

FARM AND DAIRY & RURAL HOME

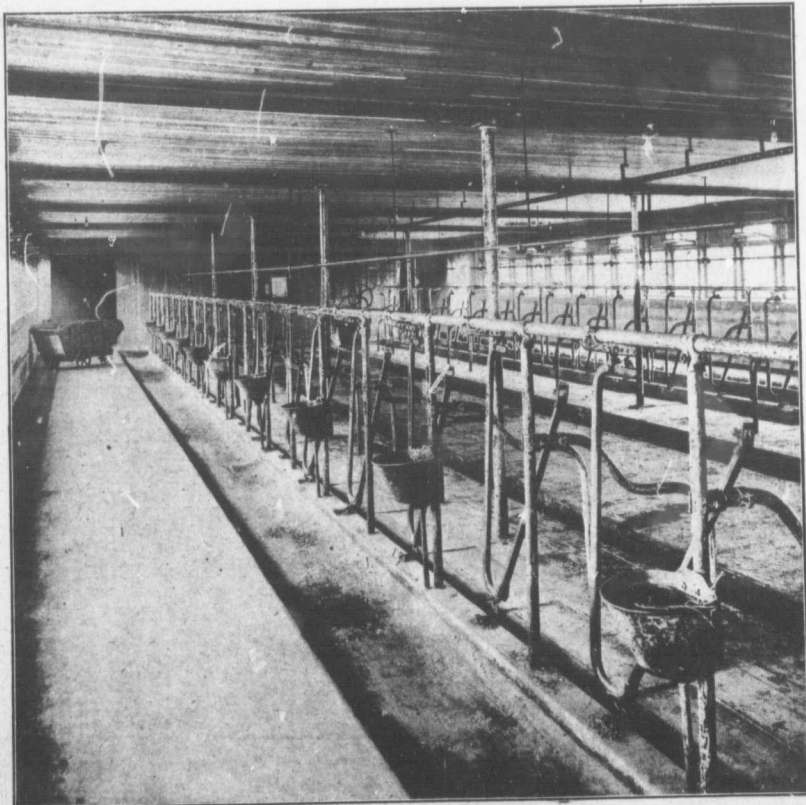


DEVOTED TO
BETTER FARMING
AND CANADIAN
COUNTRY LIFE



Toronto, Ont., July 26, 1917

Room of Conservation
Jan 13



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—Fatten Hogs on Edwardsburg Oil Cake. O 66

THE CANADA STARCH CO., LIMITED TORONTO
WORKS AT CARDINAL, BRANTFORD, FORT WILLIAM

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.

The Edmonton Summer Fair

THE Directors of the Edmonton Fair are now congratulating themselves on the successful conclusion of the greatest fair in the history of their institution. The physical equipment of the new fair grounds and the number and quality of exhibits places this western fair in the same class with the eastern fairs held at Ottawa and London. As an evidence of the increasing support given this fair by the public, it is necessary only to mention the attendance on the closing day. On Friday the paid admissions totalled \$12,882 as compared with \$7157 in 1916, and the receipts at the gate were \$5,673.75, as compared with \$2,852.75 in the previous year. Including passes and all, the total attendance of the day was 20,121. On every other day of the fair, gate receipts established a new record.

The drawing card on the closing day was the automobile races. Eight of the world's great auto racers competed. The auto parade was another great attraction. The cars were decorated and many fine designs were shown. In the class open to commercial firms, James Ramsey, Limited, won first on a float, the conspicuous feature of which was a huge clock, the hands of which were set at last past five, the daily time of the big store's closing. "The Originators of the Early Closing Movement," said the inscription. The whole parade was to the Farm and Dairy editor, who was in attendance, a remarkable demonstration of the growth and development of the automobile business in the West.

Dairy Cattle.

The four dairy breeds represented were judged by Mr. W. W. Ballantyne of Stratford, Ont. Holsteins held the numerical superiority, there being three exhibitors. I. Laycock of Okotoks, George Bevington of Wintburn, and the Duke of Sutherland of Hay Creek. These herds had previously contended at Calgary, but the Bevington herd was in better shape than at the previous fair. J. H. Laycock had the first aged bull, and the senior and grand champion in his Kevndyk's Pouch Poulain, a strong bull of excellent Holstein type. Principal DeKol, exhibited by the Duke of Sutherland, was second, and Bevington was third and fourth.

Laycock also won first on two-year old bulls, and on the senior calf, Bevington having the first senior yearling, and the best junior calf.

In the milk classes, the winning individual was Bevington's "Duchess of Spring Hill," a cow with a splendid milk vein development, but in some respects inferior to "Princess of Holdenby DeKol," Mr. Laycock's entry. Mr. Bevington was also successful in securing first on his cow three years old, heifer two years old, senior yearling and junior calf. The Duke of Sutherland had the best junior yearling heifer, and Laycock was first on senior calf.

Jerseys were exhibited by Jos. Harper and Sons, of Westlock, Alta., who had the largest exhibit and were the principal winners. "Princess of Holdenby DeKol," Mr. Laycock's entry, W. M. Allyn of Morinville. There were some splendid individuals of this breed and they constituted one of the most attractive showings of the dairy section. "Pet's Kentucky Wonder," shown by Harper, was the senior and grand champion. The female grand champion was "You'll Do," a two-year old heifer, also exhibited by Harper.

Robt. Ness of De Winton, Alberta, was the only exhibitor of Ayrshires. His herd was in its usual good show condition, and he had entries in every class. Guernseys were exhibited at

Edmonton for the first time this year, the Joan Duluth Farms of Wisconsin, one of the greatest herds on the continent, having a herd on hand. Two herds of Red-Golled castles, owned by the Joan Duluth herd of Minnesota and the Elliott herd from Irma, Alberta. As was to be expected, most of the ribbons went to the United States herd.

Sheep and Swine.

All the well known breeds of sheep were represented, and among the well known eastern breeders, were Col. McEwen of Brantford, Peter Arken and Sons of Teeswater, and Wm. Bowman of Guelph. Among the Western men, were Wm. Gilbert of Stoney Plains, Hall of Salisbury, Hoover of Bittern Lake, Smith of Camrose, Stewart of Hastings Coulee, Hutchinson of Duhamel and Campbell and Ottawell of Edmonton. McEwen divided honors in the Shropshires with Gilbert; in Oxford's Erkel had much his own way, and in Suffolks Bowman secured the major portion of the rich ribbons.

There were no less than seventy-one entries in the Yorkshire classes, and Hall of Salisbury secured the largest number of frisks. Duroe-Jerseys were even more numerous with eighty-three entries. Tamworths and Hampshires were also well represented.

Beef Cattle.

Beef cattle are still more popular with fair visitors in the West than are dairy cattle, and three breeds were this year represented. In Shorthorns the great herd of J. G. Barron of Carberry, Manitoba, stood first in number of awards, but splendid exhibits were also made by Yale and Boreas, Canairine, and Wm. Robinson of Vermilion. In Aberdeen Angus the principal competitors were J. D. McGregor of Brandon, Man., Wm. Bowman of Guelph, Ont., and W. R. Stewart of Hastings Coulee. The Manitoba breeders secured both grand championships and three of the top champions.

The showing of Herefords was the largest and best ever seen in Edmonton. The fact that several of the bulls on exhibition had cost their exhibitors thousands of dollars, added to the interest. There were also, however, some of the finest cows of the breed in Canada, these being "Miss Armour of Fairfax" shown by Clifford, "Beau Fairlie" a three-year old from the champion herd of Hayfield, Manitoba, and "Beauty of Fairfax," a senior yearling, recently imported by Fuller of Girvin.

Horses.

In the horse classes, there was the usual fine entry of roadsters, carriage, riding and draft horses, the latter predominating in point of numbers. The awards were placed by Mr. Robt. Graham of Ontario. Percherons made an unusually strong showing, although Clydesdales were well up in the standard.

A satisfactory feature of the fair from the standpoint of the exhibitors was the large number of sales made during the course of the exhibition. Private sales of live stock must have totalled between \$35,000 and \$40,000. Of course, there was no public auction and our editor could get no accurate figures but probably the estimate is conservative. The highest trade was in Shropshires and Wm. and Boreas disposed of over \$8,500 worth of young stock. Another Shorthorn exhibitor, Mr. J. Miller of Ashburn, Ont., sold all his available stock. Sheep and swine business did a particularly heavy business, as was to be expected in view of the high prices of pork and wool. From all standpoints, the Edmonton Exhibition this year was a grand success.



We Welcome

Trade incre

VOL. XX

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FARM AND DAIRY & RURAL HOME



We Welcome Practical Progressive Ideas.

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., JULY 26, 1917

No. 30

More Corn---Less Work---Is It Possible?

Keep the Cultivator Bright and the Silo Will Be Full

IN a recent issue of Farm and Dairy appears an article under the above heading that, we believe, is deserving of the attention of every corn grower. In this article Mr. Ellis submits the results of several experiments in the growing of corn carried on during a period of eight years by the Illinois Experiment Station. The findings were briefly that a plot kept free from weeds by careful scraping with a sharp hoe, very shallow, with no attempt at loosening the soil, gave a yield of some six bushels corn more per acre than a similar plot given three shallow cultivations which removed all the weeds and maintained an ideal soil mulch.

Although the author is careful to make it plain that he does not wholeheartedly endorse these findings, his conclusion (in which, by the way, he is heartily supported in a later article by such an able exponent of farm economics as Mr. W. C. Good, of Paris, Ont.), is that to grow the maximum yield of corn at minimum expense a thorough cultivation of seed bed should be followed by light harrowing after seeding until corn appears. These in turn are succeeded by two or three applications of the corn cultivator extended to the period when the plants are two to three feet high when, unless under exceptional circumstances, all cultivation shall cease. This, briefly, is given as the ideal method for growing a bumper crop.

While reluctant to oppose my limited experience in growing corn for the silo to that of those illustrious advocates of this method, I feel that the further discussion of this matter is of the greatest importance to every corn grower. I am, therefore, opening the question in the hope that it will be freely discussed; that some helpful suggestions may be offered which will enable us one and all to grow more corn with less work.

Why We Grow Corn.

Our object in growing corn is two fold: First, the cheap production of a large amount of succulent feed that may be readily stored for future use; secondly, the handling of the field to eradicate weeds and to put it in the best possible shape for the growth of the grain and grass crops which follow in the rotation. Will those methods outlined above do these two things well?

It is scarcely fair to compare the production of the average field in the matter of yields per acre. The advantage in quality of soil, fertility and thoroughness of cultivation in nearly every instance is found with the experimental plot. Such being the case, are the yields of corn quoted in the article running from 31 bushels per acre to 45 as large as would reasonably be expected under the conditions of soil etc., under which they were made? If not, it would seem reasonable to conclude that, given as good average soil well fertilized as we are likely to find in most experi-

S. A. BRETHEN, Peterboro Co., Ont.

mental plots, this rather ordinary yield of corn could only be attributed to the methods employed in its cultivation, or, rather, to its lack of cultivation. If the maximum production is not reached from thus limiting the number of cultivations, what of the effect of this practice upon eradication of weeds and tilth of soils? We all know the excellent crops of grain and stand of grass seed frequently obtained on fields upon which a crop of corn has been grown without giving this land any fall cultivation other than that which it received in growing the crop of corn. Would this be possible under ordinary conditions if but three cultivations were given the corn? Or would it be possible under the method giving largest yield in the experiment where the ground was just shaved to remove the weeds and no attempt was made to stir up the soil allowing it to bake as hard as it liked?

Will We Stop Cultivating Now?

Many corn fields in Ontario, including our own, have already this season received their third or possibly fourth cultivation. Will we stop now? If we accept the finding of the Illinois Experimental Station, and think it applies just as truly to our own corn crop and our conditions we will ignore the corn field for the balance of the season. On the other hand, I think the majority of

farmers, knowing from past experience that the corn stops when we stop, and the weeds flourish when left undisturbed, will, in spite of adverse labor conditions, this year as in past years, continue to keep the cultivation going as long as he can get the horse through. In a 42-inch row, when a single horse and short whiffle-tree is used, this may be continued for some time after the two-horse cultivation is discarded.

With full knowledge of the great work being accomplished by our agricultural colleges and experiment stations in directing us to better methods in farming practice, I still feel that occasionally great harm has resulted from the publication without modification of the results of experiments inducing farmers to adopt new methods, which, under average farm conditions, may prove decidedly injurious and utterly at variance with results claimed for it at the station. In the particular case under discussion I feel confident that when taking reasonable care to avoid injury to roots from too deep or close cultivation, the farmer going over his corn field with a two row cultivator (one that completes two rows each time across field), even after the third cultivation, can buy more tons of valuable feed each day he travels the corn field than could be purchased with his labor expended almost anywhere else on the farm. In this case the practice of the old farmer, "who always, when out of a job, scuffled the corn whether it needed it or not," will bring us nearer the bumper crop from a clean field than the sage advice that "would he us grow more corn with less cultivation." What do you think?



