

FARM AND DAIRY & RURAL HOME



DEVOTED TO
BETTER FARMING
AND CANADIAN
COUNTRY LIFE



Toronto, Ont. February 22, 1917



IN THE NORTHERN SOLITUDES.

—Photo near Lake Abitibi, Ont.

Farm and Dairy's Referendum on the Dairy Standards Act is being conducted through this issue. On page five appears the Essays that have been awarded the cash prizes that were offered for the two best contributions, one favoring, and the other opposing the legislation. The ballots are also published on that page. You are requested to avail yourself of this privilege of voting on this important measure. Fill in the ballot, return it to us this week, and help us to secure a representative vote.

ISSUED EACH WEEK.

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

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

Get into Shape Now For the Dairy Season



The favorite everywhere it goes. Note its beauty and heavy compact construction, with low-down, handy supply can only 37 1/2 ft. from the floor.

equipment. Hundreds of dairymen are leading good money every day trying to get along without a separator, or working away with a poor one. When you buy a

Simplex Cream Separator

you get a machine that has stood the test of time; that is noted for its labor saving devices; that adapts to a sticky and messy job; that saves its owner work, worry and money every day of the year. The SIMPLEX is beautiful in construction, with an extra heavy base and heavy rigid frame. The 11 00 size, with at speed and skimming milk takes no more power than the ordinary 6 00 lb. separator of other makes. You have here a direct saving in time, labor and money.

Of the many other interesting features of the SIMPLEX we will be glad to tell you if you write us. Drop us a line or write to-night, asking us for information on the SIMPLEX and on our B. L. K. MECHANICAL MILKER. You will get some interesting and useful information, and be under no obligation whatsoever.

D. Derbyshire Co., Limited

Head Office and Works - BROCKVILLE, ONT.

Branches: PETERBOROUGH, ONT., MONTREAL and QUEBEC, P.Q.

WE WANT AGENTS IN A FEW UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

When You Write--Mention Farm & Dairy

SMILE BRIGGS

PROVED
THE BEST BY
EVERY TEST

"CANADA'S
GREATEST
SEED HOUSE"

FOR SALE
EVERYWHERE
IN CANADA

SEEDS

Dust Spraying Has Come to Stay

Opinions Expressed at the Ontario Fruit Growers' Convention

THE day will come, and that at no far distant date, when every fruit grower will use the dust method of spraying his orchard," such was the opinion expressed by Prof. W. H. Whetzel, of Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y., before a well-attended convention of the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association, held in Toronto, February 8th and 9th. Prof. Whetzel based his opinion on the results obtained by his department for the past five years in testing out powdered sulphur and arsenate of lead for the control of fruit insects and fungi, instead of using the liquid lime-sulphur and poison sprays. Practically equal results were obtained by these two methods of spraying, and this in spite of the fact that dusting is yet in its infancy. The causes of this failure now are four: relative inexperience in applying the dust; coarseness of granules of the dust; not applied timely; dusting machinery is not yet perfected. We are now with dusting where we were with lime-sulphur in 1909. With the improvements which are bound to come in cheaply than as with liquids, and do it much more timely. By this means a ten-acre field may be sprayed before breakfast or after supper. No time is used up in filling the tank. The outfit is necessarily lighter in draft, and will not bog in wet soils. The great advantage of dusting is the fineness with which sprays may be applied.

Plant Orchards Now.

The present is the time for the man who is properly situated to plant an orchard. This is the message which Prof. J. W. Crow, O.A.C., Guelph, had for the convention. Prof. Crow pointed out that apple orcharding goes through cycles of profit and failure, as do many other businesses. There are certain boom periods, followed by periods in which the low price of fruit results in neglected orchards. Just now we are in for a period of planting. The general public will wake up and begin planting in about five years from now. It is the wide-awake man who is prepared will get busy this year. Prof. Crow states that the day of the small farm orchard is past. If the orchard is to get proper care it must be large enough to pay the owner to reserve time for it in his plans. In this connection, Prof. Macoun, Dominion Horticulturist, believes that there is a place for the small orchard in connection with the vegetable garden of the truck farm near cities. Otherwise "large orchards" is the watchword.

Varieties of apples came in for considerable discussion. Several prominent fruit growers gave their choice of varieties for their districts. Mr. H. T. Foster, Burlington, says that for commercial packing it is a mistake to handle too many varieties. Duchess is the best early apple and quite profitable, owing to the wide range of marketing possibilities. EITHER basket, boxes or barrels may be used with the Duchess. Other varieties recommended by him were: Ribston, Blenheim, King, Northern Spy, Baldwin, Greening, McIntosh Red, Snow, Wealthy and Wagener. Mr. J. G. Mitchell, Thornbury, recommended Duchess, Wolf River, Gravenstein, St. Lawrence, Alexander, Ribston, Roy and McIntosh Red. Mr. F. B. Lovick of Newcastle, who is probably one of Canada's largest apple growers, with 10,000 trees in his orchard, believes that seven or eight varieties are enough for a commercial orchard. Duchess apples are use-

ful to keep men picking during September. Other varieties which do was in the Newcastle district are Blenheim, Wealthy, McIntosh, Snow, Baldwin—and most important of all—Alexander. Mr. Chas. McPhoe, of Appleton, Wagoner, Northern Spy, Baldwin, Wagener, Duchess, Wealthy, Alexander, King and Jonathan. These recommendations of varieties brought on a considerable discussion, during which it was pointed out that Ontario fruit growers should cater more to the demand for fancy dessert apples. The demand for this class of fruit is now being filled by the growers of B.C. and the Western States.

Fall Plowing.

Fall plowing of orchards was recommended by Mr. W. F. Kydd, who is at present in charge of the Ontario government demonstration orchards. This, in orchards where clean cultivation is practiced, saves labor in next spring and conserves moisture for the next season's growth. If the ground is at all level it is better to plow towards the trees. It is not necessary to plow within three feet of the tree. This eliminates the most expensive part of the work, and still gives practically clean cultivation conditions.

The season of 1916 was an exceptionally trying one for fruit growers. Apple scab was very serious, and converted much good fruit into an unmarketable rubbish. Prof. Caesar gave the results of experiments in both liquid and dust spraying in Ontario. Even in the case of bad scab, where proper care was given to spraying, almost perfect crops of clean fruit were reaped.

The committee on resolutions submitted the following, which were passed by the convention:

Resolved that, whereas the best interests of the fruit-growing industry and of the people of Canada are being endangered by the railways which has been placed by the railways upon the transportation of spraying material, spraying equipment, fertilizers and seeds, and whereas the Dominion and Provincial Governments are urging, in the interests of the Empire, the importance of increased national production, we believe that it is necessary that the embargo shall be removed speedily, and we would request that a copy of this resolution shall be forwarded to the Minister of Agriculture for this Dominion and the Chairman of the Dominion Council of Railway Commissioners and the railway companies, with the request that action be taken in reference to it immediately.

Resolved that, in view of the excellent success of the efforts of our transportation expert in a provincial sphere, the Minister of Agriculture at Ottawa be petitioned to appoint an official in connection with the Department of the Dominion Fruit Commissioner to work in the interests of fruit growers throughout the entire Dominion. The work so far accomplished by this Association has demonstrated that such an official would be able to render valuable assistance to the efforts of our Provincial Association.

The election of officers resulted as follows: President, F. A. J. Sheppard, St. Catharines; vice-pres., R. W. Gieson, Oshawa; Sec.-Treas., P. W. Hodgson, Toronto; Directors: R. B. Whyte, Ottawa; B. Sasseman, Toronto; Howard Leavens, Toronto; W. F. W. Fisher, Burlington; J. R. Hastings, Winona; Chas. Howard, Hamilton; Thos. Rowley, Leamington; A. Stephenson, Longwood; J. C. Harris, Ingersoll, and W. Mitchell, Clarksonburg.



We Welcome Practical Progressive Ideals

FARM AND DAIRY & RURAL HOME



The Recognized Exponent of Dairying in Canada

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

VOL. XXXVI

TORONTO, ONT., FEBRUARY 22, 1917

No. 8

What Will Our Ontario Farmers Do?

Will They and the Farmers of Other Provinces Have a National Rather Than a Local or Provincial Viewpoint?

WHILE the time for final decision is probably several years distant, it is going to be necessary, sooner or later, for the farmers of Ontario, who are interested in the United Farmers' Co-operative Company, Limited, and in the organized farmers' movement in Ontario, to decide what action they will take in the matter of uniting more closely with the big farmers' co-operative companies in western Canada. Leaders in the farmers' movement in Canada are looking forward to the time when the business interests of the farmers of the three prairie provinces will be controlled by one large company with branches and sub-companies located in each province. The first move in this direction was made recently when the shareholders of the Grain Growers' Grain Company of Winnipeg, and the shareholders of the Alberta Farmer Co-operative Elevator Company, Limited, decided to unite their two companies in a new company to be known as the Grain Growers, Limited, which will have a capitalization of five million dollars. In the December 21st issue of Farm and Dairy, in an article describing the amalgamation of these two companies, it was stated that the shareholders of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company, Limited, had not united with the proposed new company. It may be interesting to the farmers of Ontario to know a little more of the details of this important movement.

In western Canada there are three large farmers' companies which have made a great success of handling grain. These are the Grain Growers' Grain Company, of Winnipeg, the Saskatchewan Co-operative Company of Regina, and the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Company, Limited, of Calgary. In addition to the handling of grain, the Grain Growers' Grain Company also deals in farmers' supplies of many kinds, as does the Alberta Company. In Saskatchewan, the Saskatchewan Elevator Company has made large profits in handling nothing but grain. The purchase of farm supplies is handled through the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association.

In Ontario, as our grain crops that are sold are comparatively small in value compared to the value of the finished product of the farm, such as beef, dairy products, fruit, etc., no effort has yet been made to handle as is done in the west. There is, however, a big demand for the handling of farm supplies. This is now being done by the United Farmers' Co-operative Company. It thus will be seen that there are a large number of interests to be harmonized before the work now being done by all these varied organizations can be done by any one big company, no matter how strong this company may be. In the past there has been a strong local sentiment of pride felt by the farmers in each of the three prairie provinces in the success of their respective organizations.

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

Were these various business organizations to be taken over by one company, the provincial character of their operations would not be as apparent as it has been hitherto.

The First Proposal.

When the proposal to amalgamate the various business interests of the farmers was made it was thought that this could best be accomplished by having two distinct big companies and several smaller ones. One company, it was suggested, would deal in nothing but grain. Under it there would be provincial companies in Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba, each of which would control the elevators and the handling of the grain in their respective provinces. These in

turn would be represented in the large central company which would look after the export of the grain and other similar work.

In addition to the companies mentioned, which would handle nothing but grain, it was suggested that another large company might be formed with branches in each province to look after the purchase and sale of supplies for the farmers in all three provinces. The central company would run the timber limits, implement manufactories, flour mills, etc., that it might be found necessary to establish, and would sell the products at lower rates to the provincial companies, who, in turn, would dispose of them among their members.

This plan, when first proposed, was endorsed by the representatives of the farmers' companies in all three western provinces. Were this method to be adopted, and were the farmers of Ontario to decide to unite in the movement, we would still have the United Farmers Co-operative Company, Limited, which would buy most, if not all of its supplies from the large central company. This company would probably establish business connections in Ontario which would strengthen its buying facilities in the east.

Difficulties Encountered.

After this plan had been agreed upon tentatively it became necessary to go into the details more thoroughly. When this was done difficulties were encountered in the matter of deciding where the control of the provincial companies should cease, and where that of the large central companies should begin. There soon appeared reason to believe that there would be a conflict of interests between the large central companies and the provincial companies, which might make it difficult to make a success of the movement were the provincial companies to be retained. It was around this point that the discussion took place at the last annual meeting of the Grain Growers' Grain Company when the shareholders finally decided to unite with the shareholders of the Alberta Company in taking the first step towards the formation of one big central company which it has been decided to launch, and which it was proposed should do all the work that it was first intended should be done by about eight companies. So far the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company, Limited, has declined to identify with the new company because its shareholders apparently still favor the plan of organization first proposed.

The Two Methods Discussed.

The speakers of the Winnipeg meeting who favored the first plan of organization were Mr. J. B. Musselman, Secretary of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, and Hon. C. A. Dunning, who, until recently, was the manager of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company.

(Continued on page 13.)



The Farmers' Business Organizations

THE following are the farmers' organizations now doing business in the prairie provinces and Ontario, the business features of which it is being proposed should be united in order to strengthen the whole farmers' movement.

The Grain Growers' Grain Company, Limited, of Winnipeg, which does the largest business, has a capitalization of about \$1,075,000, about 18,000 shareholders, and owns and leases some 180 elevators in Manitoba, a terminal elevator at Port Arthur, some four mills, and in addition sells grain on commission for its members, and also does a large business in the sale of farm supplies.

The Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company, Limited, of Regina. This Company has a capitalization of \$627,000 and over 18,000 shareholders. It controls some 260 elevators in Saskatchewan and is building a terminal elevator at Port Arthur. It deals only in the handling of grain on commission.

In Saskatchewan the purchase and sale of farm supplies is handled by a branch of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association. In all the other provinces this business is done by the Companies, instead of by the Associations.

The Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Company, Ltd., of Calgary. This Company has a paid-up capital of \$300,000 and employs 11,500 farmer shareholders. It controls 103 elevators. Like the Grain Growers' Grain Company, it also deals in farm supplies and has lately been handling live stock on commission.

The United Farmers' Co-operative Company, Limited, of Toronto, with an authorized capital of \$30,000. This Company, so far, has done nothing but handle farm supplies.

From the foregoing it will be noticed that there are two distinct lines of work being done by these Companies. One is the handling of grain, and the other is the purchase and sale of farm supplies.

How the Boys Won the Acre Profit Competition

First Killed Twitch—Then Grew Oats RUSSELL WARNER, Haldimand Co.

IN the account of how I grew my acre of oats, I shall tell how a field of quack grass was eradicated, which, I trust, will be of interest to some; for it was in this field that I had



Russell Warner.

my prize acre and by eradicating the quack I got the land in such good heart and fertility that I had no doubt but that I should have a bumper crop of oats.

The field is high with perfect surface drainage, and is a clay loam. In the year 1913 it was in quack grass sod. It was plowed shallow that fall, and again the following spring before our other ground was fit for seeding. We disked it up thoroughly. After our other seeding was completed, we got on to it with our harrows and spring tooth. This process we continued frequently until the first of June, when it was sown with field peas. The peas came on to a good start, but before the season was over the quack had out-rivalled them and we harvested a poor crop. Not to be outdone with the quack grass problem, we plowed the field that fall quite shallow, exposing the roots to the frost. In the spring we kept the ground stirred with the rows and spring tooth, dragging the roots out to the sides of the field. This was kept up until the latter part of June, when we plowed the field to a good depth, burying all remaining roots out of sight. The field was now worked down and sown to buckwheat, two bushels to the acre. This made rapid growth and soon covered the ground, growing thick and luxuriant, and about four feet high. The summer rains lodged the crop, laying it as flat as a carpet. The crop was harvested with a mower. When the ground was finally uncovered there was no sign of quack, it having been completely smothered out of existence.

As the ground was in the best of heart, and no quack to be seen, I decided the following spring to have a trial in the oat competition. I had been in this competition before, but never with such bright prospects. No manure nor fertilizer was necessary and the ground could not work down better and was sown to two bushels of O. A. C. No. 72 oats treated for smut. After being drilled, the ground received a light harrowing. The oats were harvested with a self-binder on the 8th of August, being thoroughly ripe and yielding 74 sheaves of 10 sheaves each; the yield being 60 bushels of cleaned oats.

There is much to be learned in one of these competitions. It is not every year that one has an acre that will produce a winning crop. A very encouraging feature of the competition is the controlling of noxious weeds. For best results I would suggest buying seed from prize winning fields and sowing your crops as near as possible at the same time, thereby ensuring an evenness in ripening. The young men who have taken part in these competitions are more intense and thorough in their work than they would otherwise have been.

1,112 Bushels of Mangels

JAS. MOFFAT, Grey Co.

THE acre on which I grew 1,112 bushels of mangels is naturally well drained by the slope of the land toward the south. The land is a clay loam, and has been farmed for about 50 years. The mangels were sown on May 24, and were cultivated twice with a corn cultivator and hoed twice. The first reason I would

give for the good crop is that the ground was well manured and had been planted with potatoes on the two previous seasons. The second is that the mangels were well hoed and kept free from weeds. The total value of the mangels from this acre was \$155.68, and the cost, \$22.65; my net profit, therefore, being \$133.03.

Won With Dooley Potatoes

WM. S. COURTIS, Middlesex Co.

WHEN I decided to enter the acre profit competition I selected potatoes, because this section of Middlesex county has long been known as a potato centre second to none in the province. The soil is a deep rich sand loam with a clay sub-soil, and has been continuously under cultivation for the last fifty years. It is particularly adapted to the production of clean, smooth potatoes of high table quality, and very free from any kind of scab or imperfection of the skin.



Wm. S. Courtis.

The acre on which I grew the prize potatoes was naturally drained, which I consider the best kind of drainage. Good drainage, whether natural or artificial is very essential in growing potatoes. The previous crop was fall wheat. After harvest the stubble was gang-plowed between three and four inches deep, then harrowed and cultivated at frequent intervals, until winter set in. In the spring a liberal coat of good stable manure was applied with a manure spreader. This was at once plowed under, and the land well harrowed.

The variety planted was the Dooley, a very popular sort in this section. It is a white oval potato, and is noted for its prolificacy. It has not as many eyes as most potatoes, and averages from six to eight, therefore it takes a trifle more seed per acre than some other varieties. It takes fifteen bushels to plant an acre. They were planted with a planter which does very accurate work with uniform cuttings. The rows were thirty-four inches apart, and the sets planted a trifle over a foot apart in the row and about four inches deep.

After planting frequent harrowing to conserve the soil moisture were given until the plants were up. After this the scuffler was used. Fall cultivation removes many weeds and any grass which may exist. When the tops fill in between the rows further cultivation is dispensed with. Any weed which cannot be removed by the scuffler is removed with the hand hoe.

The beetles were controlled by use of Paris green and a horse sprayer. It is very necessary to begin in time to control the beetles if it is to

be done effectively. From two to three pounds of Paris green to forty gallons of water makes an effective spraying solution. I did not spray for blight, as the bluestone has become so expensive and hard to get, but I believe it aids very materially in increasing the yield per acre.

Harvesting was begun about October 10th, and was done with a potato digger. The digger is a great labor saver, and if enough pickers can be had four or five acres can be dug in a day. The potatoes are picked in bushel boxes, which are loaded on low flat racks and hauled at once to the place of storage.

In conclusion, I may say that I attribute my success chiefly to suitable soil, good seed, and conservation of soil moisture. Over the first I had not very much control any more than to have it clean and in a good state of cultivation. Good seed can only be obtained by careful hill selection year after year, and growing a special seed plot from tubers thus selected. To produce a yield of 320 bushels on one acre at a cost of \$44.67, and making a net profit of \$275.23 in a year like 1916, when weather conditions were so unfavorable, requires a good deal of patience and perseverance, combined with a knowledge of natural conditions.

Ensilage Corn After Millet

WESLEY B. TUDHOPE, Simcoe Co.

THE acre plot which I entered in the acre profit competition, and on which I grew 29 tons, 1,200 lbs. of ensilage corn at a profit of \$78.23, was a nice light loam soil which has



W. B. Tudhope.

been farmed for upwards of fifty years. Previous to 1915 it had been pastured for several years. In the fall of 1914 it was plowed and sowed to millet. In 1915, after the millet was taken off, the ground was plowed at a depth of about eight inches.

Owing to the dense growth of the millet the ground was fairly free from weeds, and on account of the wet spring

I did nothing to it until the latter part of May, when I double disked in eight loads of barnyard manure, and then double harrowed it.

I planted the corn in squares forty-two inches apart on May 31st, using about 14 pounds of seed to the acre, and putting from three to six grains in a hill. The grain had previously been tested, germinating 100 per cent. As soon as the corn was up so that the rows could be made out, I scuffed it and then hoed it. After that it was hoed once and scuffed four times at intervals during the summer. The corn was harvested on

(Continued on page 7.)



Coming Horsemen—the Winners in a Colt Class at a School Fair.

Acres-Profits Competitions, School Fairs, Hog Feeding Competitions, and Short Courses in Agriculture are done in much to stimulate the interest of farm boys in better farming methods.

The Dairy Standards Act—Do You Favor or Oppose It?

Why I Oppose the Act

Premium Article

C. B. BRETHEN, B.A., Lennox and Addington Co.

THOUGH the speakers at the various dairy conventions throughout the province had been picked to display only the sunny side of the Dairy Act, the vote taken at the great eastern convention, and the sentiment of the dairymen of the Napanee district, the largest dairy district in Ontario, proves at last that there is still not a little opposition to its enforcement. With no steps taken to consult their wishes; without even ascertaining their point of view; and an unasked-for law is being forced upon the farmers; that class of men whose efforts alone have nourished the dairy industry from pioneer days of stumps and brushwood to what it is to-day. Such interference, in face of such opposition, seems to many men nothing short of an insult to the farmer and his professions. This undemocratic action became from the first the strongest argument against the Act itself.

The pooling system, used for generations almost universally throughout Ontario, has placed always, in years past, a premium on the milk-producing cow. As a result, nearly every ambitious dairy farmer has toiled, invested in, and bred cows to get not rich milk, but much milk. Ambitious dairymen have been in the majority, and, having "much milk" always in view, were at last realizing a high-producing herd. Now, the Government switches the premium from these high-producing herds to the high-testing cow. As a result, benefits are conferred on the farmer who, in past years, refused to breed, and allowed his herd to shiver all winter in the snow. The progressive farmer is, by the Act, reduced for the most part, in milk proceeds, selling value of herd, and money spent in breeding. With all fairness, is it right to force the farmers who have labored all these years, to endure these losses? Emphatically No. But, in addition, the Act, besides loss in milk value, herd value and breed investment, forces upon the farmer who labors for results, a yearly ice bill, the cost of a Babcock test, the discarding at a loss of low-testing cows, a share in the cost of extra men needed to take samples at the factory; in the cost of whey.

