultivate and harvest an unusual crop after they had raised it.

The burden is not one to be placed solely upon the farmer. Neither can it be placed upon the townsman. It is a personal obligation upon every man, woman, boy and girl, in every farm, town and city home in the Province of Ontario.

AWAY WITH CRITICISM—CO-OPERATE! Mr. City Man, don't say that the farmer should do so-and-so, and thus allow criticism in this hour of our Nation's peril to cripple your effort.

Mr. Farmer, don't hastily underestimate the value the city man can be to you.

## Get Together in the Fight For Liberty

Let us not lament what MIGHT be, but earnestly face what MUST be.

Fifteen thousand boys between the ages of fifteen and nineteen must be organized as "Soldiers of the Soil" to work on Ontario farms this season.

Farmers can get one or more of these boys by applying to their District Representatives or to the Public Employment Bureaus at Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton or London.

Unmarried men, exempted from military service, are urged to take up farm work. Married men who have had previous experience on a farm are urged to resume farm work for a season. Employers of labor are asked to assist men to take up farm work.

We urge the farmers and the townsmen to get together for greater production in the interests of a free people and democracy.

Let the Organization of Resources Committee, your District Representatives or the Public Employment Bureaus act as your intermediaries.

When we have done our best, the cry for food cannot be wholly met.

For the rest—our Allies are tightening their belts.

## Organization of Resources Committee

Parliament Buildings, Toronto, Ont.

CHAIRMAN: His Honor Sir John S. Hendrie, K.C.M.G., C.V.O., Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario. VICE-CHAIRMEN: Honorable Sir William H. Hearst, K.C.M.G., Prime Minister of Ontario; William Proudfoot, Esq., K.C., Leader of the Opposition. SECRETARY: Albert H. Abbott, Esq., Ph.D.



LIVE not for selfish aims, but to shed joy on others.  
—Henry Ward Beecher.

## The Heart of the Desert

(Continued from last week.)

RHODA became silent, though she clung to John's hand and now and again lifted it against her cheek. The yellow of the desert reared in heat waves about them. The deep, intensely deep blue of the sky glowed silently down on them. Never to see them again! Never to waken with the desert stars above her face or to make camp with the crimson dawn blinding her vision! Never to know again the wild thrill of the chase! Finally Rhoda gave herself a mental shake and looked up into John's tired face.

"How did you come to leave the camp, John?" she asked gently. "It's all been luck," said John. "With the exception of a little trail wisdom that Billy or Carlos raked up once in a while it's just been hit-or-miss luck with us. We suspected that Billy had gone in Injun Tom's trail, so we made camp on the spot so he wouldn't lose us. I stood guard this morning while Carlos and Carlos' scout and then I thought that was fool nonsense, as Kut-le never traveled by day. So I started on a hunt along Billy's trail—and here we were!"

"Are there any other people hunting for me?"

"Lord, yes! At first they were fairly walking over each other. But the ranchers had to go back to their work and the curious got tired. Most of those that are left are down along the Mexican border. They thought of course that Kut-le would get off American territory as soon as he could. Must we keep such a pace, Rhoda girl? You will be half dead before we can reach the camp!"

Rhoda smiled.

"I've followed Kut-le's tremendous pace so many miles that I doubt if I shall ever walk like a perfect lady again!"

"I thought that I would go off my head," DeWitt went on, dropping into a walk, "when I saw you there at Dead Man's Mesa and you escaped into that infernal crevice! Gee, Rhoda, I can't believe that this really is you!"

The sun was setting as they climbed through a wide stretch of greasewood to the first rough rock heaps of the mountains. Then DeWitt paused uncertainly.

"Why, this isn't right! I never was here before!"

Rhoda spoke cheerfully.

"Perhaps you have the right mountain but the wrong trail!"

"Not! This is altogether wrong. I remember this peak now, with a sort of saw edge to the top. What a gump I am! I distinctly remember seeing this mountain from the trail this morning."

"How did it lie?" asked Rhoda, sitting down on a convenient stone.

"Gee, I can't remember whether to the right or left!"

Rhoda clasped and unclasped her hands nervously.

"I hate to stop. One can't tell what Kut-le is up to!"

DeWitt squared his broad shoulders.

"Don't you worry, little girl. If he does find us he'll have to take us both! We'll just have to rest here for a moment. There's no use starting till we have our sense of direction again."

Rhoda raised her eyebrows. After all the fearful lessons, DeWitt had not yet come to a full realization of the skill and resourcefulness of Kut-le. The girl said nothing, however, but left the leadership to DeWitt. The



A Home Made Beautiful with Flowers where Prospects Promised Little. A few years ago this home presented an unattractive appearance as the earth around it was hard, sticky clay which had been thrown out in excavating for the cellar. In a short time, however, the owner transformed it. Our Folks will be interested in learning that this attractive residence is the home of Miss Hatfield Robinson, Elizabeth, Ohio, who is an enthusiastic member of the Dominion Orange and has contributed frequently to Farm and Dairy.

sun was setting, turning to clear red and pale lavender a distant peak and then merged with the dusk, one could not tell when nor how. Rhoda and DeWitt sat at the foot of an insupportable crag whose distant top, barring itself to the heavens, was a fearful climb above them. Rhoda watched the sunset a little wistfully. She must impress on her memory every one that she saw now. She felt that her days in the desert were numbered.

DeWitt shook his empty canteen.

"It was mighty clever of you to bring a canteen. We've got to be careful of the water question. Of course, I'm confident we will reach camp this evening, but you can't be too careful of water anyhow. Lord! Think of Jack Newman's face when we come strolling in! We ought to be back at the ranch in five days."

"Do you know it's going to be strange to talk with Katherine!" exclaimed Rhoda. "She's a white woman, you know!"

DeWitt took both of Rhoda's brown little hands in his.

"Do not appearing very sympathetic, sweetheart," he said. "But I'm crazy

with joy at having you again and of finding you so well that I don't know what I'm saying!"

"John," said Rhoda slowly, "I don't need any sympathy! I tell you that this has been the most wonderful experience that ever came into my life. I have suffered!" Her voice trembled and John's hold on her hands tightened. "God only knows how I have suffered! But I have learned things that were worth the misery!"

DeWitt looked at her wide-eyed.

"You're a wonder!" he exclaimed. Rhoda laughed softly.

"You ought to hear the Indians' opinion of me! Do you know what I've thought of lots of times lately? You know that place on the Hudson where men go when they are nervous wrecks and the doctor cures them by grilling them mentally and physically clear beyond endurance? Well, that's the sort of cure I've had, except that I've had two doctors, the Indian and the desert!"

DeWitt answered slowly.

"I don't quite see it! But I know one thing. You are the gamest little thoroughbred I ever heard of!"

The moon was rising and DeWitt watched Rhoda as she sat with her hands clasping her knee in the boyish attitude that had become a habit.

"You are simply fascinating in those clothes, Rhoda. You are like a beautiful slender boy in them."

"They are very comfortable," said Rhoda, in such a sedate matter-of-fact tone despite her blush that De-

"Now," said John, "tell me the whole story!"

So Rhoda, beginning with the moment of her abduction, told the story of her wanderings, told it simply though omitting no detail. Rhoda could have been more dramatic than the quiet voice that now rose, now fell with intensity of feeling. DeWitt did not interrupt her except with a mutter of exclamation now and again.

"Are the actual sickness was not the worst," Rhoda continued after describing her experiences up to her sickness at Chira; "it was the delirium of fear and anger. Kut-le forced me beyond the limit of my strength. Night after night I was tied to the saddle and kept there till I fainted. Then I was treated only enough to start again. And it angered and frightened me so! I was so sick! I loathed them all so—except Molly. But after Chira a change came. I got stronger than I ever dreamed of being. And I began to understand. Kut-le had realized that I was at the physical and mentally I was at the lowest ebb and that only heroic measures could save me. He had the courage to apply the measure."

"Good!" muttered John.

Rhoda scarcely heeded him.

"It was then that I began to see things that I could not see before and to think thoughts that I could not have thought before. It was as if I had climbed a mental peak that made my old highest ideas seem like mere foothills!"

The quiet voice led on and on, stopping at last with Porter's advent that afternoon. Then Rhoda looked up into DeWitt's face. It was drawn and tense. His eyes were black with feeling and his close pressed lips twitched.

"Rhoda," he said at last, "I thought most of the savage had been civilized out of me. But I tell you that if ever I get a chance I shall kill that Apache with my bare hands!"

Rhoda laid her hand on DeWitt's arm.

"Kut-le, after all, has done me only a great good, John."

"But think how he did it! The devil risked killing you! Think what you and we all have suffered. God, Rhoda, think!" And DeWitt threw his arm across his face with a sob that wrenched his shoulders.

Irrespressibly touched, Rhoda stopped and drew John's face down to hers, rubbing it softly with her velvet cheek.

"There, dear, there! I can't bear to see you all! My poor tired boy! You have all but killed yourself for me!"

DeWitt lifted the slender little figure and held it tenderly in his arms a moment, then he gently stroked.

"A woman's magnanimity is a strange thing," he said.

"Kut-le will suffer," said Rhoda. "He risked everything and has lost. He has no friends nearer our country now."

"Much he cares," retorted DeWitt, "except for losing you!"

Rhoda made no answer. She realized that instead of her heart pleading on her part to win freedom for Kut-le if ever he were caught. She changed the subject.

"Have you found living off the desert hard? I mean as far as food was concerned?"

"Food hasn't bothered us," answered John. "We've kept well supplied."

Rhoda chuckled.

"Then I can't tempt you to stop and have some roast mutton with me."

"Thank you," answered DeWitt. "Try and control your yearning for them, honey girl. We shall be at

(Continued on page 28.)

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### The Upward Look

#### An Easter Thought

LET the beauty of the Lord our God be upon us.—Ps. 90, 17.  
I have chosen this verse for an Easter thought, because it seems as if there must be some response in our spiritual natures to the marvelous transformation that is taking place everywhere in the external world about us.

Ice-bound waters will be running streams; snow-covered banks, beds of foliage; leafless trees, a mass of foliage; all a world of wonderful beauty. Behind all this life-giving, fresh, re-energizing force is the great power of its Creator. The same Creator is ever waiting and eager for us to lay hold of His power, too, in life-giving, fresh, re-energizing spiritual force.

May His spirit flow through us. There will be no room for what ever is hindering the fullness of His beauty being upon us.

The anxious look of worry and care will give place to one of calm trust and bright faith. The deep-fretted fullness and irritation in our voices will be changed into gentle, low tones. The impulsive, angry movement will be controlled and governed. Even the unkind, ungenerous thought will be checked.

Thus by means of God's power, under His guidance, responsive to His will for us, think what we may and should become. With our wills, thoughts, expressions, movements and voices controlled through the indwelling of His spirit, then indeed the full beauty of our Lord will be upon us, in trust, joy, dignity, gentleness and in love—I, H. N.

### Women and the Social Awakening

AT the recent convention of the Women's Section of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, Dr. J. S. Shearer, Secretary of the Social Service Council of Canada, gave an inspiring address on "Women and the Social Awakening." He said that the most dominant fact of our life to-day is an awakening that we can call social with its new vision of the inter-relationships. "We are getting a new vision of the needs of society," said Dr. Shearer. "We are even getting critical regarding social institutions, customs, duties and responsibilities. How fast public opinion can make up its mind to-day. It can decide immediately, matters that formerly would have taken years of deliberation. This is partly due to the tremendous shaking up the world is receiving. At one time we were satisfied with things as they were, so long as they did not bother us. To-day we are not satisfied unless less things are the best possible. We have a new sense of social responsibility. We are looking far ahead and are thinking of those people in whom we were not interested. We are willing to suffer on their behalf and that is the true test of the religion of the Nazarene. Anyone who has a need that we can help fill is our neighbor and true religion is rendering that neighbor service."