\$150 Per Cow

WHAT did your best cow earn for you last year? A seven-year-old grade in a herd near Oxford Mills, Ont., that milked from March 30, 1916, to Jan. 30, 1917, gave 363.9 lbs. fat, which at 45 cents per pound equals the substantial sum of \$163.75. Perhaps you got more.

Fortunately, the owner of this herd is keeping records of each cow that he owns and has the satisfaction of knowing that six out of his 15 cows earned over \$150 each.

With milk weighed every tenth day, and a composite sample tested once a month, the actual yield of each cow for her full period of lactation can be found with but little trouble.

Milk and feed record forms are free on application to the Dairy Division, Ottawa. A study of records should mean an increase in your cows' earning capacity by at least 80 per cent. in three years.—C. F. W.

In searching for new sources of revenue, politicians conduct themselves like a man who is vainly searching for an object that is right beneath his nose. What they want is a method of levying taxes in such a way that they will fall on everyone in the proportion to the benefits conferred by government. The tariff does not do that. It is a tax on consumption. It falls on the industrious worker with a large family with much greater force than on a wealthy idler with nobody but himself to support. Excise taxes are subject to the same objection. Income taxes fall equally on earned and unearned incomes, and are heavier burden on the man charged with the support of a family than on one without a family to support, who is securing the same income. The inheritance tax does not discriminate between estates acquired by the giving of useful service and those secured by legalized predatory methods. A tax on excess profits does not distinguish between progressive, useful business men and privileged trusts and monopolies. A tax on land values is placed on the one object that increases or decreases as the government may be good or bad.



One of Ontario's Beauty Spots in the Lakes District; Gore's Landing, near Peterboro, Ont.

Farmer Jones Beats Himself Monday Morning at the Cheese Factory

By NORMAN JAMES.

IT is Monday morning, after a sultry Sunday in July. Wagons are heard in the quiet stillness of the dawn as they are hurried to the cheese factory with the milk from Saturday night and Sunday milkings.

One of the farmers is early in order that he may return to his work at this busy season. Another, being a progressive and shrewd business man, is following the teaching of experience and agricultural literature, and is out at this hour to save his milk from the injurious effects of the hot sun. And still another is conscious of the fact that he has taken no thought to prevent nature following her course, and knows that the intense heat and thundery weather of the night have been favorable for undesirable bacterial development in the milk and consequently its spoiling. He is thoughtful now—but it is narrow-minded selfishness. He thinks that perhaps he can hoodwink the makers and his milk will be accepted and dumped into the vat with the rest. He did it last week, anyway. If he can bring that to pass he will go on his way rejoicing, and take no thought for the morrow until the following Monday when the same will be repeated. Next time, however, it may be different. The maker will be, as we say, wise to him. He will exercise more care, taking some time tasting and smelling the product, and will finally reject it as unfit for making first-class cheese. The result is obvious—three or four hundred pounds of milk will be lost, and that means five to eight dollars according to present prices. This loss, however, touches the right party, and is, therefore, not serious.

Let us consider this morning's case. Come in with me and let us watch the operations in the process of manufacture. The maker and his helpers are busy indeed, as they are made to pay up for their Sunday's rest. This vat seems to be commanding most attention, and there is a reason. Farmer Jones' can of milk was dumped into that vat, and the whole 7,000 lbs. have been infected with the abnormal bacteria contained in that can. Objectionable ferments have developed. The vat is "working" fast, and only with difficulty and with every precaution can the process of manufacture be controlled so as to suppress the undesirable ferments and give at best a second grade product. There is an excessive loss of fat in the whey, and in the hoops, and the quantity, as well

as the quality of the finished product, is affected.

The loss from one bad can of milk, then, is far-reaching and widespread, and in this case no one is to blame but the farmer himself. Jones shares the loss equally with all the patrons of the factory. The maker loses in his extra work and worry in handling that curd. The company loses its reputation and the confidence of the buyer and consumer, and thereafter cannot secure as ready sales for its product. In the end, then, the farmer has but beaten himself, and the worst of it is, his neighbor must suffer with him.

But this should not be so. Cheese is one of our most stable food products, and at present prices surely offers encouragement to even the

poor the potato beetles are all killed when the poison for them may be mixed with the Bordeaux. While the disease is not very bad every year it is well to be prepared. There was an average increase per year of 34 bushels of potatoes from spraying with Bordeaux mixture in three years.

The formula for Bordeaux mixture for potatoes is six pounds copper sulphate or bluestone, four pounds freshly slaked lime to 40 gallons of water. While the blue stone will dissolve more quickly in hot water, if it is not convenient to get this, it may be suspended over night in a cotton bag in a wooden or earthen vessel containing four or five or more gallons of water. The lime should be slaked in another vessel, and before mixing with the copper sulphate solution should be strained through coarse sack or a fine sieve. The copper sulphate solution is now put into a barrel, if it has not already been dissolved in one, and enough water added to half fill the barrel; the slaked lime should be diluted in another barrel with enough water to make half a barrel of the lime mixture. Now pour the diluted lime mixture into the diluted copper sulphate solution and stir thoroughly, when it is ready for use.

The concentrated lime mixture should not be mixed with the concentrated copper sulphate solution, as, if this is done, an inferior mixture will result. If the barrels are kept covered so that there is no evaporation, stock solutions of the concentrated materials may be kept in separate barrels throughout the season. It is important to have the quantities of lime and copper sulphate as recommended, but, in order to be sure that enough

lime has been used and there is no danger of burning the foliage, let a drop of ferrocyanide of potassium solution (which can be obtained from a druggist) fall into the mixture when ready. If the latter turns reddish-brown, add more lime mixture until no change of color takes place.—C. E. F.

Silage can be fed to most farm animals. The following amounts have been found about right for a day's feed: Horses 10-12 lbs, colts (500 lbs.) 5 lbs., dairy cows 40 lbs., beef cows 30 lbs., stock cattle 20 lbs., fattening cattle 25 lbs., calves (500 lbs.) 12 lbs., sheep 3 lbs. Silage from corn nearly matured makes the best silage. It is sweet and nutritious. Its almost universal value is hardly yet appreciated. Even the small farmer with five or six cows and a few calves can afford a silo. It is an even better investment to the extensive farmer. Their number is ever increasing. If you can't build a silo, buy one.



Buildings Typical of those Found on the Dairy Farms of Nova Scotia. This illustration is from a photo secured by an editor of Farm and Dairy near the Town of Truro in Colchester Co., N. S. The owner, Mr. Crowe, is a city milk producer. The most valuable part of this, and all other farms in the district, is the dyked marsh, a rich alluvial deposit that yields splendid crops of hay with little expense.

smallest producer to supply the best and more of it. Good, clean milk is the first requisite for successful cheese-making. It can be supplied by the interested farmer who knows and is willing to practise modern methods in producing clean and cool milk, and to exercise ordinary commonsense in so doing.

Late Blight and Rot

Protect Potatoes by Spraying

IN some years the crop of potatoes is much lessened by the late blight disease, and when rot follows little of the crop may be left. It is, therefore, very desirable to prevent this disease from spreading. This is done by keeping the plants covered with Bordeaux mixture from about the first week in July, or before there is any sign of the disease, until September. Sometimes the first application of Bordeaux mixture is made be-

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A Dairyman Who Retail His Own Product

The Business Methods of Mr. Robert Stevens of Durham Co., Ont.—By F. E. Ellis

THE qualifications which make a man a good farmer are essentially different from those which ensure a man's success in the business world. Of course, a successful farmer must know something of business, but the best farmer might be a miserable failure in commercial life while the shrewd, successful business man might make a sorry fist of farming. It is from these differing instincts of the producer and the man of commerce that our present system of distribution, with its multitude of middlemen, has developed. The average farmer is content to produce and let his product reach its ultimate market through other hands. If this system were not more satisfactory on the whole than general direct-to-the-consumer trade, it would not have existed as long as it has. Frequently, however, we find farmers who are their own retailers, getting one hundred cents of the consumer's dollars and that with profit to themselves. One such is Mr. Robert Stevens, of Glenae Farm, Bowmanville, Ont. Mr. Stevens is a dairy farmer, and all the products of his farm, and much milk and cream from other herds as well, is carried direct from the farm to the consumer's door in Bowmanville. Mr. Stevens has taken advantage of local conditions, and appears to be prospering. A suggestion that I pay him a visit, when in Durham county early this spring, and investigate his system of farm management, was acted upon all the more promptly because of the dual nature of the business.

Glenae Farm is just on the outskirts of Bowmanville. It was milking time when I arrived, and I found Mr. Stevens in the stable busily stripping away at a big Holstein cow which was, at that time, producing 85 to 90 lbs. of milk a day without roots. She is a registered animal, and a fine specimen of the Holstein breed. A two-year-old heifer in the herd, I learned, was making 60 lbs. of milk a day, while another heifer was giving around 68 to 70 lbs. It is only three years since Mr. Stevens secured his first registered Holstein, but he now has a nice foundation herd of 13 pure-bred cows. The most of the milking herd, however, are still grades, and their number varies from 18 to 20 cows. The basement stable in which they are housed has been re-built since Mr. Stevens went into the milk business and abundance of light, good ventilation, cement floors and sanitary steel equipment make it comparatively easy to keep the cow barn sanitary and presentable. Finally, to ensure the quality of Glenae milk, the cows are tested each year for tuberculosis and reactors discarded. Every precaution is taken to produce a good grade of market milk, and it is on the merit of his product that Mr. Stevens has established his trade.

A Trade Built on Merit.

"It is just four years," Mr. Stevens told me, "since I first started to retail milk in Bowmanville. I did not buy out a milk route, I just went into town with some milk on the back of my wagon, and the first day succeeded in selling 15 to 18 quarts. Since then the trade has grown steadily until now we deliver 270 quarts daily with two wagons, and in addition handle all the cream produced on a neighboring farm. I can explain the growth of our business only on the basis of merit. It is practically all sold in bottles, for which we now secure nine cents a quart."

Although a retailer for only

four years Mr. Stevens has been running the farm for seventeen years. Before he assumed the management returns had been indifferent. The new proprietor immediately went into dairying. He got together as good a herd as he could afford and commenced to improve it through using good pure-bred sires, weighing the milk of individual cows at frequent intervals, finding out which ones were doing the best, discarding the boarders and breeding from his highest producers. He became a cream shipper and had already established a reputation as a successful dairyman when he decided to make the change and sell milk.

In the Milk Room.

When the milk trade began to assume important proportions, special facilities to handle it became necessary. When through milking, Mr. Stevens conducted me into the house to see his model dairy, which occupies the greater portion of the basement. There I found an aerator where the milk is cooled with water coming directly from the well, a bottling machine, bottle washer, steam sterilizer and ample provision for keeping the bottled milk ice-cold. A one and one-half h. p. gasoline engine runs the bottle washer, the washing machine and a small rotary pump.

The water system is worthy of more than passing notice. The rotary pump is equipped with a swing valve, and either hard or soft water may be pumped. Water is pumped direct from the well to the aerator, and then runs to a tank in the barn. Hard or soft water may be forced into two tanks provided for them in the attic of the house. The same pipe will conduct either hard or soft water to the attic, and Mr. Stevens had arranged a couple of cords which run down through the house to the basement whereby the water can be delivered into either tank without climbing to the attic to make the change. A further device, of which Mr. Stevens was quite proud, arranges for the automatic shutting off of the pump. "At one time," said Mr. Stevens, "the tank in the attic overflowed and made a bad mess of the house. Now I have an overflow pipe running into a pail in the basement. This pail is suspended on a cord running over pulleys, and the cord in turn is attached to a long lever, which, when the pail is full, pushes the belt off the rotary pump and holds it off. We will have no more trouble with overflows in our house."

This water system makes it possible to have every modern convenience in the Stevens home, even to hot water heating.



The Corn Crop and the Silos are the Mainstay of the Stevens Farm.

The farm is as well managed as the dairy business and affords a fine example of intensive cultivation. There are only 80 acres in the home farm and an additional 20 acres are rented. On this area enough crops are grown to feed a dairy herd of 20 or more cows, a large number of young stock, and sufficient horses to work the place and run the milk wagons. "How do you do it?" I asked Mr. Stevens.

"We don't pasture at all," said he. "We have just four acres of pasture for the whole herd, so it is little more than an exercising ground. We place our main dependence on corn ensilage and feed the cows in the stable the year round. We have two silos, one 13½ by 31 feet, and the other 12 by 31 feet. We have our own machine for filling and get maximum capacity by filling and re-filling until both silos are really full."

"What is your cropping system?" was my next inquiry.

"We grow about 20 acres of corn, which afford feed enough to last us the year round. In fact, we always have some to spare. We grow 30 to 35 acres of mixed grain—oats, wheat and barley—each year, and the rest of the farm is in hay. With slight variations our plan is a three year rotation."

Mr. Stevens, it will be seen, provides all of the roughage required by his herd, and a not inconsiderable portion of the grain feed. Some concentrates are purchased. Cottonseed meal, for instance, is fed the year round, as are also bran and distillers' grains. "These concentrates are proportioned according to their market price," he explained.