(Continued on page 8.)

Directions for Voting

IN voting on the Dairy Standards Act it is well to keep clearly in mind the following points regarding it—

1. It provides that all milk received at cheese factories shall be paid for on the basis of its fat content or of its fat content plus the factor 2. Factory patrons decide which of these two systems shall be adopted by their factory.

2. Cream grading is provided for but the section dealing with it does not come into effect with the rest of the Act. It has no bearing on the present discussion.

3. The Act provides for the pasteurization of whey.

4. Cheese makers do not do the testing. This is done monthly by the instructors or others properly qualified from composite samples collected by the maker.

5. The date set for the Act to take effect is March 31. It can, however, be postponed or rescinded by the legislature.

Ballots should be marked, cut out, and returned not later than Saturday of this week. They will be counted on Wednesday, February 28. Mark the envelope containing the ballot "Referendum Editor." It will then be opened in the presence of the judges. No other communication should be enclosed and no comments are necessary.

WHO MAY VOTE.

We desire that all interested in the dairy industry in Ontario shall have a vote, but particularly those DIRECTLY interested in the manufacture of milk into cheese. In order to ascertain how those directly affected by the Act regard it, we are asking certain questions which we request all who vote to answer carefully.

Only one ballot may be used by one person. The left hand ballot is for SUBSCRIBERS to Farm and Dairy. The right hand ballot is for other dairy farmers and dairymen, not yet taking Farm and Dairy who conform to the condition named in the right hand ballot.

Every subscriber of Farm and Dairy is requested to get as many dairy farmers or dairymen as possible to vote on this question.

Why I Favor the Act

Premium Article

F. M. SHOWERS, Lambton Co.

FOR many years there has been a growing feeling among dairymen that the fat content of milk is one of the principal factors that make it valuable for cheese making purposes. In recent years the casein content has come to light as a factor affecting in no small degree the commercial value of milk. Other investigations have proved that in nearly every case the casein increases in relative proportion to the fat increase. Now this leads us to the conclusion that high testing milk is of greater value for cheesemaking than low testing. This being so, why should the farmer, whose herd produces milk richer in fat and casein, be called upon to make up the deficiency resulting from the low testing product in order to produce a manufactured article of a desired standard. I believe farmers who will stop and consider this will readily agree that paying for milk by test will raise the quality of milk as regards fat and casein, for it will encourage the breeding of suitable strains of animals for that purpose. He knows, also, that he will get his reward in dollars and cents, instead of as formerly, paying out a good share of his profits to other patrons.

The care of milk on the farm is a factor that influences the test to a large extent. By this I mean that milk, which is properly cooled and has the cream stirred into it as it cools, will retain the fat in a more uniform manner than it would were it left to cool by atmospheric means, as so much of the milk is cooled under the pooling system. This enables a maker to secure a more honest sample for testing, thus insuring a more correct test. The fact of milk being properly cooled also tends greatly to a better yield, and is in itself a great improvement in the quality of product for which we are or should be striving. I am convinced that the man who objects to this clause of the Act, be he patron or maker, has not thoroughly investigated the relative value of low and high testing milk; is inclined to stick to the old rut in which he has too long been running, or has, as in the case of some breeders, sacrificed quality of milk for quantity, and become infected

(Continued on page 12.)

SUBSCRIBER'S BALLOT FORM

The Dairy Standards Act

(To vote, mark an X in the square which indicates your preference. Vote only once.)

- I favor the Dairy Standards Act and desire its immediate enforcement.
- I favor the principles embodied in the Act but advocate postponing its enforcement for one year to permit further educational work.
- I am not in favor of the Dairy Standards Act and desire its entire abolition.

QUESTIONS FOR DAIRY FARMERS.

- Are you a patron of a cheese factory in Ontario?
- If so, what factory?
- If not, where and how do you sell your milk?

QUESTIONS FOR DAIRYMEN.

- If engaged in the manufacture of cheese, state whether factory proprietor, officer or maker
- If engaged in dairying in any other capacity, state what capacity: whether buyer, instructor, or butter maker?

Name

R. R. No. P. O.

NON-SUBSCRIBER'S BALLOT FORM

CONDITION.—This ballot must be accompanied by 25c or \$1.00, covering three or twelve months' subscription to Farm and Dairy, Peterboro.

(To vote, mark an X in the square which indicates your preference. Vote only once.)

- I favor the Dairy Standards Act and desire its immediate enforcement.
- I favor the principles embodied in the Act, but advocate postponing its enforcement for one year to permit further educational work.
- I am not in favor of the Dairy Standards Act and desire its entire abolition.

QUESTIONS FOR DAIRY FARMERS.

- Are you a patron of a cheese factory in Ontario?
- If so, what factory?
- If not, where and how do you sell your milk?

QUESTIONS FOR DAIRYMEN.

- If engaged in the manufacture of cheese, state whether factory proprietor, officer or maker
- If engaged in dairying in any other capacity, state what capacity: whether buyer, instructor, or butter maker?

Name

R. R. No. P. O.

Sydney Basic Slag

Costs \$20 per ton. Compare this with what you have been paying for fertilizers hitherto. Don't you want to get the best value for your money? Of course you do, and we ask you to buy one ton of Sydney Basic Slag this season and try it pound for pound against one ton of what you have previously been using. You are not making any experiment. We can give you the names of hundreds of the best farmers in Ontario who are now using Basic Slag and who will tell you that it is the greatest value in fertilizer they ever got. It would be worth your while to call up one of these farmers on the telephone and get his opinion at first hand.

The Cross Fertilizer Co.
LIMITED
Sydney - - Nova Scotia

**MAKE YOUR DOLLARS
FIGHT
AT THE FRONT.
BUY
DOMINION OF CANADA
THREE-YEAR
WAR SAVINGS CERTIFICATES**

\$ 25.00	FOR	\$21.50
50.00	"	43.00
100.00	"	86.00

INDIVIDUAL PURCHASES LIMITED TO \$100.

FOR FULL PARTICULARS APPLY AT ANY BANK
OR ANY MONEY ORDER POST OFFICE

JAN. 9, 1917

FINANCE DEPARTMENT
OTTAWA

Extension Year With Canadian Ayrshire Breeders

At Their Annual Meeting, Ayrshire Men Report Progress in Every Department

THE 46th Annual Meeting of the Canadian Ayrshire Breeders' Association was held in Montreal, Feb. 14, and was one of the most enthusiastic and best attended of any in their history. Particularly was this true of the French speaking members of the Association. The harmony existing between these and the English speaking members was very manifest, demonstrating that breeders of the Scotch dairy cattle in Canada were promoting that breed, unhampered by internal friction.

The president, Mr. M. St. Marie, in his address, gave encouraging reports of increases in membership registrations, transfers and funds. The transaction of the business of the association had been done with despatch and to the general advancement of the breed. The directors had thought the time opportune to put on an extensive advertising campaign, the object being to give the Ayrshire cow wider publicity on her merits, and also to encourage the dairy farmers to introduce Ayrshire blood into their herds for the purpose of raising the producing standard of them, and in many cases also the percentage of butter fat. He asked the members to support this advertising movement already begun, and to continue it in the coming years.

The objects of the Dairy Standards Act he declared to be sound and worthy of the support of every member of the Ayrshire Association, as he believed it to be the only fair basis to calculate payment for milk. Another question of vital interest to the dairy men of Canada was the one of oleomargarine. The allowing of the manufacture and sale of this substance in Canada is before the federal legislators at the present time, and he considered that the letting down of the bars to oleo would be a gross injustice to the dairymen, and an injury to the dairy industry. He advised the drafting and forwarding of a strong resolution against it to the Dominion Minister of Agriculture.

R. O. P. Work.

The Record of Performance work had been followed with increased zeal the past year, and had shown some excellent records made by cows of different members of the association. The competition for the silver cups offered by the association in this work had been keen, and high records were made. Lady Jane, owned by A. S. Turner & Son, Ryckman's Corners, Ont., had nearly reached the 20,000-lb. mark, but only held the record for a short time, as it was beaten by Grandview Rose, who has to her credit 22,423 lbs. milk and 890 lbs. fat. The R. O. P. test was doing much to develop the milking qualities of the breed. The closing words of the president were full of significance, and of value to the breeders. He said: "Let each man do his part in his own locality, and also cooperate more and more with others in various districts, and we shall make the year 1917 the most successful yet in the history of the breed and of the association."

Secretary's Report.

Mr. W. F. Stephen, the efficient secretary of the association, gave a very encouraging and optimistic report. He pointed out that the Ayrshire breed had progressed under the handicap of a financial and labor crisis never before experienced. He said that "the war had affected the dairy industry most peculiarly. So great had been the demand for dairy products, caused by war conditions, that the price of butter and cheese had soared beyond the conception of the most optimistic

dairyman. The price of milk was never higher. Without there was less profit to the dairyman, as labor, cows and feeds had likewise reached the highest level, and in comparison with dairy products had made a greater per cent. of a rise. Should prices of dairy products drop to their former level, or nearly so, there would be no profit in dairying to the farmer with the medium herd. Now is the time for dairymen to select cows of high producing qualities, and so be ready to again meet normal conditions a year or two hence. The Ayrshires had proved to be in the prodigious class as their records testify. The productive qualities, together with the many other excellent qualities of the Ayrshire was bringing her more into prominence. Those other excellent qualities may be termed her good form, the uniform high quality of her milk, her persistent milk flow and economical production.

Departments Dealt With.

There has been marked progress in all the different lines of work. Now herds have been established, mostly by young men who would be a good acquisition to the Ayrshire business.

Membership.—The membership has increased by 168, making a grand total for the Dominion of 1,365, distributed as follows: Quebec, 653; Ontario, 594; Alberta, 76; Nova Scotia, 56; New Brunswick, 41; Prince Edward Island, 29; British Columbia, 26, and the United States, 14.

Registrations.—There were 6,041 registrations made in the year, consisting of 4,000 pedigrees, 976 transfers and 65 duplicates.

Record Office.—This office has done excellent work, but this year could be greatly facilitated if all members were more particular in making out applications, giving the correct dates, names, numbers, etc.

The exhibitions have generally been well attended. The wonderful balance, truthness to type and productive proclivities of the breed are making it more and more popular.

Dairy Tests.—The entries and interest at these tests were excellent. Records were well maintained. At the Ottawa Test a high grade Ayrshire, "Flora," owned by Gillespie Bros., Spencerville, Ont., won over all breeds with 168 lbs. milk and 9.45 lbs. fat, scoring 281.4 points.

Record of Performance.—There has been a steady and healthy growth throughout the year in this work. There were 708 entries, an increase of 101 over the previous year. Of these, 127 cows and heifers had qualified with increased records of milk and fat and several records broken. In the silver cup competition the development has been most interesting. In value to the breeders. "Lady Jane," owned by A. S. Turner & Son, was won with 19,405 lbs. milk and 786 lbs. fat, net 23,535 points. "Lady Jane" breaks all Canadian records in the Ayrshire world for milk and fat production. She is also a Winter Fair Dairy Test winner. In the four-year-old class, Milkmaid of Orkney, 3983.4, owned by Harmon McPherson, Copeston, Ont., won with 14,883 lbs. milk, 596 lbs. fat scoring 14,121 points. This heifer makes a new butter fat record by an increase of six pounds. In the three-year-old class, "Scotch Thistle," 4168, owned by A. S. Turner and Son, secures the cup. She gave 14,800 lbs. milk and 631 lbs. fat and scored 16,779 points. This heifer breaks all previous records in her class, by 847 lbs. milk and 97 lbs. fat. In the two-year-old class,

(Continued on page 22.)

Ensilage Corn After Millet

(Continued from page 4.)

September 19, and was put in the silo the following day.

The variety of corn was the Eureka, rather a late Dent corn, which, owing to the lateness of planting and earliness of harvest, as well as the unfavorable season, was not very well matured at time of harvesting. It was rather green and has made an excellent silage, as I am now feeding it and getting good results.

Tile Drainage Saved the Crop

Verne Robinson, Kent Co.

OUR land is a clay loam that has been farmed for about 50 years. For years it was without any drainage, but the plot I put in the competition was in the centre of a field with a tile running through it. It was under clover hay the previous year and spring plowed early. Half was fertilized, but we could not notice any difference this year, though probably we will be able to next.

Owing to the late, wet season, we were not able to give it the attention in the spring we would have liked. Had it not been tiled we would not have obtained any crop at all. We worked our land up about three times before getting the corn in, but I am satisfied it was best.

I planted my corn with the planter on June 3, sowing 38 lbs. to the acre. I drilled it quite thick, and then dragged it twice and drew a lot of it out, but I think dragging is better than cultivating while the corn is under three inches high. I never drag after it gets higher than three inches. Then we started cultivating about three or four inches the first time, then an inch deeper the second time. I always try to give it five cultivations or more; five was all it got this year. I think our corn is a little short on the cob owing to the extremely dry summer, but it was ripe and ready for cutting about Sept. 10. We didn't cut it until the 20th. We used the corn binder, shocked it up for a month, then had it hauled and you have the results.

They only allowed us \$1.50 a bushel for our corn, but we are selling it at \$3. Rent of land and other expenses was \$15.15, so that my clear profit was \$74.20, after expenses were taken out, at \$1.50 a bushel. Some people prefer the Yellow Dent, but for us and our land the White Cap Yellow Dent seems to mature much earlier, and we are surer of a crop.

Cleaning the Red Clover Seed

THE seeds of most of the weeds that grow in red clover and ripen at the same time are difficult or impossible to remove by screens in ordinary fanning mills, most of which are not designed for this work. The word that comes from the Seed Laboratory at Ottawa. Seed that is rejected for small weed seeds, or that contains only a few more weed seeds than are permitted under the Act, may often be cleaned to grade without heavy dockage, provided the proper sieve is available. A screen which contains four wires to the inch one way and 24 in the other will hold all the good clover, allowing the smaller impurities to pass through. This sieve should take out practically all of the pale plantain, much of the mayweed and lamb's-quarters, and many of the ribgrass seeds as well as shrunken clover seeds.

A 22 x 22 woven wire screen in the lower shoe takes out sheep sorrel and seeds only slightly smaller than the clover. In some cases the 20 x 20 may be required, but this will allow considerable of the smaller clover to pass through. Clover seed usually contains few weed seeds larger than it is. Unhulled ragweed should be separated by a zinc screen containing 1-15 in. per-

forations. This sieve also runs off sticks, pieces of straw, and anything larger than the clover.

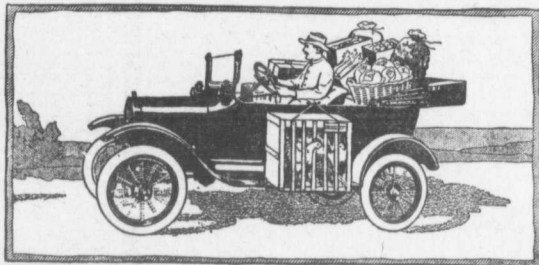
Hulled ragweed, docks, catchfly, fox-tail and black medick are very nearly the size of clover, and are impossible to remove by means of an ordinary fanning-mill. Fields must be cleaned of these weeds before seed can be grown. If there is a properly equipped and operated power cleaner within a reasonable distance, it will usually pay to have seed cleaned by it. For cleaning small quantities, hand screens may be found to be most satisfactory and economical.

Feed Corn Embargo Modified

TWENTY-FIVE cars of feed corn may now be moved daily, according to an announcement by the superintendent of car service of the G.T.R., who stated that their embargo against the movement of east-bound freight, via the St. Clair River and Detroit frontiers, had been modified to that extent. The order became effective recently. It was found that, owing to the lack of corn, many farmers were cleaning out their cattle at weights of from 700 to 900 lbs., and that these were being ship-

ped to the stock markets in the United States. Owing to the scarcity of feed, farmers have been faced with the necessity of either buying feed or selling stock in an immature state when it was impossible to obtain feed, the selling of stock became imperative. One Toronto dealer stated that he could sell 50 cars of corn a week if he could guarantee delivery.

If it pays to raise calves at all it pays to feed and care for them from the day they are born. Farm sanitation is of the all important thing in the care of livestock on the farm.



Quick Hauling To Market

JUST think of the time the Ford saves a busy farmer in hauling milk to the cheese factory—vegetables, butter, eggs and poultry to market—fruit to the railway station. One fruit grower, last season, made four trips a day to the railway station, a total of 144 miles, and carried as high as 72 crates of 11 quarts each on a trip. He couldn't have made more than one 36 mile trip a day with a team.

The Ford soon pays for itself in the time it saves the farmer. With help so scarce, every farmer needs to make use of every precious minute of his time. To him the Ford car is a real necessity. Indeed, some farmers tell us that it is doubtful if they could carry on their farm work under present labor conditions if it wasn't for the time the Ford saves them.

No farmer need be without a Ford. In fact, the average farmer could afford one if it were double the price. It is as easy to drive as a horse, three times as fast, and costs less per mile to run. Why not order one to-day?

Ford

Touring - - \$495

Runabout - \$475

F.O.B. FORD, ONTARIO

Ford Motor Company of Canada
LIMITED

FORD - - - ONTARIO

Settle the Silo Question

—and settle it for good. Lo away with repairs, with tightening of legs and adjusting of hoops. Know that your silo won't blow over. Be sure of perfect silage at all times. Hold the workshop, efficient.



Temporary and Permanent Models of the Hallowell Tank and Silo. They will Last for Generations.

Natio Imperishable Silo

"The Silo that Lasts for Generations"

Its hollow, vitrified, clay tile are impervious to air and moisture—they preserve the silage sweet and juicy. The dead-end spaces in the walls resist frost—making it the silo for every climate. The continuous, reinforcing bands hold in the mortar hold it in a grasp of steel. It is a silo of efficiency, and a silo you'll be proud of. Send for our silo catalog describing it fully.

Also get our splendid new book, "Notes On The Farm," describing other farm buildings made of Natio Hollow Tile and just as efficient. Both books free. We have many farm building plans to submit, and will help you solve your building problems, free. What are you going to build? Let's hear from you. Write today.

National Fire Proofing Company

1263 Dominion Bank Bldg. Toronto - Ontario

These Silos Will Save thousands of dollars from being lost for another year.

There's Money In It!

You would pay a dollar for a story book. Will you not, then, take the trouble to send a post-card for a book that is PROFITABLE as well as interesting—and that it is sent you FREE. Every single page of this big book is packed full of helpful suggestions—in all, it describes Fifty Farm Improvements that can be built of Concrete—in your spare time and at a trivial cost. Follow its simple directions and you will have a group of Farm Buildings and Utilities not only fireproof but also rot-proof, vermin-proof and indestructible.

Canada Cement Company, Limited
40 HERALD BUILDING MONTREAL



A FAVOR OF YOU Please mention FARM AND DAIRY when writing to our advertisers.

Why I Oppose the Act

(Continued from page 5.)

pasturization and in the tax-payment of testor's salaries. All this loss, in the face of high taxes and labor, the present excessive price of rennet and the inevitable slump in cheese prices at the end of the war, will perhaps be great enough to drive the high milk producing man and the average test man out of the cow business, leaving the few high test men, after reducing their expenses, with not a cent more than the pooling system gave them.

He who claims the pooling system unfair—let him reflect that 99 per cent. of our herds differ in test, less than one per cent. that in expert's hands one sample of milk has been known to give three different readings, that we are all forced to accept mistakes from acid weakness, poor samples, testor's carelessness and dishonesty, and that so questionable are the results, that while by the straight fat basis recommended by one professor, two per cent. milk is worth half as much money as four per cent. milk by the fat plus two basis, upheld by another professor, two per cent. milk is worth always two-thirds as much money as four per cent. milk.

He who says that the pooling system should be abolished, let him first prove that from such test results there will be no dissatisfaction—but in his proof let him remember that because the test works satisfactorily where voluntarily adopted is not a reason for its working satisfactorily where it is forced upon the people; that to admit any dissatisfaction or falling off in its use, where chosen by the majority of patrons, is to admit and expect certain dissatisfaction where forced upon the people—in short, ultimate ruin to Ontario's dairy industry.

Four Reasons for Opposition

A. Wilson, Peterboro Co., Ont.

WE have paid by test at our factory for about 20 years, and taking all things into consideration it has given fairly good satisfaction, and I am still in favor of paying by test at our factory. I am opposed, however, to the government making it compulsory to pay by test for the following reasons:

1. It would create a strong inducement to breed for butterfat irrespective of everything else. There would be farmers who would be induced to cross them with a Jersey sire, so that in a few years there would be sections of the country where there would be nothing but Jersey milk test-weigh around six per cent. fat. Our cheesemaker, who is one of the best, says it would be impossible to make cheese from such milk without a big loss of fat. Then, on the other hand, we would have a lot more of the skim and bone type of beef cattle going on to the market.
2. There is enough discouragement in the dairy business at present without compelling the dairy man to accept pay for his product by a system in which he has no faith.
3. The majority should rule in any free country. That is the case under the present law. If the majority of the patrons of any cheese factory wish to pay by test they have the option of doing so. If the majority of the patrons of the cheese factories of Ontario want to pay by test they would be paying that way now as there is nothing to prevent them doing so. That is as clear as day to any fair-minded person. The present condition of affairs shows clearly that the majority of the patrons of cheese factories in Ontario are opposed to the payment by test system by the dairy farmer.
4. The farmers of Ontario are governed to death and every new act passed.

(Continued on Page 12.)

SOIL PROFIT BOOKS

tell how you can increase your farm profits and build up your farm through more profitable farming methods, including the use of fertilizers. Crops, soils, seeds, lime, cultural methods, harvesting, marketing, drainage, cover crops, farm manures, rotations, etc., are among subjects discussed.

You Cannot Afford to Ignore Fertility Subjects

Present high prices for farm products make larger yields doubly profitable. Our soil books are free. You should have a set to study before planting season opens. Inform yourself by writing for them.

Soil Improvement Committee of the National Fertilizer Association



Chicago Dept. 101

EVERYBODY

wants a Gilson Silo Filler. WHY? It will cut and elevate more corn with the same power than any other Blower Cutter made.

Write for free Silo Filler book to-day

Devere of testimonials 32 and infringements.



GILSON
MILBURN COLLEGE 327 YORK STREET LONDON

GREAT DISCOVERY!