Dr. Shearer pointed out three lines of work on which he advised the Women's Section of the S.G.G.A. to concentrate. Workers in other provinces might well take Dr. Shearer's suggestions to heart also. The first point was the cleaning up of the world. He thought women could best exert their influence by remaining non-partisan. "Preserve a balance of mind and a discriminating judgment," he said. "Strive for that government under conscience."

The second line of work was the raising and purifying of social morals. "Has the woman who has fallen an equal opportunity to rise as has her partner-in-guilt?" said Dr. Shearer.

"There never will or can be a single standard of morals until women make it."

The third line of endeavor was that of child welfare. Attention was drawn to the fact that in Canada between 30,000 and 40,000 children die under one year of age whose deaths are preventable. This is appalling at any time, but even more so at the present time when we think of the terrible wastage of life on the battle line. Is it not well worth devoting much of our time and energy therefore on the question of child welfare, for are our children not one of the most valuable assets of the country?

### The Growing Boy and Girl

IS there not oftentimes a grave danger of father and mother forgetting the rights of the growing boy and girl in the home? Some boys and girls seem to grow so quickly that it takes a great deal of their energy and ambition just to grow. There are always so many little tasks around the farm which Jack or Mary seem to be cut out for, that unless we are careful, our boy or girl is apt to be overworked, which will be a detriment to their health and may also cause them to become disheartened with farm work. A writer in The Nebraska Farmer has the following to say on this subject:

"The tasks required of them should

**AN EASTER SONG.**  
Arthur Wallace Peach.  
Over our altars we strew  
Flowers of sweetness and light,  
Beautiful symbols that tell  
Of hearts who in worship unite.

Sweet are the songs that we sing—  
Hymns to the Master who came,  
Cleansing the hearts of men  
From sin, from sorrow, and shame.

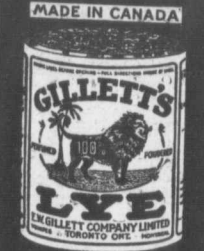
The flowers shall fade, and the songs  
Cease, when our singing is  
Over, but the love of the Christ for us  
Lives on forevermore!

not be too heavy or too long, for both body and mind tire easier than usual, even though the young folks seem to be in the best of health. They should have all the sleep they seem to require to give nature plenty of time to build strongly and well the changing cells of body and mind. What if they do sleep too late in the morning when they ought to be at work? The work can wait a little and none of it had better be left undone than to have the exhausted body cells only partly builded up.

"We require enough of our school boys and girls mentally to take practically all their surplus energy, so it is no wonder that they do not feel like working much. I do not mean to say that no other work should be required of them, but that it should not be too laborious or too long continued, or work in which they cannot be induced to take an interest. They need to be kept busy a good share of the time, but it should be in a way that does not draw too heavily on their muscular or nervous strength. This is not just a war-time problem, but an every-year problem and one that will bear more thoughtful consideration than it gets, for on the way the boy is guided through the years of adolescence depends to a great extent his health, his character and his success in after life."

Cookies put into an earthen jar, while they are still hot, and kept closely covered, are claimed to be more crumbly and the kind that "melt in the mouth," rather than those left to cool in the air.

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CABBAGE—Danish Summer Roundhead . . . . .	.10	.80	2.75	
CARRROT—Rennie's Market Garden . . . . .	.10	.40	1.20	3.80
CORN—Rennie's Golden Bantam . . . . .	.10	.25	.45	
CUCUMBER—Davis' Perfect . . . . .	.10	.25	.75	2.25
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RADISH—Crimson Globe—Non Plus Ultra . . . . .	.05	.20	.85	2.20
Japanese Mizako (Winter) . . . . .	.10	.25	1.70	3.25
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If you are unfamiliar with the best varieties for your section, we will be glad to assist you in your selection, and such assistance places no one under any obligation to purchase. We have nearly 800 acres devoted to Nursery Stock and Orcharding, and can supply first class stock of the following selected and inspected trees:

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## HOME CLUB

A Practical Message From "Merry Margaret"

I WANT to thank "Aunt Fanny" for her bit of good advice in a recent issue regarding "practicing a grin." Most of us need to practice it, especially in these strenuous times, and if we form the habit, so much the better. I certainly am inclined to grow both mad and blue when I think of what is ahead of me this summer; blue because there is more than I am likely to be able to accomplish, and mad because I know lots of men who can do the work but won't. I would like to swap jobs for a month with some of these city folks who are so handsy with good (?) advice to us, respecting work with which they haven't even a bowing acquaintance. However, when cropping time comes, I expect the grouch will vanish, and I'll button on

everyone is hungry enough to call the failures "Must-go-down," and devour them, hoping for better luck next time.

Soap can be made in the winter from the summer's collection of grease, and the greater part of both sowing and mending can be done outside of the very busiest times, if a fairly good supply of clothes be kept on hand. It is a good plan, too, just before the rush begins, to spend a day in extra cooking. Make a fruit cake, and several kinds of "keeping" cookies, putting each kind in a separate tin box or stone jar. Honey cookies are especially good, as they seem to keep almost indefinitely.

I agree with "Cousin Eliza" that it is discouraging to see so much waste still going on, in spite of all that has been said and done. It reminds me of the old rhyme, "For every evil under the sun, there is a remedy, but there is none." The remedy lies with the wasters now and if they can't or won't see their fault, the rest of us will have to ignore it, and keep on working as best we can. I don't know you. Just as "arthy folk pay extra

## EASTER MORNING

ELEN E. REXFORD.

AGAIN the morn of Easter dawns on earth—  
The glorious morning when our Lord arose  
Triumphant over death and all His foes—  
And in our hearts what reverent thoughts have birth  
As we draw near His altar and behold  
The lilies in their beauty, and the rose  
Distilling sweetness such as overflows  
The heavenly flowers that smile near streets of gold!

And in this yearly miracle of bloom

That spring repeats after the winter's frost,

Our hearts rise up exultant and we cry,

"What is thy sting, O Death? Thy doom? Tomb?

The flower lives whose life we counted lost!

Christ died and rose again—and shall not!"

my overalls and get down to business as usual.

Speaking of overalls. Do you wear them, Home Clubbers, and if so, do you like them? I like them except as regards looks. They are not becoming to any female I have seen in them so far, and it is too bad, for they certainly are a comfortable garment for workers. My male relatives seem to think I ought to run and hide whenever a stranger appears in the distance. Not feeling guilty of any breach of modesty, and also being of the opinion that my overalls look quite as well as theirs (and usually much cleaner) I refuse to dodge. Nevertheless, now that overall time is approaching again, I find myself wishing that I could make them a "teeny-bit more pleasing in appearance. If I was good at designing I would try to evolve something different for this summer's farmerettes. Perhaps one of our Home Club members with a genius for such work, will turn us out a distinctive uniform which will give an added attraction to the farming profession.

"Aunt Fanny" mentioned also in her article some ways of speeding up for the hard clint of summer work. May I drop a hint, too? The new methods of house keeping, with new kinds of food to be prepared and new views of economy, certainly make severe inroads on a busy woman's time. So I have been reading up and practising assiduously all winter and now have an assortment of new recipes labelled "Good," and pigeon-holed in my memory box, so when the busy time comes I won't have to experiment or waste time consulting the cook book. Besides, you know, winter is a good time for cooking experiments. Appetites are keen, and if a thing doesn't turn out just right,

taxes in order to allow the shiftless to live at ease, and end their days comfortably in the poor houses. As soon as some people will wiffully waste, some must woefully want. Great pity that the wasters are not always the wanters."—Merry Margaret.

## Starting Seeds in the House

Mrs. E. A. Lester, Larkspur Co., Ont.

EACH year I raise about 3,000 plants, chiefly vegetables, by starting them in the house and under conditions not as favorable as they might be. And here let me proclaim that I do not profess to be an expert in sowing seeds or raising plants, for I often make mistakes.

In the fall I lay in a good supply of earth in the cellar, as well as a large packing box full in the shed. About the second week in March this earth is brought up, warmed, and sifted in a room with a coal stove and only one window in it, but this window catches the very first glint of the rising sun. The sifted earth is mounded in the boxes before I sow the seed, sometimes in drills, often broadcast. The finer the seed, the more care is necessary. I sow rather thickly, so as to allow for failures. I use a nice rubber spray, which takes up about three-quarters of a cup of water, to water my seedlings, and indeed older plants as well. Tepid water and rain water is always preferred. Heat, moisture and air must be given. To have success, no little detail must be noticed.

### The First Sowings.

For first sowings I use cigar boxes. Sometimes I bore holes in them, very often not. Last year I had some success with seven varieties; celery, two kinds; peppers, several kinds; melons, two or three kinds. These are the slow

growing kinds, a label showing from whom they keep a garden.

The careful tending of the these appear, portan matter the watering is ure. Regarding simply cannot good or bad. I can, as to p established how good results in by a few peo cheap seeds. I exception. Ch cause of the Some old or their vitality; like to hear th on this point, is a fine thing or patience f slower seeds.

Flow Next in o needs come a f seeds, my fa ways first. W enough they larger boxes. toes being tran

The boxes g there are 50 r rooms. That i having so many move and adju beans going. transplants in frames, tomato cauliflower, cor same.

My aim is plants. I do plants. The sa me from year to that my plants good business. I growing plan from the neede or hoe—but I delfly now, and the pleasure an

In the Good F king himself is our surly in t and kindly to anyone, indeed, made or hoe, spade two bla vegetables—gro fore.

## Needs of Coun

Dr. J. B. Dand mentary Agric

THE first t rural school of teacher one who has boys and girls have to have tru thing about sch school inspectio women should t active part in that includes th In dealing w in the Governm of the country s and appropriated they called. I Ontario has a sub-divided, the Departm the other to the cation. Part o training the t in order to do e have efficient te are given instruc in keeping scho and outside wo the present tim schools in rural teaching agricul should be grati The outstandi section with our



growing kinds. On every box I paste a label showing the kind of plant and from whom the seeds were bought. I keep a garden record book as well. The careful watching, watering and tending of these tiny seedlings, when they appear, is to me quite an important matter. Too much or too little watering is often the cause of failure. Regarding choice of seeds, I simply cannot tell whether seeds are good or bad. I just buy the best seeds I can, as to price, from old and well-established houses. I have heard of good results in flowers being obtained by a few people who had bought cheap seeds, but I think they are the exception. Cheap seed is dear, because of the time and season wasted. Some old or left-over seeds retain their vitality; others do not. I should like to hear the experience of others on this point. Of course, testing seeds is a fine thing, but I have not time or patience for such work. Some flower seeds I save, but not vegetable.

**Flower Seeds Also.**  
Next in order to the vegetable seeds come a few choice flower seeds, pansies, my favorite flower, being always first. When seedlings are large enough they are pricked out into larger boxes. Some advocate tomatoes being transplanted several times. The boxes go on multiplying until there are 50 or 75 scattered over three rooms. That is a troublesome part, having so many large, heavy boxes to move and adjust to catch all the sunbeams going. Finally the plants are transplanted into hotbeds or cold frames, tomatoes by themselves, and cauliflower, cabbage and lettuce the same.

My aim is to raise good stocky plants. I do not like tall, spindly plants. The same customer comes to me from year to year, which indicates that my plants are good.