His ability to carry a large stock on a farm of only average size, Mr. Stevens attributes largely to his corn crop. A dairy farmer without a silo is a man whom he cannot understand. And on the question of types of silos, I found Mr. Stevens to have a very decided preference for the stave silo. "One of my silos is of cement, the other of staves," said he.

(Continued on page 6.)



The cows are mostly grade Holsteins, stable fed the year round, and tuberculosis tested to ensure milk that is healthy as well as clean.

Cuts Corn Into Dollars Saves Fuel, Labor, Time

"The Wonderful Gilson" pumps a steady stream of uniformly cut ensilage into a high silo at the rate of 3 to 30 tons per hour—according to silo. Does it with your own gasoline engine, too (4 H. P. or more).
 great power saver. Has six blower fans instead of four and it "throws as well as blows." Small diameter of blower pipe gives silage stream greater force—packs better. Repairs are almost nothing— seldom delay the work for fixing. Finishes the cutting job quicker, thus saving fuel and labor. The

GILSON SILO FILLER

Is built for years of hard service. It has a one-piece, stainless frame, poor transmission only. All bearings in perfect alignment, the all time—run smoothly, do not heat. Really a new type of shredding cut cutting. Easy to get up, operate, and take down. Guaranteed to fill any silo with any power providing cutting wheel rotates 600 R. P. M. or more. No side speed. Simple, durable, efficient, economical. Will cut any silage in use. Cheap. Please send in first cut and opinion to warrant every stockman a dairy man having one.

Write for Free "Gilson" Book—shows the different sizes of "Gilson" and how they reduce the cost and time of filling to the lowest possible. Send for your copy today.

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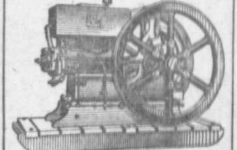
A FORTUNE IN POULTRY

Increase your egg yield by purchasing **A CHOICE PEN** of our high priced H. O. C. K. A. Wyandotte, or H. O. C. K. A. 3917 Mating List containing a photos of stock buildings, feed and toilet formulae.

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Stationary, Mounted, Traction



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

We also manufacture a full line of Grain Grinders, Saw Frames, Pumps, Tanks, Water Boxes, Concrete Mixers, Windmills, etc. Catalogue of any list mailed on request.

GOLD, SHAPLEY & MUIR CO., LTD.
Brantford, Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary

A Dairyman Who Retails His Own Product

(Continued from page 5.)

There is less freezing in the wooden silo and the silage comes off the walls more readily when we get a warm day in winter. I have a theory too, that the frost coming through the cement walls leaves the silage, giving admittance to air around the edges which explains the blue mould of which there is always more of less in my cement silos.

The running of the milk routes and the work of the farm calls for considerable help. Mr. Stevens, his son and two men hired by the year are the staff usually employed. And now, to the business that he already has. Mr. Stevens plans to add and develop another line. Mention has already been made of his foundation for a registered herd. A good bull is owned cooperatively with his neighbor, the present sire being out of a 107 pound cow or son of King Segis. He was bred by Mr. A. D. Foster. From the start that he has already made, we predict good success for Mr. Stevens in his latest venture.

The Call is to You
 IS CANADA showing the sacrifice and self-denial of its men at the front? The war will soon enter upon its third year. The financial obligations of the Allies increase every day. It is estimated that Canada will spend over \$600,000,000 this year. The National Debt has increased by half a billion. The situation is one that demands rigid exercise of economy by every man and woman in the Dominion. Without that economy the Canadian service cannot be maintained properly. Financial mobilization is imperative. By saving your money and investing in War Savings Certificates you give your dollars to the nation and help to win the war. Have you given your dollars to the financial line which is essential to the support of the firing line?

The U.F.A. on Conception
 THE directors of the United Farmers of Alberta in session at Calgary gave their opinion on conscription in the following resolution:

"Resolved, that we, the board of directors of the United Farmers of Alberta, in executive meeting assembled, hereby affirm our belief in the principle of the selective conscription of men to carry on the war, and the conscription of wealth for the same purpose. We also pledge our support to the government in its effort to intelligently and prudently carry into effect the conscription of men for this purpose, but in connection with, and at the same time as that effort is made, we insist that the government put into effect a system, just and equitable scheme of conscription of the wealth of the whole country. It must be understood, however, that this scheme must embrace the conscription of the wealth of all the men and institutions of the Dominion. The rate at which these incomes are assessed must be increased as the income increases until a certain limitation is reached, after which the remainder of said income is to be conscripted.

"We also insist that in case of lands that have been acquired and held out of productive use, such lands are to be subject to equitable taxation, and in cases where lands are not subject to assessment and collectable taxation, such lands are to be expropriated, with or without, at the discretion of the government, a reasonable remuneration to cost of said lands, and the title thereto to revert to the crown and become part of the public domain."

POULTRY



Cull the Flock

THE urgent need of conservation demands that all poultry not paying its way in either eggs or growth be killed for eating. There are very few poultry yard birds that have outlived their usefulness and others that will never pay their way; these might profitably be finished and marketed, not necessarily all at once, but as soon as practicable, taking into account market conditions. In these classes might be mentioned, in the order in which they should be disposed of, the following:

1. Male Birds. The breeding season being over, all males should be finished and killed. It will cost \$2 or over to keep each male until next breeding season, therefore, get rid of them. It will also be better for the layers, the eggs and the growing chicks.

2. Turkeys and Waterfowl. Toms and turkey hens, geese and ducks, not absolutely needed for next year's breeding should be disposed of.

3. Hens. All hens of the heavier classes that are two years old and over might better be marketed now. In even the lighter classes many of this age ought to go. Others that are laying but that are not worth keeping for another year should be kept until the egg yield does not pay for the feed. Better still, keep culling out those that show signs of early moulting as you go along.

The best of the one and two-year-olds of the lighter breeds might be kept all summer, but only the year-olds should be kept over winter and even these will stand culling fairly closely.

4. Broilers. If broilers are easy it pays best to sell the cockerels when two or three pounds in weight rather than to keep till heavier. This is especially so when the sexes cannot be separated and where the runs are small the pullets will soon require all the room and green feed available. Light breed cockerels should be sold early; it seldom pays to feed them to maturity.

5. Roasters. Don't leave the marketing of all roasters till late in the fall. Distribute this sale over as long a period as possible. Never market without finishing.—Experimental Farms Note.

A Dangerous Chick Disease

AT the present time, when growling chicks are straining an age two to from one month to ten weeks, a disease (known as Coccidiosis), affecting the liver and bowels, is causing considerable losses. This disease, according to Dr. Wetmore, of the Experimental Farms, is quite prevalent throughout Canada, and is probably responsible for many deaths at present attributed to white diarrhoea. The disease is caused by a small egg-shaped germ which inhabits the first section and blind pouches of the bowels. It produces inflammation of the bowels and liver, the blind pouches showing the most marked alteration. The changes in the latter may vary from a filling up with a reddish granular looking mass of soft consistency to hard cores composed of lining cells, blood, etc. The liver may show changes varying from a fairly normal appearance to large areas of a yellow color, which when cut into, show a cheese-like center.

Symptoms. The chicks appear dull and isolate

themselves from the remainder, usually remaining in the lower or under the hen. The feathers become ruffled, wings droop, appetite is lost, and occasionally the chicks give utterance to a shrill cry, particularly when trying to pass material from the bowels. A white discharge is usually present, although it may be rather reddish in color, and the vent may become pasted with the material discharged. These are the prominent symptoms in typical cases, but chicks may also be badly affected and exhibit no outward appearance of disease until death suddenly takes place.

Treatment consists in dissolving 15 grains of powdered Catechu in a gallon of drinking water. This should be kept constantly in front of the chicks and should be changed every two days.

Prevention.

Prevention consists in the isolation of all incoming chicks from the remainder of the flock and the thorough disinfection of all the quarters and runs which may be accomplished by the application of a limewash solution made by adding two and one-half pounds of stone lime to a pall of water, to which is also added one-half a teaspoonful of a good commercial disinfectant. This should be applied full strength with a spray pump, brush or old broom, to all parts of the quarters, brooder houses, etc. The feeding troughs should be cleaned daily by scalding with boiling water, and special care taken to prevent the chicks from getting their feet either in the feeding utensils or drinking fountains, as the disease is transmitted from bird to bird in this way. The floor of the brooder houses should be covered with a coating composed of nine parts of sand and one part of air-laked lime, and if the droppings are not removed daily they should be at least mixed with a fair amount of air-laked lime to insure proper disinfection. If the runs are not too large it is also advisable to cover them with a thin coating of the above-mentioned lime and either spade or plow them.

The chicks should be kept away from all adult fowls, and carcasses of dead birds immediately buried, as burying only serves to keep the disease coming from year to year.—Experimental Farms Note.

Appeal to Producers

OH, hens, get busy laying eggs, keep things in steady motion; don't stop to shoo a pig or a dog to allies off the ocean. In times of peace one egg a day we all considered plenty, but in these times of stress and fray you ought to turn out twenty. The hen that will not do her best, can't have me as her booster, no loyalty is in her breast, she is a tinhorn slacker. So, Brahma, Leghorn, Plymouth Rock, Minorca, Serrah and Dorking, lay eggs, lay eggs, all round the clock, make a record, continue. You should be, in the country's interest, its staunchest friends and boosters. Lay eggs, lay eggs, by day and night! Quit flirting with the roosters! Oh, cow! The grass is fine as silk, I hear you glibly mutter, and you should turn out tubs of milk and fifty kinds of butter. In times of peace we didn't care if you went dry or balky, but now that shrapnel fills the air, such conduct is too costly. You've kept your stomachs, bovine band, with a most expensive grub fall, and now that milk is in demand, you ought to give a tubful. Speed up, speed up, if you would save the land from ruin utter! Don't like a hen's mutter, and you should turn out milk and butter.—Walt Mason.

THE market and supply prices for milk are undoubtedly for a while.

This fact is in itself, should bend every total production. Under present conditions and maintaining by an increase in the unit of labor.

The three or production cost of labor feeds and the increase of the labor met by the use of such labor-saving machines, self-feeders for more improved handling of the and at the bar.

Every farm feed as possible quality of feed, in quantity. Fured and sto to 50 per cent feeds of low price is necessary to purchase by only the more profitably at ally mid-summer prices are low.

Breeding stox exceedingly demand a high sire and ching a herd of the use of sires. The herd half the herd whether pure-bred or near animals w over feed. This out the unprofitable prices are low.

Do not

No dairy farm out owing to feed prices. Good are scarce and ing rates.

If labor is good milking efficient and successful. Cows that without injury labor of milking extra hand on for milking, my waste.

Cows giving less milk per year cow are usually as feed costs, a poor as for the

Two grade

Experimental

as follows:

10 common cow
11 grade Holsteins

Feeds were ch

at 35 cents a

at 20 cents a

equally well fe

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make a profit

Keeping record

each cow is r

tecting the pro

Seasonable Hints on Live Stock

By E. S. Archibald, Dominion Animal Husbandman.

THE markets have never been so strong as at present for dairy and swine products, and the prices for many years to come will undoubtedly be relatively higher than for a yery farm-raised product.

This fact alone, taken from patriotism, should induce every farmer to bend every effort towards increasing total production.

Under present conditions of high cost feed and labor the only means of maintaining or increasing profits is by an increased output of the farm per unit of labor employed.

The three great hindrances to greater production are scarcity and high cost of labor, the high price of all feeds and the lack of sufficient breeding stock of proper types and quality.

The labor problem may be largely met by the more extensive use of such labor-saving devices as milking machines, litter carriers, home-made self-feeders for grain, and larger and more improved machinery for the handling of crops both in the fields and at the barns.

Every farmer should raise as much feed as possible on his farm. The quality of feeds is as important as the quantity. Farm-raised feeds, well cured and stored, are worth from 25 to 50 per cent. more per pound than feeds of lower quality. If it is necessary to purchase grains and mill feeds, buy only the best quality and buy especially at wholesale prices; usually mid-summer is the season when prices are lowest.

Breeding stock of high quality is exceedingly scarce, and is in great demand at high prices. The safest, surest and cheapest method of acquiring a herd of good quality individuals is the use of good pure-bred breeding sires. The good sire is more than one-half the herd, and the poor sire, whether purchased or grade, may be nearly all the herd. Fewer and better animals will make greater profits over feed. This is the time to weed out the unprofitable female, while meat prices are high.

Dairy Cattle.

No dairy farmer can afford to sell out owing to present labor shortage or feed prices. Good breeding stock will be scarce and more expensive in coming years.

If labor is scarce, install one of the good milking machines. They are efficient and successful if properly handled. Cows take to them readily and without injury. At least half the labor of milking is saved. Often at the extra hand on the farm, kept largely for milking, may be dispensed with.

Why waste feed and labor on poor cows giving less than 5,000 pounds of milk per year? Labor charges per cow are usually at least half as much as feed costs, and are as great for the poor as for the good cows.