Remarkable Cloth that won't wear out or tear! Samples free by post to any reader.

Just fancy, readers! Whether a blacksmith, carpenter, engineer, labourer, farmer or clerk, could you by solid hard not just Sundays—wear a small hole in a month? Could any of your boys wear a small hole in their shirts in six months? Remember, six months of solid wear and tear—not just Sundays but every weekday and Sundays too! If any reader can do this, he can get another garment free of charge! A remarkable new untearable cloth has been discovered by a well-known firm in London, England. These new Holoproof Cloths are amazing! You can't tear them, you can't wear them out, no matter how hard you try. Yet, in appearance, they are exactly as finest tweeds and sergees sold at £25. But the price is only \$2.50 for a pair of Trousers, Breeches \$2.50 and for a well-made smart stylish further charge whatever, \$4.50 only. Boys' Suits from \$2.47. Kickers from \$1.80. Readers are reminded that the above seems cover cost of postage and all paid an delivery. Full particulars of this remarkable cloth, together with a large catalogue of patterns, fashions, and a simple measure chart, with which readers can measure themselves at home, will be sent absolutely free and postage paid to those who just send a postcard to (Agents Dept. 10), The Holoproof Cloth Co., P. O. Box 101, Toronto. The firm's London address is 12, Theobalds Road, London, W.C. 1, Eng., but all applications for samples should be sent to Toronto, Ont.

(Adv.)

A Proposed National Platform FOR THE FARMERS OF CANADA

THE following platform, affecting the interests of the farmers of Ontario and of Canada, was prepared last December, as a basis for discussion, at a meeting of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, held in Winnipeg. The Council of Agriculture represents the provincial farmers' organizations of the prairie provinces and of Ontario. It was proposed that this draft of a platform should be submitted to the members of the farmers' organizations in each of the provinces for their approval, amendment or rejection. It was desired that as many as possible of the local farmers' clubs and district conventions should discuss and report on it. After the views of the farmers of Canada had been ascertained as fully as possible, it was proposed that these views should be reported back to the Canadian Council of Agriculture, and out of them should be created and completed a national platform representing the united expression of opinion of the organized farmers of Canada.

Since this outline of a platform was first prepared it has been discussed by the members of local and district farmers' organizations in the three prairie provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, and by formal resolution has been adopted and approved of by them, with but little or no amendment, through their three provincial farmers' associations. The farmers of Ontario will have their first chance to discuss and pass upon it at the third annual convention of the United Farmers of Ontario, which will be held in Toronto February 28 and March 1. The programme for the convention is published elsewhere in this issue. Our Ontario farmers are expected to adopt this platform only in so far as it expresses their views. They are at full liberty to amend, alter or reject it as they may desire. We should not allow ourselves to be influenced by what others have done, but only by what, after due evidence has been submitted and frank discussion has been held, we believe to be in the best interests of the farmers of Canada and of the Dominion at large.

Just a word of caution! Since our Canadian farmers have commenced to form and operate their own business organizations, and to buy and sell their own farm supplies, to the extent of millions of dollars a year, it has been found that many of our tariff and other laws have been framed and interpreted in the interests of other classes in the community and not of the farmers. Thus a very heavy burden has been laid upon our farmers. Furthermore, it is now known that many of the great daily and other publications which farmers read are controlled by interests antagonistic to those of the farmers. These publications have been used systematically for years to mislead farmers, by furnishing unreliable information, on matters that vitally affect their welfare. Therefore, as farmers, we should aim to approach the consideration of these great questions with open minds, determined to find and stand by the truth and to support the interests of farmers as a class at all costs. Incidentally, it might be stated that it is generally agreed that the farmers' organizations must not permit themselves to become identified with either of the great political parties in Canada, but stand free at all times to act in such manner as the interests they represent require. Only united action on our part as farmers will gain for us such advantages as other better organized industries now enjoy.

The Proposed National Farmers' Platform

THE CUSTOMS TARIFF

Whereas the war has revealed the amazing financial strength of Great Britain, which has enabled her to finance not only her own part in the struggle, but also to assist in financing her Allies to the extent of hundreds of millions of pounds, this enviable position being due to the free trade policy which has enabled her to draw her supplies freely from every quarter of the globe and consequently to undersell her competitors on the world's markets, and because this policy has not only been profitable to Great Britain, but has greatly strengthened the bonds of Empire by facilitating trade between the Motherland and her overseas dominions, we believe that the best interests of the Empire and of Canada would be served by reciprocal action on the part of Canada through gradual reductions of the tariff on British imports, having for its object a closer union and a better understanding between Canada and the Motherland, and by so doing not only strengthen the hands of Great Britain in the life and death struggle in which she is now engaged, but at the same time bring about a great reduction in the cost of living to our Canadian people.

And Whereas the protective tariff has fostered combines, trusts and "gentlemen's agreements" in almost every line of Canadian industrial enterprise, by means of which the people of Canada, both urban and rural, have been shamefully exploited through the elimination of competition, the ruination of many of our smaller industries and the advancement of prices on practically all manufactured goods to the full extent permitted by the tariff.

And Whereas agriculture—the basic industry upon which the success of all other industries primarily depends—is almost stagnant throughout Canada as shown by the declining rural population in both Eastern and Western Canada, due largely to the greatly increased cost of agricultural implements and machinery, clothing, boots and shoes, building material and practically everything the farmer has to buy, caused by the protective tariff so that it is becoming impossible for farmers generally to carry on farming operations profitably.

And Whereas the protective tariff is the most wasteful and costly method ever designed for raising national revenue, because for every dollar obtained thereby for the public treasury, at least three dollars pass into the pockets of the protected interests, the building up a privileged class at the expense of the masses, thus making the rich richer and the poor poorer.

And Whereas the protective tariff has been and is a chief corrupting influence in our national life because the protected interests, in order to maintain their unjust privileges, have contributed lavishly to political campaign funds, thus encouraging both political parties to look to them for support, thereby lowering the standard of public morality.

Therefore be it Resolved that the Canadian Council of Agriculture, representing the organized farmers of Canada, urges that as a means of bringing about these much needed reforms and at the same time reduc-

ing the high cost of living, now proving such a burden on the people of Canada, our tariff laws should be amended as follows:—

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

2.—That the Reciprocity Agreement of 1911, which still remains on the United States statute books, be accepted by the Parliament of Canada.

3.—That all food stuffs not included in the Reciprocity Agreement be placed on the free list.

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

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

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

TAXATION FOR REVENUE.

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

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

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

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

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

OTHER NECESSARY REFORMS.

The Canadian Council of Agriculture desires to endorse also the following policies as in the best interests of the people of Canada:—

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

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

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

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

5.—The abolition of the patronage system.

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

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

The Best Seeds that Grow

There is neither pride, pleasure, or profit in sowing poor seeds. For if you do save a dollar on your so-called "cheap" seeds, you lose it gain, and more, too, on what comes up.

Bruce's Seeds

Respect this year to beat all records. And build up this resolution on the basis of good seeds, tested seeds, seeds that have always given good results—in other words, Bruce's seeds.

CATALOGUE NOW READY Every one of the Bruce's Seed Catalogues is bristling with interest and information for both the amateur and the professional planter, and will be mailed FREE to all requesting same. Catalogues are available in English, French, Spanish, Dutch, Polish, Portuguese, Italian, and Japanese.

JOHN A. BRUCE & CO., LIMITED Established 1850 HAMILTON, ONT.

Good For Twenty Years

Many a CUTAWAY (CLARK) Disk Harrow has stood the test of time and proved its worth. Its quality is such that it gives long life to the best job of harrowing or cultivating. In the ordinary steel disk harrow, the disk is of soft metal, and the bearings are of soft wood. In the CUTAWAY (CLARK) Disk Harrow, the disk is of hard metal, and the bearings are of hard wood. This makes the CUTAWAY (CLARK) Disk Harrow stand out prominently. There's a CUTAWAY (CLARK) Disk Harrow for your every need—strong, simple, light draft. If your dealer has not the genuine CUTAWAY (CLARK) Disk Harrow, write us direct. Send for our new free book, "The Soil and Its Tillage." Get your copy now.



The CUTAWAY Harrow Company
301 BRUSH STREET
BROOKLINE, MASS.
Makers of the original CLARK Disk Harrows and plows

130-Egg Incubator and Brooder for \$14.50

If ordered together we send both machines for only \$14.50 and we pay all freight and duty charged to any R. R. station in Canada. We have branch warehouses in Winnipeg, Man., and Toronto, Ont. Orders shipped from nearest warehouse to your R. R. station. Hot water, double walls, dead-air space between, double glass doors, copper-plated interior, self-regulating, sturdy construction—this incubator is the best of its kind. The brooder has a large capacity, built-in heater, and is the best of its kind. Both machines are made of the highest quality material and are guaranteed to last for years. Write for FREE catalogue today. Send for our new free book, "The Soil and Its Tillage." Get your copy now.

WISCONSIN INCUBATOR CO., Box 221, Racine, Wis., U. S. A.

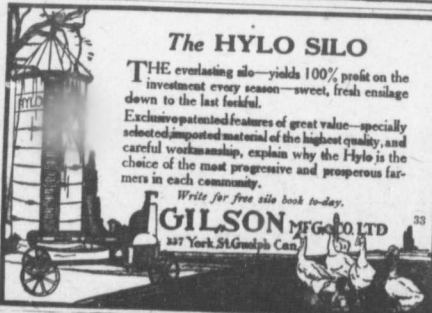
The HYLO SILO

The everlasting silo—yields 100% profit on the investment every season—sweet, fresh ensilage down to the last forkful.

Exclusive patented features of great value—specially selected, impervious material of the highest quality, and careful workmanship, explain why the Hylo is the choice of the most progressive and prosperous farmers in each community.

Write for free silo book today.

GILSON MFG. CO. LTD.
227 York St. (Opp. City Hall) Can.



The Treatment for Contagious Abortion*

Disinfection of Premises and Treatment of Infected Animals

THE fact that there have been numerous abortions, accompanied by the characteristic discharge, is sufficient evidence of the presence of the disease. In the past drugs have been resorted to, to prevent its dissemination throughout the herd, at various times carbolic acid, have been hailed as specifics, but all Arrangements should be made to admit a plentiful supply of sunlight and fresh air by providing an ample number of windows, thereby eliminating dampness, stuffiness, bad odor, and other insanitary conditions. Good drainage is also very necessary.

Treatment of the Bull.
To prevent the bull from carrying the infection from a diseased cow to a healthy one, first clip the tuft of long hair from the opening of the sheath, then disinfect the penis and sheath with one part of the coal tar disinfectant, or one part to 1,000 parts of formalin in warm water. The only apparatus necessary for the disinfection is a soft rubber tube five eighths inch in diameter and five feet long, with a large funnel attached to one end; or an ordinary fountain syringe and tube would serve the purpose. If large numbers of animals are to be treated, a bucket can be fitted with a small faucet to which the tube is attached. This can be suspended from the ceiling or from the rafters of the litters carrier. The tube should be inserted into the sheath and the foreskin held with the hand that for some reason are less valuable than his own, and he is no better off to be free from the disease should be kept in separate quarters until the point is determined. If a herd bull is found to be infected, he should be isolated free from disease and that he is properly treated before and after service.

Treatment of the Cow.
An aborting cow should receive immediate attention, and should be moved to separate quarters, where she can receive appropriate treatment. The fetus, membranes and discharges are particularly dangerous, and should be gathered up and immediately destroyed and the following should be effected the stall. The uterus should be irrigated daily with one of the antiseptics mentioned for the bull, using the same apparatus, and irrigation should be continued until discharge ceases.

The action of the antiseptic should be noted, and if it causes straining or irritates the tender membranes of the genital organs a less irritating, weaker solution should be used. In addition, the external genitals, the root of the tail, the escutcheon, etc., should be sprayed daily with a solution twice as strong as that used for irrigation, and this latter treatment should be given the non-aborters as promptly, thorough and intelligent treatment if she is to regain her usefulness.

Disinfection of Premises.
The disinfection of premises by spraying with chemical disinfectants is important in controlling disease. Sweep cellars, side walls, stall partitions, floors and other places; remove all accumulations of dirt. The woodwork has become decayed, porous, or absorbent it should be removed and burned; if the floor is of earth, remove a sufficient depth to expose fresh earth. The entire interior of the stable, especially the feeding troughs and drains, as well as milking stools and all other implements, should be saturated with a disinfectant.

Retention of the afterbirth is a serious matter. The afterbirth should not be forcibly removed as the uterus is very susceptible to this form of infection at such times, and injury should be carefully avoided. The best practice is to flush the uterus twice daily with a mild antiseptic to prevent the accumulation and absorption of poisonous products and allow the membranes to come away of themselves. Such a course should be entrusted to a competent veterinarian.

After abortion, breeding should not again be attempted within two months, or until the discharge shall have ceased, and the animal either will be normal, and the animal either will not conceive or would abort again in a short time.

*The cause and symptoms of this disease were discussed in a previous issue. The methods, as outlined, are recommended by the U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry.

When You Write--Mention Farm and Dairy

Practical Pointers by a Practical Poultryman

Questions and Answers Relating to His Methods

ONE of the leading specialists in poultry raising in Ontario is Mr. L. R. Guild, of Rockwood. He has been in business for seventeen years and raises thousands of birds each year. A portion of his stock is sold for breeding stock and the balance goes to market. Following an address delivered at the recent Ottawa Winter Fair, Mr. Guild was showered with questions by the poultrymen present. While he spoke as a specialist and therefore, his remarks would not all apply to the average practical farmer, who has not the time to devote to his poultry that the specialist has, much of what he had to say was of practical value to farmers. The following are some of the questions that were asked him, with his replies:

Q.—How many eggs should a hen average a year?

A.—A fair yield for each hen is 170. Hens give more than that, but it is difficult to maintain a higher average production.

Q.—How much clear profit can be made from 500 hens on five acres of land?

A.—By good management a practical poultryman should be able to make \$1,500 a year clear. It is possible to keep as high as 1,000 birds on five acres if one is very particular. I have kept 500 on one acre, feeding considerable green stuff. I also kept 2,500 on seven acres. The latter, however, had plenty of range, as they were able to get through the fence. These last birds did not do as well as the first, not being as uniform. Where so many birds are kept on one piece of land it is necessary to change the land.

Q.—Don't you think your estimate of \$1,500 is high for that number of birds?

A.—No, I consider it well within the mark. Suppose a hen gives only 150 eggs a year instead of 170, which I stated I considered a fair average. If you sell these for 36c a dozen your hens will average \$1.50 each. Allowing \$1.50 as the cost of the feed for each hen you will have \$3 per bird, or \$1,500 for the 500.

A little discussion took place on this estimate. Mr. F. C. Clifford, the poultry specialist of the Dominion Experimental Farm, stated that while the specialist could average 36c a dozen the year round, the average farmer could hardly do so. He was a little doubtful, also, if a hen could be fed for \$1.50 a year. Mr. Guild thought it was possible to do so.

Q.—Don't you think you over estimate the breed?

A.—I can speak only for the breeds I have kept. My best results have been with the Wyandottes and Plymouth Rocks. I have not kept the Leghorns as long, but the returns they are giving me are improving. Rhode Island Reds are also doing well, but from my present experience I would recommend the Plymouth Rocks and Wyandottes.

Q.—For what breeds do you find the greatest demand?

A.—Wyandottes and Plymouth Rocks. This may be because I have been breeding them the longest.

Farmers should not keep more than one breed. One thing I cannot understand is how it is that farmers who have been keeping, say, Wyandottes for several years and obtained splendid results from them, suddenly decide that they can improve their returns by making a cross with the Rocks or some other breed. They make the cross, but instead of improving things, they are straightway back to mongrels.

Q.—If you sell eggs at 10c each for breeding purposes, what would you have to sell day-old chickens for to

make equal returns?

A.—I would say 25c for Wyandottes and Rocks and 20c for Leghorns.

Q.—What feed do you recommend for winter?

A.—It is necessary to feed something that will create heat. I have never found anything that will produce eggs that is equal to boiled rice and green ground bone. I commenced feeding rice years ago when it was cheap, and am still feeding it at a profit, although rice has gone up to 7c a pound. I put the ground bone in it and some times add a little pepper. I feed grain in the morning in the litter. In the evening we give warm corn. I haven't found warming the water a success, as if it is given to the birds too hot the steam tends to cause colds. We warm the corn in the oven or on the stove.

Q.—What do you consider the best green feed?

A.—Sprouted oats. Our birds will

leave alfalfa, mangels, or any other feed we give them for sprouted oats. For this purpose we have a rack, 18 inches square, with a sieve in the bottom. The oats are put into this sieve about one inch deep. Water is thrown on them and allowed to drain off. They soon sprout. Another method of sprouting them is to put them in a bag, soak the bag thoroughly and then spread the oats out where they will have a chance to sprout. They are sprinkled with tepid water once a day. Within seven or eight days they sprout. I find the furnace room the best place for doing this. A sieve 18 inches square furnishes feed for 100 hens a day.

Q.—How much corn do you feed?

A.—A small handful is given to each hen at night.

Q.—What is the best time to hatch chickens to secure winter layers?

A.—Some people have the idea that to get all-winter layers, there is danger that birds hatched too early will disappoint you. They lay well in the late fall, but then begin to moult, with the result that they do not give

eggs in the winter months, when prices are the highest. I find the best time to hatch chickens is from March 20 to April 20 for the Wyandottes, and a month later for the Leghorns, as the latter mature more quickly. It is possible to get good layers from birds hatched even later than that.

Q.—Do you raise your birds in the incubator?

A.—No, under hens. I do not think the trouble with incubator chickens, however, is with the incubator, but in the brooder. I find that 10 chickens will do relatively better under a hen than 100 in the brooder.

Proper and complete bleeding is most essential. Sometimes the arteries of the neck are not completely severed, the bird fails to bleed properly, with the result that the carcass takes on a reddish appearance. With proper attention to details, a useful reputation for Canadian poultry can be established on the market this year. It is of the greatest importance, therefore, that all poultry marketed be well-finished, well-bled and dressed and packed in the most attractive manner possible.



"WHEN BETTER AUTOMOBILES ARE BUILT - McLAUGHLIN WILL BUILD THEM"

THIS appropriate phrase is more than a working motto, more than a stirring slogan—it is a promise backed by performance.

McLaughlin builders have won today's undisputed leadership on a Big Idea—a right principle, rightly applied, the famous McLaughlin Valve-in-Head Motor.

But McLaughlin science, skill and building honesty, is ever ready to make that "better" automobile whenever it can be built.

The constant aim toward the greater service is the way McLaughlin builders prove their appreciation of Canada's endorsement.

Send for new Catalogue "A" showing complete line to
The McLAUGHLIN MOTOR CAR CO., Limited,
OSHAWA, ONTARIO.



MODEL D-45 SPECIAL, 6 CYLINDER, 8 PASSENGER
TOURING CAR

The McLaughlin Series include 6 and 4 cylinder cars in Touring, Roadster and Sedan types, ranging in price from \$688. to \$2350.

See the 1917 McLaughlin Models at the Nearest Show Room.
Branches in Leading Cities. Dealers Everywhere.

Canada's Standard Car

How to obtain a safe and certain 5% for your savings in place of the usual 3%.

To increase the rate of interest earned by your savings is to increase the savings themselves in a very marked way. Thus, if you save \$100 every six months for 10 years, at the end of that time you would have \$2,618.33 if invested at 5 per cent., but only \$2,347.85 if invested at 3 per cent.

That is, while the yearly amount saved is the same in both cases, the higher rate of interest has added over \$271.00 to your capital.

This result can be safely and securely obtained by investing in Standard Reliance Mortgage Corporation 5% debentures, which are issued in amounts from \$100 to \$10,000.

Interest at 5% is payable in cash at your local bank on the day it is due. Principal on the date agreed upon.

An interesting booklet about "PROFITS FROM SAVINGS," which gives some very valuable advice, will be sent free on request. Write for it to-day.



**STANDARD RELIANCE
MORTGAGE CORPORATION**
INCORPORATED IN CANADA

Branch Offices:
AYR BROCKVILLE CHATHAM
ELMIRA NEW HAMBURG

When You Write--Mention Farm & Dairy

PEERLESS PERFECTION

For the Big Ranch, or the small farm, put up a fence that will last a lifetime, that does not serve only as a mere boundary line, but one that gives real service—one that is built strong enough to withstand the onslaughts of stock as well as the ravages of all kinds of weather.

Peerless Perfection is one of the easiest fences to erect, because it stays "put." It can be erected over the most hilly and uneven ground, without buckling, snapping or kinking, or run through areas of mud.

Every interlocking section is securely clamped with the famous Peerless lock.

Animals can't break through it no matter how hard they try. It simply can't be broken. Just springs back in shape like a bed spring. It's made of heavy open heart steel galvanized wire with all the impurities taken out and all the strength and toughness left in. Will not corrode or rust. Top and bottom wires are heavy. Will not sag. Requires less labor than ordinary wire fences. Absolutely unbreakable.

Send for Literature and address of nearest dealer in your locality. We also make a complete line of poultry and commercial fencing. Available everywhere. Sample request free.

The Russell-Wire Fence Co., Ltd.
WINDSOR, ONT. CANADA

Why I Favor the Act

(Continued from page 5.)

with the desire to make gain regardless of his fellow-men. I am convinced that anyone who stops to consider the matter out thoughtfully must see that payment by test is far more honest than the pooling system ever can be, for in the pooling system it will be paid that which is justly due them on the merits of their product alone. The farmer who does not think he is getting a square deal can get a small tester at a low cost and check the maker up daily, weekly or monthly, thus adjusting, to a certain degree, differences which arise, knowing at the same time the Government stands ready to render him assistance in bringing conviction to all dishonest tampering with the test.

Certain rules are also laid down for cream grading, but no grading is enforced. We hope, in the interest of the farmer who by careful methods is producing a superior cream, that the time is not far distant when the grading of cream will come as a benefit to him.

