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Ontario District Representatives in Conference at Guelph

Many Important Subjects Discussed—The Harvest Labor Supply for 1918—The Supply of Concentrated Feeds - Cooperative Organization. Work—Plans for Live Stock Improvement

T is now over a decade since, in fear and trembling, the Outarlo Department of Agriculture decided I Department of Agriculture decided to place six district representatives in six Ontario counties—just to try out the idea. "Doctors of Agriculture," people called them, and their appointpeople called them, and their appoint-ment was as severely ridiculed in some districts as it was commended in offers. But the movement has in of ers. But the movement has grown. To-day every county but one in Old Ontario has its representative and these representatives are the koy men in all county work for agriculture. men in all county work for agriculture. Last week the 41 representatives of Old Ontario met in conference at Guelph. With them convened the members of the Agricultural Section of the Organization of Resources Coa on the Organization of Resources commi-tion Department of Agriculture, the Canada Food Board, the Ontario Sheep Canada Food Board, the Ontario Sheep Breeders' Association, the Ontario Horse Breeders' Association, and, finally, Mr. C. B. Smith, who has the oversight of the Representative Connty Agent movement in the United States, gave the gathering its inter-national flavor.

The subjects under discussion cover ed a wide range of work. A half day was given over to a discussion of the harvest labor situation. The feed situ ation was given similar thorough conation was given similar thorough con-sideration. The discussion of organiz-ation work revealed the large part the fepresentatives are playing in or₁ ganizing the farming population for cooperative community endeavor; this work embraces everyone from the child in school to their parents on the farm. Above all, the proceedings demonstrated the influence that the representative is wielding in the preent food crisis, in promoting both pro-duction and conservation of foodstuffs. The conference lasted for an entire week. Only the discussions on sub-jects of peculiar interest to farmers generally can be discussed in this issue of Farm and Dairy. Of these the most important was probably that on farm labor. An interesting feature of the gatherings was the presence of Hon. Nelson Monteith, under whose administration the movement started, and of Hon. Geo. S. Henry, the present head of the Department.

Harvest Help for 1918.

All hope that labor might be coascripted from non-essential industries, or that these industries might be closed to provide man power for the work of the harvest, was dispelled by Dr. Riddell, of the Trades and Labor Dr. Riddell, of the Trades and Labor Branch, Toropic, who presided at the labor confersnce. "The government has no thought of conserpting labor for private industry in Ganada this year." said he. "Voluntaryism is to be given its very breat trial. Anything we can do for this harvest must be purely on a voluntary basis." I be linking the provided the priority of the second of the

to a lighter crop, the demand for men might not be as great as last year, but that the demand in another couple of weeks would be much greater than at present. The registration cards of who signified their willingness to do farm work have been already turned over to the district representatives and they will endeavor to make connections between the worker and the farmer who wants work. Mr. Knapp. of Waterloo county, said that he had found that most of those who he had found that most of those who had stated atheir willinguess to do farm work, on being interviewed, ex-plained that they wave willing to go to the farms "if they were draffed for that work." Factories are busier than ever before, and, in Galt, Mr. Knapp found that monito-till we have so. Mainfacturers contend that men in non-essential work should be called non-essential work should be called -

first. The men, too, have strings to their promises,-they will go if (a) they get the same wages on the farm as at their present work, which in one as at their present work, which in one case was \$15 a day for self and tenu; and (b) if the employers will let them go and insure them their old positions when they return. Mr. Knapp thought a standard wage should be set for the harvest season.

July 25, 1mm

"Manufacturers are not disposed to rive amistance as they did last your said Mr. Williams, of Durham County said Mr. Williams, of Durham County, in discussing the willingness of mag to go on the farms for less than city pay. "And farmers are not disposed to pay over \$2.50 a day. Some would pay \$3 or \$4 a lay, but they hav to assurance that they will get good, as perienced men."