It's a far cry from running a fancy goods business, as I did for 22 years, to growing plants—quite a distance from the needle to handling a spade or hoe—but I can do all that quite deftly now, and enjoy gardening for the pleasure as well as for its profit. In the Good Book we read that "the king himself is served by the field," and surely in this year, of all years, our king's loyal horticulturists, or anyone, indeed, who can handle a spade or hoe, will do their utmost to make two blades of grass—or more vegetables—grow where one grew before.

**Needs of Country Boys and Girls**

Dr. J. B. Dandeno, Inspector of Elementary Agricultural Classes for Ontario.

THE first thing necessary in our rural schools is the proper kind of teacher. We have to have one with a rural view; second, we have to have schools suitable for the boys and girls to live in; third, we have to have trustees who know something about school business, medical school inspection, etc.; fourth, the women should take an important and active part in school questions, and that includes the Women's Institute.

In dealing with the teacher, the Dominion Government realised the needs of the country schools years ago and appropriated \$10,000,000 for what they called agricultural education. In Ontario has a large portion. It is subdivided, the larger part going to the Department of Agriculture and the other to the Department of Education. Part of this money is devoted to training the teachers in agriculture. In order to do effective work, we must have efficient teachers. The teachers are given instruction in bacteriology, in keeping school grounds fixed up and outside work for the children. At the present time well on to 1,000 schools in rural communities are teaching agriculture, but this number should be greatly increased.

The outstanding drawback in connection with our rural schools is the

abominable outside closet. Why shouldn't our country boys and girls have some of the conveniences we have in the city? Women, it is up to you. Visit the school. The teacher cannot do it all. If you can improve this one condition, you will be doing untold good. Medical inspection is tremendously important, but the lack of outhouse accommodation is even more important. Let us keep those who are physically fit in good health.—Extracts from an address delivered at the Women's Institute Convention held in Toronto last fall.

**COOK'S CORNER**

**Home-Made Syrup From Sugar Beets**

AS one of the consequences of the war the price of granulated sugar has very materially advanced during the past two years. This fact has prompted the inquiry, in can a wholesome syrup be made in the home from sugar beets that can be used as a sugar substitute? To ascertain the possibilities in this direction the Division of Chemistry of the Experimental Farms has been making a number of experiments, taking as a basis the simple process described in the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Farmer's bulletin No. 823. The results of this investigation have shown that a syrup may be prepared from sugar beets which, though not palatable for direct use, as on pancakes, porridge, etc., can be successfully employed as the "sweetener" in the making of buns, muffins, cookies and gingerbread, and possibly other cookery products in which a dark color is not objectionable. The syrup—the method of making which is to be described—is of a thick



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Don't imagine that cream left in the skim milk will fatten pigs and calves faster. It has been proved scores of times that stock thrives as fast on warm separator skim milk, when a little meal or flax replaces the fat. Cream in the skim milk is dead-loss cream.

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Besides that, they are well-known as simple, easy-running, easily-cleaned machines that last and do the same good work year after year. Buy a Primrose—it will pay back its cost in cream you may now be losing. See the local dealers who handle these separators, or, write the nearest branch house for catalogues.

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## THE Farm Help Shortage

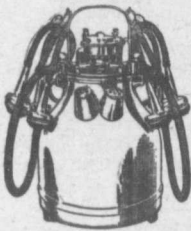
In these times of severe handicap in getting things done on the farm, wouldn't you consider as most valuable any means that cut the time and labor cost of milking in two? Get a

### BURRELL (B-L-K) MILKER

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One man, with two two-cow machines, will milk 24 to 30 cows per hour, and, with care, will produce milk of certified grade in ordinary stables.

Write and tell us how many cows you have. Send a rough outline of your stable. What power will you use? Then we can give you an estimate on the cost of 40 outfit to you. Illustrated book free.



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PINE TREE BRAND SEEDS

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MINNEAPOLIS CHICAGO

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consistency, very dark, and contains from 50 to 60 per cent. of sugar. It is intensely sweet but unfortunately leaves in the mouth a very distinct very persistent cue, no doubt, chiefly to the mineral salts extracted from the beet in the process of making the syrup. This disagreeable after-taste precludes, in our opinion, the possibility of using the syrup directly on articles of food. However, a number of trials with it as a sweetener in cooking has demonstrated that it can be satisfactorily employed in baking operations, as already stated, the products being free from any appreciable unpleasantness. The process, which is exceedingly simple, is as follows:

1. The beets should be thoroughly washed, and the crowns cut off at the lowest leaf scar and rejected. The remainder of the beet is then sliced as thinly as possible, put into a tub, or other suitable receptacle and covered with boiling water at the rate of one and one-half gallons per 10 pounds sliced beets. The whole should be kept hot for an hour or so, with constant stirring, and then strained through two thicknesses of cotton. The juice so obtained is brown or brownish black in color and is found to contain 5.75 per cent. to 6.75 per cent. sugar.

2. The juice, obtained as already described, is boiled down to a volume of approximately one-tenth of that originally present, care being taken that the syrup as it thickens does not scorch or burn. During the boiling the scum which constantly rises should be removed.

To preserve the syrup for future use it should be bottled while still hot in self-sealers and the covers at once tightly screwed down.

### The Heart of the Desert

(Continued from page 22.)

camp shortly and have some white man's grub."

"How long since you have eaten, John?" asked Rhoda. She had been watching the tall fellow's difficult and stumbling steps for some time.

"Well, not since last night, to tell the truth. You see I was so excited when I struck Porter's trail that I didn't go back to the camp. I just hid."

"So you are faint with hunger," said Rhoda, "and your feet are blistered, for you have done little tramping in the hot sand before this. John, look at that peak! Are you sure it is the right one?"

DeWitt stared long and perplexedly. "Rhoda girl," he said, "I don't believe it is, after all. I am the blindest tenderfoot! But don't you worry. We will find the camp. It's right in this neighborhood."

### CHAPTER XVII.

The Heart's Own Bitterness.

"I'm not worrying," answered Rhoda stoutly, "except about you. You are shaking with exhaustion while I am as fit as can be."

"Oh, don't bother about me!" exclaimed John. "I'm just a little tired."

But Rhoda was not to be put off.

"How much did you sleep last night?"

"Not much," admitted DeWitt. "I haven't been a heavy sleeper at times ever since you disappeared, strange as that may seem!" Then he grinned. It was pleasant to have Rhoda bully him.

Yet the big fellow actually was sinking with weariness. The fearful hardships that he had undergone had worked havoc with him. Now that the agonizing nerve-strain was lifted he was going to pieces. He stood wavering for a minute, then he slowly sat down in the sand.

Rhoda stood beside him uncertainly and looked from the man to the immovably distant mountain peak. She realized that, in stopping, the risk of recapture was great, yet her desert experience told her that John must

regain some of his strength before the sun caught them. She had little faith that they would tumble upon the camp as easily as John thought, and wanted to prepare for a day of desert heat.

"If we were sure just where the camp lay," she said, "I would go on for help, but that we aren't certain, I'm afraid to be separated from you, John."

John looked up fiercely with his haggard eyes.

"Don't you dare to move six inches from me, Rhoda. It will kill me to lose you."

"Of course I won't," said Rhoda. "I've had my lesson about trusting myself in the desert. But you must have some sleep before we go any farther."

Rhoda spoke with a cheerfulness

### The Missing Link

EDITORS, Farm and Dairy.—Now what is to be done? You let us in on your "Heart of the Desert!" till we were holding our respective breaths over the corner you had your Indian in and wondering an pondering all week as to whether he could get out and how. Then if you didn't skip a chapter and he is out and away again and we don't know how it was done. Say—we get to know—"The Voice of the People."

We received the above letter from one of our readers regarding that portion of the story which was inadvertently omitted at the beginning of the installment in our issue of March 11. Here is the missing link:

"Well now, honestly, what do you think that a lot of Caucasians can do with an enemy whose existence has always been as a fast fight with nature at her cruellest? We have fought with our bare hands and we have won," he continued, half to himself. "No white man or white animal who can capture me on my own ground!"

"Boaster!" laughed Rhoda. "Just beyond the falls an saxon quivered, and a white man in a number. Haggard and wild-eyed, he stared at Rhoda. She raised her finger to her lips, but too late. Kut-le too looked up, and ran for his gun. Rhoda hurried toward him and struck up the barrel. Kut-le dropped the gun and caught Rhoda in his arms.

"The woods are full of them!" he grunted. With one hand across Rhoda's mouth, he ran around the falls and dropped six feet to a narrow back trail.

"My o' gundree!" Rhoda heard him chuckle.

she did not feel. She looked about for a comfortable resting-place but the desert was barren.

"There's no use trying to find a comfortable bed," she said. "You had better lie down right where you are."

"Honey," said John. "I've no idea of sleeping. It will be time enough for that when we reach camp. But if you think you can stand guard, or on an instance I will lie flat in the sand and rest. You take my watch and time me."

"That's splendid!" said Rhoda, helping him to clear of rocks and cactus a space long enough to lie in.

"Just ten minutes," said DeWitt, and as he spoke he sank to sleep.

Rhoda stood in the moonlight looking into the desert with unobscured face. His new-grown beard gave him a haggard look that was enhanced by the dark circles under his eyes. That wan face touched Rhoda much more than the healthy face of former days. The lines of weariness and pain that never could be fully erased were all for her, she thought with a little catch of her breath. Then with a pitying, affectionate look at the sleeping man came a whimsical smile. Once she had thought no one could equal John in physical vigor. Now she pictured Kut-le's panther strength and endurance, and smiled.

(To be continued.)

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### The Cream

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**The Makers' Corner**

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

**The Cream Buying Station**

Mr. P. Pallesen, Calgary's well-known dairyman, is unilaterally opposed to the cream buying station. At the recent Alberta Dairy-men's convention, Mr. Pallesen showed why these constitute, in his opinion, the worst evil of Alberta dairying. "I want to be absolutely fair," said Mr. Pallesen, "I want to picture, if at all possible, all the good points as well as all the bad points."

"The question now is: Has a buying station any good points? I should say it has. There was probably nothing at the early state of the dairy developments which has done better work to have the farmers patronize the creameries than the buying stations. Four or five years ago, there were over two million pounds of dairy butter made each year in this province. During the last couple of years this has gone down to about half a million pounds, owing to the fact that the small dairyman who started out and did not milk cows enough to fill a can of cream, could take to a buying station and have equal or comparable returns with the larger operator. In other words, through the buying station I believe the cream was manufactured into good creamery butter, which would, without branches, have been made into poor dairy butter. Further, where there is a branch, a boy or a girl can often take the cream to town, leaving the farmer at home with his work. That alone is worth something."

"However, with the introduction and allowance of sale of creamery butter, there will be little or no market for dairy butter. Hence the farmer will in future, while the substitute is here, have to ship his cream, no matter whether there is a branch or no."

The old saying still holds good. "There is nothing so bad, but that it is good for something." I have here pointed out the only two good features about the branches or buying stations, namely: First, the amount of cream going into creameries that would otherwise have been made into dairy butter, and second, the accommodation or service offered by branches.

"Next, I am going to show the bad or poor points with branches, and I am going to show that the branch stations are: 1. Lowering our grade of butter. 2. Cutting too much of which should go to the actual producer and some to the consumer. 3. Causing us to employ unnecessary labor which could be used to much better advantage elsewhere."

"It is a well known fact that where there are several branches in one town, buyers have competed to such an extent that our cream has been bought and paid for as sweet cream. No. 2 cream which would only make second grade butter, has been bought as No. 1 cream. Such business or practices is bad to say the least, and should be stopped at once."