The compulsory pasteurization of whey at the factory, though, like the testing, entails more expense to the manufacturer, is nevertheless a commendable feature of the Act, as it eliminates to a great extent, the bad flavors affecting the standard of quality in the finished article, and makes the whey of much more value as a feeding-by-product to the farmer. The extra cost, in most cases, can be cheerfully borne by the patrons, because it directly benefits them, and any extra cost is offset by the extra feeding qualities. Although there may be difficulties regarding the enforcement of the Act, nevertheless it appeals to me as a great step forward in the dairy industry, and one that benefits the right man, the farmer. Nor can I see where anything but the higher standard of dairy products can result from the enforcement of it. As one who is intensely interested in the future of Ontario dairy products, I hope it will be received, as it was intended to be received by our late Minister of Agriculture, who we believe always had the good of the farmer at heart. We know that in the past our Ontario dairy products have been well received on foreign markets, but in the future there is no doubt we will be called upon to attain to a still higher standard than ever before, so let us lay aside the old idea of the pooling system, the payment for cream by any other method than the quality basis, and advance one more step in the raising of a higher standard by accepting and supporting on the 31st day of March the Dairy Standards Act, retaining that to delay in the old rut is dangerous and foolish as well.

More and Better Cheese

Arthur Christie, Dundas Co., Ont.

MILK, while it is one of the staple articles of food, is about the only one that is not paid for according to quality. When the careful farmer purchases feeding stuff he invariably examines the table of analysis on the outside of bag in order to be sure just what kind of quality of feed to expect to find inside of the bag. When purchasing clover seed his first question will be as to the quality of seed—not how many pounds of seed he can get for one dollar regardless of quality. In fact the same holds good regarding almost everything we purchase. When we sell a cow or a horse or anything we nearly always try to express the good qualities of the article to the purchaser, but when it comes to selling milk under the pooling system we do not wish the purchaser to know anything about the quality. The Government has com-

missioned the best men available to find a satisfactory method whereby each patron sending milk to the cheese factory or creamery will receive just rights. The results of the experiments carried out by these men have shown that milk testing high in butter fat will not only make more cheese than low testing milk, but also a better quality of cheese. Therefore the patron sending milk to a creamery or cheese factory testing low in butter fat is receiving money which does not rightly belong to him under the pooling system of paying for milk. The pooling system is responsible not only for the poor quality of cheese produced but also for the large amount of milk which is required to produce a pound of cheese. Inspectors tell us the amount of milk required for a pound of cheese is increasing each year. Now if the Dairy Standards Act is not enforced, where are we going to end. In our factory, and I suppose conditions are the same all over Ontario, a few patrons have cooling tanks, keep their cows clean, haul the manure out regularly, and in fact try to send a good quality of clean milk to the cheese factory. This means quite a lot of extra work. Where the milk produced by the careful patron is dumped into the same vat with milk produced by the careless man who backs his milk wagon up against the manure pile, puts his night and morning milk together, and sends the whole to the factory unstrained and with a gassy or stable flavor, the careful patron is apt to become careless also. Whereas were milk paid for according to quality, like other food stuffs, all patrons would be encouraged to take better care of their milk and hence a better quality of cheese and butter would be the result.

We frequently hear breeders with cattle testing low in butterfat putting forth this argument: Milk with a fair amount of butterfat, say 3 per cent., is more wholesome for the children than milk testing 4 or 5 per cent. But the physician invariably prescribes cream and eggs for people suffering from any form of wasting disease, and should the milk be too rich in butterfat it is not only easier but also cheaper to reduce it down to a certain standard. As to securing an efficient man to do the testing, why should it be any more difficult to secure an honest man for this work than to secure an honest man for testing other food stuffs? Regarding extra expense, the man with high testing milk should have no occasion to kick, as the extra price he will receive for his milk more than pay his share of extra expense of inspector. I am convinced, after having received payment for my milk by this method during the past summer, that it is the only fair way of paying for milk and that the improvement in quality of cheese produced, the encouragement for higher testing cows, and consequently a better average, will more than pay the extra expense of a competent man to do the testing.

Four Reasons for Opposition

(Continued from Page 8.)

ed requires an army of officials to operate it, which always adds to the burden the country has to bear. This is now more true than ever when the call is for more men at the front and also to till the land. Would it not be more in keeping with present conditions, if instead of creating more officers, have those men, along with the already great many posted in useless positions, go out onto the farms and come to produce more milk and more cheese. Whether we pay by test or the pooling system, it will not add one pound of cheese to the already depleted food supply of the Empire.

What Will Our Ontario Farmers Do?

(Continued from page 3.)

come when Ontario may have to pass upon this issue. The outline of their arguments as well as of the reply by Mr. T. A. Cramer, who spoke on the other side, may prove of interest. The following is a short summary of Mr. Musselman's arguments. "In Saskatchewan," said Mr. Musselman, "we favor complete local autonomy. Our small locals control their own local business. They in turn are represented on our provincial organization, which deals with provincial matters and consolidates the interests of the locals. The locals control the central organization which is composed of delegates from the locals. This method of organization has proved sound and satisfactory with us, and we feel that it should be continued. Just as our provincial organization controls provincial conditions without interfering with the locals, we believe that it should be possible to form a large inter-provincial organization to look after the larger matters that a purely provincial organization finds it difficult to handle satisfactorily. We all agreed to this principle when it first came up for discussion. Such an inter-provincial organization would unite the strength of the locals in all three provinces and of the provincial organizations as well. Some of us have even dared to believe that such an organization might become world-wide in its influence, by in time cooperating with the British cooperative societies, by exporting to them our surplus products and purchasing from them in return, those things which they can sell to us. The split between us has occurred over, where the control shall rest. We hold that as our provincial company buys the grain it handles it is necessary that it should sell it. The contention on the other hand is that the grain for all three provinces can best be sold through the inter-provincial company. We are proud of the success we have achieved with our provincial company in Saskatchewan, and we have not wanted to make a change in a new method which might not be as successful and which would interfere with our local autonomy."

Hon. Mr. Dunning pointed out that the first plan of organization that had been proposed was one of federation, while the proposal from one large central company represented the principle of amalgamation. "We favor," said Mr. Dunning, "the first plan, not the second. Let me illustrate how this works out. The British Empire is a federation. Each of the dominions has power to manage its own affairs. We work together when occasion demands and thus the bonds that unite us have been strengthened after all. Germany and her colonies is an example of amalgamation. Germany controls her colonies absolutely. Many high-sounding things have been said in favor of the plan of amalgamation. Presumably it is intended that the one large company that is to absorb the others shall control all the provinces. In my opinion such a plan will prove unwieldy. My preference is for each provincial organization to continue as at present, and for it to attend to its own affairs, and turn over to the central company only those matters which it cannot handle to advantage itself."

Central Control Favored.

Mr. T. A. Cramer, the president of the Grain Growers' Grain Company, in supporting the plan of amalgamation, said that the time would come when the farmers of Canada would have a national rather than a local or provincial viewpoint. The great business corporations of the country, such as

the banks and railway companies, represent the principle of amalgamation in as much as they have head organizations which absolutely control the business done by their branches in all the provinces. This principle has proved successful with them and should prove equally successful with the farmers. While under the plan of amalgamation there would be one general board of directors, including the representatives from each province, there really would not be any change in the work carried on in each province. It would be as necessary, under the plan of amalgamation to maintain offices in each of the provinces with separate staffs to do the work in each province, as it has been hitherto, but by having one central board the work could be better controlled, and there would be less conflict of local interests.

This latter view is the one which has prevailed with the 26,000 farmer shareholders of the Grain Growers' Grain Company and the Alberta Farmers' Cooperative Elevator Company, Limited. In view of the fact that these two big companies have decided to unite their interests, many farmers in Saskatchewan have been led to now favor this method of organization. It is altogether likely that the Saskatchewan Company will again take up this matter at their next annual meeting. This means that should the Saskatchewan company fall in line, the United Farmers' Cooperative Company of Ontario will in all probability have to decide upon it not long after. The subject is an interesting one, and should be followed with great care by farmers who are interested in the development of this great farmer movement representing, as it now does, millions of dollars of invested capital and tens of thousands of organized farmers.

Farmers are beginning to rebel against those various organizations that send out men to lecture them. They are ready to accept information, not lectures.—F. P. Holland.



Give her good silage and shell give you big PROFITS

YOU cannot expect your cows to produce a large flow of milk if you keep them on dry feed. Give them rich, juicy silage during the winter, when dairy products are bringing the best price, and they will give a large steady flow of milk. The farmer who feeds silage gets the biggest profits because he is using the cheapest and greatest milk producing feed known.

IDEAL GREEN FEED SILOS

will pay for themselves during the first winter used. Any farmer who has fed silage will tell you that a silo is absolutely necessary in order to get profitable results from cows. Silage is just as good for beef cattle and sheep as it is for milk cows.

Only one kind of silage pays and that is GOOD silage. Good silage cannot be produced in a "cheap" make-shift silo. Remember, the crop you put in the silo is worth almost as much as the first cost of the silo. You might save a few dollars on the first cost, by buying a "cheap" silo, but you will lose many times that amount in poor silage.

It would be foolish to put \$160.00 worth of silage into a \$175.00 silo and lose \$75.00 worth of silage simply for the sake of saving a little on the first cost, when by paying \$25.00 more and getting a good silo, you could prevent the loss of \$75.00, not only once, but every year you use the silo.

There are good reasons why the Ideal will preserve the silage better and last longer than other silos. These reasons are fully explained and illustrated in our silo catalogue. Ask for a copy of our catalogue today.

THE DE LAVAL COMPANY, Ltd.

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

MONTREAL PETERBORO WINNIPEG VANCOUVER
50,000 BRANCHES AND LOCAL-AGENCIES THE WORLD OVER

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
REQUESTS
THE PEOPLE OF CANADA TO
BEGIN NOW
TO SAVE MONEY FOR THE
NEXT WAR LOAN

JAN. 9, 1917

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE
OTTAWA

FARM AND DAIRY

AND RURAL HOME
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY



SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, \$1.00 a year. Great Britain, \$1.20 a year. For all countries, except Canada and Great Britain, add 50c for postage.
ADVERTISING RATES, 12 cents a line flat, \$1.68 an inch an insertion. One page 48 inches, one column 12 inches. Copy received up to Saturday preceding the following week's issue.

UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVES
STOCKWELL'S SPECIAL AGENT
Chicago Office—People's Gas Building
New York Office—Tribune Building
Toronto Office—37 McCall Street.

CIRCULATION STATEMENT.

The paid subscriptions to Farm and Dairy exceed 22,000. The actual circulation of each issue, including the copies of the paper sent to subscribers who are but slightly in arrears, and sample copies, varies from 24,000 to 25,000 copies. No subscriptions are accepted at less than the full subscription rates.

Sworn detailed statements of circulation of the paper, showing its distribution by counties and provinces, will be mailed free on request.

OUR GUARANTEE.

We guarantee that every advertiser in this issue is reliable. We are able to do this because the advertising columns of Farm and Dairy are as carefully edited as the reading columns, and because to protect ours readers, we turn away, and because to protect theirs, should any advertiser herein deal dishonestly with you as one of our best insurance subscribers, we will make good the amount of your loss, provided such transaction occurs within one month from date of this issue, that it is reported to us within a week stated. It is a condition of this contract that in the event of its occurrence, and that we find the facts to be as stated, it is a condition of this contract that in the event of its occurrence, you state: "I saw your advertisement in Farm and Dairy."
Requests shall not ply their trade at the expense of our subscribers, who are our friends, through the medium of the reading columns; but we shall not attempt to adjust trifling disputes between subscribers and honorable business men who advertise, nor pay the debts of honest bankrupts.

The Rural Publishing Company, Ltd
PETERBORO AND TORONTO

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

The U.F.O. Experiment

AN interesting experiment in the system of proportional representation was tried last year by the members of the United Farmers of Ontario at the annual convention of the Association, and also by the shareholders of the United Farmers' Cooperative Co., Limited, at their annual meeting. The probabilities are that most of those who were present at these meetings were dissatisfied with their first experience of the method. This was largely, if not entirely, because they did not fully understand the principle involved.

The chief cause of dissatisfaction lay in the fact that the delegates were not allowed to vote for the full board of directors. That is, supposing six directors were to be elected, and eight men were nominated, the delegates were not allowed to vote for more than about four. The result of this was that most of the delegates felt that they were being disfranchised to the extent of the extra two votes. They did not see what the object of the limitation was, and, therefore, felt dissatisfied with it. As this system is likely to be tried again this year it is well that the object it is desired to accomplish by this method of election shall be better understood. The principle involved in it is one that has been supported by many farmers' organizations, and adopted with success in various parts of the world.

The object of limiting the number of votes a delegate can cast is to prevent any clique or faction ever dominating the management of the organization. For instance, should an important question of policy arise and a clear-cut division of opinion arise among the members, it would be possible for a majority of 55 per cent. of the members, as elections are usually conducted, to elect a complete board of directors to represent and carry out their views. In other words fifty-five per cent. of the members would completely run the organization, and although forty-five per cent.

of the members might be utterly opposed to the policy of the management, they would be without representation on the board of directors. When such a condition as this arises there is always a tendency for a split to develop in an organization, which ultimately may ruin it.

The object of the system of election which is being tried by the United Farmers of Ontario is to prevent a condition ever arising by which any portion of the organization will be able to completely run the Association. When members cannot vote for more than four out of six directors, it means that any majority of the members is thereby prevented from appointing more than the same proportion of board of directors as under such conditions—the minority is always able to elect at least two directors, and thus have a say in the conduct of the affairs of the company, and be kept in touch therewith. When a minority knows that it will be represented on the

Last Call to Action

MR. DAIRYMAN, you and your neighbors now have an opportunity to vote on the Dairy Standards Act. This is the last call to action that will be urged upon you in connection with the plebiscite that is being conducted through the columns of Farm and Dairy. The legislature is now in session. It is about to annul the immediate enforcement of the Dairy Standards Act or to allow it to stand. Your mind has already been made up. This is your chance to let the government and the members of the legislature know where you stand on the Dairy Act, and to do it in time to influence their action. The opportunity is yours to-day. Grasp it now. Fill in the ballot that appears on page four of this issue and mail it to Farm and Dairy without delay—this week without fail.

It is desirable that as many dairy farmers as possible shall express their views on the Act through this referendum. If your neighbor is a dairy farmer, he is equally interested with you in this matter. We have made provision that he also may vote upon it. But unless he is taking Farm and Dairy he will not see the ballot, as no other farm papers are publishing them. It will not be brought to his attention unless you point the matter out to him. It is within your power to get him to vote on this important question. Point out to him that the vote is being extended to every dairy farmer who will use the ballot in compliance with the conditions set forth in the non-subscriber's ballot on page five. By becoming a subscriber to Farm and Dairy for three months he can use the ballot. The main reason for this condition is to prevent ballot stuffing, for if the vote were extended entirely free to non-subscribers it would enable an unscrupulous party to pay the vote. Call to his attention the conditions under which he may have a part in this plebiscite on the Dairy Standards Act. By so doing you will be rendering a service to the great dairy industry in assisting to secure a large and representative vote.

board, which is often a chief cause of dissatisfaction is removed, and better harmony is thereby assured on occasion when harmony is often most essential.

The principle being tried out in this small way by the members of the United Farmers of Ontario is one which it has often been urged should be applied to Dominion and Provincial elections. For instance, at the last Dominion election the total number of votes cast for Conservative candidates exceeded those cast for Liberal candidates by about only 33,000 for the whole Dominion. This indicated that public opinion was very equally divided upon the issues at stake, yet the Conservatives were returned by an overwhelming majority to the House of Commons. The same condition applied to a large extent when the Liberals were returned to power in 1896, and has been repeated at numerous provincial and Dominion elections since. A system of proportional representation would always insure a fairer representation in the House of Commons, and all

provincial legislatures of the different divisions of public opinion throughout the country.

Great Britain's War Load

SOME conception of the terrific burden the people of Great Britain are shouldering was given by the figures recently made public showing the cost of conducting the war, and the national debt. These figures showed that the war is costing Great Britain approximately £5,790,000 a day, or, roughly speaking, about \$28,000,000 a day. The population of the British Isles is not quite 40,000,000. Assuming, however, that that is the population, the cost of the war represents an expenditure of 70c. a day for every man, woman and child in the British Isles. For a family of five, it represents a burden of \$3.50 a day, or \$1,277.50 a year. When it is realized that millions of families in Great Britain do not earn over a few hundred dollars per year, out of which they have to support themselves, some conception of the burden that the war is imposing may be realized.

The national debt is £3,800,000,000. This is, roughly speaking, about \$19,000,000,000. This is equal, again assuming the population to be 40,000,000, to a debt of \$475 for every man, woman and child in the British Isles, or \$2,375.00 for each family of five persons. Of course, the figures quoted cannot be taken as absolutely correct in all details, as part of the expenditures of the Motherland represent loans to her Allies and other expenditures which have a certain value from the standpoint of capital account. In a general way, however, they show something of the tremendous load the people of the Motherland are carrying.

Accuracy of the Babcock Test

WHENEVER a great question agitates the minds of the people, certain side issues are sure to be brought up by which it is endeavored to sway the opinion of the people upon the main question at issue. It is so with the present agitation regarding the Dairy Standards Act. Some of those who oppose it have been sedulous in spreading the false impression abroad that the Babcock test is not reliable for the purpose of determining the butter fat content of milk. Since under the Act the test will be the basis upon which the money will be distributed there is danger of this false impression doing much to undermine public confidence in the merits of the dairy legislation.

To those who are acquainted with the Babcock test, the statement that it is unreliable is at once discounted one hundred per cent. There are many, however, who are unacquainted with the test, and who may, therefore, not be in a position to appraise such a statement at its true value. To such it is only necessary to say that this test, which was invented by Dr. Babcock, of Wisconsin, who could have made millions out of it, but who, out of his great generosity, presented it as a free gift to the dairy industry, is recognized by dairy authorities everywhere as the most simple and reliable means of determining the butter fat content of milk that has ever been invented. It is now used almost universally for testing milk and cream. In the cheese factories of Ontario, which already pay for milk by test; in the 180 creameries of the province, which, of course, must pay by test; in the laboratories of city milk inspectors and of our dairy schools and agricultural colleges; wherever a simple, reliable and accurate test for butter fat is required, the Babcock test is the one used, and its use is never questioned. In the hands of the cheese factory instructors or other competent officials when it is proposed shall do the testing under the Dairy Standards Act, it will give results as accurate as those of the scales on which the milk is weighed. In the present agitation, no one with a reputation in dairying is less in questioning the accuracy of the Babcock test.

Big Business Done by United Farmers

Volume of Business Shows Great Increase—Profits Nearly Double Those of Previous Year—Annual Meeting Will be Held Next Week

ENCLOSED with the notices that have been sent out calling the annual meeting of the shareholders of the United Farmers' Cooperative Co., Ltd., to be held in Toronto March 1 and 2, is a financial statement covering the operations of the company for the year 1916, that will be read with interest by all interested in the organized farmers' movement in Ontario. It shows a most gratifying extension in the operations of the company during the year 1916.

During the year the business done amounted to \$410,265, not including live stock sold on commission. Sales of live stock amounted to approximately \$100,000. With these added the total operations of the company totalled about \$510,285. The net profits were \$4,341.10, not including the commissions on the live stock sold. A dividend of 7 per cent. has been declared.

The commissions earned totalled \$11,136.10. The total earnings were \$11,271.10.

The expenses were: Salaries, \$3,294.27; rent and taxes, \$416.24; general expense, \$559.20; telephones and telegrams, \$396.72; travelling expenses, \$46.12; stationery and office supplies, \$311.50; postage, \$383.48; interest and exchange, \$203.81; insurance, \$7.60; legal expenses, \$57.50; auditor, \$50.00; advertising, \$167.66; bulletins and price lists, \$228.64; total, \$6,127.62. Gross profit, \$5,143.48.

The statement of profit and loss shows a balance brought forward from 1915 of \$1,145.25, balance 1916 of \$5,143.48. Total, \$6,288.73. Out of this was paid miscellaneous amounts, including sundry claims, \$279.74; affiliation fee with the Canadian Council of Agriculture, \$100; committee and convention expenses, \$152.10;

furniture and preliminary expenses, \$213.49; money paid to the United Farmers of Ontario as share of organization, salary and other expenses, \$992.08; charity account, \$34.44; dividend paid, \$175.53; total, \$1,947.60. Net profit, \$4,341.10.

The statement of assets and liabilities shows, cash on hand, \$5,135.67; accounts receivable, \$2,366.69; commissions accrued, \$1,586.00; office equipment and supplies on hand, \$898.24; rebates adjustment and preliminary expenses, \$2,804. Total, \$12,780.25.

Liabilities: Accounts payable, \$1,979.15; deposits on orders, \$3,818.50; capital account—subscribed, \$5,100, less unpaid \$1,568.50—\$3,531.50; balance to profit and loss \$4,341.10.

The Annual Meeting.

The programme for the annual meeting to be held March 1 and 2 in St. James' Parish Hall, 65 Church St., Toronto, which will be open to all secretaries and members of clubs, is as follows:

Thursday, March 1, 8 p.m., president's address, John Pritchard, Gorie; 8:30 p.m., financial statement, presented by Mr. A. J. Reynolds, auditor; 9 p.m., amendments to by-laws; 9:45 p.m., questions and discussion by secretaries and delegates with answers by the management; 10:30 p.m., nomination of directors.

Friday, March 2, 9 a.m., business methods (selling to members only), by Mgr. C. W. Gurney and directors' auditor, A. Q. C. O'Brien; 10 a.m., election of officers; 11 a.m., address by T. A. Crear, Winnipeg, president Grain Growers' Grain Company; 11:30 a.m., address, C. Rice-Jones, Calgary, president the Alberta Farmers' Cooperative Elevator Co., Ltd.

The United Farmers' Convention

Final Draft of Program Completed—Full List of Speakers and Subjects—National Platform to be Adopted—Prominent Western Men Will be Present

THE importance of the subjects to be discussed at the third annual convention of the United Farmers of Ontario, which will be held in Toronto, Feb. 28 and March 1, and the increasing strength of the organized farmers' movement and of the interest taken in it practically assures the convention being the most largely attended and successful yet held. Although two full days have been left for discussion, it is going to require the best of management to complete the consideration of the subjects on the platform even in that time.