Mr. Hampson in Welland county has Mr. Hampeon in Weiland county has gotten in touch with those willing to work on farms and, where assurance was needed of the old job bang avail-able on their return, he has see, their employers on their behalf. All pro-mised reinstatement and in two weeks, by using the cards, Mr. Hampson has by using the carves, art. mampeon has placed more men than in the entire previous season, and he thinks the situation is well in hand. He has en-tablished a minimum wage of \$11 a month or \$2.50 a day. The city ma and the farmer get together and make

and the farmer got together and make their own arrangements. Mr. Pole of Hamilton, the labor leader, thought that all men who had signified willingness to work should be approached and he believed the mean sary help would be forthcoming. Clemons in Wellington county is an Cremons in weakington county is ap-ranging meetings attended by farmers in small centres this plan is working well. Mr. Tipper in Ontario county just went through the factories and had the manufacturers indicate which men they could most easily release for short periods. Applicants for farm help were then sent to these men.

Several representatives expressed their conviction that it is more diff. cult to get farmers to send in their applications early than it is to supply the men. It was explained time and again by manufacturers to the repre sentatives that they cannot roloase men on a day's notice. The Trudes and Labor Branch was asked to inform the farmers, by advertising or other wise, that t'e representatives are hand ling the registration cards and that help will be made available if apply cations are had in good time.

The value of various classes of city help was discussed. S. O. S. boys were endorsed. Mr. Jackson of Carleton county told of 40 or 50 boys brought up from Montreal, practically all of whom proved satisfactory. Mr. Woltz of Haldimand found that 66 per cent of the boys were satisfactory. And Mr. Williams of Durham told of one boy who stayed a week merely be-cause the marsh between the farm and station was flooded. The farmeretta, too. was heartily endorsed as a labor asset. Many of these young women are engaged in the territory of Messra. Elliott of Lincoln and Neff, of Nor folk, and both told of the satisfaction they are giving on mixed farms as well as with fruit specialists. Mr. Sirett believes that woman labor must be used if the apple crop is to be har vested this year. His own experience with farmerettes has been satisfactory. Dr. Creelman confessed his conver-sion to the farmerette idea and prethat women will find tinually enlarging sphere in field work. The Threshing Gang.

The Threshing Gang. Threshing gangs were naturally h-cluded in the discussion of the labor problem. Mr. Macdonald of Lambtan county told of their operation in his county where five threshors have car (Continued on page 7.)

Trade

VOL. X

T is a de town of traverse June when What farm new life the varied shad the spring even the su field, are li the real f loves to wo talk much more of us the poet's] the country Barrie spok the enthusi anmmore ---place like 4 Then he a ronto and street, and racket are and daze of hack to the tent than er tion with rural mail what more than a hom

Mr. Barr age when ready to 1 choice limit town or vil a cottage f leasant cor farm. Mr. doing neithe better way: on in the c has lived fo the place w sociations, i sense that r A new ner on a ple drive from as Geo. R. I such as is able. In represident of chieved a seed grower agement, is the reputat much as th heard, and Farm and 1 This farm

opposite sid ing, a cond does not int rich loam 4 adapted to a clays of the county. On in the farm are in bu covers five and corn f fall wheat se or hay and The croppin



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

VOL. XXXVII

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TORONTO, ONT., JULY 25, 1918

No: 30

A Farm Partnership That Is Working Well Something of the Farm and Farming Methods of Geo. R. Barrie & Son-By F. E. Ellis

The solution of the farm and farming Methods of Geo, R. Barrie of two of Galt out through the rolling county array reset by the Codar Creek road, to the farm and farming Methods of Leo, R. Barrie of Galt out through the rolling county of the farm hysical array of the Codar Creek road, to the farm the beam and pattern of the codar Creek road, to the farm hysical array of the codar Creek road, to the farm hysical array of the farm hysical array of the codar Creek road, to the farm hysical array of the codar Creek road, to the farm hysical array of the codar Creek road, to the farm hysical array of the codar Creek road, to the farm hysical array of the codar Creek road, to the farm hysical array of the codar Creek road, to the farm hysical array of the codar Creek road, to the farm hysical array of the codar Creek road, to the farm hysical array of the codar Creek road, to the precision of the codar of the codar Creek road, to the farm hysical array of the there are farmer, the man who farm because for all of the newly turned solution the worders of nature around hysical array splice to far all of the newly turned solution to the codar of the coda

tent than ever with my occupation. With the telephone, the rural mail and the automobile, what more could one want than a home in the country?" Mr. Barrie has reached the