"It is also a very expensive system. Take south of Calgary where there is not a single branch. The highest prices are paid. Come to Calgary from where a few stations are operated or paid for, and the prices to the farmer are less than those paid in the south. Then come north where there are branches by the dozen or by the hundred, and the lowest prices are paid. These are actual facts."

"During the summer season of 1917 there were at least 225 branches or buying stations in the province of Alberta. I figure the average cost of each branch, with rent of building, cost of ice put up, wages paid to operator and cartage of cream from branch station at about \$100 each, making a total expenditure of \$22,500. In other words, while the farmers of Alberta are talking all kinds of economy they are allowing the creamery operators to throw away \$22,500 for accommodation. Personally, I consider this the worst extravagance in this province, and it is the farmer who is paying for most of it."

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**OUR PLATFORM**  
 SALVATION BY SEPARATION UNTO CHRIST WORKING WITH CHRIST  
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 Contains all the best features of a Religious Magazine.  
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PUBLISHES the best thoughts of the best men in all the Churches.  
 PROCLAIMS the essential truths held in common by all Christians, and contends earnestly for these Fundamental Principles.  
 PROVIDES the gist of the best news from all the Churches in their work of making known in all lands.

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**The "How" and "Why" of Cow Testing**

Just these questions and a hundred and one of a kindred sort that arise in the mind of the dairy farmer are answered in

**Dairy Farming**  
 by  
**Eccles & Warren**

This is a new book on the subject and is a mine of information for the dairyman. The writers have treated their subject in a non-technical and pleasantly readable style, and have produced one of the most authoritative works on the subject of dairy farming. When you have had the book a week you will thank us for putting you in touch with it. Splendidly bound in hard linen covers.

**Price \$1.50**  
 Write at once to  
 Bof. Department  
**Farm & Dairy, Peterboro**

**The War in Relation to YOURSELF, the NATION, and GOD**

GOD in His Word says that WAR is one of His "severe judgments" on Men and Nations. It is the greatest and most terrible WAR the World has ever seen—GOD is speaking to the NATION—to EACH ONE OF US.

WE have gone away from GOD.  
 WE have sinned against GOD'S SON.  
 WE have spurned GOD'S SALVATION.  
 WE have neglected GOD'S WORD.  
 WE have missed GOD'S DAY.  
 WE have dishonored GOD—by intemperance, impurity and other sins.  
 OUR NEED therefore, is—to turn back to GOD by REPENTANCE and by CONFESSING our Sins—to have FAITH in the LORD JESUS CHRIST as our SAVIOUR.

LORD ROBERTS said:—"What we want is the NATION on its knees"—before GOD.  
 ADMIRAL BEATTY wrote:—"Until A RELIGIOUS REVIVAL takes place AT HOME, just so long will the WAR continue."

General Sir WM. ROBERTSON, Chief of the Imperial and General Staff, when asked if he knew of anything further that could help him in his great task of organizing our Army for Victory, replied:—"What I want to see is MR. HUGHES (the Labour Premier of Australia), in the place of his great speech, said:—"What ENGLAND NEEDS to SAVE her SOUL, is A NEW BIRTH."

All the Sorrow and Loss that the Nation is suffering to-day may become the Birth Pangs of a New Life, if each individual Member of the Nation will turn to GOD, through Faith in His Son Jesus Christ, for GOD promises in His Word that—

"If we confess our Sins, He is faithful and just to forgive us our Sins, and to cleanse us from all unrighteousness."  
 For "GOD so loved the World that He gave His only begotten Son, that WHO-EVER believeth in Him should not perish, but HAVE EVERLASTING LIFE."

Again—"Except a man be born again he CANNOT enter into the Kingdom of GOD."  
 But—"As many as received Him do them give Him the right to become the SONS OF GOD, whose Sins they shall believe on His Name."

"REPENT AND TURN YOURSELVES from all your transgressions, so Iniquity shall not be your ruin. Cast away from you all your transgressions, whereby ye have transgressed; and make you a new heart and a new spirit; for why will ye die, saith the Lord God."

**FELLOW COUNTRYMAN—HAVE YOU turned to GOD and done YOUR part to save YOUR OWN SOUL and the SOUL OF OUR NATION?**

"JESUS said—Come unto ME that ye might have LIFE."  
 RESOLVE and PRAY.

1. Just as I am—without one plea,  
 But that Thy Blood was shed for me,  
 And that Thou biddest me come to Thee,  
 O Lamb of God, I come.
2. Just as I am—wailing not  
 To rid my Soul of one dark blot;  
 To Thee, whose blood can cleanse each spot,  
 O Lamb of God, I come.
3. Just as I am—though tossed about  
 With many a sorrow, and many a doubt,  
 Thine ill-braken every barrier down,  
 O Lamb of God, I come.
4. Just as I am—poor, wretched, blind;  
 Sight, riches, healing of the mind,  
 Yes, all I need, in Thee to find,  
 O Lamb of God, I come.
5. Just as I am—Thou wilt receive,  
 Whirl welcome, pardon, cleanse, re-  
 lieve;  
 Because Thy promise I believe,  
 O Lamb of God, I come.
6. Just as I am—Thy love unknown  
 Hath won my heart, and I have been down;  
 Now, to be Thine, Jesus, Thine alone,  
 O Lamb of God, I come.

We have this message in tract form, printed in two colors, on letter size paper, 10 cents per dozen, 75 cents per hundred, postpaid.  
**Will YOU help us circulate this much needed message?**

888 College Street **EVANGELICAL PUBLISHERS** Toronto, Ont.

**THE FARMERS' SEEDSMAN**  
 1866  
**SEEDS WILL BE SCARCE**  
 1918  
 The demand for seeds this year will be unparalleled, as every available acre must be put under cultivation to increase the food supply. Get out orders early, your seed may be gone. There is a big shortage already and it will soon be a question to get any at all.

**CORN.**  
 On account of the severe shortage of seed corn this year, practically none being obtainable from Canada—we will accept orders now for Southern corn, subject to our receiving delivery from United States War Board.

This corn is of excellent quality and is on its way now. We quote the following:  
 Red Cob ..... Bushel ..... \$3.00  
 Early Prince Charley ..... 5.00  
 (We do not sell this in Wisconsin No. 7.)  
 Learning Improved ..... 5.00  
 Leaning Favorite ..... 5.00  
 Mammoth Southern ..... 5.00  
 Freight paid on orders of \$25.00 and over to Ontario and Quebec points.

We are in the market for 6-rowed and 3-rowed Barley, Marquis Wheat, Black Barley, Sweet Clover, Eps. Buckwheat, Silver Hulled Buckwheat, O.A.C. No. 3 Oats, Spring Rye.

**CLOVER AND TIMOTHY.**  
 Government Standard. Bushel.  
 No. 1 Red Clover ..... \$25.00  
 No. 1 Alsike ..... 16.50  
 No. 2 Alsike, extra No. 1 for purity ..... 15.00  
 Sweet Clover, White Blossom ..... 18.00  
 Alfalfa, Ontario Variegated purity ..... 24.00  
 No. 2 Timothy, extra No. 1 for purity ..... 6.25  
 No. 2 Timothy, No. 1 for purity ..... 5.75  
 No. 2 Timothy, No. 1 for purity ..... 5.75  
 Marquis Spring Wheat (Out Green) ..... 3.50  
 Kentucky Blue Grass (Alsike) ..... 3.50  
 Postal Exp. ..... 2.00  
 O.A.C. #1 Barley ..... \$2.40  
 We pay railway freight to all parts of Ontario and Quebec on orders of \$25.00 or more.  
 Bags for Clover and Timothy 40c extra. Bags for grain free.

**G. E. KEITH & SONS SEEDS**  
 124 KING ST. E. TORONTO





**DUNROBIN FARM'S SALE.**

**O**N account of the shortage of help, and poor raising service by the dairies of milk from Steveston, the Dunrobin Farms have decided to sell their animals at the Union Stock Yards, West Toronto. The date of sale is Friday, April 5th, at 1 p.m.

The foundation cows of this herd were selected by the late Donald Judge, proprietor. The sires used have always been of high quality from the standpoint of both type and production. The sires are purely a Breeds' sale, and the animals, with the exception of the sire, Echo Sweet Champion, are all females.

The sires used at Dunrobin Farms include the following: Earl P. Mann, Vircot of Manar, Sir Mercedes Netherlands, Lakewood Hengrove and Healy, Straybrook Oakland Boy, and the present closely bred bull, Echo Sweet Champion. He is sired by May Echo Champion, the well-known full brother of the world's record cow, May Echo Sylvia, and out of a high lasting daughter of Sir Lyons Henswood Squire, who is a son of the great King Segré and Blanche Lyons De-Kel, 3.31 lbs. butter in 7 days.

The cows are an extra fine lot, grand type, large and well cared for. They show every indication of being heavy producers and send for a catalogue.

**MENIE BREEDERS' SALE.**

**T**HE Menie District Breeders, whose advertisement appears elsewhere in this issue of Farm and Dairy, are sparing no pains to make their sale a tremendous success this year. Some very specially bred stock will be in the offering. The great bulk of it will be material closely related to Grand View Rose, the Canadian champion Ayrshire cow. This is coming the finest popular blood in Canada at the present time and together with the breeding of the other side, the type of animal going into these sales should attract Ayrshire lovers from all parts of the province.

Alex. Hume & Co. are making an unusually good contribution from their herd. One of these, a 3-year-old, Seymour Belle, is a grand daughter of the great imported sire Leamington Durward Lely. She will be one of the high spots of the sale and will be first just at the time. Her next good one is going in from the herd of A. E. McCook. This is Rose of Fortbank, an animal that has proved herself a very splendid breeder and good producer. Under ordinary care and two milkings per day she made last year 2,175 lbs. milk, testing 4.95. She is typical and with splendid udder and teats. Look up her breeding in the catalogue.

Another cow of Alex. Hume's is particularly choice also, being Humehaugh Belle. This yearling cow is a daughter of Gardough Prince Fortune 2nd, a brother of the dam of the world's champion Ayrshire cow Gardough May Major, who has made 23,233 lbs. milk, while her dam's sire is a brother of the sire of the champion Ayrshire cow of Canada.

L. W. Locke is putting in a splendid lot of young mature cows that unofficially

went over 7,000 lbs. in the factory season.

There are several fine young bulls in the district also, in addition to a large number of females. One of these good sires is Kenneth of Menie, contributed by Wm Stewart & Sons, Jans. Dewdrop of Menie, is by Grand View Rose, a son of the sire in the district. She is an H.O.P. cow and she has made her mark both in having won second place two years in succession at Guelph. The sire of the young bull is Spring Hill Cashier, by Leamington Durward Lely.

In addition to the ones quoted above there are many other fine animals which space does not permit us to mention.

**DUNDAS-GRENVILLE AYRSHIRE CLUB MEET.**

**T**HE members of the Dundas-Grenville Ayrshire Club held a very enthusiastic meeting at Maunstein on March 23d. Mr. James Balmistray, of Erie Farm, Chateaufort, honorary president of the Club, was present, and gave of a very interesting address on the value of records in selling live stock. Mr. Balmistray offered a silver cup to the owner of the Ayrshire cow producing the largest amount of milk and fat in one year in the county of Dundas & Co. Grenville. All competitors to become members of the Club. The Dairy Statistics Act also came up for a lively discussion, as well as the long vermin short period for sheep. It was decided that the next annual meeting be held at Chateaufort, Nov. 15, 1918, also our annual meeting be held at Chateaufort in January, 1919. The following board of officers were elected for 1918: President, J. S. Macdonald; vice-pres., Prof. Bell, of Kempsville; secretary, S. D. Thorpe, South Mountain. Directors—Prof. Beach, Walter Arthur Christie, A. J. Cumming, John Hildal and Geo. Gillespie.