In all, three annual meetings or conventions will be held. These will extend over some four days. On Tuesday, Feb. 27, the Dominion Grange will hold its annual meetings in the afternoon and evening. Wednesday morning, Feb. 28, the annual convention of the United Farmers of Ontario will open. It will last until Thursday afternoon. Thursday evening the annual meeting of the shareholders of the United Farmers' Cooperative Company, Limited, will convene. It will extend over until Friday. The meeting will be held in the St. James Parish Hall, 65 Church St., where they were held last year. This hall is convenient to the head office of the United Farmers' Company. There will be reduced railway rates on the certificate plan. Buy a one-way ticket and ask for your certificate when you secure your ticket.

The chief interest of the convention

will center around the proposed national platform for the farmers of Canada. This is published in full on another page in this issue. Study carefully. A feature of great interest is the promised attendance at the convention of the presidents of the six big farmers' companies and associations in the great provinces, including Rice-Jones and H. W. Wood, of Alberta; J. A. Maharg, of Saskatchewan; and T. A. Crear and R. C. Henders, of Manitoba. The organized farmers of western Canada are watching with great interest to see what action the farmers of Ontario take upon the matters that are to be discussed at their approaching convention.

Convention Program.

Wednesday, Feb. 28th: 10 a.m., Call to order and greetings, Pres. R. H. Halbert, Melancthon; 10:15, Appointment of committees, certificate, credential and resolution; 10:30, Reading of minutes and communications; 10:45, Reports of standing committees; 11:15, Notices of motion. Luncheon.

2:00 p.m., Financial statement, T. H. Adams, Essex, Ont., auditor; 2:15, Report of Secretary-Treasurer, J. J. Morrison, Toronto; 2:30, President's address, R. H. Halbert; report of delegates to the meeting of the Canadian Council of Agriculture held in Winnipeg.

3:00 p.m., The discussion of proposed farmers' platform; The Tariff, Col. J. Z. Fraser, Burford; discussion led by (Continued on page 21.)



"I'm glad I got an ALPHA and didn't take a chance on some cheap engine"

SOMETIMES a man is tempted to buy a cheaper engine than the Alpha, hoping to save a little money. If you are tempted to take such a chance, it will pay you to first study engine construction carefully. It is only reasonable to assume that if other engines were as good as the Alpha they would cost just as much. Why shouldn't they?

In considering the purchase of an engine, do not let the first cost blind you to the vitally important things you wish to buy in an engine. You want an engine that has plenty of power; that is simple and easy to operate, that is free from weak, complicated, troublesome parts that is strong and durable enough to give you years of good service. With these things in mind, compare the Alpha, part for part, with any other engine. You will then see that for the slightly higher cost of the Alpha you get by far the most for your money.

Then talk to any of the thousands of Canadian farmers who are using Alpha Engines and they will tell you they are glad they did not take a chance on some "cheap" engine. It does not pay to take such chances. Be on the safe side and buy an engine that sells on its merits; that has something more than its price to recommend it.

There is nothing mysterious about the superiority of the Alpha. The better design of this engine, the quality of material and workmanship that go into it are easily seen. Ask for a copy of our catalogue. It illustrates and describes every feature of the Alpha, and every feature of this engine has in it some sound reason why the Alpha will give better service and last longer. Read the catalogue carefully and you will see where the extra value comes in.

Alpha Engines are made in eleven sizes—2 to 20 H.P.—each furnished in stationary, semi-portable, or portable style, with hopper or tank cooled cylinder.

THE DE LAVAL COMPANY, Ltd.

LARGEST MANUFACTURERS OF DAIRY SUPPLIES IN CANADA. Sole distributors of the famous De Laval Cream Separators. Manufacturers of Ideal Grain Feed Silos. Catalogues of any of our lines mailed upon request.

MONTREAL PETERBORO WINNIPEG VANCOUVER

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

FOR DORMANT SPRAYS USE NIAGARA SOLUBLE SULPHUR

Catch the Scab, Scab and other diseases of your orchard before the buds are open. Niagara Soluble Sulphur effectively controls San Jose Scab, Apple Scab and other fungus diseases. Dissolves instantly in hot or cold water. A 100 lb. drum makes more dilute spray than a 600 lb. barrel (75% water) of Lime Sulphur Solution. Less to haul and handle. No leakage or loss, and no barrel to return. Use Soluble Sulphur for Summer Sprays. Diluted 1 lb. to 40 gallons Soluble Sulphur costs less than half as much as Lime Sulphur Solution.

"Wherever Fruit Excels, Niagara Spray is used."

Fill in the Coupon and get more complete information.

Find out how to cut 25 per cent. off your spraying costs.

Niagara Brand Spray Co. Limited

Burlington, Ontario

Everything for Spraying: Arsenate of Lead, Lime Sulphur, Hand and Power Pumps and Accessories, Dust Materials and Dusters.

Address P. & D.

Niagara Brand Spray Co., Ltd. Burlington, Ont.

Please send me full information on Soluble Sulphur.

Name

Address

P. & D.



TO be strong is to be happy
—Longfellow.

Winning the Wilderness

(Continued from last week.)

THERE were few differences between this town and Carey's Crossing, except that there were a few more houses, and over by the creek bank the brewery, by which Arkins Wyker proposed to save the West. There was, however, one difference between the vanished Carey's Crossing and this place, the difference between the community whose business leaders have ideals of citizenship, and the community wherein commerce is advanced by the degradation of its citizens. Wykerton had no Dr. Carey nor John Jacobs to control it. The loafers stared boldly at Virginia Ayclot as she rode up before the ivory stable and slipped from her saddle. Not because a woman in a calico dress and sunbonnet, a tanned, brown-handed woman, was a novelty there, but because the license of the place was one of impudence and disrespect.

The saloon was on one side of the ivory stable and the postoffice was on the other side. Darley Chambers' office stood next to the postoffice, a dingy little shack with maps, show of maps and real estate information. Behind the office was a large barren yard where one little lilac bush languished above the hard earth. The Wyker hotel and store were across the street.

Virginia had been intrusted with small sums for sundry purchases for the settlement, especially for the staple medicines and household needs—camphor and turpentine, quinine and certain cough syrups for the winter; castor oil, some old and tried thread and needles and pins—especially pins—and buttons for everybody's clothes. One settler had ridden back at midnight to ask for the purchase of a pair of shoes for his wife. It was a precious commission that Virginia Ayclot bore that day, although to the shopper in a Kansas city to-day, the sum of money would have seemed pitifully small.

In the postoffice, printed rulings and directions regarding the supplies were posted on the wall, and Virginia read them carefully. Then with many ministrations and a prayer for success, she crossed the street to Darley Chambers' place of business.

In spite of her plain dress, Virginia Ayclot was every inch a lady, and Darley Chambers, dull as he was in certain lines, felt the difference her presence made in the atmosphere of his office when she entered there.

"I understood, Mr. Chambers, that you have charge here of the supplies sent into the state for the relief of those who suffered from the grasshoppers," she said, when she was seated in the dingy little room.

"Yes, mom," Chambers replied.

"I am Mrs. Asher Ayclot, and I represent the Grass River settlement. I have come to ask for a share of this relief fund, and I must start back as soon as possible after dinner, per-

haps we can make all arrangements now."

She never knew how near her gentle manner and pleasant voice came to winning the day at once. Chambers' first impulse was to grant her anything she asked for; his second was to refuse everything; his third, his ruling principle always, was to negotiate to his own advantage. He dropped his eyes and began to play for time.

"I don't know as I can help you at all, madam," he said, half sympathetically. "The supplies add money is about gone, except what's promised, a



Evis Stock, Farm in Dundas Co., Ont., is noted for its fine buildings, and as well be seen from the illustration, the farm home is large and attractive. Ballantyne Bros. are the proprietors of Evis Stock Farm.

and, well—you ought to have come sooner. I'd a been glad to help you, I thought you Grass River folks had about everything you needed for the winter."

"Oh, Mr. Chambers," Virginia cried, "you know that nobody could foretell the coming of the plague. We were as well off as hundreds of other settlers in this dry summer before the grasshoppers came."

"Yes, yes, madam, but the supplies is gone, about."

"And you cannot promise that any more will be coming soon?" The pathos of the woman's voice was appealing. "If you could only understand how poor and how brave those settlers are!"

"I thought your man had some little means to get you and him away, if he'd use it that way."

The sorrow of failure here and the suffering that must follow it made Virginia sick at heart. A homesick longing suddenly possessed her; a wish to get away from the country and forget it altogether. And Chambers was cunning enough to understand.

"You'd just like to get away from it, now, wouldn't you?" he asked persuasively.

"I surely would, when I think of the suffering there will be," Virginia replied. "Our staying won't help matters any."

"Not a bit! Not a bit," Chambers asserted. "It's too bad you can't go."

Virginia looked up wondrously. "Madam, I haven't no supplies. They're all gone, I think. But if you'll come in right after dinner, I'll see if I can do something. I'm a humane man."

"I'll be here at one o'clock," she replied.

It was the last hope, and anything was better than utter failure in her errand.

When she registered her name at the hotel for dinner, Virginia's eye was caught by the "no names on the page. Both belonged to strangers, but it was the sharp contrast of the writing that made her read them. One recorded in a cramped little hand the name of Thomas Smith, Wilmington, Delaware. The other in big, even, backward slanting letters spelled out the name of John Jacobs, Cincinnati, Ohio.

The dining room was crowded with men when Virginia entered. The best places were filled with noisy talkers and eaters, who stared at her indifferently, and it was not until Gretchen Wyker, tow-haired, pimpled, and short-necked like her father, chose to do so, that she finally pointed out a chair at a shabby side table and waved her empty tin waiter toward it. Virginia was passing the long table of staring men to reach this seat, when man rose from the small table at

swered, with a face so neutral in its expression that Virginia wondered what his thought might be.

As she rose to leave the table, Mr. Jacobs said:

"I shall be interested in knowing how you succeed this afternoon. I hope you may not be disappointed. I happen to know that there are funds and goods both on hand. It's a matter of getting them distributed without prejudice."

"You are very kind, Mr. Jacobs," Virginia replied. "It is a desperate case. I feel as if I should be ready to leave the West if I do not get relief for our neighborhood today."

Jacobs looked at her keenly. "Can you go?" he asked. "I wonder you have waited until now."

"I've never wanted to go before. I wouldn't now. I could stand it for our household. But it is my sympathy for other people, for our sick, for discouraged men."

Jacobs smiled kindly and bowed as she left the room.

When she returned to Chambers' office Mr. Thomas Smith was already there, his small frame and narrow, close-set eyes and secretive expression seeming out of place in the breezy atmosphere of the plain, outspoken West of the settlement days. In the conversation that followed it seemed to Virginia that he controlled all of the real estate dealer's words.

"I am sorry to say that there isn't anything left in the way of supplies, Mrs. Ayclot, except what's reserved for worthy parties. I've looked over things carefully." Darley Chambers broke the silence at once.

"Who draws the line between the worthy and the unworthy, Mr. Chambers?" Virginia asked. "I am told the relief supply is not exhausted."

"Oh, the distribution's in my hands in a way, but that don't change matters," Chambers said.

"I read the rulings in the postoffice," Virginia began.

"Yes, I had 'em put there. It saves a lot of misunderstanding," the guardian of supplies declared. "But it don't change anything here."

Virginia knew that her case was lost and she rose to leave the room. She had instinctively distrusted Darley Chambers from their first meeting. She had disliked him as an ill-bred, blustering sort of man, but she had not thought him vindictive until now. Now she saw in him a stubborn, un-forgiving man, small enough to work out of petty spite to the complete downfall of any who dared oppose his plans.

"Sit down, Mrs. Ayclot. As I said this mornin', it's too bad you can't go back East now," Chambers said seriously.

"Can we," Virginia could not keep back the words. Chambers and Smith exchanged glances.

"No, mom, you can't, Mrs. Ayclot. Let me show you why."

He opened the drawer of his rickety desk and out of a mass of papers he fished up a copy of the Cincinnati Enquirer, six weeks old. "Look at this," and he thrust it into Virginia's hand.

The head-lines were large, but the story was brief. The failure of the Cloverdale bank, the disappearance of the trusted cashier, the loss of deposits—a story too common to need detail. Virginia Ayclot never knew until that moment how much that reserve fund had really meant to her. She had had of the inherited pride of the Fairnes now.

"The papers are not always accurate," she said quietly.

"No, mom. But Mr. Smith here has interests in Cloverdale. He's just come from there, and he says it's even worse than this story is."

Virginia looked toward Mr. Smith, who nodded assent.

(Continued on page 20.)

The Upward Look

The Joy of Accomplishment

THOU shalt rejoice before the Lord thy God, in all that thou puttest thine hands unto.—Deut. 12: 18.

As to how wonderfully God brings joy out of suffering was never brought so vividly home as on a visit recently to a shut-in. The visit was undertaken with much dread. Not many months ago she, a lady doctor, full of life and vitality, had followed her beloved profession skilfully and generously. Suddenly she was stricken down by an unknown disease. Since, then she has never taken a step. As the weeks have passed her limbs and hands have become more and more swollen and misshapen. How could she and would she bear all the intense suffering, long confinement, frustrated plans?

The first look into her face supplied the answer. Through the marks of pain and suffering there was much joy and pride. She was knitting, yes knitting, with those poor crippled fingers, so slowly, slowly.

Yet here was the joy of accomplishment, after weeks of painful, patient endeavor. That work was what kept life in those fingers. As I had to turn away and admire her flowers to hide the tears that would come, I wondered if I ever would grumble again over any work that I could do.

Thus God has planned that the greater the difficulties to be overcome the greater the joy of achievement; the more bitter the disappointments, the sweeter the compensations; the harder the problems, the more blessed the solutions. Honor and blessing on those, who through the depths of suffering and disappointment, have struggled and now rejoice in what they are enabled to accomplish.—J.H.N.

Duties of Women During Period of War

DUTY is made up of two things,—the things we are to do and those we are not to do. Very often the latter is the harder task of the two. Now in our nation's direst need, we have new and unusual duties. We are told from time to time that we must do those very tasks which for hundreds of years we have been told we could not do because we had not the strength nor the brains to accomplish. But this is woman's opportunity and she has taken it not as an opportunity, but as a duty. It seems a very insolent thing to speak to the women about their duty, but we in this great Dominion of Canada are far and back from the scene of action. It is hard for us to realize that those great armies entering day after day into the very jaws of death, are fighting for us.

Possibly one of our first duties should be to get a realizing sense of what this war means. Duty number one then is that the women have to help to win this war. We have the greater responsibilities than other women. We have the greatest responsibilities of any people in the world, because we represent the factors of the food supply as well as the socks and bean supply and all of the comforts for the boys. It rests with us very largely as to whether the food supply is right or wrong, because a

Extracts from an address delivered by Dr. A. M. Beckwith at the annual convention of the Women's Institute, held in Toronto last fall.

great deal of the responsibility of agriculture must rest in our hands.

The conservation of life and health is another duty. We, the women of Canada, must conserve life and health. We must decrease the infant mortality until it is down to its lowest point.

We should also strive to have the growing child brought to perfection and to care for our own health in order that we may be efficient to accomplish the work that is before us.

Life and health depend largely upon what we eat and what we wear. The high price of everything today makes it difficult for many to provide food and we must use the cheapest foods. With the high prices it is well for us to know the value and to perfection make the cheapest foods for today. Butter, milk, eggs, honey, are all cheap things regardless of price. In times of stress wants and want are very near alike. We have not been a thrifty people. Plenty has made us care!

But now it is our duty to study fully and learn the lesson of thrift. We must not only learn it, but practise it. Food and raiment are two of our greatest outlays and yet in the matter of dress nowadays, comfort, convenience and health are never thought of. If ever there was a time in the world when women young and old, should think, it is now and we should dress modestly healthfully and inexpensively.

Speaking of the duties of agricultural women particularly, we hear from time to time that women should go into agriculture. If we took up more agriculture and if our girls were taught more agriculture and given an opportunity to work out in the fields, we would be a stronger people today. If a woman can use a golf stick she can use a fork to pitch on sheaves. At the recent plowing match held at Whitby one tractor machine plowed an acre in 15 minutes. Why couldn't women go out and plow an acre of ground with a tractor instead of running around town in their automobile? What we want to instill into the women is that there is nothing we can't do. We in Canada have to make every effort to do everything in our power during this crisis and we are creatures who are willing and able to do our duty.

McDonald Institute Recipe

THE following recipe for jellied chicken is recommended by the McDonald Institute at Guelph. Clean and draw the chickens as usual. Take all the raw meat off the bones. Pack the bones in a pot, cover with water, add a tiny bit of white spice, and two allspice berries for each chicken and boil five or six hours. Wash and scald wide mouthed fruit jars. Spread the raw chicken out, sprinkle it lightly with salt and pepper and pack it into the jars. Steam two hours and set aside till next day. When the bones-stock is cooked, strain it off. The following day remove the fat from the top. Melt the jellied stock and use it to fill up the jars. Put on the rubbers and tops and screw the rings partly down. Steam for one hour longer and screw rings down tightly.

Note.—The chickens may be cooked either by steaming, roasting or broiling, before stripping the meat from the bones. In this case the first steaming in the bottles may be shortened to one hour.

A good home remedy for a sore throat is to put a wet cloth wrung out of very cold water around the throat, then put a dry one over that. Do this on going to bed. In the morning your sore throat will have entirely disappeared. I always do this myself and have never found it to fail.

BREAD

BIG, wholesome, nutritious loaves, of delicious nut-like flavour, downy lightness and excellent keeping qualities.

FIVE ROSES FLOUR
For Breads—Cakes—Puddings—Pastries

The Wonder of the Musical World
—Music's Re-Creation.



Christine Miller, proving by direct comparison that her mellow, appealing voice is perfectly Re-Created by Mr. Edison's latest and greatest, wonder—

The NEW EDISON

—The Phonograph With a Soul—
—The Instrument That Re-Creates All Forms of Music.

The New Edison is the only instrument which will reproduce an artist's performance so perfectly that the reproduction cannot be distinguished from the original.

Some of the greatest artists of the musical world have already appeared in public, singing and playing in direct comparison with the New Edison. This is the supreme test of music's Re-Creation.

We will arrange a special Edison concert for you and your friends. Call or write us about it. 65

Send to us for a copy of the brochure, "Music's Re-Creation," and the booklet "What the Critics Say."

Thos. A. Edison Inc., Dept. 7662 Orange, N. J.

You'll Find the Advertisers

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

THIS ENGINE WILL COST YOU NOTHING

YOU need an engine—get a Gilson on our new easy payment plan, and it will pay for itself. You have the work for it to do, help is scarce and high-priced—save yourself a lot of worry, and enjoy that "Feeling of Security" which is such a definite part of the staunch, reliable Gilson Engine. Gilson Engines have long enjoyed an indisputable reputation for dependability, power, simplicity and economy. This year back us with an even more attractive proposition for the discriminating buyer. Prices of everything you have been buying have been soaring, but by careful management we are able to furnish Gilson Engines at remarkably low prices.

Will today for catalogue, price and easy-payment plan, stating what size you are interested in.



GILSON MFG. CO. LTD. 247 YORK ST. GUELPH CAN.

COOK'S CORNER

Conducted by L. G. Crummy.

Pancake Recipes

Sweet Cream Pancakes.

FOUR cups flour, one heaping teaspoonful soda and two teaspoonfuls cream of tartar. Mix with sufficient sweet cream, not too rich to make a batter. Fry. The addition of an egg well beaten makes these cakes ever more delicious.

Sour Cream Pancakes.

Use above recipe, only substitute sour cream and omit cream of tartar.

Buckwheat Pancakes.

Four cups water, one-half cake yeast, one teaspoonful salt, one tablespoonful brown sugar, buckwheat flour to make a batter. Mix the ingredients and let rise over night.

Rice Pancakes.

Two and one-half cups flour, one-half cup cold cooked rice, five teaspoonful baking powder, one-half teaspoonful salt, one-quarter cup sugar, one and one-half cups milk, one egg, one tablespoon butter.

Corn Pancakes.

One cup corn meal, three-quarters cup flour, one-half teaspoonful salt, one heaping teaspoon soda, two heaping teaspoons cream of tartar. Use sweet cream and milk, equal quantities to make a batter.

Grain Pancakes.

One egg well beaten, one cup sour milk, one teaspoon soda, one teaspoon salt, one cup Grain flour, one-half cup white flour.

Potato Pancakes.

Two eggs, twelve large grated potatoes, one and one-half cups flour, one cup sweet milk, one tablespoon salt.

The First Loaf

JANE CARLYLE, the wife of Thomas Carlyle, possessed sterling and heroic qualities which she displayed in the performance of her nearest duty. In one of her letters, quoted by Laurence McTiernan in "The Personal Equation," she tells how, making her first loaf of bread, she recognized that the spirit in which one does the work nearest at hand is what really counts.

"We were very poor," writes Mrs. Carlyle, "and further and worst, being

and brought up to great prospects I was sublimely ignorant of every branch of useful knowledge, although a capital Latin scholar and a very fair mathematician.

"It behoved me, in these astonishing circumstances, to learn to sew, Husbands, I was shocked to find, wore their stockings into holes, and were always losing buttons, and I was expected to look to all that. Also, it behoved me to learn to cook. So I sent for Cobbet's 'Cottage Economy,' and fell to work at a loaf of bread.

"But knowing nothing about the process of fermentation, or the heat of ovens, it came to pass that my loaf got put into the oven at the time that myself ought to have been put into bed. And I remained the only person not asleep in a house in the middle of a desert.

"One o'clock struck, and then two, and then three, and still I was sitting there, in an intense scold, my whole body aching with a sense of foreboding and degradation, that I who had been so petted at home, whose comfort had been studied by everybody in the house, who had never been required to do anything but cultivate my mind, should have to pass all those hours of the night in watching a loaf of bread, which might not turn out bread after all.

"Such thoughts maddened me, till I laid down my head on the table and sobbed aloud. It was then that somehow the idea of Benvenuto Cellini, sitting up all night watching his 'Perseus' in the furnace, came into my head, and suddenly I asked myself, 'After all, in the sight of the Upper Powers, what is the mighty difference between a statue of Perseus and a loaf of bread, so that each be the thing one's hand has found to do?'"