Mr. Barrie has reached the age when most farmers ale ready to rétire, with their choice limited to a home in the town or village, or of building a cottage for themselves on a a cottage for themselves on a pleasant corner of the old home farm. Mr. Barrie, however, is doing neither. He has found a better way. He is staying right on in the old place where he has lived for 50 years or more, the place which, by all its associations, is home to him in a sense that no other home could

sense that no other home could be. A new house has been built for the junior part-ner on a pleasant site in the orchard just across the drive from the old home and the firm is now known as Geo. R. Barrie & Son. This is a real partnership, such as is not always possible, but is always desir-able. In recent years the son, Mr, W. C. Barrie, president of the Ontario Plowmen's Association, has president of the Ontario Plowmenta Association, has achieved a reputation of the own as a farmer and seed grower and the old farm, under the dual man-agement, in going as it never went before. It was the reputation of the Barries as farmeres, quite as much as their mechanical dovices of which I had heard, and which have already been described in Farm and Dariry, that 1:4 to this wisit last spring. This farm is divided into two 100-acre blocks on opposite sides of the road. The land is gently rol-ling, a condition which makes drainage easy, but the hound is not from heavy to work unleady and

add not interfer with the case of curvation. The rich loan is not too heavy to work nicely and is adapted to a wider range of crops than the heavier clays of the more northerly townships of Waterloo clays of the more mortherly townships of Waterloo county. One hundred and seventy acress of the 260 in the farm are under the plow, thirty acres are in bush. The rotation usually followed covers five years. The hoc crop of roots and corn is followed by barley, the barley hy fall wheat seeded down and one or two crops of hay or hay and pasture. This is not an exact sendeute. The cropping system is adapted to the particular

of course, are made with a one-horse scuffler, we of course, are made with a one-norse sculler, we do not go near the plants and we cultivate very, very shallow. Cultivation at all deeply would probably, as you say, injure the roots and do more harm than good."

good." The Barries have their own power and own their own cutting box. "We have taken our corn in with-out outside help," said Mr. Barrie, Jr. "We would take two teams to the field, cut the corn by hand and lead directly on to the wagon. Then we would come in and run the two loads through the cutting box. We have filled our large silo in five days in this way. It gives the corn time to settle and when the silo is full it stays full. Usually, however, we have our neighbors to help us, we fill the silos in a hurry and then return the help."

"It means a lot of heavy work but ensilage is grand feed we're you get it," supplemented Mr. Bar-rie, Sr. "We used to grow

seven acres of turnips on this

farm. It was a lot more work to grow and store turnips than

to grow and store the corn, and all through the winter there

all through the winter there was a lot more work in pulping turnips than there is in getting enalinge out of the silo." Potatoes a Cash Crop, Potatoes have proven a satisfactory cash crop on this farm, but the area is never allowed to be great enough to call for an increase in the working staff. Usually about two acres are grown. A clover sod is plowed down for pota-ese, which has been manured

toes, which has been manured the previous winter. Spring plowing is always insisted on for this crop as the tubers re-quire a loose soll in which to

develop. After plowing, the soil is worked up with a disc

harrow, followed by the drag harrow and roller and then the

seed is planted on the level with the home-made potato



"The Old Home is surrounded by Trees and Lawns the Result of 50 Years of Planting and Improvement.

Improvement." foot sides. Only eight-acree of corn are grown, but the crop is almost invariably a hoesey one. In the Standard Field Crops Competition they secured first prise on corn three years ago and second prize for two years in succession, last year being only cre-bal point below the winning field. The variety methy the below the winning field. The variety methy and the popular's, ow of the many everal armers whom I visited meetioning this parties, however. "It grew a tremendous crop," Mr. W. C. Barie told me, "but it did not get mature house to make the best kind of ensilage. Also it is too heavy to handle. Our preference is for Wisconain No. 7 as a general purpose corn." "Do you check or drill your corn?" I asked. "We plant with a check row planter and then out side to the ways," replied Mr. Barie. "We may be set aloged by the meetion with land better and do it meadly with meetion with land better and do it meadly with meetion of the and the subscience suits of experiments in Illi-mos wherein it was proved to the estisfaction of the outward set a culturation of corn was not