Two grade herds on the Dominion Experimental Farms in 1916 produced as follows:

19 common cows,	5,312	17.00	90,312
11 grade Holsteins	11,288	3.6	70,433

Feeds were charged at cost, butter at 35 cents a pound, and skim milk at 20 cents a cwt. Both herds were equally well fed and managed. What chance has the 100-pound cow to make a profit over feed and labor? Keeping records of milk and feed for each cow is the only method of detecting the poor producer. What do

your cows produce in milk and profits over feed?

Keep up the milk flow this summer. The low-producing cow is a sure loser at present labor and feed prices.

Supplement the poor dried pastures with ensilage if available or fresh-cut green feed such as oats, peas and clover. These feeds keep up the milk flow and save the meal. The annual pasture if already provided, may be more profitable than soiling crops under present labor conditions. Feed grain when pastures are short, thus holding up the milk flow until the good fall pastures are available. This is profitable even at present grain prices.

The protection of the milk cow from the intense heat and flies will mean many dollars saved. A shady pasture or the housing of the cows during the day and the use of good fly repellants are profitable.

Wayside Gleanings
By "Burnsbee"

The Pasture Mixture

I SUPPOSE, like many others, we are trying for the first time the pasture mixture advocated so strongly by the O. A. College and from present indications it is not likely to be disappointing. We have not followed instructions fully, however, and \$2.50 wheat seemed rather expensive for this purpose and we just sowed barley and oats, one and a half bushels per acre of each.

It is now six inches high and very thick upon the ground, hence it gives promise of much feed. We have not suffered much for pasture this year as the growth has been good, yet, we feel safe in having this six acres to retreat upon if hot dry weather prevails the next two months.

Shall I Cut the Alfalfa.

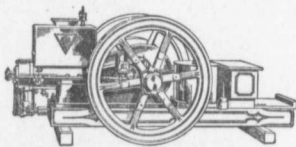
This is the question facing us just now and our mind asks another. Is it, why? The answer to which is because our neighbor has cut his. He claims that if left longer it does not make as good a feed, yet since cutting his it has received a good wetting in the swath.

Old authorities tell us that it should not be cut until it begins to shoot out from the bottom and we find no sign of such growth as yet, but we don't like to be behind the other fellow. Will some friend or the editor please advise so as we will know for next year.

Speaking of the alfalfa we can tell of an agreeable surprise in its favor. We have one field or part of a field about six acres that has been down for five or six years and this spring it looked very bad. It seemed to be thin and in patches. We were advised to plow it up and one man strongly recommended cultivating the ground and sowing barley among it. Our judgment in consideration of certain conditions that could not be changed was to leave it. We were to-day a fine thick crop of excellent appearance and bids fair to be one of the best pieces of alfalfa in the neighborhood. We would advise from this that when dealing with an old crop it pays not to be too hasty to plow it up if this can be applied to the harvesting of it also.

Work horses are often sick on Monday. Investigation of such cases has usually brought out the fact that the horse has been fed as much grain on Sunday when at rest as when at hard work. Reduce the grain feed one-fourth on days the horse does not work prevents this sickness, known as astoria.

ALPHA



The easiest gas engine to operate and care for

THE farmer wants an engine that is simple and reliable, that will do what he wants it to do without constant tinkering and adjustment.

He gets such an engine when he buys an Alpha. The Alpha is a thoroughly practical engine. It is designed and built to do its work day in and day out under the varying conditions it is called upon to meet on the farm. It is dependable at all times.

The trouble-making features found in many so-called "farm" engines have been avoided in the Alpha. It contains no delicate electric batteries, but starts and runs on a simple low-speed magnet, guaranteed for the life of the engine.

The same idea of simplicity and durability has been carried out all through the Alpha. Every part is designed to do its work with little or no attention and to stand up under hard work.

One big feature of the Alpha is its low fuel consumption. Whether you are using gasoline, alcohol or kerosene, the Alpha is a fuel saver.

Write today for our large illustrated engine catalogue, which shows you every detail of the ALPHA and explains just why you get more for your money in it than in any other engine.

Alpha Gas Engines are made in eleven sizes, 2 to 28 H. P., and each size is 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 manufacturers in Canada of the famous De Laval Cream Separators and Ideal Green Feed Sifters, Alpha Gas Engines, Alpha Churns and Butterworks. Catalogues of any of our lines mailed upon request.

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

SYDNEY BASIC SLAG

You have been reading our advertisements recently and unless we have caused you to think, we have been spending our money in vain. Whether you are a user of fertilizer or not, we want our Salesman, who is an agricultural expert, to have a talk with you. If you are already using fertilizers you know their value, and all we want to say is, that Sydney Basic Slag costs twenty dollars per ton, and will grow a bumper crop of wheat. Doubtless you are paying considerably more money. Surely, therefore, it is worth while investigating the merits of Sydney Basic Slag. If you are not using fertilizers now is the time to start, and Sydney Basic Slag is what you should use.

SEND US YOUR NAME AND ADDRESS.

THE CROSS FERTILIZER CO. Limited
SYDNEY, NOVA SCOTIA

Farm and Dairy

AND

Rural Home

"The Farm Paper of Canada's Dairy Farmer"
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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 our readers, we will accept no unscrupulous advertisers. Should any advertiser herein deal dishonestly with you as one of our read-in-advance subscribers, we will make good the amount of your loss, provided such transaction occurs within one month from date of this issue, that is, within a week after the date of its occurrence, and that we find the facts to be as stated. It is a condition of this contract that in writing to advertisers you state: "I saw your advertisement in Farm and Dairy."
Figures shall not be their trade at the expense of our subscribers, who are our friends, through the medium of the advertising 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.

Daylight Saving

SOME weeks ago Sir George Foster introduced in the House of Commons a Daylight Savings Bill. It still stands on the order papers at Ottawa, but so far no attempt has been made to enact it into law. We suspect that our Ottawa representatives have heard rumblings of disapproval from the rural districts. However popular such a measure might be in the cities of Canada the man on the land will have none of it and its enactment into legislation would be only an additional source of friction between farmers and their hired help. The summer tasks—killing weeds and garnering the crops—can best be accomplished with the laboring day arranged as it is. Weeds are killed when the sun is hot, and to move the clock ahead an hour would lose two good hours for weed killing out of the day. Haying and harvesting operations cannot start in the morning until the dew is off and are continued until the dew is again falling. Here, again, the day arranged according to Nature's plan, as we now have it, fits in nicely with the requirements of farm work. But if the factory whistle in town blows at five o'clock, natural time, the laborer in the fields will not be content to work till six.

But why should such legislation as has been introduced at Ottawa be necessary? If city people desire a longer evening of daylight for pleasure and recreation, why not get up an hour earlier in the morning, go to work an hour earlier and quit an hour earlier at night? Some weeks ago the staff of Farm and Dairy decided on such a daylight saving scheme of their own. The majority proving agreeable the office hours were changed, the morning was lengthened, the afternoon shortened, and daylight saving accomplished

without any change in the clock or any inconvenience to any other class whose business is more dependent on weather conditions than our own. The same course is open to all city firms. The chief advantage of a national regulation such as is proposed by Sir George Foster, is that it would fool people into believing that they were not rising any earlier in the mornings than has been their practice in the past. Getting out in the morning is such a hardship to many people.

The Eradication of Tuberculosis

TUBERCULOSIS among cattle and hogs is becoming increasingly common in Canada.

Returns from our packing houses, which are subject to Government inspection, report an almost alarming increase in the percentage of diseased hogs and to a lesser extent of cattle also. Dairy cattle, because of the greater strain of milk production, and the more artificial conditions of housing and feeding, are probably more subject to the disease than are beef animals. And herein lies the greatest menace of the disease—bovine tuberculosis is communicable to children, and perhaps in lesser degree to adults also, through the consumption of raw milk, of which children consume the most. Statistics are not available, probably could not be secured with any degree of accuracy, as to the percentage of human tubercular cases that are due to bovine infection, but it is sufficiently large to cause health officials serious concern. As a result of the awakening of public opinion to the seriousness of this source of infection new and more drastic regulations regarding bovine tuberculosis may be expected in Canada, and dairy farmers who cater to the city trade may as well prepare for the inevitable crusade against infected herds. And when the dairyman begins to inquire as to ways and means of fighting the tubercular scourge in his herd he will find but little official leading.

Much has been written on bovine tuberculosis and published in bulletin form. At the present time, however, we know of no bulletin, available to all the farmers of Canada, that deals in plain and easily understood language with the control of the disease. Such a bulletin is urgently needed and its distribution should be wide. When it is written this bulletin should be thoroughly practical. It should deal with the problem that faces the average farmer; not the extensive dairy specialist. For instance, the Bang system of isolation, commonly recommended, calls for two sets of buildings and separate attendants and equipment for each. The system cannot be applied to the average farm with just one set of buildings, and perhaps only one man to care for the cattle. Again, it might not be practicable to slaughter all reactors. Can the disease be held in control by isolating or discarding the cows that plate tests show to be spreaders? Or, would it be more desirable to eliminate only those cows showing clinical symptoms and pasteurize all milk, cream and dairy by-products? These are live problems, and in their solution the dairy farmer, so far, has received but little aid. A good bulletin, gotten out by a veterinary authority with a knowledge of farm conditions, is urgently needed.

The Real Tubercular Problem

WHILE bovine tuberculosis is one well proven source of human tuberculosis, and without any desire to minimize the importance of eliminating this source of infection so far as is possible, Farm and Dairy would point out to city health officials, who show so much concern over the health of our dairy herds, that the complete eradication of bovine tuberculosis would not reduce the ravages of the "great white plague" to any appreciable extent. In fact, bovine infection is one of the least important of all the causes of human tuberculosis. Unnatural methods of living, long hours of work in poorly ventilated

shops and factories, overcrowdings in tenements, child labor and a general disregard of the most elementary principles of sanitation are all more important causes of tuberculosis than the much abused dairy cow. But of these factors in the situation we hear little, although they constitute the real tubercular problem.

The problem, in its final solution, is an economic one. Just so long as the few well-to-do are at the expense of the many, will working people be forced to live under conditions that make the suppression of tuberculosis an impossibility. People do not live in close, unhealthy tenements from choice any more than they send their children to work when mere infants because it is their pleasure to do so. The tubercular problem involves the much greater question of social progress, and this the faddists, who are ever ready to talk about the menace of bovine tuberculosis, would do well to remember. Right at the outset milk from tubercular free herds involves a higher price for milk, and this working people, in normal times at least, and a large proportion of them in these days of high wages, are not in a position to pay.

A Silo for the Renter

THE far-sighted landlord will erect a silo for his tenant who desires to keep dairy cows and grow corn. He will be money in pocket to do so. Occasionally, however, we find tenants who must erect their own silos if they are to have silos at all. Fortunately there is a plan of silo construction whereby a tenant farmer can have his own silo and move it from farm to farm almost as readily as he moves his other farm equipment. This type of silo has been popularized under the name of the "Missouri" silo. It is becoming common in the corn belt states of the United States, where the majority of the farmers are tenants. Its construction is so simple that any man may be his own silo builder if he has the time.

The Missouri silo is constructed of one-inch pine flooring, tongued and grooved. The hoops are of half-inch iron, four inches wide, four-ply thick at the base, three-ply at the centre, and only two-ply at the top. In constructing the silo, first build the hoops. Draw a circle with chalk on the barn floor of the same diameter as the proposed silo. Spike to the floor on the inside of the circle wooden blocks three or four inches thick. Bend the strips of elm around these blocks widely overlapping all joints, and nail securely together. One hoop will be necessary for every two feet of height. Erect four temporary posts around the silo site, nail the hoops in their proper places to these posts, and then nail the flooring to the inside of the hoops, using copper nails, as ordinary iron nails would soon be eaten out by the action of the enilage acids. A circular cement foundation may be constructed, but many tenant farmers simply dig a trench six inches deep, and set the butt of the staves in it. When the silo must be moved it can be readily knocked down and erected on another farm, or, if a small one, it can be braced inside, tilted over onto a wagon and moved in its entirety. All that is necessary is a written agreement with the landlord permitting the removal of the silo at the termination of the lease, and, in the Missouri silo, the tenant can enjoy all the advantages of corn ensilage. If the staves and hoops are creosoted or painted such a silo will last for years, and its cost is but a fraction of that of the more permanent structures.

Standardization of potato varieties has been decided upon by the Ontario Department of Agriculture. Early Eurekas and Irish Cobblers are recommended for early varieties, and Green Mountain, Empire State and Doolley for the main crop. Ontario farmers please take note of these varieties which are to be made standard for the province.

The Horse

IN THE worst given specimen when sweating fast. If the horse is a real warrior, liberal supply morning till evening is a water on a real warrior, as well as being carried to the watered in the work and they will be in better work and they will be affected by being will also be in condition to be hot weather it frequent breath to insure the that its capacity for weeks.