How many are troubled with the kitchen sink pipes clogging up and not allowing the water to run away? When this trouble is first noticed make a strong solution of washing soda (a pint of soda to a kettle of boiling water) and pour through a funnel into the pipes. This will cut the grease which has likely caused the stoppage.

Electricity Everywhere

An end to those 'oilsmo, smelly, dim oil-lamps! An end to those dangerous kerosene lanterns that give little light and a lot of trouble! Delco-Light is here—a complete electric plant that makes farms as bright as city homes. Floods your farm with brilliant, cheerful, convenient electric light. House, yard, lane, barn, stables, tool-house, hay-loft—every nook and corner can be made light as day at the turn of a switch.

Small Cost—Easy to Run—No Danger

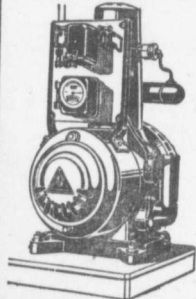
Delco-Light is a complete electric plant. Gas engine, which is air-cooled, dynamo for generating current, specially designed storage batteries, and switchboard are all combined in one compact unit. Supplies current for all the lights required and power to run small machines. Gas engine need only be run once or twice a week. A child can operate it—starts on pressing of a lever—stops itself when batteries are fully charged. Costs less than five cents a day to light your farm. Low voltage system (32 volts) saves expense and eliminates danger completely. No trouble—Delco-Light is trouble-proof. Prices now: No. 20, \$275; and No. 21, \$465. Prices after Aug. 1st: No. 20, \$290; and No. 21, \$485.

The Delco-Light ideal is "Electricity for EVERY home in Canada." The plant is thoroughly efficient. The big organization selling Delco-Light is equally efficient—enthusiastic about this successful achievement.

Agents Wanted Everywhere Write at once for Open Territory

Delco-Light was developed by the same company making Delco starting, lighting, ignition plants for automobiles.

The Domestic Engineering Co.
Dayton, Ohio



DELCO-LIGHT

FREE FULL INFORMATION ABOUT DELCO-LIGHT

Learn all about the wonderful Delco-Light electric plant. A postcard sent to your nearest Canadian office will bring you free literature describing Delco-Light, the plant itself and its possibilities. Write to-day—study now the advantages of electricity about your farm—don't put off the day when you will be rid of those dim, dirty oil lamps.

C. H. ROOKE
168 Bay Street

Delco-Light Distributor
Toronto

A Live Farm Women's Organization

ONE of the live organizations in western Canada is the United Farm Women of Alberta. It is only two years since this organization was inaugurated, and at their organization meeting in Edmonton, a mere handful of women were in attendance. What they lacked in numbers, however, was made up in enthusiasm and faith in the possibilities which were before them. War conditions have made the work of organizing locals difficult, but even under this strain, the work has shown a steady growth. Recently, the United Farm Women of Alberta met in annual convention in Edmonton, where they had the largest attendance and most representative gathering of farm women ever held in the province.

The questions of medical aid, rural education and rural recreation were three of the main themes dealt with. The president, Mrs. Walter Fariby, of Aikx, Alta., made a strong point of the need of medical aid in our rural communities. "Every man or woman," she said, "who has lived at any great distance from medical aid must realize the urgency of this question. Perhaps no man, or no woman, who is not a mother, can realize it in its entirety. Only a mother who has spent the long hideous hours of night, watching by the bedside of a child, seized with one of those sharp and sudden illnesses to which children are so prone, knowing that before help could come the child's spirit might have passed away on the wings of the dawn—only a mother who has gone through such an experience can realize the importance of this question to the full. Being a woman, I sometimes find it difficult to control my tongue and pen when I realize how public money is frittered away on unessential things, when this great crying need of conserving the most valuable re-

the election of at least one woman on the school board.

The special work of the vice-president of the United Farm Women of Alberta, Mrs. H. F. Spencer, of Edgerton, Alta., during the past year, has been the study of the problem of interesting and helping the young folks on the farm. It is Mrs. Spencer's strong belief that play is one of the great needs of the rural youth. It is essential for physical, mental and moral growth. "Jesus grew in stature and wisdom and in favor with God and man," was the way in which Mrs. Spencer illustrated the growth of



A Typical French-Canadian Family.

Mr. Arthur Allard and his wife and family are here seen on their farm in Nicolet Co., Que. There are just 16 in this family, including the father and mother.

youth. There should be four-fold development,—physical, vocational, emotional and religious. Boys' and girls' clubs are good. Sports and amateur theatricals were some of the ways suggested as being helpful in making life what it should be for the young. The necessity of a re-awakening of the religious spirit in rural communities and particularly a stricter observance of the Sabbath, was the theme of an address by Mrs. McKinney of the W.C.T.U. She also asked for the cooperation of the United Farm Women of Alberta in securing for the rural schools teaching on hygiene and scientific temperance. A prize of \$15 is being offered by the W.C.T.U. for the best essay sent in by a farm woman on "Why should scientific temperance be taught in public schools."

Plans of Study.

The preparation of study courses in a very complete form for the use of clubs, is an important line of work which has been taken up by Miss Montgomery, the librarian of the Department of University Extension work. A great many requests have come to her for help in preparing club programmes. Miss Montgomery was convinced that some definite plan of study would be much more beneficial to the clubs than a hit or miss plan and she has therefore prepared a series of 10 subjects. They are as follows: Canada, history and travel; child problems; corrective and preventive agencies; home economics; immigration and the immigrant; nature study; rural problems; Tennyson, his life and work; vocational education and guidance; women and the state. These suggested outlines will help the clubs to plan profitable and interesting meetings and material can be secured from the Department on these subjects.



A Friendly Trio.

source of our country, doubly, trebly more valuable now, when our sons and our men are laying down their lives by the thousand, is absolutely disregarded by our public men."

Conserving Young Rural Life.

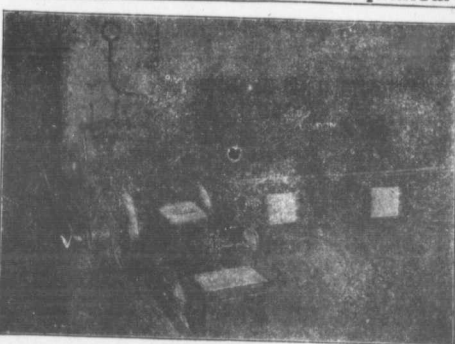
Mrs. Fariby pointed out that with regard to the rural school, the chief work is to arouse the interest of the parents themselves in the work of the school and in the teachers; to persuade them to select their trustees intelligently; to work for some means of giving the rural women the vote on school affairs and to promote

Mrs. Nellie L. McClung was another popular speaker at this convention and she spoke ably on women's work in the war. Other splendid addresses were also given, but space will not permit of our dealing with these. The resolutions adopted by the United Farm Women of Alberta go to show that these women are working with the idea at heart of bettering condi-

Rich Yet Delicate—
Clean and Full of Aroma.

"SALADA!"

is blended from selected hill-grown teas, famed for their fine flavoured qualities. Imitated yet never equalled.



Photograph of an "Empire" gasoline outfit in cellar of home.

Have running water in your house and barn

Enjoy the comforts of a modern bathroom. Have hot and cold water—hard and soft—in the kitchen. Have water under pressure in the barn, yard and for fire protection. How? By putting in your home an—

Empire WATER SUPPLY System

Read what Mr. N. Sangster, of Ormstown, Quebec, Vice-President of the Holstein-Friesian Association of Canada, says regarding the Empire System illustrated above:

Gentlemen—The Hydro Pneumatic System I purchased from you a year ago is giving excellent satisfaction. We use one tank for soft water and one for hard water. I find that the engine uses very little gasoline, and is very easy to operate. Ten pounds pressure on the tank will force the water to any part of the house. Yours truly,

N. SANGSTER.

THE OUTFIT CONSISTS OF

White enamel bathtub, closet with tank, lavatory with fittings, hot water boiler for kitchen range, kitchen sink, engine and pump, pneumatic pressure storage tank and piping.

We have supplied many homes throughout Canada with similar systems. Send for our information Blank and Catalogue to-day. Fill in the "Blank" and we will suggest a system suited to your needs, and estimate its cost without charge or obligation.

Empire Manufacturing Co., Limited

HEAD OFFICE AND FACTORY, EAST LONDON, CANADA.
BRANCH OFFICE, 119 ADELAIDE ST. WEST, TORONTO.

BOOKS


Make yourself more efficient. Improve your spare time by reading. Send for our descriptive catalogue of Farm Books. A postal will bring it to your address. Write.

Book Dept.

FARM & DAIRY

Peterboro

MAGIC BAKING POWDER



MADE IN CANADA
NO ALUM
MAGIC BAKING POWDER
CONTAINS NO ALUM

E.W. GILLET COMPANY LIMITED
WHOLESALE TORONTO, ONT. MONTREAL

"I earn \$2 a day at home"

You may say that, too—if you want more income. It's easy to learn. Steady work at home the year round. Write for Auto-Knitter Hosiery (Canada) Co., Ltd. 2017 27 College St., Toronto.



University Fudge

The Lantic Sugar Cook Book gives the recipe for this and many other new sweets. Send a red ball trade-mark, cut from a Lantic package, for a free copy.

Lantic Sugar

"The All-Purpose Sugar"

will please you by its purity, convenience and high sweetening power.

The Sugar with the red ball trade-mark Packed in 100-lb. Bags

For book address Atlantic Sugar Refineries, Ltd. Power Building, MONTREAL 11

tions in their province. Some of the resolutions follow:

That at the conclusion of war the governments of the world consider the nationalization of all works for the manufacture of war armaments.

That every effort be made to bring about peace.

That eggs and poultry be bought on a quality basis.

That honesties be thrown open to women on the same terms as men.

That medical inspection be carried on in rural schools.

That the feeble-minded and mentally deficient be segregated in proper institutions.

To the Grip

THE hours I spend with thee, dear one, are a dream, of woe to me;

I count the shivers one by one—My Shiverer! My Shiverer!

Each twinge of pain, each sneeze, I curse

And try to drown thee in the quinine; I sneeze and sneeze and sit and nurse My Noserer! My Noserer!

Oh, nose and eyes that hurt and burn, Of thines I try, I count the cost.

The friends with remedies must yearn To make me cross; to make me cross.

Mealy Potatoes and Other Hints

Mrs. L. J. Lawrence, Richmond, C., Que.

WHILE sending in an order for patterns, I am going to add a few household hints. I am glad to hear of new ideas and if I have any, am glad to share them with others.

People sometimes ask us what kind of potatoes we have as they are so white and mealy. I tell them this is on account of the way they are prepared. They are peeled as early as possible in the morning and allowed to stand in clean, cold water until time to get dinner. I put the kettle on the stove and have the water boiling when the potatoes are put in. After they are cooked and drained, I return at once to the stove and shake and roll them until the steam is all out.

Here is a hint for cleaning the potato kettle or any vessel in which vegetables have been cooked. As soon as vegetables are removed, put in a little boiling water, put on cover and set away from the stove. Then when you are ready to wash them it is easy to do so and they do not have to soak until next mealtime.

I use white cloth strips (a yard will make three) over the tablecloth where the men sit. They are wiped off after every meal and look much better than a dirty edge on the tablecloth. If the table is set all the time, these strips are removed until the next meal.

When cleaning steel knives add the jelly in the bottom of the soap dish to the powdered brick and they will clean much more easily.

When cakes get burnt do not try to cut or scrape off with a knife. Just get the nutting grater and grate all over until it is a golden brown. This is especially useful when icing a cake, as it makes it so smooth. When grated, enough turn upside down to shake off the dust.

Toothpicks are more convenient and sanitary than broom straws for testing cakes and puddings.

When finishing a hem on table-cloths, sheets, etc., instead of breaking and tying the thread, turn back the hem on the machine and sew back a quarter of an inch. The hem will be firm at the corners and will not ravel.

Winning the Wilderness

(Continued from page 16.)

"The failure is complete. Fortunately, I lost but little," he said.

"Why hasn't Mr. Aydelot been notified?" she demanded.

"It doesn't seem queer he wasn't," Thomas Smith asserted.

Something in his face made Virginia distrust him more than she trusted Darley Chambers.

"Now, Mrs. Aydelot, seen' your last bridge is burned, I'm humbly enough to help you. You said this mornin' you wanted to get away. Mr. Smith and I control some funds together, and he's willing to take Shirley's place and I'll give you a reasonable offer, not quite so good as I could 'a done previous to this calamity—but I'll take the Aydelot place off your hands." Chambers smiled triumphantly.

"The Aydelot place is not for sale. Good afternoon." And Virginia left the office without more words.

When she was gone Chambers turned to Smith with a growl.

"It's danged hard to turn agin a woman like her. What made you so bitter?"

Smith half grinned and half snarled in reply:

"Oh, her neighbor, Shirley, you know."

Hopeless and crushed, Virginia sat down on the bench before the Wyker House to wait for June to be brought to her from the stables. It was the saddest moment she had known in the conflict with the wilderness.

"Thy shoes shall be iron and brass," ran the blessing of Asher through her mind. "It must be true to-day as in the desert long ago. And Asher lives by the memory of his mother's blessing. The drooping shoulders lifted. The dark eyes brightened.

"I won't give up. I'm glad the money's gone," she declared to herself. "We did depend on it so long as we knew we had it."

"What luck, Mrs. Aydelot?" It was John Jacobs who spoke as he sat down beside her.

"All bad luck, but we are not discouraged," she replied bravely, and Jacobs read the whole story in the words.

"Mrs. Aydelot," John Jacobs' sharp eyes seemed to pierce to her very soul as he said slowly, "I believe you are not discouraged. You believe in this country, you, and your neighbors. I believe in it, and I believe in you. Stewart and I had to dissolve partnership when Carey's Crossing dissolved. He took a claim. It was all he could do. I went back to Cincinnati, but only for a time. I'm ready to start again. I will organize a company of town builders, not brewery builders. You must not look for favors in a whiskey-ridden place like this. There'll be no saloon to rule our town."

"What of me?" Jacobs continued. "I have some means. I'm waiting for more. I'll invest them in Grass River. Go back and tell your homesteaders that I'll make a small five-year loan to every man in the settlement according to his extreme needs. I'll take each man's note with five per cent. interest and the privilege of renewing for two years if crops fail at the end of the term. I am selfish, I admit," he declared, as Virginia looked at him incredulously, "and I want dollar for dollar—always—something more. My people are popularly known as Shylouks. But you note that my rate of usury is small, the time long, and that I want these settlers to stay. I am not trying to get rid of them in order to speculate on their land in coming days of prosperity—the days when you will be landlords over broad acres and I a merchant prince. I say again, I believe in the West and in your farmer people who must turn the West from a wilderness to a land of plenty. I'm willing to risk something on your venture."

(To be continued.)

A LONG-LASTING PAD - MORE SERVICE - GREAT SATISFACTION

This Form of Attachment Found Only on Pads Made by Us.



New staple and felt reinforcing device makes books stay on longer. Ask your dealer for Tapatoc books. Shows pads in colors and contains many valuable horse remedies. If he hasn't it, ask him to write us direct.

The American Pad & Textile Co.
Main Office and Plant: Greenfield, O., U. S. A.
Chatham, Ont.



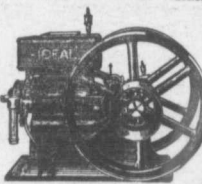
WANTED

All kinds of RAW Wools. Highest Prices Paid.

E. SWICK
R. 2, Canfield, Ont.

GASOLINE and OIL ENGINES

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



WINDMILLS

Grain Grinders, Water Boxes, Steel Saw Frames, Pumps, Tanks, Etc.
GOLDO, SHAPLEY & MUIR CO., LTD.
Brantford, Wainipeg, Regina, Calgary.

FOR SALE AND WANT ADVERTISING

THREE CENTS A WORD, CASH WITH ORDER

FOR SALE.—Cheese factory in Oxford Co. in good condition. Output over 300 tons. Splendid locality. Apply Box 570, Farm & Dairy, Peterboro.

OREGON & California Railroad Co. Great Lands. "Title to same reverted in United States by Act of Congress, dated June 2, 1916. Two million three hundred thousand acres to be opened for homesteads and sale. Timber and agricultural lands, containing some of best land left in United States. Now is the opportunity. Large sectional map showing lands and description of soil, climate, rainfall, elevations, etc. Postpaid, one dollar. Great Lands Looting Co., Box 610, Portland, Oregon.

ALL KINDS No. 1 Seed Corn. Try our Improved Leaning Road's Yellow Eggs on cob or shelled. Geo. Twiss, Woodstock, Ont.

The United Farmers' Convention
(Continued from page 15.)

among others, H. W. Wood, President of the United Farmers of Alberta, and J. A. Maharg, President of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association. 5.00 p.m., "The Taxation of Land Values," H. B. Cowan, Editor-in-chief of Farm and Dairy, Peterborough, Luncheon.

8.00 p.m. Other Reforms: "The Graduated Income Tax," G. Waldron, Editor Weekly Sun, Toronto; 8.30, "Nationalization of Railways," Mr. H. J. Pettypiece, Forest; 9.30, "The Preservation of Natural Resources," Mr. F. H. Sangster, President, Stouffville U.F.O.; 9.30, "The Initiative and Referendum," Mr. F. E. Ellis, B.S.A., President Campbellville U.F.O.

Thursday, March 1st, morning session: 9.00 a.m., "The Publicity of Campaign Funds," W. C. Good, Paris, Ontario; 9.20, "Provincial Autonomy in Liquor Legislation and the Extension of the Franchise to Women," R. C. Henders, President, Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, Winnipeg; 9.40, Discussion—"Final action on proposed farmers' platform"; 10.30, Nomination of officers and directors; 11.00, Report of Organizer, J. J. Morrison, Toronto, Ont.; 11.15, Discussion and five minutes speeches by delegates. Luncheon, 2 p.m. Addresses by the Presidents of the three farmers' associations and three farmers' companies in western Canada, including C. Rice-James and H. W. Wood, of Alberta; J. A. Maharg, of Saskatchewan and T. A. Crerar and R. C. Henders of Manitoba; 3.00, Reports of committees and disposing of same; 3.45, Election of officers; 4.15, Unfinished business; 4.30, New business.

Every Farmer positively needs this book

Many money-saving improvements on your farm are made possible by the instructions contained in this Book. To be without it is to remain in ignorance of one of the big, vital aids to farming-at-a-profit. You cannot get the most out of farming without the improvements of Concrete, which this book tells you how to make IN YOUR SPARE TIME. So clear, so practical, are its instructions that you can do practically all your concrete work yourself. Ask for the book and check off on the coupon the subjects in which you are interested.

CANADA CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED
40 HERALD BUILDING MONTREAL

<input type="checkbox"/> Floors	<input type="checkbox"/> what you need information about
<input type="checkbox"/> Concrete Blocks	<input type="checkbox"/> Drain Services
<input type="checkbox"/> Sidings	<input type="checkbox"/> Basins
<input type="checkbox"/> Fences	<input type="checkbox"/> Fence Posts
<input type="checkbox"/> Windows and Doors	<input type="checkbox"/> Foot Cellars
<input type="checkbox"/> Road	<input type="checkbox"/> Roads

Send this form on to the mail counter.

KEEP YOUR HORSES IN PRIME WORKING CONDITION



SOUND legs pull big loads. No horse with a Spavin, Splint, Curb, Ringbone, or even keeping their horses sound by using Kendall's Spavin Cure—the old safe and sure remedy. Mr. Maurice Wayville, Amherstburg, Ont., wrote on April 1st last—"I cured a jack spavin with two bottles of your Spavin Cure. I am just taking off a big spavin. It is the best liniment for sprains you can get for man or beast. I would like to have a copy of your 'Treatise on the Horse'."

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE

sells quickly, leaves no scars or blemishes, and costs little—it's a bottle—\$ for 10. Get our valuable book—"Treatise on the Horse"—for 11¢ free, or write us
Dr. B. J. KENDALL CO., ENOSBURG FALLS, VERMONT, U.S.A.

DEAL WITH Farm & Dairy's Advertisers

Not a Runt in the Lot because they've fed on GARDINER'S PIG MEAL

from the day they were weaned. Gardiner's Pig Meal is fed alone or separated molasses' milk. It aids the digestion of the little pigs, and carries them over the weaning period and up to the fattening-off stage without a hitch to their growth.

That's what makes legs profitable. Gardiner's Pig Meal is put up in 25, 50 and 100 lb. tins. If your dealer hasn't it, write us for price—also for Saco-Pac, Cream and Ontario Feeders' Cotton Seed Meal.

GARDINER BROS., Feed Specialists, SARNIA, Ont.



A FAVOR OF YOU Please mention FARM AND DAIRY when writing to our advertisers.

There's Money in Your Stump Land



FIRST pull out the stumps, then pull out the profits. Change your barren stump lands into cultivated fields. Stop paying taxes on worthless land. Clear it; do it the quickest, easiest and cheapest way. Get the money from under your stumps with a

Kirstin One Man Stump Puller

It gives you a giant's power. No stump is big enough, no root deep enough, to resist it. Horses are unnecessary. Your money back unless the Kirstin pulls stumps from your land. Ten days' trial.



Send for Big Free Catalog

See the pictures of stumps it has pulled; read the letters from the farmers who have bought Kirstins. Learn how the Kirstin Free Service gives all the information you need about land clearing. Don't buy a puller until you see this book.

Please send me your Free Book on Land Clearing.

A. J. KIRSTIN CANADIAN CO.
5325 DENNIS ST.
SAULT STE. MARIE, ONT.

Name _____
Town _____
R.F.D. or P.O. Box _____ State _____

RENNIE'S

NEW SEEDS---SECURE NOW

XXX Earliest Tomato (vines loaded early). Pkg. 10c, oz. 5c
 Beefsteak Tomato (enormous size). Pkg. 10c, oz. 60c, 4 oz. 5c
 Sparkler Radish (round red white tip). Pkg. 5c, oz. 15c, 4 oz. 40c.