nois wherein it was proved to the satisfaction of the experimenters that late cultivation of corn was not experimences that are cultivation of corn was not advisable, I easked Mr. Barrie for his opinion on this point. "We cultivate our corn right through the entire season," was the reply. "We cultivated last year for the last time just one week before we filled the silos. In our later cultivations, however, which, with the home-made points planter already described in Farm and Dairy. The two acres are planted in about four hours and the land is theroughly harrowed, party to make sure that all the seed is covered, but more especially to leave a fine soil mulch on the surface. The drag harrows are used frequently while the pointoes are coming up and until they are a few inches high. Then the cultivator is started and kept going all through the seeson. "We believe," and Mr. W. C. Barrie, "that every extra harrowing and every extra cultivation adds enough banhels to the cron to make cultivation adds enough bushels to the crop to make the work profitable."

culturation hause enough outsides to the trop to make the work profitable." A power spraying machine is a part of the farm equipment and last year the crop was sprayed five, times, three times for bilght and a couple of times, earlier in the season, for bugs. Bordeaux mixture made on the 4.440 formula (4 lbs, line, 4 lbs, copper sulphate and 40 gallons of water), is used for com-batting blight. Arsonate of lead, two pounds to 45 gallons of water, is used to kill the bugs. With this thorough spraying losses from rot are negligible. Another cash crop is suigar beets. A couple of acres are grown for the rollery at Kitchenet. The Seed Grain Lusines. There are considerable proportion of the sach income. Yeas a considerable proportion of the sach income.

to exhibiting some of their choice seed at the fall and winter fairs and their success at exhibitions, particularly at the Winter Fair at Guelph, creates a large demand for their grain for seed pursues Every year they have secured awards on their fall a large domand for their grain for seed purposes. Every year they have accured awards on their fail Every year they have accured awards on their fail this too, has stood them in good stead in working a seed grain trade. This work is under the special direction of Mr. W. C. Bartie. Groupped According to the Canadian Seed Groupped According to availabled "We make set the special direction of the set of the Canadian Seed Groupped According to the set of the Canadian Seed Groupped According to the set of the Canadian Seed

Growers' Association," he explained. "We make a hand selection of the most desirable heads from our seed plots each year and all of our grain com originally from this hand selected seed. This han originally from this hand selected seed. This hand selection and the careful propagation of the seed it pays all right as people are now coming to recog-nize the value of hand selected seed. We would as-seet our seed in this manner, even if we had no seed grain for sale, because of the extra crop that we can ourselves get from carefully selected seed. We ship seed grain all over the province and out of it. Last year we supplied seed in small lots for the school fair."

Wheat is the principal crop, 30 to 35 acres being grown each year. There is so much manure produced on the farm that summer fallowing has been narm that summer failowing has been practically discontinued. Most of the barley also is sold for seed and oil cake, cotton seed meal and so forth are purchased for feeding to the stock. This archange works both for the baseful of the stock and the benefit of the archange to the stock of th the farm, as the fertility imported in the farm, as the fertility imported in these purchased feeds more than cour-terbalances the fertilizing ingredients subpped away in the form of seed grain. Early last spring, several (ons of oil cake in cake form were purchased and hereafter an endeavor will be made to get all the oil cake in the cake rather than in meal as it is proving a more setisfactory feed.

A fairly heavy stock is carried on this A fairly heavy stock is carried on this farm and a great deal of manure is pro-duced. Its fertilizing value is carefully conserved by coment floors in the stables and feeding stalls and, what is more unusual, a barryward that is floor-ed with coment. This coment bar-yard is considered one of the best in-verse them and easily text as and there vestments on the farm. The yard is al-wars clean and easily kept so and there is no fortility lost through leeching. A good part of this manure is used on the hoe crops, but this is always enough to apply three spreader loads to the acre on the wheat in the fall and fore part of the winter. "This light application of manure is good for the wheat," remarked Mr. Barrie, Sr., but it is better still for the clover. "We but it is better still for the clover. always get a great catch of clover in the manured wheat."