The Horse

THE very best manufactured few years has farmers to the to take the pl horses on o breeding of h increased we years, face a will place hon average farmer our field oper extent

Wm. Henderson, buyer of Hines, has a place to deny, for near of farms now which can be baling hay, fl shafts, and for purposes. oftentimes is parts of the fa is have a pow but these who is destined to able portion of needed in field they have mis and not a few for their exper

Keep th

GAINS during colt's life, any other feeding and cost even more. The colt should eat a little grass, any inclination begin to eat wh or six weeks o parts of crumbe a nice feed. Or will clean up r is not well to filled. Some fr bed to draw given at a tra

Following h when she is at of the colt's en in a dark barn during the day, exercise at night weeks be abou about the midd each afternoon way, the colt four or five mo ing, the moth losing the colt on his back to first winter.

Every colt ought to return as to make t ment.

The Horse in Hot Weather

In hot weather the horse should be given special attention. The horse when sweating is using up water fast. If the horse is worked hard on a real warm day it should have a liberal supply of good water. From morning till noon and from noon till evening is a long time to go without water on a real hot day, for the horse as well as for man. If water can be carried to the field and the horses watered in the forenoon and afternoon, but especially in the afternoon, they will be in better condition to do good work and they will be less likely to be affected by the heat. Care in feeding will also keep the horse in better condition to resist the heat. In real hot weather it pays to give the horse frequent breathing spells as it is easy to injure the horse on a hot day that its capacity for work is reduced for weeks.

The Horse Still Indispensable

THE very heavy advertising which has been done by our tractor manufacturers during the past few years has led a large number of farmers to think that the tractor is to take the place of the majority of horses on our farms. Unless the breeding of horses is continued and increased we shall, within four or five years, face a horse shortage which will place horse power beyond the average farmer's reach, and curtail our field operations to a remarkable extent.

Wm. Henderson, a prominent horse buyer of Illinois, says, "The tractors have a place on our farms I do not deny, for nearly all of our best types of farms now require a power unit which can be used for grinding grain, baling hay, filling silos, grinding alfalfa, and for various other belt purposes. Inasmuch as the work oftentimes is done upon different parts of the farm, it is an advantage to have a power unit in tractor form, but those who believe that the tractor is destined to displace any considerable portion of the horses actually needed in field work will find that they have misjudged the situation, and not a few of them will pay dearly for their experience.—T. E. L.

Keep the Colt Growing

GAINS during the first year of the colt's life are cheaper than at any other time. Attention to feeding and exercise may reduce the cost even more than usual.

The colt should be encouraged to eat a little grain as soon as he shows any inclination for it. Usually he will begin to eat when he is about a month or six weeks old. A mixture of equal parts of crushed oats and bran makes a nice feed. Only as much as the colt will clean up nicely should be fed. It is not well to try to keep the troughs filled. Some fresh skim milk may also be fed to advantage if only a little is given at a time.

Following his mother in the field when she is at work takes too much of the colt's energy. He is better off in a dark barn away from the flies during the day, if he is turned out to exercise at night. For the first six weeks he should be allowed to suck about the middle of each morning and each afternoon. If handled in this way the colt may be weaned when four or five months old without mistaking the mother's milk and without losing the colt-tat, that should be kept on his back to carry him through the first winter.

Every colt of good draft breeding ought to return a good profit if fed so as to make the maximum development.

A Warning to Cow Owners

The weeks are slipping by. Summer is here, and fall soon will be.

If you have not yet made plans for a silo we urge you, in the name of hard, practical common sense, to do so without further delay.

This is no time to waste food or waste money. The man who owns cows and does not own a silo is doing both.

He is spending 15 or 20 per cent. more for feed than he needs to, and is getting 25 per cent. less milk than he could.

Every farm paper on the continent has been urging its readers to put up silos this year. It is common knowledge among successful dairymen that no other equipment is so necessary to the cow-owner.

Don't let another winter catch you without an IDEAL GREEN FEED SILO

Make your plans right now to have one ready to receive your crop this fall.

A good silo is the best investment any cow-owner can make, and there are definite reasons why the Ideal is the best silo to buy.

These reasons are fully explained in our silo catalogue. Sit down and write for this catalogue now, before you forget it. There is little time to waste. Freight conditions make silo shipments uncertain, and you will avoid the possibility of delay and inconvenience by ordering your silo now.

THE DE LAVAL COMPANY, Limited

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

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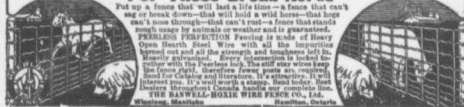
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What are your prospects as "hired man"? How long will it take you to own a farm of your own?

These are questions which every ambitious man must face. Don't settle in the rut of hand to mouth existence.

Get a FREE HOMESTEAD

Our "Homesteaders' and Settlers' Guide," to be had for the asking, will tell you how and where. Write to the nearest C. N. R. agent or General Passenger Dept., 66 King St. East, Toronto, Ont.

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Alleged Profits of the William Davies Company in 1916 on Bacon, as Indicated by Department of Labor to be Five Cents per Pound, Untrue:

Actual Profits Two-Thirds of a Cent Per Pound

THE statement issued by the Department of Labor concerning the business of The William Davies Company Limited has been given widespread circulation throughout the country and provoked public unrest.

Whatever the technical wording of the report was, the effect has been that the newspapers have published that "the profits on Bacon alone" of this Company "for 1916" were about "five millions of dollars." This interpretation of the official report is not surprising in view of certain statements that the Commissioner of the Cost of Living makes. The Commissioner is reported as saying that "There were two individual cases of profiteering in 1916 and that had these cases occurred since the passage of the cost of living Order-in-Council, he would consider it his duty to recommend that the facts be laid before the Attorney-Gen-

eral for consideration as to their criminality." The situation created by such erroneous and damaging statements is serious as emanating from a Government official, from whom one looks for not only accurate statements but correct conclusions.

The William Davies Company, being a private concern, has followed the practice of all private corporations, except when it made a bond issue in 1911, in that it has not published reports of its assets and liabilities or profit and loss. The present circumstance, however, in which a Government Official has led the public to false conclusions, makes it advisable for this Company, for both the public interest and its own interest, to publish particulars of its business as well as point out the error of the statement of the Government Official.

For the last fiscal year ending March 27th, 1917, The William Davies Company bought and killed 1,043,000 head of Live Stock (Cattle, Hogs and Sheep). This, plus purchases of outside Meats, produced 160,000,000 pounds of Meats. The Company handled 6,550,000 pounds of Butter and Cheese, 5,550,000 dozens of Eggs, and manufactured 25,500,000 tins of Canned Goods.

The net profits on these were .68 cents (or two-thirds of a cent) per pound on meats, 1.04 cents on Butter and Cheese, 1.04 cents per dozen on Eggs, and .47 cents (or slightly less than one-half a cent) per tin on Canned Goods. There profits include profits on all By-Products derived from these accounts.

During the year the Company served at its retail stores 7,560,000 customers, the average purchase of each customer was 85c, and the net profit on each sale was 5-8 of 1 cent.

The turnover of the Company from all its operations for the fiscal year ending March 27th, 1917, was \$40,000,000. The net percentage of profit upon this turnover, after

deducting war tax, was 1.69 per cent, or including war tax 3.45 per cent.

The William Davies Company has assets of \$13,385,000, of which \$3,865,000 is tied up in fixed investments.

To provide the necessary facilities for the increased volume of business the Company expended \$750,000 in buildings and equipment during the year.

Companies of other character present no more reasonable statement of profit and loss based upon the investments made in the business.

The William Davies Company offered to the Imperial authorities, as well as to the War Office Service (which represents the Imperial authorities in Canada) to place the output of its Factory with respect to Bacon supplies, Canned Beef and Pork and Beans at the service of the authorities, on the basis of cost plus an agreed percentage. These offers were successively declined as the authorities evidently desired to purchase in the open market, and on this basis The William Davies Company has secured War Office business by open competition with the world.

Respecting the Report of the Commissioner on the Cost of Living:--

Last Winter the Commissioner, under authority of Order-in-Council, required packers to submit statements under oath for some years back and up to December 1st, 1916, of incoming stocks of Meats and the cost of such, as well as statements of outgoing product and the selling value. This Company represented in writing at the time that the information as specifically required was not in accordance with Packing House Accounting methods, and invited the Commissioner to send an Officer to the Head Office of the Company to examine the books for any information desired, and to secure a viewpoint as to the best way of collecting data which would be of use to the Gov-

ernment. This offer was declined, and there was nothing to do but fill in the information required as literally as we could determine it. For example, there was no recognition of the fact that a raw product may enter a factory under a specific classification and leave the factory as a finished product under some other classification.

We submitted a series of accurate figures based upon our interpretation of the official requirements which made no provision for charges of any description other than incoming freight and unloading charges to be included in the cost or to be deducted from the selling price. There was nothing in the report which

could be read so as to determine a profit and loss statement. The very fact that with only a statement based upon cost of raw products and value of sales in Great Britain a Government Official has deduced "Large margins," "Profiteering" and "Criminality" if it had occurred since the passage of a recent Act, shows too dangerous a triding and incapacity to be permitted to deal with any important situation. The statements of this Company have been treated by the author of this report as if the outgoing product was identical with the incoming product, and from the series of reports he has singled out two items—the Bacon and Egg reports—and from them deduced an

(Continued on next page)

(Continued from preceding page)

eroneous "margin" which the newspapers have interpreted as "profit." The author of the inquiry shows a strange lack of even a fundamental knowledge of simple bookkeeping and a dangerous inability to co-ordinate figures. The following are specific and outstanding errors in the report:

The principal item that is causing excitement deals with cold storage Bacon. The term "cold-storage" is not defined, and the public is allowed to make its own definitions. As all Bacon in a packing house is under refrigeration it is really all cold-storage, and therefore this Company's figures of cold-storage Bacon represent the complete quantity of Bacon handled in its entire Plant, whether in freezers or in process of cure for immediate shipment. That some Companies interpreted cold-storage product as "freezer" product only is evidenced by the smallness or entire lack of figures on the Bacon list for some Plants, indicating that many firms did not submit statements of their complete stocks, as did this Company. An official of this Company pointed out this cold-storage distinction to Mr. O'Connor and Miss McKenna in Ottawa a few weeks ago, and the failure to make the distinction after having had it pointed out evidences lack of desire for accuracy of the real information desired.

It is true The William Davies Company, in 1916, exported 97,731,000 pounds of Bacon, but we do not know how the margin of 5.65 cents per pound is arrived at by Mr. O'Connor, as there were no figures to justify such a conclusion. The probabilities are that the margin is arrived at by taking the average cost per pound of incoming product from the average selling price per pound of outgoing product. This may be a rough way of estimating the gross margin when dealing with small figures, but when dealing with figures the size that Mr. O'Connor has to deal with, a very small fraction of a cent per pound of error makes a very important difference in the total, and one must be careful to make sure that the

outgoing product is the same finished merchandise of the incoming product reported on.

Allowing it to pass, however, as a rough estimate, we wish to point out—(first)—the inquiry of the Commissioner allowed only for incoming freight and unloading charges, and made no provision whatsoever for operating charges of any kind, such as labor, curing materials, refrigeration, etc. etc. Such actual charges on the 97,731,000 pounds exported were \$1,132,000—or 1.2 cents per pound. This amount covered all charges up to the point of placing the Bacon on cars f.o.b. packing-house. In addition to this was the actual cost to land and sell this 97,731,000 pounds in England after leaving the packing house, which involved charges of 2.9 cents per pound—or \$2,836,000. This 2.9 cents per pound included inland and ocean freight, landing charges, war and marine insurance, cables, and selling commission to agents. The ocean freight and war risk alone would make up 2.4 cents of the charge of 2.9 cents per pound. This 1.2 cents, plus 2.9 cents—a total of 4.1 cents—must be deducted from Mr. O'Connor's margin of 5.65 cents per pound, leaving a margin of .95 cents, or slightly less than a cent per pound, which still has to be reduced because of the error of premises and because of further factors which have to be considered to determine net profits.

It is quite evident some of the other packers did not show selling values in the country in which the goods were sold—a proceeding quite proper, as the forms submitted to be filled in were not clear and unambiguous, thus permitting without charge of evasion a variety of interpretation as to the information required. It is thus possible that of all the figures submitted by the different packers that no two sets of costs and sales prices are determined at the same common point. It is this difference of interpretation of what was required that accounts for the differences of the alleged "margin" made by the different companies. Common conclusions, however, have been drawn by the

author of the report from varying bases of premises.

The figures of the Egg business were submitted on the same basis as Bacon, and similar deductions must be made.