First and Best Cabbage..... Pkg. 10c, oz. 30c, 4 oz. 90c
 Glory Enkhuizen Cabbage..... Pkg. 5c, oz. 30c, 4 oz. 150c
 Prolific Golden Wax Butter Beans..... 4 ozs. 15c, lb. 50c
 XXX Solid Head Lettuce..... Pkg. 10c, oz. 25c, 4 ozs. 75c
 Giant Prisetaker Onion (Blackseed). Pkg. 10c, oz. 25c, lb. \$2.10.

Extra Early Red Onion, Pkg. 5c, oz. 25c, 4 ozs. 65c, lb. \$2.10
 Early Eclipse Beet (round blood). Pkg. 5c, oz. 15c, 4 oz. 40c
 Cardinal Globe Beet. Pkg. 10c, oz. 20c, 4 ozs. 50c, lb. \$1.50
 Spinach Beet (for greens). Pkg. 10c, oz. 30c, 4 ozs. 80c
 Chantany Carrot (for table use). Pkg. 5c, oz. 25c, 4 ozs. 65c
 Snowball Cauliflower (gilt edge). Pkg. 15c, 25c, 85c, oz. \$2.75
 Paris Golden Celery (very best). Pkg. 15c, 1/4 oz. 60c, oz. \$2.00
 Early Premium Gem Peas (dwarf), 4 ozs. 10c, lb. 35c, 5 lb. \$1.50.

Select Yellow Onion Sets..... Lb. 35c, 5 lb. \$1.70
 London Long Green Cucumber..... Pkg. 5c, oz. 15c, 4 oz. 40c
 Extra Early White Cory Corn (for table). Pkg. 10c, lb. 35c, 5 lb. \$1.50.

Early Branching Asters, White, Pink, Crimson or Mixed. Pkg. 10c.

Choice Spencer Sweet Peas. Pkg. 10c, oz. 30c, 4 ozs. 90c.
 DELIVERY FREE IN CANADA.

RENNIE'S SEED ANNUAL FREE TO ALL

Order through your Local Dealer or direct from

RENNIE'S SEEDS King and Market Streets, TORONTO.

Also at MONTREAL WINNIPEG VANCOUVER

Ontario Farmers!

Existing war conditions demand that you give the question of seed special attention this year. Seed of desirable varieties and high germination power will be factors influencing yields.

If you have not secured your seed

LET THE ONTARIO DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE HELP YOU.

Farmers having seed grain or potatoes for sale may forward samples to the District Representative's office stating varieties, price and quantity.

Farmers wishing to purchase seed are also invited to communicate with the District Representative's office, stating variety and quantity, and this office will endeavor to put them in touch with farmers having seed for sale.

In Counties where District Representatives are not established, farmers are invited to communicate with the Department direct.

W. H. HEARST,
 Minister of Agriculture.

Extension Year With Ayrshire Breeders

(Continued from Page 6.)

"Lenore 2nd", 28614, owned by Har-
 mon McPherson, milked 12,852 lbs.
 milk and 524 lbs. fat and scored 134.66
 points. This heifer breaks the record
 of fat in her class by nearly four
 pounds.

"Lady Jane's" record was the high
 mark for only a short time, however,
 as Shannon Bros., Cloverdale, B. C.,
 soon broke it with their famous cow,
 "Grandview House." The cow com-
 pleted her record in the mature class
 on Jan. 31st, with 21,423 lbs. milk and
 990 lbs. fat. Her age was five years
 and 22 days at the commencement of
 her test. She is due to freshen in
 April. This is the first Canadian Ayr-
 shire to make an official record of over
 20,000 lbs. of milk and over 1,000 lbs.
 of butter, and equal to a 25,000-lb.
 record under no handicap rule.

Importations.—R. R. Nees, of How-
 ick, Que., and D. M. Watt, of St. Louis
 Sln., Que., each imported seven head,
 and Wm. Gibson, of Kelso, Que., two
 and. The risk of importing is becom-
 ing greater, owing to the danger that
 exists on our sea highways consequent
 on war conditions.

Ayrshire Clubs.—To further Ayr-
 shire interests in a community there
 is no better method than through the
 organization and working of good live
 clubs. Three were organized in 1916,
 the Howick-Huntingdon, Dundas-Gren-
 ville and Hemmingford clubs, making
 eight such clubs in Canada. Nearly
 all of these clubs have promoted good
 fellowship and Ayrshire interest by
 holding field days, at which demonstra-
 tions in judging were given by experts.
 Two clubs, the Hemmingford and
 Southern Counties, put on successful
 auction sales of stock. The Howick-
 Huntingdon Club exhibited 20 head at
 Springfield, Mass., last October, and
 in the keenest competition won many
 prizes, and gave the State of Wiscon-
 sin a hard run for the prize for the best
 exhibit from any State or Province.
 There are several districts where a
 club could be organized to the profit
 of the breeders, were they as enthus-
 iastic as the merits of the breed de-
 serve.

Financial Statement.

To balance on hand	\$4,226.28
Registrations	7,967.03
Members' fees	2,124.10
Advertising in Annual	225.00
Interest	17.50
Cuts in Annual	154.75
Head registrations	50.00
Banquet tickets	45.00
Head books sold	25.00
Private record cards	6.75
Photos sold	2.00
	\$17,811.42

Expenditures.

By balance due Record Office	\$ 101.56
Printing	3,507.35
Salaries	2,620.39
Grants	1,540.00
Advertising	1,050.21
Directors' expenses, annual meeting	283.60
Office supplies	273.33
Secretary's traveling expenses	157.50
Postage and war tax	155.00
Banquet, meals, etc., Carleton Place Hotel	112.50
Outs for Head Book and Annual	105.90
H. Hinks & Sons, silver cups	53.00
Translating	53.40
Express	54.64
Photos and slides	51.10
Telegrams and telephones	36.70
Travelling expenses, owners	42.10
Central seat at Ottawa	15.40
Steno-grapher, annual meeting	15.00
Domestic Cattle Breeders' Association	10.00
Auditors	10.00
Minute book	8.85
Incidentals	8.00
Bank accounts	5.30
Balance on hand	6,383.42
	\$17,181.42

Assets.

Cash on hand	\$6,383.42
Members' dues due	406.00
5,800 Head Books on hand, at 11 each	3,800.00
Illustrated Record of Performance Diplomas	35.00
Office furniture and supplies	440.00

Amount due on cuts	13.00
Amount advanced on Vol. 26	600.00
Head Book	\$11,574.48
	\$11,574.48

Balance due Record Office	\$ 513.72
Balance due Exhibitors	800.00
Balance due Crain, Printers, 1916	205.67
Annual	144.00
Balance due Crain, Printers, Booklets	144.00
	\$1,662.32

Net assets, Jan. 1, 1917	\$2,914.16
	\$11,676.48

Net assets, Jan. 1, 1916	\$9,869.82
Net assets, Jan. 1, 1917	\$2,914.16
	\$6.66

Decrease during 1916..... \$ 66.66

The Annual Meeting.
 The members of the Ayrshire Association made a very practical demonstration of their patriotic spirit by voting to purchase \$4,000 worth of war bonds, and by giving a grant of \$100 to the Patriotic Fund, a campaign for which was being waged in Montreal at the time of the meeting. The sum of \$1,000 was also voted for advertising purposes to be spent mostly in the Western and more eastern Provinces.

The Dairy Standards Act.

A strong resolution was passed by forwarded to the Ontario Government in which the Ayrshire Association placed themselves on record as unanimously supporting the Dairy Standards Act, and respectfully asked that there be no delay in putting it into force. This resolution was also to be backed by a strong deputation, the members appointed to act upon it being Messrs. W. W. Ballantyne, John McKee, Alex. Hume, W. F. Stephen and W. E. Thomson.

In discussing this resolution, many good points were brought forward, among others being the one that the act did not go far enough, but should govern the sale of all milk offered, and that it should be in force in other Provinces as well as Ontario. A committee of members from Quebec was appointed, asking their government for a similar legislation. A similar resolution was passed, to be forwarded to the Dominion Government, asking that no permission be granted allowing the manufacture of oleomargarine in Canada, as the Ayrshire breeders, assembled in their annual meeting, felt it would be a gross injustice to the dairy industry.

Diploma for Bulls.

The following resolution was passed governing the issuing of diplomas for bulls: Whereas, we find that the resolution passed at the last annual meeting governing the disposition of diplomas to bulls that qualify in the Record of Performance test, cannot be successfully carried out, therefore be it resolved that the diploma be sent to the breeder of the bull qualifying, or the importer in the case of an imported bull, and any owner may secure a copy upon application to the secretary, and on the payment of 50 cents for the same; and in the case of the breeder being dead, or out of business, and the herd dispersed, that the diploma is to be sent to the first owner.

Election of Officers.

The following officers were appointed for the ensuing year: President, L. F. Tarte, Montreal; Secy., W. F. Stephen, Huntingdon, Ont.; Registrar, A. R. Dawson, Ottawa; Auditors—W. S. Tully, Atholville, Que.; J. P. Cavers, Ormstown, Que.; Directors—P. McLean, Charlottetown, P. E. I.; M. St. Marie, Comp-ton, Que.; L. J. Tarte, Montreal, Que.; Hector Gordon, Howick, Que.; R. R. Nees, Howick, Que.; Gilbert McMullan, Huntingdon, Que.; Hon. Senator Owens and Jas. Bryson were made life members. The list of judges recommended for the dis-

THICK, SWOLLEN GLANDS
that make a horse Wheeze,
Roar, have Thick Wind
at Cough-downs, can be
reduced with

ABSORBINE

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

Book 3 & 4 free.
ABSORBINE, JR., antiseptic liniment for man-
kind, reduces Cuts, Wens, Painful, Knotted
Varicose Veins, Ulcers. \$1 and \$2 a bottle at
dealers or delivered. Book "Evidence" free.
W. F. YOUNG, P. O. Box 173, Syracuse Bldg., Montreal, Can.
Absorbine and Absorbine, Jr. are made in Canada.

**MAKE YOUR BIKE
A MOTORCYCLE**
Let's save cost by buying our Attach-
ment, \$10.00. It's the best and most reliable.
Write today for the special book prepared
for this purpose. **FREE BOOK**
Containing the data on the motor, carburetor
and second-hand, etc. and up.
SHAW MANUFACTURING CO.
212 St. George Street, KANS., U.S.A.

**THE C. P. R. GIVES YOU
TWENTY YEARS TO PAY**

An immense area of the most fertile
land in Western Canada for
sale at low prices and easy terms
ranging from \$11 to \$30 for farm
lands with average rainfall—flood-
prone, balance if you wish within
twenty years. In certain areas,
land for sale without settlement
conditions. In irrigation districts,
loan for farm buildings, etc., up to
\$5,000, also repayable in twenty
years—interest only 6 per cent.
Here is your opportunity to in-
crease your farm holdings by get-
ting adjoining land, or to secure
literature and particulars apply to
Allan Cameron, District Superinten-
dent of Lands, Department of
Natural Resources, 216 First Street
East, Calgary, Alta.

Heaves CURED

—by removing the cause and
not by any cure—If 2 boxes
of Fleming's
Tonic Heave Remedy
will not effect a cure of any case,
full or new, we will refund the
money.
For Box, \$1.00; 3 for \$2.50.
Sold at all druggists.
Scratches Disappeared
Gentleness—It gives a course
of treatment, which is gentle
and does not hurt the horse, but
scratches heal out completely.
Full information in
Fleming's Vest Pocket
Veterinary Adviser.
Write us for a Free Copy
FLEMING BROS., Chemists
21 Church St., Toronto, Ont.

**"How To
Feed
Silage"
FREE**
Send for 36-page birds-
eye on handling silage—
change from "Meat
Silage Methods" 1917 ed.
Use of this book.
36 pages. Answers
all questions on
feeding, silage,
nutrition, etc.
The Silage Bk. Co., Inc. 361 Boston, Ohio.

Save Your Old Copies
Your friend would appreciate
an opportunity to read "Winning
the Wilderness," one of the
greatest serials ever published
in a Farm Paper, and will thank
you for saving and lending the
copies of Farm and Dairy con-
taining the first installments of
this story. It began Dec. 7th
issue.

foreign fairs was revised and delegation
appointed to attend the leading shows.
Grants were made to exhibitions as
follows: Toronto, (National) \$500;
Ottawa, \$200; London, \$100; Orms-
town, \$100; Sherbrooke, \$200; Quebec,
\$100; Three Rivers, \$100; Valleyfield,
\$100; Halifax, \$75; St. John's, \$75;
Charlottetown, \$75; Brandon, \$50;
Regina, \$50; Saskatoon, \$50; Prince
Albert, \$35; North Battleford, \$25;
Lloydminster, \$25; Calgary, \$75; Ed-
monton, \$75; Red Deer, \$75; New
Westminster, \$50; Vancouver, \$50;
Victoria, \$50.

In the case of Three Rivers, they
were to get the \$100 grant on condi-
tion that they give in prize as much
money to Ayrshire cattle at their ex-
hibition as the Quebec Fair Board.
Dairy Test and Winter Shows re-
ceived the following grants: Amherst
Winter Fair, \$200; Quebec Winter
Fair, \$200; Ottawa Winter Fair, \$200.
\$100 was also granted as a special
prize at these various Winter Fairs,
providing the animal winning the
Dairy Test be a registered Ayrshire;
\$100 would also be granted to these
fairs if the fair board duplicate that
prize to be given as prizes in three-
year-old, two-year-old and bull calf
classes. Brandon Dairy Test, \$25;
Calgary Dairy Test, (winter) \$25;
Calgary Dairy Test, (summer) \$35;
Fredericton Dairy Test, \$50; Chatham
Dairy Test, \$50.

Ayrshire Breeders' Annual Banquet.
Following the custom of several
years, the annual banquet was held
in connection with the convention.
The president elect, W. W. Gallatin, pre-
sided. A number of prominent
breeders and men in close touch with
dairy work were present and gave ad-
vices. An interesting feature was
the presentation of the silver cups
won in the R. O. P. work. These cups
were presented by Deputy Minister of
Agriculture for Quebec and Dr. Har-
rison, of Macdonald College. Prof. H.
Barton, Macdonald College, also gave
an excellent address on Ayrshire ex-
tension, a further report of which will
be given in a future issue of Farm and
Dairy. Mr. J. G. Watson, field man of
the Ayrshire Association in the United
States, brought greetings from the
American breeders, and much kind
advice to those present. He claimed
that Ayrshire breeders in general were
not paying enough attention to their
breeding operations. A close study
of conditions in the British Isles re-
vealed that things were done more
systematically and upon more ad-
vanced lines than in any other coun-
try in the world. Of the 29 record
farm breeds, all but three had origi-
nated in that small island kingdom.
He believed that it would be wise for
American breeders to copy the meth-
ods of these men.

Mr. D. Drummond, Chief Inspector
of the R. O. P. work, Ottawa, gave a
brief review of what was accomplish-
ed in this department. He asked the
members of the association to co-
operate with him in formulating
plans for identification of animals so
as there could be no substitution
made. He gave a very optimistic re-
port of the work in that in the year
1916 there were as many applications
for entry in the R. O. P. as there were
in the first six years after the work
was begun. Prof. A. Leitch, O. A. C.,
Osgoode, outlined the work the On-
tario Government is entering into for
returned soldiers. He spoke of plans
being placed under way to get these
soldiers upon the land in New On-
tario, and held out the encouragement
to Ayrshire breeders that the climate
and other conditions of this country
were ideal for Ayrshire cattle, and
that in all probability this breed would
be used largely to stock the farms in
that district. Mrs. Laura Rose Ste-
phens gave a most interesting talk on
"The Dairy Farmer's Valentine." The
valentine of the dairy farmers was



The Future Prosperity of the Farmers of Ontario
Lies in Mutual Respect, Mutual Confidence
AND CO-OPERATION

Make a point of being at the Convention February 28 to
March 2.

Our display of Cutters, Buggies, etc., will be at 125 King
Street East, Toronto.

On exhibition there we will also have a Dusting Machine.
If you are interested in fruit growing you certainly want
to see the machine.

Shipping conditions are in a fearful state at present, though
we have hopes of improvement within the next few weeks.

Reserve your order for Clover Seeds, Corn, etc.

Get our prices on Cotton Seed Meal in car and less than
car lots.

Send for our Catalogue of Farm Implements, Groceries, etc.

The United Farmers' Co-Operative Co.
LIMITED
"THE ONTARIO FARMERS' OWN ORGANIZATION"
110 Church Street Toronto, Ont.

Griffith Team Outfit



**GIVES BEST SERVICE
AT LOW COSTS**
Work horses has to stand
mighty rough usage. Only an ex-
ceptionally strong harness can give
tenderly nerves under such condi-
tions. A good quality all-leather
harness costs less on account of
the quantity of leather. That is
why Griffith's Team Outfit is such
a help to farmers. It will
stand as long as any harness
made. Costs much less than
leather. Outfit consisting of collar,
neck, traces, harness, shafts, pad-
docks, traces, and harness, costs
\$12.50 (12 1/2) and up.
GRIFITH Giant Rope Traces suit
for use with all chains. \$4.50
12 1/2 ft. (12 1/2) of Port William. 14 1/2
ft. (14 1/2) of Port William. 18 1/2
ft. with strap and chain. \$5.00
12 1/2 ft. (12 1/2) of Port William. 14 1/2
ft. (14 1/2) of Port William. 18 1/2
ft. with strap and chain. \$5.00
12 1/2 ft. (12 1/2) of Port William. 14 1/2
ft. (14 1/2) of Port William. 18 1/2
ft. with strap and chain. \$5.00
G. L. GRIFFITH & SON
76 Waterloo St., Strathroy, Ont.

CHEESE-MAKERS!

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

Curdalac* (P. D. & Co.) and

Spongy Pepsin for Cheese-making?

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

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

*The term "Curdalac" is used to distinguish the liquid with copyright manufactured by Parke, Davis & Co.
Walkerville, Ont.
PARKE, DAVIS & CO.

represented to be the farmer's wife, and she pleaded for improved conditions for those women who were doing equally as much to further the interests of the dairy industry as the men in charge of the work.

Fat Plus Two Method advocated.
An interesting address was given by R. M. Ballantyne on our dairy products. He showed that Canada had completely supplanted the United States in the export of cheese. He also named Ayrshire breeders that in all probability of cheese will be entirely in excess of England's consumption, and that there was a great

of there being a big slump in price. He claimed that dairy farmers should prepare for a change to the manufacture of butter, as he believed the butter industry would be the more permanent and profitable in the future. He placed himself on record as being in favor of the Ontario Dairy Standards Act in a measure only, claiming that it aimed to correct one injustice, yet made it possible for an equal injustice to be done to dairy farmers. He maintained that the straight fat basis was not the correct one for the payment of patrons at cheese factories, that it was giving the man producing a milk of high percentage butter fat an un-

advantage over other men who were not producing as high quality of milk. His experience of many years in the expert business was that cheese made from four or five per cent. milk was of better quality than that made from a poorer grade of milk. In fact several men in many cases would be in favor of the lower per centage butter fat cheese. He contended that milk should be paid for at all these factories according to the fat plus two method. By using this factor the injustice to the lower percentage of fat in milk was over cost and it was the only true basis upon which milk should be paid for. He claimed that this provision should be made in the act, and that it should not be left optional. Mr. Gilbert McMillan, Huntsdon, discussed the work of Ayrshire clubs, throwing out many valuable hints for their successful operation.

Dairy Herds Visited.

On Feb. 15th a large number of Ayrshire breeders visited the well equipped Allencroft dairy at Beaconfield. The amiable manager, Mr. Green-shields, escorted the company to the large up-to-date barns, and explained many of the features in use, to the profit of all who visited the farm. The balance of the day was spent at Macdonald College and Stonecroft Farm. Prof. Barton gave a most instructive and interesting lecture in one of the class rooms at the college, upon the work being done by himself and associates in extended Ayrshire pedigrees. He had spent much time in tracing back the ancestry of 75 outstanding animals of this breed. He clearly showed by lantern slides and blackboard diagrams that the blackboard prominent animals both for showyard purposes and for milk production were bred in channels, and that they traced back to a fountain head of one outstanding animal. The bringing together of two of these channels oftentimes produced an animal of outstanding merit. The inspection of the college herd and also of the one at Stonecroft Farm was of great interest and profit to the different breeders, in that they were able to see the value of systematic and intelligent breeding. Everyone expressed their great appreciation of these side trips in connection with the annual meeting. On Friday the party took an extended trip through the Howick district, visiting the herds of Mr. R. R. Ness, Hector Gordon and others who have made this section the greatest Ayrshire centre on the continent.



FOR ALL BLACK LEATHER

EUREKA HARNESS OIL

is unexcelled for preserving and lengthening the life of black leather.

This scientifically prepared oil makes harness a rich, lustrous black—shiny, soft, tough.

THE IMPERIAL OIL COMPANY, Limited
Branches Throughout Canada

THE GREAT COAL TAR DISINFECTANT

ZENOLEUM

MADE IN CANADA

IT'S a waste of time for the farmer to mix or grow and poison to kill lice and fleas, or to cure cattle diseases, when Zenoleum is cheaper and more powerful germicide, better and cheaper than carbolic acid, yet is not inflammable or poisonous internally or externally. The Dominion Experimental Farm and 50 Experiments Stations in Canada and United States use Zenoleum. Their practice is safe to follow. Ask your dealer or send to us. Several sizes, 25c., 50c., 90c. \$1.50, carriage paid. 1 gal. (\$1.50) makes 80 gals. dip.

ZENNER DISINFECTANT CO., Sandwich St., Windsor, Ont.

SPRUCEDALE HOLSTEINS

Two grandsons of ALICE MERTILDE LASS, official test 22.80. Color seven-eighths white; large, deep, and strong. Ages 7 to 11 months. Priced for quick sale—\$45 and \$45. Come and see them. Sebringville station one mile from farm.

ERA G. SCHWEITZER

R. No. 3, STRATFORD, ONT.

APPLE TREES

\$25.00 per hundred in lots of 400 trees and over, delivered at your nearest railway station.

You will never again, we believe, have such an opportunity to buy choice trees of your own selection of varieties. We have McIntosh, Snow, Spy, Baldwin, Wealthy, Duchess, Wagener, Ontario, and scores of other best varieties. Catalogue and fuller particulars on application.