**THE TWENTY-EIGHTH.**

**E**DINOTON, Farm and Dairy, is an advertised through preliminary reports and by wire that the Holstein-Friesian cow, Bess Burke Ormsby 3288, has shown a production of 563 lbs. milk containing 23.87 lbs. fat in seven consecutive days, with test still in progress. She freshens at the age of 5 years, 2 months, 15 days. Her sire is Sir Fawcett Ormsby Mercedes 4931; her dam is Spring Brook Bess Storme 9774. She was bred and is now owned by E. C. Schroeder, Moorband, Bess Storme 9774. She is the best of the Holstein-Friesian cows with productions exceeding 72 lbs. fat in seven days. Computed on the 50 per cent. basis the equivalent better than any of the Burke Ormsby would amount to 432 lbs. milk, says John H. Gardner.

**R. O. P. CHAMPIONS**

According to the R. O. P. reports a Jersey cow produced more butter fat during last year than any other cow of any other breed. We have now for sale the following: Cow, fresh or springing, also Young Bulls, all ages. Some of these are closely related to the champion butter cow mentioned above.

B. H. BULL & SON,

BRAMPTON, ONT.

**SELL YOUR MILK**



Dairymen! Raise your Calves on GROFFAT Calf Meal and sell all your milk. Calves thrive on this scientific substitute for milk. It is easily mixed, and the calves LIKE IT. It is a great money-maker for every Dairyman and Cattle Raiser. Ask your dealer for GROFFAT Write for Booklet, "How You Can Raise and Grow Calves at a Low Cost Without Milk."

**INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD CO., LIMITED**  
Ask Your Dealer TORONTO

**INTERNATIONAL GROEFAST CALF MEAL**

**CHOICE YORKSHIRE HOGS AT RIGHT PRICES**

Bears and sows, all ages, from best prize-winning strains—a few good bred sows, also younger stock. S. C. White Leghorns eggs for hatching—Duroc's 282-egg strain. S. B. Brown Leghorns, Barred Rocks, R. I. Reds, \$2 per 15; \$10 per 100. Fawn and White I. R. Duck eggs, \$2 per 11. Chinese geese 15; 50c each.

T. A. KING

MILTON, ONTARIO.

**LAKESIDE AYRSHIRES**

A choice selection of young bulls for sale from Record of Performance, also dams, imported and Canadian bred. Sires: Ayrshire's Best Foam (Imp.), 23.54; also times grand champion, Fairfield Main's Triumph (Imp.), 23.17; a son of the noted Irishman Finner's Prince. Write for catalogue.

Proprietor: G. E. H. MONTGOMERY Dominion Express Bldg., Montreal.

Manager: D. McARTHUR, Phillipsburg, Que.

**Pure-bred Ayrshires**  
**Second Annual Consignment Sale**

ON  
**TUESDAY, APRIL 2nd, 1918, at 1 p.m. SHARP**  
**at CAMPBELLFORD, ONT.**

BY THE  
**Menie District Ayrshire Breeders' Club**  
**"You are Cordially Invited to Attend"**

Our offerings at our big sale this year are such that will please the man who is in the market for good commercial Ayrshires. It is believed that there are no relatives of GRANDVIEW BOSS, the Canadian Champion of the month, but, LAKESIDE'S DURWARD LELY (Imp.).

Three cows in this great bull came to this district and were used extensively, with the result that at the present time fully half the stock in the district is closely related to the Champion Cow. Fully half of the animals likely be duplicated for many years to come. Other sire used extensively were AUCHINCLOSS HENRIOT, and the present champion bull of Canada, HILLSIDE PETER PAN.

Our rules strictly prohibit this, and some of the choicest animals in the district and the best blood of the breed (blood of the champion without reserve). The great bulk of the offerings will consist principally of females, many of which will be freshened at the time of sale.

The contributions will be from such well-known herds as that of Alex. Hume, Wm. Stewart, W. E. Tummon, O'Connor, and others. Every animal will be sold subject to tuberculosis test, at purchaser's expense.

Terms: CASH, but credit will be given on bankable paper for 6 months at 6 per cent.

Write to-night for a catalogue and plan to attend

**ALEX HUME, Sales Manager**      **W. E. TUMMON, Sec.-Treas.**

R.R. No. 3, Campbellford, Ont.

Madoc, Ont.

**SEED CORN**

We can supply you with excellent quality seed corn (Germania) about 180¢ at the present prices on Mammoth Southern, \$4.50 per bus. Leaming Fodder, \$4.50 per bus. Red Cob, \$4.50 per bus. Wisconsin No. 7, \$4.50 per bus.

**FEED.**  
Barley Chop, \$3.90 per 100 lbs.  
Fine Oat Chop, \$3.50 per 100 lbs.  
Mixed Chop, \$3.20 per 100 lbs.  
Western Feed Oats (bags extra), \$1.10 per bus.  
Poultry Scratch Feed, \$3.90 per 100 lbs.

All prices F.O.B. Lindsay. Bags for Seed Corn 50c each.

**ROBERTSON & PADGET**  
Lindsay, Ontario

**Pitt's and Pollock's**

Also prepare, however interpreted, on the following diseases with REMEDY:  
**PITUITA and FOLL EVEL CURE**—can be sold cases that will cure. Has been shown. Easy and simple, no medicine, no injections, every fourth day and your animal recovers if it will live. Cures most cases within thirty days, leaving the horse sound and smooth. All particulars in

Pitt's Vest Pocket Veterinary Adviser. Write for a free copy. Illustrated pages, showing cases that a horse can recover from. Densely bound, illustrated and illustrated. Price, 25c. Sent by mail. Pitt's Vest Pocket Veterinary Adviser. Write for a free copy. Illustrated pages, showing cases that a horse can recover from. Densely bound, illustrated and illustrated. Price, 25c. Sent by mail.



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(STANDARDIZED)

The First and Original Peptic Coughs.

Has an experiment. Time-tried and a demonstrated success in the manufacture of Canadian cheese.

## START-O-LAC

(LACTIC ACID CULTURE)

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

## GERMTOX

(NOT A POISON)

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

The above product are sold by all druggists in dairy supplies. Write to us for it, catalogues, and all other desired information.

**PARKE, DAVIS & CO.**

WALKERVILLE, ONT.  
MONTREAL, QUE.

## AYRSHIRE CATTLE

will make money on any farm. Write for booklet. W. F. STEPHEN, Secretary Canadian 'Ayrshire Breeders' Association, Box 508, Huntington, Quebec.

## MAPLE VILLA STOCK FARM

offers for immediate sale 5 pure-bred Holstein cows, ages from 3 to 6 years, good size, in good condition, and good producers; will breed this month! Better come and see them—1 mile from Walkerville on T. E. & N. radial. Long distance phone Waterloo.

R. W. JOHNSTON  
R. R. No. 1 - Walkerville, Ont.

## For MILK, BUTTER, CHEESE, VEAL

Holstein cows stand supreme. If you try just one animal you will very soon want more. Write the HOLSTEIN FRIEDLAND ASSOCIATION.

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

## HOLSTEIN BULLS

No. 1 9 mos. old, sired by SIR RIVERDALE ECHO LYONS, whose 4 sisters average over 100 lbs. per day, including MAY ECHO SYLVIA, World's Champion milk producer, and 41 lbs. butter, and whose 2 sisters, dam, dam's sister and granddam have records over 100 lbs. milk in 7 days. Oak's dam has 36 lbs. butter, 71 lbs. milk in 7 days.

No. 2 4 months old, sired by KING KORNDELKE JOHANNA SEBAST, whose 7 sisters, dam average 10.75 lbs. His 11 granddaughters average 29.37 to a 23 lb. daughter of GRACE MAYNE SIRE SIR COLANTHIA, 25 R.O.M. daughters and a S.O.M. dam.

For Particulars and Prices, Write or Call

**COUGHLIN BROTHERS, R.R. No. 9, PETERBORO, ONT.**

3 m., 4 d., 517.6 lbs. milk, 14.48 lbs. fat, 18.07 lbs. butter, Colony Farm, Escondido, R.C.  
1. Hennie Tidy DeKor Princess, 21857, 3 y., 7 m., 7 d., 436.3 lbs. milk, 12.28 lbs. fat, 15.35 lbs. butter, Fred E. Hilliker, Norwich, Ont.  
6. Delaire Douglas Seta, 21842, 30-day record, 3 y., 9 m., 20 d., 511.8 lbs. milk, 214.05 lbs. fat, 267.64 lbs. butter, Colony Farm, Escondido, B.C.

Junior Two-Year Class.  
1. Lady Roberts Patriot, 22nd, 23256, 3 y., 8 m., 15 d., 466.5 lbs. milk, 16.32 lbs. fat, 21.03 lbs. butter, E. C. Hamner, Norwich, Ont.

Senior Two-Year Class.  
Flora DeKor Kornelyk, 41737, 3 y., 5 m., 25d., 524.7 lbs. milk, 18.14 lbs. fat, 22.62 lbs. butter, Carman Baker, Brighton, Ont.

2. Edmwood Daisy Det, 25546, 3 y., 10 m., 20 d., 371.6 lbs. milk, 15.54 lbs. fat, 19.43 lbs. butter, H. W. Parkinson, Hagerwille, Ont.

3. Raymondle Oakland, 35156, 3 y., 9 m., 15 d., 469.7 lbs. milk, 15.06 lbs. fat, 18.82 lbs. butter, D. Raymond, Vaudreuil, Que.

4. Raymondle Oakland Princess, 23157, 2 y., 9 m., 7 d., 486.1 lbs. milk, 14.13 lbs. fat, 17.66 lbs. butter, D. Raymond, Vaudreuil, Que.

5. Eva Bell Deltina, 37764, 3 y., 9 m., 25 d., 390.7 lbs. milk, 16.14 lbs. fat, 17.91 lbs. butter, W. E. Calver, Simcoe, Ont.  
Lakewood Rattler 6th, 35441, 3 y., 9 m., 4 d., 398.7 lbs. milk, 15.98 lbs. fat, 16.35 lbs. butter, Lakewood Farm, Simcoe, Ont.

7. Schulling Princess Irene, 35689, 2 y., 8 m., 22 d., 349.1 lbs. milk, 11.41 lbs. fat, 14.27 lbs. butter, E. C. Hamner, Norwich, Ont.

Junior Two-Year Class.  
1. Daisy Echo Gerben, 46846, 2 y., 4 m., 15 d., 369.6 lbs. milk, 9.95 lbs. fat, 12.43 lbs. butter, Joseph O'Reilly, Peterboro, Ont.

SEMI-OFFICIAL RECORDS OF HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN COWS FROM FEBRUARY 15 TO 28th, 1918.

Mature Cows.  
MARGARET Corcoran, 6010, 10 y., 12,643 lbs. milk, 491 lbs. fat, 613.75 lbs. butter, Ont. Agricultural College, Guelph, Ont.

2. Suga Petham Baby, 18358, 5 y., 13-051 lbs. milk, 495 lbs. fat, 543 lbs. butter, W. B. Allison, Chesherville, Ont.  
3. Fisteria Mead, 21944, 7 y., 12,296 lbs. milk, 364 lbs. fat, 436 lbs. butter, D. H. Dick, Ormance, Ont.

4. Babby Key, 785, 10 y., 12,667 lbs. milk, 368 lbs. fat, 447.60 lbs. butter, Nelson Bros., Wooler, Ont.

Four-Year Class.  
1. Dusky Polly, 21843, 4 y., 203 d., 12-293 lbs. milk, 463 lbs. fat, 565 lbs. butter, Francis Worsley Milner, B.C.