(Second)—The above margin is further reduced in that the author of this inquiry singled out the Bacon figures as an item in which the selling price shows an alleged improper advance over cost, but he did not give us credit for the statements of other products, of which figures were submitted, the selling prices of which were under cost. The reason of this was that through failure to inquire the Department entirely overlooked the fact that product may come in as pork and, through the process of manufacture, go out as Bacon, or, in another instance, enter the factory as beef and go out in the form of canned meat; for example: much of the product which came in as pork, and which was entered on the pork sheet submitted to the Commissioner—about which he makes no mention—was cured and left the factory in the form of Bacon, and was therefore, entered on the outgoing side of the Bacon sheet—the result is that the Bacon sales are increased by the amount over the incoming stocks of Bacon, and likewise the sheet showing sales of pork is reduced by the amount that went out in the form of Bacon. If the Department takes one set of figures that show favorable to the company they should take another set of figures that show unfavorable, as the principle in either case is the same, and failure to do so looks as if the author of the report was exercising more enthusiasm than sound judgment in his investigations.

(Third)—It is queried in the report that "if the margin of 3.47 cents," alleged to have been made in 1915, "was satisfactory, why was it necessary to show increased margin in 1916?" Assuming again for the moment the soundness of the premises in asking such a question based on an erroneous "margin," it will be found that the increased margin is chiefly absorbed in increased ocean freight rates and war risk insurances in 1916, of which apparently the author of the report was in ignorance.

The Company does not challenge either the legal or moral right of the Government to investigate business enterprises when public interest directs such an investigation should be made. If an investigation of the packing and meat business is ordered, the Company will place at the disposal of the Government not only the data it would be required to supply under Order-in-Council directing that inquiry be made, but will place the experience of its officers at the disposal of the investigating committee. If it is considered they can render any service which will be of value. The Company has not now—nor at any time during the fifty years of its operation—anything to conceal in method or practice of carrying on its business. It does, however, claim the right to conduct its export business without abusive comment from Government civil servants—especially when the conclusions drawn from the data asked for are improper and false.

One of Canada's chief export industries is the packing business. It is essential to the live stock industry, and along with other export industries, it maintains the financial stability of this country and should, providing it is on a sound basis, receive encouragement and not slanderous abuse. In view of the publicity given to the report of the Commissioner on the cost of living, the Company demands the same publicity in having an official Government investigation of this report to determine the truthfulness or untruthfulness of its conclusions. We do not seek public consideration as a company, but we do say that untruthful official statements, or statements the effect of which

is to create an untruth, adversely affect the live stock industry of this country, which is so valuable and essential a wealth-producing power and, in the long run, are harmful to the very people that the statement seeks to benefit.

If the passing out of existence of a corporation such as The William Davies Company, or if nationalization of packing houses would materially and permanently reduce food prices, then in view of the present world tragedy it ought to be consummated without delay. The fact of the matter is, however, that with millions of people in Europe turning from producers into consumers because of war, and the tremendous destruction of food products incident to war, there is no remedy for the high prices of food while such conditions last, except the remedy of thrift and increase of production.

Long before there was talk of a Food Controller in the United States or Canada The William Davies Company urged the Government at Ottawa, in writing, to appoint a Food Controller with full power to do what he saw fit, as we realized at that time the upward tendency in the price of food commodities unless checked by official effort. At the most a great deal cannot be done in reducing food prices while currency is inflated and until the scale of prices of all kinds of commodities declines also. What can be done can only be done by a Food Controller. We wish to point out that nothing at all can be accomplished unless the data secured are accurately and clearly made and the deductions therefrom sound. Only public harm arises from dangerous incompetency in the haphazard collection and careless use of important figures.

As far as The William Davies Company is concerned this terminates all public statements of the Company, and it will pay no more attention to speculative and haphazard statements made either by newspapers or civil servants. The only further statement that will be made will be at an official investigation.

E. C. FOX, General Manager

Toronto, July 17th, 1917.

The William Davies Company, Limited

defying the law and menacing the public welfare.

Unfortunately, the messenger who served Roete in this emergency was overtaken by Hans and forced to divulge his mission, threatened with dire evils if he failed to advise about Hans having halted him, and urged to go with all haste on his errand, and to be sure of the reward, a ticket to the coming circus and two dishes of ice cream from the Wyker eating house, as per Roete's promise.

The boy hastened from the grinning Hans and did his errand, and afterward held his peace, so far as Roete was concerned. But he stupidly unloaded his message and Hans' interference and threats to John Jacobs as an outsider whom the Wyker family rows could not touch, and had another dish of ice cream at Jacob's expense.

This messenger was able, for he brought the word to Roete that John Jacobs would come to his Little Wolf ranch the next day, and late in the evening drop into Wyker's unexpectedly, where he knew Roete would be, and give easy access to the "blind tiger" of the Wyker House. The boy carried a message also to Darley Chambers to meet Jacob at the top of the hill above Little Wolf where the trail with the scary little twist wound down by the opening to the creek, beyond which the Gimpke home was hidden. Then Hans Wyker, with threats of withholding the circus ticket and the ice cream, was told both messages just as they had been given to him for Roete and Chambers. Hans, for reasons of his own, hurried out to Wyker and took the first train to Kam City.

All this happened on the day that Darley Chambers had made his trip to the Cloverdale Ranch. The fine spring weather of the morning leaped to summer heat in the afternoon, as often happens in this country. On the next day the heat continued, till late in the afternoon a vicious black storm cloud swirled suddenly up over the edge of the horizon, defying the restraining call of the three headlands to "peer off to the south, as storms usually sheered, and burst in fury on the Grass River Valley, extending east and north until the whole basin drained by Big Wolf was threshed with a cyclone's anger.

Darley Chambers sat half asleep in his office on the afternoon of this day. His coat and vest were flung on a chair, his collar was on the floor under the desk, his sleeves were rolled above his elbows. The heat affected his big bulky frame grievously. The front door was closed to keep out the afternoon glare, but the rear door, showing the rainy back yard, was wide open, letting in whatever cool air might wander that way.

Darley was half conscious of somebody's presence as he dozed. He dreamed a minute or two, then suddenly his eyes snapped open just in time to see Thomas Smith entering through the rear doorway.

"How do you do?" The voice was between a whisper and a snarl. Chambers started and said nothing. "It's too hot to be comfortable," Smith said, seating himself opposite Chambers, "but you're looking well."

"You're not," Chambers thought. Thomas Smith was not looking well. Every mark of the down-hill road was on him, to the last and surest mark of poverty. The hang-dog expression of the face with its closest eyes and crooked neck above them showed how far the evil life had robbed the man of power.

"I got in here yesterday morning, and you went out of town right away," Smith began.

"Yes, I seen you, and left immediately," Chambers replied.

"Why do you dodge me? Is it because you know I can throw you? Or

is it because I got full here once and bent you up a bit over in Wyker's place?" Smith asked smoothly but with something cruel leaping up in his eyes.

"I didn't dodge you. I had business to see to and I hurried to it, so I wouldn't miss you. Dis afternoon," Chambers declared. "What do you want now?"

"Money, and I'm going to have it," Smith declared. "Go get it, then!" Chambers said coolly.

"You go get it for me, and go quick," Smith responded. "I'm in a bad fix, I need it right now. I've got to have money; it's what I live for."

"I believe you. It's all you ever did live for, and it's brought you where I'll bring any man danced soon enough who lives for it that way," Chambers asserted.

"Since when did you join the Young Men's Christian Association?" Smith asked blandly.

"Since day before yesterday."

In spite of himself, Darley Chambers felt his face flush deeply. He had just responded to a solicitation from that organization, assuring the solicitors that he "done it as a business man and not that he was any prayer meetin' exhorter, but the dollars was all cleaner'n a millionaire's anyhow."

"I thought so," Smith went on. "Well, briefly, you have a good many things to keep covered, you know, and, likewise, so have your friends, the Shirleys. The girl paid about all the mortgage on that ranch, I find."

Darley Chambers threw up his big hand.

"Don't bring her name in here," he demanded angrily. "The sneer in the allusion was contemptible. All the better; you will get me some money right away. Why, I haven't let you favor me in a long time. You'll be glad to do it now. Let me show you exactly how."

He paused a moment and the two looked steadily at each other, each recognizing sure of his ground.

"You will go to these Shirleys," Smith continued, all the hate of years making the name bitter to him, "and you'll arrange that they mortgage up again right away, and you bring me the money. The work horses get three thousand on that ranch now. It's so well set to alfalfa. Nothing else will do but just that."

"And if I don't go?" Darley Chambers asked.

"Oh, you'll go. You don't want this Y.M.C.A. crowd to know all I can tell. No, you don't. And Jim Shirley and that girl Leigh don't want me to publish all I know about the father and brother. Tank. It might be hard on both o' em. Oh, I've got you all there. You can't get away from me and think because I'm hard up I have lost my grip on you. I'll never do that. I can diagnose you. I'll so Grass River wouldn't wash your names clean again. So run along. You and the Shirleys will do as I say. You don't dare not to. And this pretty Leigh, such a gross old creature as you are fond of, she can work herself to skin and bone to pay off another mortgage to help Jim. Poor fellow can't work like most men, big as he is. I remember when he got started wrong in his lung back in Kam when he was a boy. He blamed Tank for shutting him out in the cold one night, or something like that. That give him his start. He always blamed Tank for everything. Why, Tank had a fight the last time they were together, and he nearly broke his brother's arm off."

"Oh, shut up," Chambers snapped out.

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(To Be Continued.)

THE UPWARD LOOK

The Thief on the Cross

THE other answering rebuked him, saying: "Thou man hast done nothing amiss." Luke 23: 40-41. Did it ever occur to you that the incident of the thief on the cross gives one of the noblest examples of faith in the whole Bible? He believed in the face of his previous unbelief and opposition, because just a little time before, he, with the other thief, reviled Jesus and cast insults in His teeth.

The thief believed when those that Jesus loved and who had such close and daily intercourse with Him and should have believed, deserted Him, just when He needed them most. He believed when he had the least possible grounds for doing so, when the object of his trust and veneration was being treated like himself and worse; was being subjected to all manner of insults and indignities; was suffering the cruellest tortures.

The thief believed and expressed his faith and belief at that moment, when Christ's soul was alone in this world and suffering the keenest of mental anguish. Can we form any conception of what that consolation may have meant to Jesus at that time?

Was he the first to get a true conception of Christ's mission on earth. Those with whom He lived and worked and talked most had not understood. They had not relinquished the idea of an earthly supremacy and power. So when Christ paid the supreme sacrifice they were horrified and terrified and fled, deserting Him. But this malefactor on the cross, to whom Christ was probably a stranger, was the first to recognize Christ's mission on earth as one of self-sacrifice and service for others. He was the first to pay tribute to Christ as his spiritual and heavenly sovereign: "Lord, remember me when Thou comest into Thy kingdom."—I. H. N.

Add to Life of Heating Plant

IN damp climates the deterioration of a furnace is more rapid in summer than when not in use. In winter, unless it has been properly cleaned after fire is no longer needed, says A. Cammack of the Colorado Agricultural College. Even in a climate as dry as is usual in Colorado the deterioration may be considerable and should be guarded against by thorough cleaning at this time of year.

All soot and ash-covered surfaces should be gone over with a scraper or brush and cleaned thoroughly. This would include the smoke and fire passages in the furnace, the chimney connections, and the lower part of the chimney. The chimney connections are usually made of sheet iron which rusts out easily and will last much longer if cleaned thoroughly and put in a dry place, the chimney opening being closed with a plate. By such a gross old creature as you are fond of, she can work herself to skin and bone to pay off another mortgage to help Jim. Poor fellow can't work like most men, big as he is. I remember when he got started wrong in his lung back in Kam when he was a boy. He blamed Tank for shutting him out in the cold one night, or something like that. That give him his start. He always blamed Tank for everything. Why, Tank had a fight the last time they were together, and he nearly broke his brother's arm off."

"What do you suppose has come over my husband this morning, Sophia," exclaimed a conscientious little bride to the new servant. "I never saw him start downtown so happy. He's whistling like a bird!"

"I'm afraid I'm in blame, mum. I got the packages mixed this morning and gave him birdseed instead of his regular breakfast food, mum."

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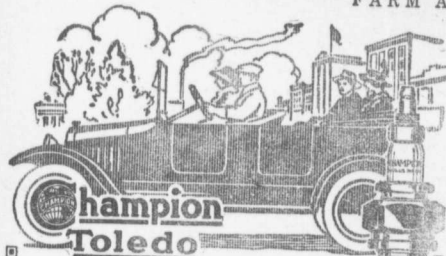
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The Canning of Individual Vegetables

Household Science Department, Macdonald College, Quebec

AFTER one is acquainted with the general principles involved in the canning of vegetables it is still necessary, especially for the novice, that a few words be said regarding the treatment of individual vegetables.

Tomatoes.

Choose those which are firm, ripe and colored to the stem. Grade for uniformity of size. Use any that are bruised or blemished for cutting up and cooking in an open kettle, after discarding all blemished parts. When cooked strain and reheat ready to fill up jars. Scald the remaining ones by dipping in boiling water, cold dip and pack carefully in jars either whole, in halves or quarters, taking care of the appearance of the finished jar. If packing whole do not crush or spoil shape of fruit. Fill the jar up with strained tomato juice and add one teaspoonful of salt to each quart jar. Put on sterilized rubber seal top. Adjust upper clamp or partially screw top. Place jars in boiler or kettle and boil gently for 20 minutes after the boiling point is reached. Remove kettle from fire, allowing it to remain covered for five minutes longer. Remove cover, and when steam has escaped put down side clamp, or screw the top tightly before taking the jars out of the boiler. Invert on a table until cool. Wash, label, and put in a cool dark place. If any juice is left over it can be canned for soup in the same manner.