There is no doubt that prices will be considerably higher in future years. Some nurserymen predict an advance of from ten to fifteen dollars per hundred. This is undoubtedly your last opportunity to buy trees at such low prices. We offer special inducements on thousand tree orders or over. All stock is extra fine, Government inspected.

E. D. SMITH & SON LIMITED
Nurserymen - WINONA, ONT.

Established 1882.

19 HEAD OF HIGH-TESTING REGISTERED HOLSTEIN CATTLE

THURSDAY, MARCH 15th, 1917 - BURGESSVILLE, ONT.



The animals offered are young and in excellent condition, many of them having splendid records. A few of them are NETHERLAND FRANCY, a wonderful big cow that will be fresh before sale, NELL DEKOL PONTIAC, a growing 2-year-old, whose dam gave 14,575 lbs. of ordinary feed; ROGLAND CALAMITY ABBEKERK, who has a 2-year-old record of 17,111 butter, best day's milk 65 lbs. She has two daughters also in the sale, that give even greater promise than herself. KERK POSCH 3rd, 28,077 lbs. butter and 92.5 lbs. milk in 1 day, BELLE DEKOL MERCENA, a 3-year-old, to be tested before the sale, and other

3-year-old heifers, of excellent promise. These animals are all of the kind that would win in almost any show ring, and offer a rare chance to purchase at auction stock that will be a valuable acquisition to your herd. Write or phone.

ELIAS SNYDER
Burgessville - Ont.

PATENTS IN ALL COUNTRIES

Book "Patent Protection" Free
BABCOCK & SONS
Formerly Patent Office Examiner. Estab. 1877
99 ST. JAMES ST., MONTREAL
Branches: Ottawa and Washington

STEEL CHEESE FACTORY EQUIPMENT

Patented
Steel Cheese Vats—Agitators—
Steel Whey Tanks—Storage
Tanks—Whey Weighers—Steel
Cream Vats—Heavy Smoke
Stacks.

The Steel Trough & Machine Co., Ltd.
Tweed, Ont.

SHIP YOUR BUTTER & EGGS

to us. We are not commission merchants. We ship promptly.

THE WILLIAM DAVIES COMPANY LIMITED
Established 1824. TORONTO, ONT.

Churn For Sale

Success—Thousand pounds, used two seasons, half price.
TORONTO CREAMERY,
9-11 Church St., TORONTO.

BOOKS

Write for our catalogue of farm books. It is sent free on request. Ask us for information on any books you require.
BOOK DEPT., FARM AND DAIRY PETERBORO, ONT.

Creamery Butter Manufacturers Now Organized

The Canadian Creamery Men's Association Launched—Oleo Heavily Scored—Butter Grading Coming

It was an optimistic and progressive will displace a pound of butter in just a group of creamery men that met at the Carleton Hotel on Feb. 15, butter will displace more than a pound called together by Mr. Mack Robertson, of Belleville, and other prominent creamery men to discuss organization and attack the problem. They know as it would get if margarine came from all parts of the province and represented all phases of the creamery industry. They included owners of modest plants at the country cross roads and big centralizers of some of our largest cities. Over 50 were in attendance, which, in consideration of the fact that the total number of creameries in the Province is only about 180, was an exceptionally good showing for the first meeting held, and shows that the get-together feeling is strong among Ontario creamerymen. It also indicates that the problems peculiar to the creamery business require separate treatment, and that the industry is now so important that these problems can only be properly dealt with through an organization.

The feeling of the meeting was that the need for organization was never so apparent as now, when such a persistent effort is being put forward by the interests to get the restrictions regarding oleomargarine abolished. The laying of plans to combat this threat of evil was, therefore, one of the most important subjects discussed at the convention. It was stated that a couple of weeks previously, a committee consisting of J. R. Dargatzel, M. P. P. for Leeds, D. A. Dempsey, of Stratford, and J. N. Paget, of Agriculture and the Minister of Trade and Commerce, and the arguments of the creamery men in favor of retaining for Canadian butter trade the reputation of being free from imitation products. The reports from the members of this deputation were read before the meeting, and showed the imperative need of organized effort. It was stated that the Ministers were being debused with resolutions from Boards of Trade, Housewives' Leagues and other organizations, through which the interests were working to secure their ends. The tremendous pressure which is being brought to bear on the Government, it was shown, should be offset by an equal pressure from the agricultural and dairy interests. Apparently the Ministers were determined to maintaining the present dairy law intact, and they gave reason for hope that the law will be allowed to remain as it is. Some 40 members of the House were also interviewed, though this was only a small percentage of the total membership. Mr. Dempsey, who was present at the convention, stated that the packing interests were becoming more and more insistent, that they were pressing it upon the Government's attention, that they were allowed to sell margarine in every other country, and that they were stating to the farmers that they would be able to give more for pork and beef if allowed to make margarine. Labor interests were also in favor of initiative butter, and no matter how much the Government was impressed with the necessity of maintaining the integrity of the dairy industry, they were in need of strong support from the agricultural interests. H. Scott, Frank Hanna, G. F. Pustow, W. Bert Reddhead, Geo. A. Putnam and others delivered addresses. Each of the speakers complimented the creamery men on the step they had taken in organizing, believing that so doing they had placed themselves in a better position than ever before to serve their own interests, while such action would not militate against the interests of other sections of the great dairy industry. An important announcement was made by Deputy

The Banquet and Speeches. The night session took the form of a banquet, at which Prof. Dean, John W. Bert Reddhead, Geo. A. Putnam and others delivered addresses. Each of the speakers complimented the creamery men on the step they had taken in organizing, believing that so doing they had placed themselves in a better position than ever before to serve their own interests, while such action would not militate against the interests of other sections of the great dairy industry. An important announcement was made by Deputy

Newman has been Active. "I had a petition circulated amongst my patrons," said Wm. Newman, of Lorneville, "protesting against the admission of margarine, and have forwarded it to the Government at Ottawa. There is need for united and organized effort if we are to keep our butter market free from this imitation product. One-half a pound of oleo

29 HEAD Clearing Sale OF Registered Holsteins 29 HEAD

22 Females
6 Yearling Bulls and Herd Sire



Wednesday
March 14
1917

A splendid chance to secure young females of top-notch breeding, and producers that are seldom offered at auction. They are all young—1 (only) 3-yr. old; 1 4-yr. old; 3 5-yr. old; 3 4-yr. old; 6 3-yr. old; and 8 2-yr. old. One 4-yr. old gave 17,000 lbs. in R. O. P. and 50 lb. COW. The dam of one 4-yr. old gave 17,000 lbs. in R. O. P. as a 3-yr. old, and nearly 21,000 as a mature cow—106 lbs. in one day. The sires of this herd are all noted animals—SADIE CORNUCOPIA CLOTHILDE, IMPERIAL PIETERTJE POSCH and KING BEGIS CLOTHILDE. Farm 3 miles from Ingersoll. Write for Catalogues.

W. B. POOLE, Ingersoll, Ont. R. R. No. 5
Independent Phone 205 R.

FOSTERCREST HOLSTEINS

Two Holstein bulls eleven months old, that will surely please, sired by a son of the great 12th Keyes, large, deep, straight and strong, if you buy to buy, if you only write you may pass them by. They're bred from thirty-six lb. record stock, so come and see them.
R. B. BROCK, R. R. No. 5, SIMCOE, Ont. R. R. Stn. JARVIS, Ont.

HIGHLAND LAKE FARMS

Jointly with J. Alex. Wallace, of Simcoe, we have leased for the season the SYLVIA, 41 lbs. butter in seven days, 152 lbs. milk in one day, and other great records for milk production. Two fine young bulls of serviceable great KING BEGIS. The other from a son of the \$35,000 bull. Both grand run. Send for pedigrees and prices. Over seventy females to choose from.
R. W. E. BURNABY (Farm at Stop 55, Yonge St. Radial), Jefferson, Ont.

HOLSTEINS

18 bulls 11 months and under from different sires, dams, tested and untested. Females, all ages.
R. M. HOLTRY, R. R. No. 4, PORT PERRY, Ont.

AVONDALE FARM OFFERINGS

We have a few young outbred by King Pontiac Artis Canada, and Woodcrest Sir Clyde, and from young dams, which we are offering from room for our coming calves. For example, a beautiful calf from our daughter of a 19 lb. daughter of Netherby Queen Jane, with an untested milk in a week, 128.80. A beautiful son of KING PONTIAC ARTIS CANADA, record at two years of 1645 pounds. A bargain. We have several from high record cows at all prices, including one by our great son of May Echo Sylvia, a great one.
H. LYNN, Sup't., Avondale Farm, Brockville, Ont.

35 Head Entire Herd 35 Head

OF Exclusively Registered Holsteins AT AUCTION ON

Tuesday, Feb. 27th, 1.30 p.m. at "CLARUM BRAE" FARM, SOLINA, ONT.

One cow has record of 187.8 lbs. milk 1 day, and her daughter, two gr. daughters and five G. Granddaughters of PIET. HENG. COUNT DE KOL. Two great granddaughters of HFNGBERVELD DE KOL, four Great granddaughters of COUNT ECHO DE KOL, one grandson of PONTIAC KORNDYK and others of desirable breeding. C.N.R. Station Solina on the Farm. Write for catalogue and attend this sale.
GEO. J. NORTHGOTT, "Clarum Brae," Solina, Ont.

Sweet Cream Wanted

We offer to farmers, within easy shipping distance of Toronto, a good permanent market for Sweet Cream. Highest Prices Paid

PRICE'S DAIRY

255 Queen St. East, Toronto

CLEAR VIEW FARM OFFERS

Two bull calves, born in October, 1914—sired by Inks Sylvia Bos (a half-brother to May Echo Sylvia). The dam of one calf milked 72 lbs. per day on ordinary feed and care; both thick, strong and good color. We also offer seven heifers, sired by Inks Sylvia Bos and bred to Grayne Day and Sir Mercena. Write us for particulars.

ANTHONY GIES, Clear View Farm R. R. No. 1, WATERLOO, ONT.

TROUT RUN AYRSHIRES

One choice large show bull, fashionable color, and a beauty of grand breeding. Number 1 condition, sixteen months old. Also one fine bull calf—\$1.00 per bushel, sacks included. For particulars write

WILLIAM THORN, R. R. No. 1, TROUT RUN STOCK FARM, Lynedoch, Ontario. (Long Distance Telephone in House.)

Buy a Young Holstein Sire—NOW

Prices will soar later in keeping with the pronounced advance in dairy produce. We offer two young bulls, nearly ten months old, whose dams are deep, persistent milkers, and of the Schulling and Pietje families respectively. Their sire is Prince Segis Walker Kennedy, a grandson of the being the winner of the red in a strong class at Orono Fair. Prices \$60.00 and \$50.00 respectively, f.o.b., for a quick sale.

A. A. POWERS, ORONO, DURHAM Co.

DISPERSION SALE

26 REGISTERED HOLSTEINS

Villa Nova, Ont. Wednesday, Feb. 28, 1917

Everything will be sold without reserve. Catalogues ready.

T. MERRITT MOORE, Aucteener. FRANK M. BARBER, Proprietor.

LAKEVIEW HOLSTEINS

Are still in the lead. The latest Holstein year book shows that they held possible at both Toronto and London Exhibitions, 1915 and 1916. Now we are offering several richly bred young fellows that are selling forward to the fall fair, and we have decided to give \$25.00 in gold to the man who buys the 1917 winner.

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

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

Minister Roadhouse, who stated that the Department had in mind the establishment of a system for butter grading, which would provide for grading warehouses at Toronto and London, the issuance of governmental certificates of grade, and the appointment of efficient and competent men to do the grading.

Ayrshire News

A 21,000-LB. AYRSHIRE

IT will be welcome news to Ayrshire men that a new record has been made in the Canadian Ayrshire world, owned by Shannon Bros., Cloverdale, B. C., that finished her test January 21, and is due to freshen early in April. This is equal to 1,060 lbs. of butter, Her age at commencement of test was 5 years and 22 days. This cow was bred by Messrs. Shannon Bros., her sire being Springhill Lava Wisp (Imp.) 2478, and her dam was Auchenrain May (Imp.) 2779, by Auchenrain Crusader (Imp.) It will be seen that this cow's breeding is backed up by blood from the most productive strains in Scotland.

The Grandview Rose is a large cow, true to Ayrshire type and form. The Messrs. Shannon Bros. are to be congratulated on being the first Canadian Ayrshire breeders to breed a cow to pass the 21,000 lb. mark in R.O.P.—W. F. S.

Coming Dairy Stock Sales

The annual winter sale of Holsteins by the Oxford District Holstein Breeder's Club will be held this year on March 28th, at Woodstock. Mr. W. E. Thomson, Woodstock, is the secretary.

Illas Snyder, Burgessville, will sell 13 head of choice registered Holsteins at public auction on March 19th.

The Menie District Ayrshire Breeder's Club will hold a sale of 50 head of pure bred Ayrshires in Campbellford on March 7th. Mr. Alex. Hume, Campbellford, R. R. No. 3, is the secretary.

On March 1st, Mr. I. N. Howe, of R. R. No. 2, Newburg, Ont. will hold a clearing sale of his 40 head of pure bred Holsteins.

Tuesday, March 6th, is the date of the unreserved sale of 21 head of registered Holsteins at Vernham Farm, Mitchell, Ont. Mr. Jesse Looker, R. R. No. 3, Mitchell, is the proprietor.

Northcott, of "Claram Creek" Stock Farm, Colton, Ont. having a sale of his entire herd of registered Holsteins on Tuesday, February 27th.

Mr. W. P. Poole, Ingersoll, R. R. No. 5, will sell by public auction his herd of registered Holsteins, at his farm on March 14, 1917.

Dispersion sale of 26 head of Registered Holsteins at Villa Nova, Ont., on Wednesday, Feb. 28. Mr. Frank Barber, Proprietor.

Mr. M. Harty, Colton, Ont. will sell by Public Auction his herd of pure bred Holsteins on Wednesday, 14th March, 1917.

The Belleville District Holstein Club will hold their annual sale of high class pure-bred Holsteins on April 1, at the Albion Hotel Stables, Belleville. F. Mallory, Sec.

A GOOD SEASON WITH THROAT RUN

IN a note from Mr. W. Thorn, of Trout Run Stock Farm, Lynedoch, Ont. he advises us that his Ayrshire herd has come through the winter so far in splendid condition. Keeping up to their usual reputation, many of the fresh cows and heifers are now testing from 4.4 per cent. to 5 per cent. fat.

From these animals Trout Run Farm is offering a number of particularly good young sires. One of these is out of Asagie's Pride of Trout Run, a half-sister to Wholehouse Oirt, with a 30-day record of 70 lbs. of milk per day, testing 4.5 per cent. fat. This young fellow is sired by Crabtree Boy Month. A first prize and champion winner at Toronto.

The Trout Run offerings include several other young calves that it will be well worth our readers looking up, if they are in need of high-testing Ayrshire sires.

A B.C. AYRSHIRE BREEDER WRITES

LETTON Farm and Dairy: Grandview Rose completed her test, Jan. 26th, at five years and 22 days produced 21,423 lbs. milk and 90 lbs. fat. She is due

to freshen in April. I am pleased to say that she is in excellent shape, and we will run her dry and allow her to rest. Her dam was freshen in a day or two, and we will run her in a day or two, certainly a fine-looking cow. She is bred by Wallace's, and is of the same family as the Brown Kates.

I hope the eastern breeders take up the matter of testing their sires in the future. There are too few of it. Another matter is the tuberculin testing of the herds. The eastern breeders are certainly away behind in this. The recent year has a very successful dairy convention in Nashville, and we gave a registered address and made a very favorable impression on B.C. dairymen.

—S. H. Shannon, Cloverdale, B.C.

High-grade Fertilizers Are Best Values

The average cost of Nitrogen in 600 samples of "complete" fertilizers was 56% higher than the cost of Nitrogen in

Nitrate of Soda

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

Send Post Card for Literature, Money-saving Books

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

BULBS 25c

50 High Grade Flowering Bulbs, 25c. Gladioli, Anemones, etc. Other High Grade Ferns. All Postpaid. Send Other High Grade Ferns. Send Post Card.

Holstein Cows Excel All Others

Proof is Found in 100,000 Official Tests For Profitable Yield of Milk, Butter and Cheese. No Other Breed Can Equal Them For the Production of High Class Veal. When Calf or Accident Ends Their Usefulness Holsteins Make a Large Amount of Good Beef.

W. A. Clement, Sec'y., N. F. Assn., St. George, Ont.

19 Cows Unreserved Sale

2 Bulls REGISTERED HOLSTEINS. Tuesday, March 6, 1917. VERNHAM FARM, Mitchell, Ont. THOS. SMITH, JESSE LOOKER, Auctioneers. Mr. J. Mitchell, Prop.

FAIRMONT HOLSTEINS

For sale: Two bulls bred for service, sired by King Zed, Clearview Calamity whose ten nearest dams average over 20 lbs. of butter and also four heifers in calf to King due in April.

PETER S. ARBOGAST, R. R. No. 2, MITCHELL, ONT.

TWO SONS OF PONTIAC HERMES

No. 1.—From a good producing half-sister of Lulu Keyes. His grand-dam also closely related to the May Echo family. Three-quarters light in color and a fine individual one year at Princeton, delivered anywhere in Ontario.

No. 2.—From a 16,000-lb. half-sister of May Echo Verbeke. A little more black than white, straight and well grown, over year old. Price, \$140, delivered anywhere in Ontario.

E. B. MALLORY, R. R. No. 3 BELLEVILLE, ONT.

One of the HERMENA's Northcott

Better Farming SPECIAL

The Better Farming Special being run by the Grand Trunk Railway in cooperation with the Ontario Department of Agriculture, including the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, is being exceptionally well attended. These instruction coaches have been carefully equipped with material showing the most approved methods of production in farm crops, cultivating, draining and fertilizing soils, feeding live stock, dairy operations and equipment, poultry raising and egg production, eradicating weeds, combating insect and fungus diseases, vegetable growing and canning, besides containing departments showing modern household convenience and labor saving devices and farm water supply, sewage disposal and protection from lightning.

Each department is in charge of a demonstrator capable of giving information to those visiting the train. Everybody interested in agriculture will be made welcome. The cars will be open for inspection from 10.30 a.m. to 5.30 p.m., special lectures being given to school children from 10.30 a.m. to 12 noon.

Evening meetings will be held in the halls indicated below, at which moving pictures, illustrating up-to-date agriculture, will be shown. In addition to moving pictures, lectures will be given at the evening meetings by agricultural experts. Not only men, but women and children will find the evening meetings both instructive and entertaining.

Fare-and-a-third rates will be given on all Grand Trunk Railway trains within a radius of 50 miles, good going the date announced and preceding day, good returning date announced and following day.

This train has yet to visit the following places:—

PLACE. DATE. HALL.
 Boston—Feb. 24th, Town Hall.
 Creemore—Feb. 26th, Leonard's Hall.
 Collingwood — Feb. 27th, Court Room.
 Thornbury—Feb. 28th, Town Hall.
 Meaford—Mar. 1st, Town Hall.
 Stayner—Mar. 2nd, Town Hall.
 Elmvale—Mar. 3rd, Lance Hall.
 Penetanguishene—Mar. 5th, Bijou Theatre.
 Cookstown—Mar. 6th, Town Hall.
 Thornton—Mar. 7th, Temperance Hall.
 Barrie—Mar. 8th, Town Hall.
 Orillia—Mar. 9th, Public Hall.
 Lefroy—Mar. 10th, Grange Hall.
 Bradford—Mar. 12th, Town Hall.
 Newmarket—Mar. 13th, Town Hall.
 Maple—Mar. 14th, Masonic Hall.

Sell your Surplus
Stock by an Ad in
Farm and Dairy.
Write us for our
special rate to
breeders.

Ad. Dept.
FARM AND DAIRY, Peterboro.

ESSEX COUNTY ONTARIO

WE sold in Essex, our home county, last year Twenty Seven Thousand, Nine Hundred and Fifty-One Dollars and Sixty-Nine Cents (27,951.69) worth of Page Fence, Gates, etc. This would be equal to about 30 full carloads. Part of this was sold to customers direct for cash and part through such dealers as were reliable and would sell on a reasonable margin of profit.

Such large sales in face of vigorous efforts of a half dozen other fence concerns to get as much of the trade from us by whatever means possible, can only show that where we and our fencing are best known we get the best patronage.

THE PAGE WIRE FENCE COMPANY LIMITED.

WALKERVILLE, TORONTO, MONTREAL, ST. JOHN.

BISSELL Double Action Harrows will thoroughly cultivate



and pulverize any soil. One Harrow is Out Thru; the other is In Thru. They are simply constructed, rigid and durable. The Gangs are flexible and the Disk Plates are so designed that they "hang" right into the soil. Bissell Harrows are built in sizes and weights suitable for horse or tractor use. Write Dept. R for free catalogue.

T. E. BISSELL CO., LTD., Elera, Ont.

IF YOU DON'T FIND IT, WRITE US

Occasionally readers of Farm and Dairy wish to secure the address of manufacturers of farm or household equipment, but are not able to locate it in our pages. At any time our Advertising Dept. will be pleased to give you any information of this nature. Write us freely.

ADVERTISING DEPT.
FARM & DAIRY PETERSBORO, ONT.

TO INVESTORS

THOSE WHO, FROM TIME TO TIME, HAVE
FUNDS REQUIRING INVESTMENT
MAY PURCHASE AT PAR

DOMINION OF CANADA DEBENTURE STOCK

IN SUMS OF \$500, OR ANY MULTIPLE THEREOF.

Principal repayable 1st October, 1919.

Interest payable half-yearly, 1st April and 1st October by cheque (free of exchange at any chartered Bank in Canada) at the rate of five per cent per annum from the date of purchase.

Holders of this stock will have the privilege of surrendering at par and accrued interest, as the equivalent of cash, in payment of any allotment made under any future war loan issue in Canada other than an issue of Treasury Bills or other like short date security.

Proceeds of this stock are for war purposes only.

A commission of one-quarter of one per cent will be allowed to recognized bond and stock brokers on allotments made in respect of applications for this stock which bear their stamp.

For application forms apply to the Deputy Minister of Finance, Ottawa.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, OTTAWA
OCTOBER 7th, 1916.