Three-Year Class.  
1. Ridley Flora Tensen DeKor, 27527, 3 y., 81 d., 12120 lbs. milk, 465 lbs. fat, 609.25 lbs. butter, Dr. J. O. Miller, St. Catharines, Ont.

2. Princess Fairmont, 27010, 3 y., 80 d., 8,439 lbs. milk, 320 lbs. fat, 400 lbs. butter, I. J. Davis, Ingersoll, Ont.

Two-Year Class.  
1. Blat Pleje Walker 25401, 2 y., 213 d., 18,156 lbs. milk, 502 lbs. fat, 743.50 lbs. butter, D. Raymond, Vaudreuil, Que.  
2. Home Farm Pearl DeWitt 25159, 2 y., 202 d., 9,917 lbs. milk, 369 lbs. fat, 448.75 lbs. butter, Noah B. Bender, Tavistock, Ont.

3. Alma Mater Dewdrop, 21852, 3 y., 185 d., 8,241 lbs. milk, 283 lbs. fat, 443.75 lbs. butter, Francis Worsley Milner, B.C.  
4. Queen DeKor Route 35883, 1 y., 387 d., 5,106 lbs. milk, 185 lbs. fat, 450 lbs. butter, S. M. Peacock, Aylmer, Ont.

5. Kornelyk Laxy Girl 56795, 3 y., 328 d., 2,789 lbs. milk, 126 lbs. fat, 407.50 lbs. butter, Nelson Bros., Wooler, Ont.  
6. Aldermoor Mabel 25778, 2 y., 2nd, 52111, 1 y., 274 d., 4,807 lbs. milk, 295 lbs. fat, 373.75 lbs. butter, Jas. Neilamy, Sargis, B.C.

7. Pearl Lyons Hengerveld, 25009, 2 y., 187 d., 9,241 lbs. milk, 296 lbs. fat, 372.50 lbs. butter, Jacob Mock, Tavistock, Ont.  
8. Fribe of Centrowood, 32893, 1 y., 334 d., 4,766 lbs. milk, 182 lbs. fat, 345.25 lbs. butter, I. H. Davis, Ingersoll, Ont.

9. Fontic Heavly Segis, 56974, 1 y., 220 d., 4,676 lbs. milk, 203 lbs. fat, 326.75 lbs. butter, Nelson Bros., Wooler, Ont.  
10. Keres Echo Segis, 23775, 2 y., 10 d., 7,855 lbs. milk, 263 lbs. fat, 322.50 lbs. butter, Nelson Bros., Wooler, Ont.

## AVONDALE FARM OFFERS

1. A choice young bull, born Nov. 2, 1917, sired by "Woodcrest Sir Clyde", Dam, a 24-lb. daughter of "Princes Hengerveld Pleje"; 2nd dam, 27.53-lb. A bargain for immediate sale.  
2. Also a grand young bull, born Oct. 6, 1917, light in color, sired by "King Echo Sylvia Johanna". This is the 25,000 yearling son of Ball Model Johanna 2nd, who twice 37-lb. cow. Dam of calf is a 18-lb. two-year-old daughter of "X. F. A. Canada"; 2nd dam, 29.36-lb.; 3rd dam, 31.70-lb. A bargain.  
H. L. LYNN, Avondale Farm, Brockville, Ont.

## SUNNYBROOK FARM HOLSTEINS

We are offering at a most reasonable price 5 young bulls of serviceable age. These are from approved dams, testing from 18.37 to 29.34 in 7 days; must be sold at once. Write for Particulars.  
Jos. Kilgour - Eglinton P.O. - North Toronto

## MAPLE GORE HOLSTEINS

Our 2-year-old Pauline cow has just completed a record of 614.4 lbs. milk, 28.02 lbs. butter, 7 days; 2669.5 lbs. milk, 117.29 lbs. butter in 30 days. Her son, 2 months old, and grandson 3 months old, sired by our Alectra bull, whose dam and sire's dam, average over 30 lbs. butter in seven days; also another grandson, 6 months old, sired by the 30-lb. bull, KING SEGIS OP FOLBERT RIDGE, for sale at reasonable prices. These are choice and will please you.  
ELSWORTH PLANT R. R. NO. 2 - BURFORD, ONT.

## SUNNYSIDE STOCK FARM HOLSTEINS

ECHO SEGIS PATRIE, our herd sire, is by a brother of the world's 50-lb. cow, Segis Faysa Johanna. He is a grand bull in every way, and is not yet 4 years old. To avoid in-breeding would sell him at a price. Also have bulls from one month to seventeen months old for sale, sired by Echo Segis Faysa and out of grand producing cows. If you need a well backed bull, write or come and see them.  
JOHN M. MONTLE, Prop. Sunnyside Stock Farm, STANDEE, QUE.

## 20,000 lbs. Milk in Yearly Backing

50 lbs. Butter in 7 Day Backing  
I am consigning to the Brant Holstein Breeders' Club, held 2nd April, 1918, at Brantford, a bull calf PREMIER LYONS SCHUBING, No. 23831, born Jan. 5, 1918. His sire is a grandson of KING SEGIS and BLANCHE LYONS DEKOR, 22.31 lbs. the former being the grand sire of SEGIS FAYNE JOHANNA -26.68 lbs. butter in 7 days (World's Record). His dam is also by a grandson of KING SEGIS and BANCHE LYONS DEKOR, 32.31 lbs., therefore giving him 50-lb. blood on both sides of his pedigree. His dam milked 71.4 lbs. as a Junior 2, and her dam 91.4 lbs., while on official test. His granddam, NIAGARA MAID, milked 84.18 lbs. milk with 94.75 lbs. butter in R.O.P. His nine nearest tested dams average 35.15 lbs. butter.

A BEAUTIFUL CALF—BE SURE AND BUY THIS ONE—CHEAP AT ANY PRICE. Remember he is consigned by

**W. G. Bailey, Oak Park Stock Farm, Paris, Ont.**

## Brant Annual Winter Sale of Holsteins Brantford, April 2

Make sure of being with us for our big offering of choice stuff which will go under the hammer on APRIL 2nd. We have spared no pains in keeping this offering right up to the mark for which the Brantfords Salers have been so popular.

Of the 36 females nearly all are young animals and will be fresh or due just about the time of the sale. The four young bulls are more than above the ordinary both in breeding and general make-up. These lads will be ready for service.

Come early and look over the offering. The sale will be held in Hunt and Coulter's Livery Barn.

Be on hand if you are on the lookout for some high quality material and for the square dealing which has characterized all our sales.

Tuesday, April 2nd. Get a Catalogue from

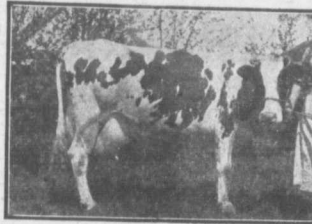
**E. C. CHAMBERS** President  
**N. P. SAGER, Sec'y.** St. George, Ont.  
**COL. ALMAS, Auctioneer**







MAY ECHO SYLVIA—Butter 7 days 41.01 lbs., milk 1,005.8 lbs., milk 1 day 182 lbs.



VICTORIA BURKE—Butter 7 days 31.30 lbs., milk 686.64 lbs., milk 1 day 109 lbs.

FOR  
**GOOD LUCK**  
BUY AT OUR  
**High Class  
Holstein**

**45**

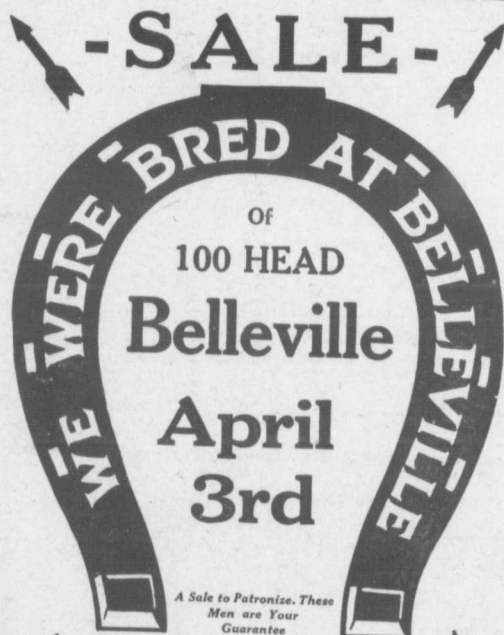
Cows of just the right age—some over 30 lbs. of butter in 7 days.

**20**

Heifers with first calf. Some fresh, many not yet freshened.

**20**

Heifers to breed to that good bull of yours for next year's production campaign.



*A Sale to Patronize. These Men are Your Guarantee*

- J. M. BRANSCOMBE
- A. D. FOSTER & SONS
- E. B. PURTELLE
- J. A. CASKEY
- W. FRED FALLIS
- D. A. DICK
- FRED DENYES
- E. B. MALLORY
- A. E. PHILLIPS
- C. B. BONESTEEL
- CARMAN BAKER
- G. A. KINGSTON
- E. T. FRITZ
- ARCHIE MACDONALD
- BLMER CRAIG
- PETER CAVE
- D. B. TRACY
- F. J. McCALPIN
- A. PARKS
- FRED HILLMAN
- S. J. PARKS

**14 only**  
**14 Bulls**  
all  
**Good Ones**

Sons and grandsons of KING SEGIS ALCARTRA SPOFFORD, from dams of INKA SYLVIA BEETS POSCH, COUNT SEGIS WALKER PIETERTJE, SIR SADIE KORNDYKE SEGIS, and many others space will not allow us to mention.

See Announcements of Individual Offerings Elsewhere in This Issue



LULU KEYES—Butter 7 days 36.06 lbs., milk 756.4 lbs., milk 1 day 122.8 lbs.

Write for a Catalogue to  
**F. R. Mallory**  
Frankford, Ont.



KEYES WALKER SEGIS—Butter 7 days 34.65 lbs., milk 608.8 lbs.

**RAMSAY'S**  
THE BEST PAINT TO PAINT RIGHT

For outside or inside work this is the paint that gives satisfaction.

**A SAFE PAINT-BATH TO FOLLOW**

Insist on Ramsay's Pure Paint, because every gallon is tested for uniformity, elasticity and free flowing qualities.

Ask any Ramsay dealer, or write me for interesting booklets and suggestions.

**A. RAMSAY & SON COMPANY**  
PAINTS - PAINTS AND VARNISHES MADE IN CANADA  
Toronto Montreal Vancouver

FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS

## CREAM WANTED

We Buy Cream and what's more important We Pay for It

Twenty Years experience is at your service. We furnish cans and do all that any other reliable firm can promise.

References: ANY BANKER. ANY CREAM SHIPPER

**TORONTO CREAMERY COMPANY, Limited**  
9 CHURCH STREET, TORONTO, ONT. A Line Brings Particulars

### Consiged at BELLEVILLE Club Sale

3 Yearling Daughters of King Segis Alcarata Spofford, son of the \$50,000 Bull, and whose Sister, dam and sire's 3 nearest dams average over 35 lbs. butter in 7 days. "Out of 3551 thirty lb. cows 311 are ancestors of King's."

1 Three Year Old Daughter of Inka Sylvia Beets Poach, sire of May Echo Sylvia, the world's greatest cow, and bred to King.

1 Yearling whose sire is a son of K. P. A. Canada and Lady Waldorf Dekol, 28.34 lbs. butter at 11 years, dam of Lady Waldorf Pietje, and whose dam has 6 sisters with 2 year records running up to 20 lbs.