Green Peas.

Pick before too mature, wash carefully before cooking. Pod and place in a cheesecloth ready to blanch. Blanch by putting in boiling water and allowing it to remain in it for five minutes. Cold dip and pick out any light-colored peas (which shows they are not good). Put into jars, add one teaspoonful of salt to each quart jar and fill with boiling water. Now adjust sterilized rubber seal top, place in the boiler and boil gently for 40 minutes after the boiling point has been reached. Remove kettle from fire and proceed as with tomatoes.

Beets.

Select young tender beets about three-quarters of an inch in diameter, not over one and a half inches in diameter, if you wish to have the choice flavor. Wash thoroughly and cut off tops, leaving about three inches of stem. Place in wire basket and blanch for ten minutes. Cold dip and peel. Now pack in the jars, adding one teaspoonful of salt to each quart jar, fill the jar with boiling water. Adjust rubber seal top, and put down top clamp. Place in boiler and cook 60 minutes; Remove kettle from fire and proceed as with tomatoes.

Beans.

Wash thoroughly in cold water, remove strings, blanch for five minutes and cold dip. Cut or pack in jars whole. Add one teaspoonful of salt to each quart jar and fill jar with boiling water. Put on rubber seal top, partially seal and put in the boiler. Cook for 90 minutes. Remove kettle from fire, etc.

Spinach and Other Greens.

Pick off all dead leaves and break or cut leaves from stems. Wash thoroughly in several cold waters to remove every trace of sand or grit. Blanch by steaming for 10 minutes. Cold dip and pack in jars as closely as possible. Add one teaspoonful of salt to each quart jar and fill with boiling water. Adjust rubber and cover,

partially seal and cook for 60 minutes. Remove kettle from fire, etc.

Corn.

Select well-developed ears of corn just ready to come out of the milk state. Use only sweet corn, and can as quickly as possible after pulling. Husk and carefully remove all silk fibres. Blanch 10 minutes, cold dip, score each row of kernels with a sharp knife and press out corn from kernels. Fill cans, packing lightly, add one teaspoonful of salt to each quart jar and fill jar with boiling water. Adjust rubber cover, seal partially, and cook for three hours or 180 minutes. Remove kettle from fire, etc.

With a little trouble much delicious food may thus be saved which would otherwise be wasted.

Canning Without Sugar

THE following quotation relative to canning without sugar is taken from a circular written by J. S. Coldwell, by-products specialist of the Washington Agricultural Experiment Station.

Many housewives are apparently unaware that practically any fruit can be successfully canned without the use of sugar. Such fruit preserves more of the natural appearance and flavor than do fruits put up in heavy sugar syrup, is fully as palatable and much more easily digested, is in better condition for use in cooking, and is available for all purposes for which fruit canned in syrup could be used. A heavy sugar syrup aids in a slight degree in preventing the growth of yeasts and bacteria which cause spoilage, but perfect sterilization makes its use unnecessary.

"Fruits may be cannered without the use of sugar by any method which the housewife is accustomed to use."

Among the Up-to-Date People "Subscriber."

IS the farm car a good investment? I would say yes, as I consider the car is part of the equipment of the up-to-date farm. It has put the farmer in reach of the larger markets. It has helped build up the country stores which are a benefit to the farmer. The store-keeper knows, with a car, you have the advantage of reaching the town or city and improving his stock accordingly. I also consider the car a great convenience to get repairs for machinery when needed, as help is scarce and time, especially in hay-making and harvest, very money saving. The car is also something for the farmer's family and makes travelling pleasant. It makes possible once a while a much needed and much appreciated day of rest and recreation otherwise out of the question. It not only saves the horse the long, hard condition to do his work on the farm.

You will see by the photo that our car is a Ford, which has given splendid satisfaction. We have had it three years and the expense of upkeep has been very small. When good judgment is used in driving and ordinary care, such as you would give any piece of farm machinery, you will have good satisfaction out of a car. There are quite a number of different makes of cars used in our neighborhood and all seem to be very satisfactory. I would advise the farmer without a car to buy one and be one of the up-to-date people. It will pay and give you pleasure.



More Corn Money—Less Work

FROM every corn field two crops can be harvested—one of grain and one of hay. The usual practice is to harvest the grain only, and waste the hay. The value of the wasted hay (stover) is estimated at an average of \$200 a year for every corn-growing farmer.

This is something for farmers to think about and to act upon. Eighty tons of good palatable roughage blowing away or rotting on almost every 40-acre field of corn is too much to waste this year with hay prices where they are. Harvest your corn with a McCormick Corn Binder and make two savings—one, the fodder which is now going to waste, the other, a big saving of time and money.

Cutting five to seven acres a day with a tractor or horse doing the hard work, and saving the expense and the trouble of getting corn and harvest help, the corn binder is certainly a machine worth having.

Write the nearest branch house for catalogues and get in your order now for a McCormick Corn Binder, so that you can pocket your share of the corn-crop saving.

International Harvester Company of Canada, Limited

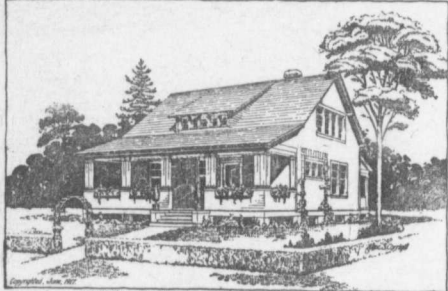
BRANCH HOUSES

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

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

When You Write--Mention Farm and Dairy

Manitoba Agricultural College Farm House B



MANITOBA AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, FARM HOUSE 'B', 2284-35'

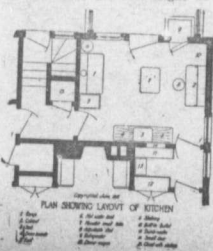
THE accompanying illustrations show a perspective view of the first and second floor plans and the kitchen layout of the Manitoba Agricultural College "Farm House B."

The drawing of the exterior gives an excellent idea of the appearance of this house. Of moderate size, 23½ feet by 35 feet, it has simple lines, and does not appear as if it had been taken from a row of city houses. The wide verandah across the entire front, together with the low walls and broad stretches of roof, will give this house a massive appearance which will belie its actual size.

The screened verandah, 10 feet by 35 feet, is large enough to serve as an outdoor living room. Opening directly off the verandah is the living and drawing-room (13 feet by 22 feet 6 inches), a well-designed room, free from the objectionable multiplicity of doors which so often take up nearly all the wall space. Opposite the outside door is the fireplace with built-in seats, bookcase and buffet. At either end of the room on the fireplace side are the two inside doors, one opening into the pass-pantry, and the other into a small hall, off which is a handy closet for wraps.

The pass-pantry, though small (4 feet by 7 feet), is convenient, provision being made for a dumb waiter, and a small door communicating with the draining board of the sink overcomes unnecessary carrying of dishes and other utensils from the kitchen to their places in the pantry.

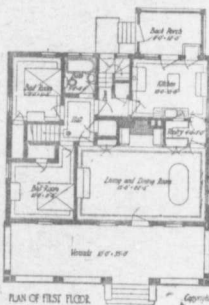
The kitchen, of which an enlarged layout is shown, is well lighted, and ventilated by two windows in opposite corners. The range is placed directly in the light of one window, and the sink and draining board are just across the doorway from the other. The wood-box and range-boiler are shown close to the range, but some might prefer their positions reversed in order that the fuel might be re-



placed from the back porch. Another feature of this kitchen is the built-in refrigerator, which is fed from the outside.

The remainder of the ground floor is given over to two bedrooms, a bathroom and the stairs. The stair to the second story is between the bedrooms, the space beneath the steps and half landing being utilized for two closets. This is a somewhat novel arrangement, as there is no loss of space above these closets, as is usually the case. The cellar stair is between the kitchen and bathroom opening off the passage from the kitchen to the hall. A grade entrance to these stairs is also provided, making a very convenient cellar stair.

The second story consists of two



large bedrooms, a bathroom, store room under the eaves, and two sleeping porches, which are a part of the building and could be used as regular bedrooms if desired. They communicate with the two large bedrooms and would make room for harvest or other temporary help.

Working drawings, showing the front and two side elevations, sectional elevations, exterior and interior details (7 sheets, 14 inches by 24 inches), together with specifications and a bill of material, can be had by writing the Department of Agricultural Engineering, Manitoba Agricultural College, Winnipeg. This material is sold at a nominal price, but no intention of securing a profit, but to cover the cost of reproduction of individual copies. The cost to applicants residing in Manitoba is \$3, and for those residing elsewhere \$5. Applicants when sending for this material should allow plenty of time for the getting out of copies of the specifications and bill of material.

FARM CHATS

H. Percy Blanchard, Hants Co., N.S.

Stunts

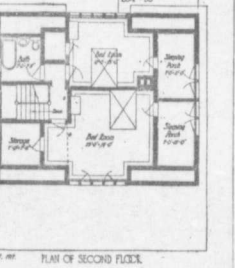
H. Percy Blanchard, Hants Co., N.S.

ONE of the directions in the automobile book for the new auto is: don't start out doing stunts. Since I began to farm, or live on the farm, I have been moving up from grade to grade. First, I could go after the cows, collect the milk and separate it. Later, I could carry fertilizer in a bucket and sow it in the drill. Now I am alone, except for the "little fellow;" as my old forman and general assistant "passed over" this spring.

One field of about six acres had been plowed last fall with a sulky plow; and the driver had never handled such a plow before. He was a past master of a walking plow, but the plow slung under the wagon was rather complicated. Now, when a sulky plow hits a rock, it reminds me of telling a lie. Some one says "one lie takes ten lies to cover it." When that plow jumped the furrow, the next round possibly caught under the sod, and perhaps not. Next round did a little better, but the resultant essence was a green strip two or three furrows wide. And there is more than one rock on Ellershouse Farm. To add to the tribulations of that field, the water from above, early in the spring, washed down the dead furrows and here and there made regular ditches. Now it was up to me to get that field in shape for oats, potatoes and turnips.

So I hitched up the auto-disk. It was a six and six, throwing inwards.

MANITOBA AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE FARM HOUSE 'B'



First, I tried cutting across the grain, but that did not seem just right. However, I was there to find out, and I found out several things. I never realized what a "rough rider" was, until I navigated a disc. I was tackling back and forth on a side hill, and it seemed to me the thing shifted ballast very easily. On the starboard tack, (that is with the sheets to starboard, and port side to the weather, to explain the situation to a landsman) the craft would almost capsize, but did much better on the port tack. Once the thing struck a hole in the ground, took a pounce, and while I was sitting up in the air, patiently waiting for the seat to come back to where it left me, it changed its plans and came up elsewhere; with the result that I went overboard.

Then I tried driving on the furrows. This was easier and much more effective. But there was such a thing as overdriving it. I did not want the soil to come up. I preferred it to stay green under. Each trip left a drill

Clean to handle. Sold by all Drug-gists, Grocers and General Stores.

It is evidence that you are an up-to-date dairy farmer when you say you read Farm and Dairy regularly.

The Makers' Corner

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

Uniformity in Butter

MUCH has been written on uniformity in butter-making, but there is nothing of such importance in preparing butter for market as uniformity in flavor, color and moisture content. Every conversation with butter merchants impresses one more strongly with the fact that if our creamery and butter factories are to hold their place in the large markets, they must look first to turning out a uniform product.

It does not require any particular skill on the part of the butter-maker to turn out a uniform lot of butter from day to day, but it requires care and persistent efforts in doing the daily work in the creamery. If the product is to be uniform, the work must not be done by guessing. When the butter-maker starts his churn he should know how much fat is in the churn, for if artificial color is used he will not know otherwise how much color to put in each vat from day to day. Guessing in the amount of color needful results in unevenly colored butter from day to day.

There must be some uniformity in the methods used in making butter from day to day. The ordinary butter-maker cannot afford to do experimental work in his regular business. If he finds some method which turns out a good grade of butter this method should be adhered to as closely as may be allowable by such circumstances as weather, or acidity of cream.

Some of the authorities on dairying in United States are now recommending that a number of creameries in a district cooperate to employ an official whose duty it will be to visit these creameries in an endeavor to have them produce a more uniform grade of butter throughout that district. Where a certain district may become known for a definite grade of butter, by such means, cooperation on a larger scale would be possible in the marketing of the butter from the various creameries in this district under its special brand. Markets at long prices are open only to products which may be obtained in fairly large quantities.