Remember the Date, April 3rd.

### Peter Cave - Bloomfield

#### OUR FIRST OFFERING

At the Belleville Sale

JEAN PATIENCE EMMA, 5 yrs. old, running in R.O.P. since she freshened in July, Highest day's milk 52 lbs. Has given 14,976 lbs. of milk in 7 moes. Bred on Nov. 1916, 1917, to Hillcrest Bouvered Veal, a son of the champion 4-yr.-old cow in R.O.P. with over 20,000 lbs. milk and lamb at 3 mos. after calving, with over 18 lbs. butter in 7 days. His sire is HILL-CREST OMBRY DEKOL, out of RAUWERD OMBRY DEKOL, LADY PAINT, in the 26,000 lb. cow, by MR. ADRIEL OMBRY.

QUEEN MARGARET EMMA, 4 yrs. old, with 7-day record of 48 lbs. milk and 18.6 lbs. butter under usual very ordinary circumstances. Bred to HILL-CREST BLOOMFIELD VALE, a son of Queen Mercedes Emma, calved Apr. 28, 1916. Have a look at these before the sale.

The private selling, with a grandstand view, of Mercedes Calmly Poach, the 26,000 lb. cow. The one that qualified in R.O.P. 3 yrs. in succession with over 60,000 lbs. milk. Also a son of Queen Mercedes Emma. Will price these two right if they are nice.

W. FRED FALLS

MILLBROOK, ONT.

## MARKET REVIEW AND FORECAST

**TORONTO, Mar. 28.**—The live stock market has been furnishing the interest to market reports during the coming forward, prices are gradually creeping upward, and new high level records are being reached. \$30.50 fed off cars in Toronto last week, and have prospects of going higher. A new high level record was also set when a shipment of 16 lambs sold last week at the Montreal Yards at \$17.00. High prices are being obtained for those steers are offering, choice heaves being let around \$12.50 to \$12.75, with a few bay heaves for the Easter market going as high as \$15. Some milkers are bringing high prices, selling at farm sales from \$75 to \$140.

The marketing of farm produce continues to be slow, mainly because there is not much surplus available to market. Last week the oil market slumped slightly in Winnipeg and Chicago, and this was reflected to some extent in Toronto government buying, however, has strengthened the Winnipeg market, and the demand remains firm. Oats are selling at from 30 cts. to \$1.15 through the country districts, and bring about 93 cts. in Toronto, oatmeal lots.

**Wheat.**  
Practically the only wheat moving through market channels at present is Western grain. Only about 40 to 50 cars daily are being shipped to keep Ontario millers at work. With the price of other feeds ranging much higher than wheat as compared with their food value, there is no disposition to market. Success in road freight wheat to market. One instance has appeared in the daily price of an Ontario grade at which Ontario wheat is being quoted at \$1.09, while frozen wheat brought in from the West is being offered for sale at \$1.10. Apparently the only thing that will bring Ontario wheat on the market will be the fixing of a higher price. This has already been done in the United States. Toronto quotations are: Manitoba Wheat—No. 1, 1.07; No. 2, 1.05; No. 3, 1.03; No. 4, 1.01; No. 5, 1.00; No. 6, 98 cts.; No. 7, 96 cts.; No. 8, 94 cts.; No. 9, 92 cts.; No. 10, 90 cts.; No. 11, 88 cts.; No. 12, 86 cts.; No. 13, 84 cts.; No. 14, 82 cts.; No. 15, 80 cts.; No. 16, 78 cts.; No. 17, 76 cts.; No. 18, 74 cts.; No. 19, 72 cts.; No. 20, 70 cts.; No. 21, 68 cts.; No. 22, 66 cts.; No. 23, 64 cts.; No. 24, 62 cts.; No. 25, 60 cts.; No. 26, 58 cts.; No. 27, 56 cts.; No. 28, 54 cts.; No. 29, 52 cts.; No. 30, 50 cts.; No. 31, 48 cts.; No. 32, 46 cts.; No. 33, 44 cts.; No. 34, 42 cts.; No. 35, 40 cts.; No. 36, 38 cts.; No. 37, 36 cts.; No. 38, 34 cts.; No. 39, 32 cts.; No. 40, 30 cts.; No. 41, 28 cts.; No. 42, 26 cts.; No. 43, 24 cts.; No. 44, 22 cts.; No. 45, 20 cts.; No. 46, 18 cts.; No. 47, 16 cts.; No. 48, 14 cts.; No. 49, 12 cts.; No. 50, 10 cts.; No. 51, 8 cts.; No. 52, 6 cts.; No. 53, 4 cts.; No. 54, 2 cts.; No. 55, 0 cts.; No. 56, 0 cts.; No. 57, 0 cts.; No. 58, 0 cts.; No. 59, 0 cts.; No. 60, 0 cts.

**Barley.**  
The marketing of farm produce continues to be slow, mainly because there is not much surplus available to market. Last week the oil market slumped slightly in Winnipeg and Chicago, and this was reflected to some extent in Toronto government buying, however, has strengthened the Winnipeg market, and the demand remains firm. Oats are selling at from 30 cts. to \$1.15 through the country districts, and bring about 93 cts. in Toronto, oatmeal lots.

**Beef.**  
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**Pork.**  
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**Lamb.**  
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**Butcher's.**  
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do No. 2, per bushel ..... 2.00 to 2.30  
Red clover, No. 2, bushel ..... 1.50 to 2.00  
do No. 2, per bushel ..... 1.50 to 1.70  
Timothy, No. 1, per bushel ..... 1.75 to 2.00  
do No. 2, per bushel ..... 1.75 to 2.00  
do No. 2, per cwt. .... 1.75 to 2.00  
Flax, per bushel ..... 1.50 to 2.00

**Potatoes and Beans.**  
Toronto Ontario potatoes 11.50 and Delaware 12 a bag. An earlier feeling is also reported in the potato market. Montreal, per 100 lbs. of new potatoes, being sold at \$1.15 to \$1.75 per 90-lb. bag, or 12 to 14 cts. per lb.

Prices of beans are rather irregular, Montreal paying from \$1.25 to \$1.50 according to grade, while in Toronto the jobbing way good beans are bringing as high as \$2.00. Toronto's Common beans are selling at \$1.50; foreign hand picked, \$1.75 to \$1.80.

**Eggs and Poultry.**  
Local egg supplies are coming on to the market much more freely now, and will soon be able to satisfy domestic consumption. In the meantime, eggs are being brought in from United States at about 45 cts. delivered in Montreal and Toronto. The question that is engaging the attention of poultrymen now is, what price will storage men pay for eggs this year. Canadian buyers usually begin putting eggs on the price during the month of March, but this year supplies will not warrant that. Buyers are paying 40 to 45 cts. in country points, 35 to 40 cts. in cities, and are wholesaling to the retail trade in Toronto at 40 to 45 cts. per 100 lbs. of new laid, 47c to 50c and new laid, 45c to 47c.

**Poultry.**  
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**Butter.**  
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**Cattle.**  
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**Hogs.**  
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**Sheep.**  
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**Grain.**  
The marketing of farm produce continues to be slow, mainly because there is not much surplus available to market. Last week the oil market slumped slightly in Winnipeg and Chicago, and this was reflected to some extent in Toronto government buying, however, has strengthened the Winnipeg market, and the demand remains firm. Oats are selling at from 30 cts. to \$1.15 through the country districts, and bring about 93 cts. in Toronto, oatmeal lots.

**CALDWELL'S**  
MILK  
The Making

Caldwell's Milk making choice in Canada. This year it is better than ever, because of the factory's location, it would otherwise be out better and of food.

Your calves will rapidly on Caldwell's Separator milk, and will considerably less.

**CALDWELL'S**  
MILK  
The Making

Sold in 100, 50 and 25 lb. Sacks.

**THE CALDWELL AND CREAM DUNDAS**

Makers also of Molasses Horse Feed and Poultry Feed

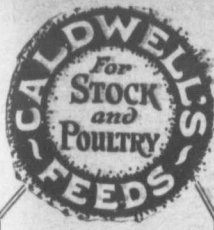
**Implement**

We are closing our Implement business for sale at reduced prices. Items: Potato Planting Machine, Potato Diggers, Horse Grain Grinders, etc. for planting, tobacco strawberies, or tobacco information and WESTMAN BROS.

**UTILITY POULT**

After 15 years' experience, we feel that we have you with the best chicks procurable in very handsome price. Get your orders to avoid disappointment.

**E.F. MONTGOMERY**  
STRAITFORD, O.



## The Meal for Making Veal

Caldwell's Calf. Meal has been making choice veal on thousands of Canadian farms every year. This year it is in greater demand than ever, because it takes the place of whole milk in a very satisfactory manner, and the fat that would otherwise be lost is turned into butter and cheese for human food.

Your calves will gain just as rapidly on Caldwell's Calf Meal and Separator milk or water, as on new milk, and the cost will be considerably less.



Sold in 100, 50 and 25 lb. Sacks.

THE CALDWELL FEED AND CEREAL CO., Ltd.  
Dundas, Ont.

Makers also of: Dairy Meal, Mottases Horse Feed, Hog Feed and Poultry Feeds of all kinds.

### Implement Bargain

We are closing out our wholesale Implement business and are offering for sale at reduced prices the following lines: Potato Planters (Horse), Potato Diggers (Horse), Little Wonder Grain Grinders, Plant Transplanters, for planting tomatoes, cabbage, strawberries, or tobacco. For further information and price apply to WESTMAN BROS., Gtatham, Ont.

### UTILITY POULTRY FARM

After 15 years' careful breeding, we feel that we can supply you with the best day-old chicks procurable in Canada, at very handsome prices.

Get your orders in early and avoid disappointment.

E.F. MONTGOMERY, Mgr.  
STKATFORD, ONTARIO

### CHOICE ONES FROM A YOUNG HERD

breeders of Holsteins will note the full of Coughlin Bro., of Peterboro, appearing elsewhere in this issue offering a couple of choice bred young bulls. The oldest of these is King is Henrydyke Johanna Segis, whose sire is King Segis Pontiac, Folshead, 13 A.R.O. daughters, and whose dam is Unadua Kornelyke Ahigali, 23 lbs in 7 days, average test 43.67 lbs. She has nine 30 lb. sisters. The dam of this youngster is Grace Wynne Folshead, whose record of 30 lbs. was made under the most adverse conditions. Her sire has 23 H.O.M. daughters, including Colantha, Dutter the Johanna Lead, and 3 others whose records average over 100 lbs. per day.

The youngest fellow is sired by the Riverdale Echo Lynn, herd sire at Allison Stock Farm, Chanterville, who is a brother to Mary Soho, and 3 others whose records average over 100 lbs. per day.

Breeders wishing to secure good young bulls which they can develop to suit themselves, should write these breeders.

### LAKELVIEW STOCK FARM NOTES.

N. ordering change of advertisement, Lakelview Stock Farm writes on March 20 to say that their sales were never better. Also, most of all is the fact that their stock is going into the very best hands in the country. Dr. J. A. Haslop has made another purchase of Lakelview Holsteins, and is at present carrying on his first year of sale his cows on test is Lakelview Dutchland Wynne Rose, a senior two-year-old, with four calves that is giving 100 lbs. milk a day, and has up to date made 100 lbs. butter in seven days, surpassing all other senior two-year-olds in Canada. This makes Lakelview Dutchland Wynne Rose a Canadian champion senior two-year-old with over 200 lbs. fat record, and the test still in progress and rapidly improving. She is sired by Dutchland Colantha Sir Mox and is a half sister to Lakelview Dutchland Artis, the Canadian champion senior three-year-old 34.65 lbs. cow, and half sister to Lakelview Dutchland Hanserveld 2nd. Mr. W. G. Bailey's great show bull, winner of Dovesdale and Senior and Grand Champion at Toronto and London, 1916-16 and 1917.

### THE GREGG SALE.

N. April 19, 60 head of Holsteins will be offered by auction, by T. G. Gregg, Ingersoll. From this herd was established some twelve young females were selected from the famous herd of Mr. Walden Rivers, of Pioneer Stock Farms, known from coast to coast for producing Canadian Rivers, of the breed. The 3-yr.-old, champion, Calamity Snow Meckhilde 2nd with a record of 21.274 lbs. milk and 1.063 lbs. butter in 1 year, and the Canadian R.O.P. champion 5-yr.-old heifer, Duchess Wynne Calamity 2nd, with a record of 16.714 lbs. milk and 946 lbs. of butter in 1 year also Calamity Beach Wynne 2nd, champion cow in dairy test at the Ontario Provincial Winter Fair, Guelph, 1916, were all bred by Mr. Rivers. The first two have been developed and tested, and are still owned at Pioneer Farms.

This is the sort of blood my herd represents. The first bull used in this herd was Homestead Dowdrop King, a son of Belle Dewdrop, she having a record of 374 lbs. of milk and 21.18 lbs. butter in 5 days, and 2,343.7 lbs. milk, 189.07 lbs. butter in 30 days. This bull is a son of Dutchland Colantha, his dam, whose dam and sire's dam average 31.83 lbs. butter in 7 days, and 123.77 in 30 days. He has 21 R.O.P. daughters and 18 proven sons.

The next bull in service was King Isabella, Walker (imp.) who was used very successfully in the herd for three seasons. He is a son of Leadock, Claude Walker, who has a record of 549.4 lbs. milk and 1.86 lbs. butter in 7 days, and 5,619.3 lbs. milk and 105.18 lbs. butter in 30 days. She has a splendid yearly official record of 23,000 lbs. milk and 1,000 lbs. butter in one year. He has three 30 lb. sisters, a 28 lb. 2-yr.-old sister, and a 28 lb. two-year-old sister. He is a son of King Walker, who has 21 A.R.O. daughters. The present young herd is a cross between Wynne Calamity Segis, who carries the blood of the two great Kings, King Walk and King Soho, his dam, sire's dam and dam's sister average 29.46 lbs. butter in 7 days. His dam was winner of 1st prize in dairy test at the Ontario Provincial Winter Fair, Guelph, 1912.

### TYPEWRITTEN PEDIGREES

with records up to date, \$1.00 a piece, including 2 extra carbon copies. This or more pedigrees in one order for catalogue work, including one copy only of each. 75c a piece.

Catalogues \$2.00 per page complete, including making out of pedigrees. Orders should be sent in early.

The Canadian Holstein Sales Co., Ont.  
Sole Phone 130.

### DUTCHLAND COLANTHA SIR MONA

again to the front with another of his daughters making a wonderful record. LAKEVIEW DUTCHLAND WAYNE ROSE as a senior 3-year-old has 23 lbs. of butter in 7 days, and is rapidly improving. In milk she is giving about 80 lbs. a day.

We are offering a bull of serviceable age that is a half brother to this heifer, and his dam is LAKEVIEW GIBBERN 3rd, the Canadian champion senior 2-year-old, eight months after calving, whose grand-dam is the Canadian champion mature cow in the 8 months after calving division. Buy a bull like this one and get long time tests as well as the 7-day tests, and a show ring winner.

LAKEVIEW STOCK FARM, T. A. Dawson, Mgr., BRONTE, ONT.

### LANINGDALE STOCK FARM

HOLSTEINS Offers for Sale. HOLSTEINS  
 Bull 1 yr. old, by a half brother to Tottilta of Riverside (2494 lbs. milk, 1.067 lbs. butter, H.O.P.). Sire's dam has a 29.48 record. Dam's record—474.3 lbs. milk, 23.45 lbs. butter. Price \$125.  
 Also, a cow due April 19th to a 29.67 lb. bull, who is a sire of a 29.49 lb. 4-yr.-old. Price \$200. Enquiries and visitors solicited.  
 ROBERT C. LANING. VILLA NOVA, ONTARIO

### LYNDALE OFFER: GS

No. 1—A son of CHAMPION BEBO STYLVA PONTIAC, 12 months old—a show bull—dam a 15-lb. Junior 2-year-old daughter of KING PONTIAC ARTIS CANADA.  
 No. 2—A 12 months old son of MAY STYLVA PONTIAC CORNUCOPIA (a brother to Champion Echo Stylva Pontiac). Dam—PETERIE IRKA PEPPERBITE—butter 7 days, 4-year-old, 30.77 lbs.; 30 days, 124.24 lbs.; milk 1 day, 106.64 lbs.; 7 days, 636 lbs.; 30 days, 2,796 lbs.  
 BROWN BROTHERS LYON, ONTARIO

### HIGH GRADE HOLSTEIN COWS

I HAVE 6 to 8 splendid Holsteins ready to offer immediately. One is fresh, and the others will be in shortly—will sell immediately or all together.  
 JAS. STOTHART R. R. No. 4 PETERBORO, ONT.

### CHOICE BULLS READY FOR SERVICE

No. 1—By a son of MAY BEBO STYLVA. His two nearest dams (both Canadian champions), average 32.6 lbs. butter in seven days. Price \$100.  
 No. 2—By a son of MAY ECHO STYLVA. His two nearest dams (one a four-year-old), average 34.13 lbs. butter in seven days. Price \$50.  
 Some extra choice young bull calves from \$200 to \$1,000. We have sold thirty-five bulls this winter.  
 R. W. E. BURBARY, Richland Lake Farms (Farm on Step Up Yonge Street Road) Jefferson, Ont.

## 60 HEAD Dispersion Sale 60 HEAD

OF  
 Pure Bred Holsteins  
 and a number of young calves

At Highwood Stock Farm, Ingersoll, Ont.  
 Wednesday April 10, 1918  
 at 10.30 o'clock

We are offering 8 choice young bulls of serviceable age. Included in this sale are sisters of two of the Canadian R.O.P. champions CALAMITY SNOW MECHTHILDE 2ND at 3 years 23,274 lbs. milk and 1053 lbs. butter, and DUCHESS WAYNE CALAMITY 2ND at 2 years 16,714 lbs. milk, 864 lbs. butter in 1 year. We are also offering a daughter, 3 grand-daughters and a number of great grand-daughters of FAIRMONT WAYNE, who has a record of over 20,000 lbs. milk, and over 800 lbs. butter, two years in succession.

Thirty head in this herd are the get of KING ISABELLA WALKER (imp.), whose dam has a record of over 22,000 lbs. of milk and 987 lbs. butter in 1 year; also a grandson and granddaughter of Queen Butter Barness 33.17.

Fully 90 per cent. of the entire herd carry blood of the Canadian R. O. P. champions.

Conveyances will meet morning trains at Ingersoll; also C. P. R. noon train from the south at Salford. Write for catalogue. Lunch provided.

T. G. GREGG, MOORE & DEAN  
 Ingersoll, Ont., R. R. No. 5 WM. FULLIN } Auctioneers

# Farm Labour is Now Available

## How to Get It. Please Act Quickly



**ONTARIO**  
Trades and Labor Branch  
Department of Public Works  
Province of Ontario

The Ontario Government is keenly alive to the pressing need for labor on the farm—we realize that "farm labor is the keystone of greater production." If you need farm labor this season we urge you to fill out the Application Form below, clearly and carefully. To save time mail it to the nearest Ontario Government Employment Office (see list of addresses below), or to the office of the District Representative of the Department of Agriculture in your **OWN COUNTY**. Please be sure to state the kind of help you want, the wages you are willing to pay, the length of time the help is required, and the date on which you will want such help.

### Get your Application in early and make sure of getting the pick of the Help

#### 15,000 Boys and Youths Coming

We are conducting a vigorous "S.O.S." ("Soldiers of the Soil") campaign, which will reach every school boy, every high school boy and the working boys in factories and offices, the drivers for retail stores, etc., etc. of the ages from 15 to 19.

The mark set is 15,000, and there is every prospect that this number will be reached.

Already 8,863 badges have been distributed to boys for last year's farm work. A large proportion of these boys will be again available for farm work this year and, of course, they have gained quite a bit of experience. Farmers who had these boys last year know their value.

#### 7,500 Men Being Enrolled

The Ontario Government is also using every possible means to secure the largest available supply of men for Ontario farm work. The number expected is 7,500, and a large number of these men will be available for the whole season, from seeding to harvest. Strong efforts are being made to secure men with previous farm experience. Men will be recruited from factories and warehouses—from amongst teamsters and artisans. Considering that a good third of our city and town population has been brought up in the country, we shall be surprised if we do not raise fully 7,500 men to help out the Ontario farmers this year, and such men readily take up ordinary farm work again.

#### Women Workers Available

Last year we enrolled between 1,200 and 1,300 women and girls for work on fruit and truck farms. It is believed that fully 5,000 women will offer their services this year. These are mostly strong, willing women and girls—many have come from farms. Their employers appreciated them very highly last season, in fact the Fruit Growers' Association of Ontario has already arranged for a much larger number of these women, so satisfactory were their services last year.

A number of the strongest and most experienced of women helpers are anxious to work on mixed farms for the coming season.

These girls prefer, if possible, to go out to communities in groups of five to ten, and they board themselves. Last season there were many instances where the girls assisted considerably in house work during bad weather.

#### If you want Woman Labour

Do NOT use this Application Form, but write to the Director of Women's Farm Work, Ontario Government Employment Bureau, 15 King St. East, Toronto.

#### Why not to-day?

If you can use more farm labour this spring, fill in this Application Form, clip it out and mail it to the nearest Ontario Government Employment Office as follows:

15 King Street East, Toronto.

139 Queen Street, Ottawa.

83-85 James Street, North, Hamilton.

108 Dundas Street, London.

300 Victoria Avenue, Fort William.

193 Park Street, Port Arthur.

136 Dalhousie St., Brantford.

or to the Office of the District Representative of the Department of Agriculture in your own county.

The most experienced farm hands go to the farmers paying the best wages.

All you need to do now is to fill out the Form, state the best wages you can afford, and send the Form in as directed.

*Do not say we cannot get you help until you give us the opportunity*

APPLICATION FOR FARM HELP		
Ontario Government Public Employment Bureau.	Trades and Labor Branch Dept. of Public Works.	
Date .....	Fill in your telephone number here or the nearest neighbor's telephone number .....	
Signature of Farmer .....	Post Office .....	County .....
How to reach place of employment. ....	Acres in farm. ....	What kind of farming practised? Mixed .....
		Fruit .....
		Dairy .....
Single Men. Experienced (Plough, Milk, Etc.) .....	Married Man and Wife. Experienced .....	
Partly experienced (handle horses) .....	Partly experienced .....	
Inexperienced .....	Inexperienced .....	
Boys (15-19) .....	WAGES—If Wife works in your house \$ .....	
WAGES—Including Board and Lodging .....	If separate cottage is provided \$ .....	
Age limit .....	Length of time help is required .....	
All engagements subject to two weeks' trial with wages. Ontario Government Public Employment Bureau.		
		Form 11.

## Ontario Department of Agriculture

Parliament Buildings, Toronto

SIR WM. H. HEARST,  
Minister of Agriculture.

DR. G. C. CREELMAN,  
Commissioner of Agriculture