Dairy Exhibits at Edmonton

DAIRY exhibits at the Edmonton Summer Fair made a creditable showing and taking butter and cheese together, entries were one hundred per cent. more numerous than a year ago. There were 23 exhibitors of butter and nine of cheese. While creamery butter was well up to the mark, dairy butter was behind last year; this was thought to be due to more farmers sending their cream to the creamery. Mr. Frank Singleton of the Dairy Division, Ottawa, and Mr. Pearson, Provincial Butter Grader at Edmonton, were the judges.

In the class for two factory, flats or stillton shade, white or colored cheese, F. J. Brophy of Olds was first, Calgary Central Creamery, second; and C. G. Connelly of Lambeth, Ontario, third. For best assortment of cheese, the Edmonton City Dairy was first, Calgary Central Creamery, second, and Hepworth and Trimble of Red Deer, third. The special for best cheese went to Mr. Brophy.

Creamery butter was the feature of

the dairy exhibit. For the best package of fourteen pounds, R. E. Sichelsteel of Ferintosh, was first. W. Hansen of Innisfail, had the best package of 50 pounds and also of 20 pounds, besides winning two specialties. Mrs. M. M. Rooks, of Morinville, and Mrs. Robt. Wilson of Vegreville, were the winners in the two farm dairy classes, while the Hudson Bay special for the best average of exhibits in both classes went to Mrs. James Strickland of Holden, Alta.

Mr. W. J. Carlow of Edmonton, was the Superintendent of the Dairy Exhibit.

CITY MILK SUPPLY

Milk Strike About Over

ACCORDING to recent advices from the West, the Winnipeg milk strike is about over with the dairy companies the winners. The strike lasted just a little over a week, the milk producers holding out for 25¢ per gallon instead of the 20¢ offered them. All through the strike, the companies were able to get all the milk they needed, at least so they stated, and the milk producers have capitulated to the terms laid down by the creameries. Producers, it is said, are falling in line, and before this appears in print, all of them will be delivering their milk as usual. In a statement issued during the strike, the producers made the following statement, justifying their position:

"Cows have increased in price from 50 to 75 per cent.; feed has increased 100 per cent., machinery 25 to 50 per cent., and help about 50 per cent. To balance this we ask for a 20 per cent. increase, or about six and one-half cents a quart instead of five cents, as at present. Now let us see who is getting biggest returns for money invested. Here is our side: Assuming that 400 milk producers each having 160 acres of land on which to pasture and feed 15 cows, four horses to do the work and one horse to deliver the milk, a few head of young stock to replace run down cows, and we arrive at the following result:

400 shippers with 15 cows each, or 6,000 cows at \$90.	\$ 540,000
400 qr. sec. land or 64,000 acres at \$40	2,560,000
400 stables, granaries, milk sheds, etc., at \$1,500	600,000
400 houses at \$1,000	400,000
400 shippers, each with 6 horses, or 2,000 horses at \$150	300,000
400 sets of implements to work 160 acres at \$1,000.	400,000
\$200 laborers for 365 days at \$2.00 a day	154,000
Total expenditure	\$5,384,000

"An expenditure of \$1,000,000 should be sufficient on the part of the creameries with which to prepare and deliver the supply of these 400 milk producers. The producer, with an expenditure of \$5,384,000, receives 5 cents a quart for their milk, whereas the creameries with only a million dollar investment receive 11½ cents a quart from the consumer, or 2¢ and a half cents more than the producer gets.

"We leave it to the public to judge which side is most adequately paid considering the amount of work performed and the money invested."

Louis Lechnisky, a producer residing in West Kildonan, gave \$945.90 as the average income for the producer during the best summer month, and claimed an outlay of \$955.84.

It's Here! The engine a thinking man will buy—

The new Z engine

1½ H.P. On Skids-With BUILT-IN MAGNETO

Absolutely the one great, convincing engine value.

Fairbanks-Morse Quality at a Popular Price

That's the story in a nutshell. This new "Z" Engine puts dependable—efficient—economical "power" within the reach of every farm.

"More Than Rated Power and a Wonder at the Price"

Simple—Easy to Operate—Light Weight—Substantial—Fool-proof Construction—Gun Barrel Cylinder Bore—Leak-proof Compression—Complete with Built-in Magneto. Quick starting even in cold weather. Low first cost—low fuel cost—low maintenance cost. That's the new "Z."

**3 H. P. \$115.
6 H. P. \$205.**

F. O. B. Montreal or Toronto

Go to Your Dealer and See the "Z"

Inspect it. Compare it. Match it point by point. Make him show you the features that have the new "Z" the greatest engine value offered. You'll buy it.

Important Dealer Service

When you buy an engine from your dealer you deal with a local representative of the manufacturers. It is absolutely his responsibility to see that you get the engine you want. It is equally his responsibility to you. Here is your service to see that you are satisfied, and let us meet you at your telephone any time you wish him.

The Canadian Fairbanks-Morse Co., Limited

St. John, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Saskatoon, Calgary, Vancouver.



FARMERS

SHIP YOUR WOOL DIRECT TO US

The Highest Prices Ever Paid for Wool Are Now Being Paid By Us

Mr. Farmer, you can get more money for your wool by sending it direct to us. In all probability it will come to us anyway at some time, no matter to whom you sell it.

For over thirty years we have been one of the largest buyers of wool in Canada. We could not continue in business for this length of time if we had not treated our customers fairly and pay top prices. We send your money the same day as wool is received, only deducting freight or express charges.

We are now paying for wool as follows:

Unwashed fleeces—fine 61c to 62c per lb.
Unwashed fleeces—coarse .. 59c to 61c per lb.
Washed fleeces—fine 74c to 77c per lb.
Washed fleeces—coarse 71c to 74c per lb.

Ship to-day or write us telling how much wool you have, if washed or unwashed, and breed of sheep clipped from. We will then quote you a straight price and send you shipping tags with full instructions.

John Hallam Toronto Limited

When You Write—Mention Farm and Dairy

THE TRIPLE ENTENTE

of FARM AND DAIRY

Control Contents Confidence

Control—the Men behind Farm and Dairy

In these days, it is desirable that farmers should know who are behind the publications they receive, as some farm papers are owned by interests that at times exploit the farmers.

As a reader of Farm and Dairy, you will be interested to know who the men are that control Farm and Dairy and direct its policy. Farm and Dairy is published by the Rural Publishing Company, Limited, a joint stock company, the majority of whose shareholders are farmers. The company is managed by a board of nine directors, composed as follows:

The President—Mr. W. W. Ballantyne, of Stratford, Ont., is a dairy farmer. He is also the President of the Canadian Ayrshire Cattle Breeders' Association, and of the Guelph Winter Fair, and a director of the Canadian National Exhibition.

Vice-President—Mr. Geo. A. Gillespie, M.L.A., of Peterboro, is a creamery proprietor who, until recently, has had a dairy farm in Peterboro county. He is a director and past president of the Eastern Ontario Dairymen's Association.

Mr. A. C. Hallman, Breslau, Ont., is a dairy farmer in Waterloo county, a past president of the Canadian Holstein-Friesian Cattle Breeders' Association, and is well-known as a Farmers' Institute speaker and an exhibitor and judge of dairy cattle.

Mr. Henry Glendinning, Manilla, Ont., is the well-known dairy farmer and Farmers' Institute speaker; a successful breeder of Jersey cattle; a pioneer and enthusiastic advocate of alfalfa.

Mr. John R. Dargavel, M.L.A., Elgin, Ont., is a general merchant and owner of one or two dairy farms in Leeds county. He is a past

A paper controlled by men so prominent and in such close touch with agricultural work, is one that may well be depended upon to have the farmers' viewpoint, and to enjoy their confidence as well as to support their interests wisely, tactfully and forcefully. It is because Farm and Dairy has been doing this that its circulation has more than trebled during the past eight years.

Contents—the real reason why Farm and Dairy Trebled in circulation in the past eight years

The farm paper is the greatest power we have for spreading information on better agriculture. This is the finding of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Possibly you have never thought of the many subjects covered by most farm papers every week. Here is a summary of the leading features in Farm and Dairy, most of them appearing in every issue.

Editorial—Leading issues, as they relate to the farmer discussed and explained. The viewpoint of different leaders of thought submitted and commented upon.

Articles—Illustrated descriptions of high-grade farms, special articles on dairying, feeds and feed growing, etc.

Farm Management—A general exchange of ideas, on simpler, cheaper and better ways of running the farm.

Feeders' Corner—What to feed and how to feed it.

News—Events of particular importance and value to the farmers; especially dairy farmers, who comprise the bulk of our 23,000 readers.

United Farmers' Page—Cooperation among farmers and what the Farmers' Clubs are doing—a weekly feature.

Makers' Corner—Weekly resume of the cheese and butter situation.

City Milk Supply—Specially interesting to the thousands of farmers who sell milk for city consumption.

Market Review and Forecast—A weekly guide to the man on the farm.

Breeders' Section—Something each week of primary interest to breeders of dairy cattle.

Farm Chats—The viewpoint of practical farmers, interestingly told.

Queries and Answers—Technical, legal and practical advice given free in reply to questions submitted by readers.

Horticulture—Helpful hints each week on the orchard and garden.

Apiculture—Useful information about beekeeping and honey production.

Poultry—"Biddy," the hen, is remembered in each issue. Properly handled, she is a money-maker.

Household Department—Hints on home-making, recipes, easier and better ways of doing routine work; talks on health and hygiene for young or old folk; fashions and patterns; (1,850 patterns went out to our readers in the two past months). Then there is the serial story which alone sells for more than the price of the paper, besides many suggestions for the social life of our young folks.

president of the Eastern Ontario Dairymen's Association, and at present is the chairman of the Committee on Agriculture of the Ontario Legislature.

Mr. A. J. Reynolds, Hampton, Ont., has been Vice-President of the United Farmers of Ontario, and is the auditor of the United Farmers' Cooperative Company, Limited. He is also secretary of the Toronto Milk Producers' Association.

Mr. J. N. Paget, Canboro, Ont., is the proprietor of a couple of cheese factories in Haldimand county, a director and past president of the Western Ontario Dairymen's Association, and well known as a Farmers' Institute speaker.

Mr. R. M. Glover, Peterboro, is the Managing Director of the Examiner Printing Company, of Peterboro.

Mr. H. Bronson Cowan, is the Managing Director of the Rural Publishing Company, Limited, and Editor-in-Chief of Farm and Dairy. Mr. Cowan was formerly the Superintendent of Agricultural and Horticultural Societies for the Province of Ontario.

Confidence that counts—the judgment of our readers

The motive and confidence of a paper determines its worth both to its readers and to its advertisers. Farm and Dairy enjoys a unique position in this respect. It was organized, and is owned and controlled by dairy farmers and dairymen who desire to have a farm publication in closest touch and harmony with the needs of the dairy farmer. That Farm and Dairy has accomplished this and holds "first place" in Canadian dairy farm homes is indicated by the following from among hundreds of such letters:

February 27, 1917.
"I believe you have in Farm and Dairy the best dairy paper in the Dominion."—W. H. Mills, Sparta, Ont.

February 17, 1917.
"Farm and Dairy is making a splendid effort to help the farmers of Canada, and I would like to see 200,000 names on the mailing list instead of 25,000. Keep my own name on your list, as every one helps."—O. D. Tibbits, R.R. Steveston, B.C.

March 28, 1916.
"I have always read your paper with interest. I would have none other than Farm and Dairy for it deals so completely with Farm interests from the beginning of the year until the finish. We have profited by your advertisements several times."—S. H. Seavoy, Jr., Matheson Stn., Ont.

December 12, 1916.
"Your paper I consider the best of the four journals that come here. All the family takes great pleasure in reading every number. We are all helped by it."—John G. Prout, Dorland, Ont.

December 20, 1916.
"I would not want to be without a single copy of your paper, even if you charged \$2.00 for one year. Nearly everybody around here takes Farm and Dairy now."—Chas. T. Hayward, Emsdale, Ont.

April 10, 1917.
"Enclosed please find renewal for Farm and Dairy. It's my first choice to look over on receiving my mail. I cannot speak too highly of your paper."—Asa A. Johnston, Sweetstonsburg, Que.

April, 1917.
"I like the Farm and Dairy fine and enjoy the discussion on the different topics."—Egbert Avison, R.M.D., Barrie, Ont.

April 10, 1917.
"I do not know Farm and Dairy, but if it is helping in uniting farmers into some kind of a Union, I am with you to a finish."—E. F. Campbell, R.R. No. 3, Waterloo, Que. (a new subscriber).
May 7, 1917.

"I would certainly have missed Farm and Dairy if you had discontinued it. It is worth the price for the auction sales alone."—T. Merritt Moore, Springfield, Ont.

May 28, 1917.
"We find Farm and Dairy very helpful. It always sticks up for farmers' rights."—S. Critchfield, Huntingdon, Que.

May 25, 1917.
"I take several farm papers, but like Farm and Dairy much better than any of the others."—W. L. Ester, Shubenacadie, Hants Co., N.S.
Farm and Dairy is becoming the voice of the men on the farms.

To be a reader of Farm and Dairy is the sign of a progressive, independently thinking man