Some years ago, when the Commis-sion of Conservation, under the direc-

sion of Conservation, under the direc-tion of Mr. John Fixter, was conducting illustration Farms throughout Canada, considerable experimen-cal work under his direction was conducted on the Barrie farm. I remembered that after harvast cui-tivation had given remarkable results and I remem-hered too that extensive tests had been made to de-terming the heat constitut of aced to use are are at termine the best quantity of seed to use per acre. termine the best quantity of seed to use per acre. I maked Mr. Barrie, Jr., for their own opinion on the secults. "We now now eight to ten be, of clover seed per acre," he replied. "In our experimental work we have sowed as much as ten be, of clover seed and six pounds of timothy per acre and up to three and one-half to five bushels of outs. This is although to obthic on our acid whitesee the results. answe and one-nair to sive possess or esta. This is allogable too thick on our soil whitever the results might be elsewhere. One and one-half burkels of estate is the outside limit here for best results and ion has, of clover seed is too much when so much timothy is used." This Waterloo county farm affords an excellent

example of successful farm management. It was Prof. Warren of Cornell University, America's first student of scientific farm management, who laid down the rule that greatest results would be se-cured where the main income was derived from one the set where the many means was derived from differences on two leading specializes with as many money making sidelines as can be worked in without undifferences ing the operating expense. The Barries have been following this rule, not because a professor said been following this rule, not because a professor said so, but because they inver found it most profitable. Their stock and their wheat are the main money makers. As sidelines they have pointoes, sugar beets and an excellent trade in seed grain. No right minded man, however, regards the farm as an end in itself, interesting and important as its operations are. The farm is just a means to an end—the home, and the homes inter side of the farm drive and homes are well equipped with all of the conveni-

Farm Accounts and Income Taxation

Taxation Methods Makes Accounts Necessary L. K. Shaw, Welland Co., Ont.

THE late C. C. James, when Deputy Minister of Agriculture for Ontario, was speaking on the subject of business methods for the farmer and in closing his remarks strongly urged that all farm-

SOIL TILLAGE WITH A HAY RAKE

W HEN driving on the toll road from Paris to Brantford a tow seeks ago, an editor of Farm and Dairy was surprised to see a series looking Clyde team attached to a hay raico method. The tor across a field that, apparently, had be the edit of the turnipa-We stopped to ask the owner of the thuminted several years before, for an explanation of his d Wr. Bowden, "If id draw the drag har A. E. Bow-den, with whom we had be a hay raike in the turnip field. "Well, it is the drille they pull them down too much. If I use the hay raike with the horeas on the welk it desen't level the drills enough. With the horeas on the too the raike does the job just right." That you would assume that they would make short work of even a large turnip field.

ers should keep books. The veteran "Bob" Miller ers anound scop poors. Into veserall 'motif' anult', who was in the audience, finmedicitely came forward with the saggestion that if all farmers kept books there would scon be no men on the farms. This incident, which must be authentic for it has

This incident, which must be authentic for it has come to no fror wood reason why farmers should to me as a Parming has either been considered a probability of the second state of the second table secondstate. All of us who make our living from the land know that there is mothing of a "goteich-quick" nature about farming, and if it is had been been about the second state of the weather of the second state of the second weather of the second state of the second weather of the second state of the second weather of the industry. I myself beliese that the second state of farmer is making a moder-ate success and the majority are just getting of weather of the second state of the second state the systematic keeping of accounts by all farmers we have conclusive and farmer is making a moder-ate success and the majority are just getting of with a living. with a living.

I am now able, however, to offer a further reas I am now able, however, to one a introduct tax is why farmers should keep books. An income tax is about to be imposed in Canada. The minimum of \$1,500 for a single man or \$2,000 for a married man, Why is as yet too high to affect most farmers. When we come to face the full burden of our war debts however, I believe that this minimum will be low nowver, I believe that this minimum will be low-ered until we are all contributing to income taxa-tion. It is not possible for us to guess just how much money we have in roturn, for our labor and investment each year and if we do not accurately pecord our basiness transactions, we cannot make an honest estimate. If we have to figure up from memory at the end of the year just where we come out, we are bound to chest either ourselves or the government. government.

A Two-Book System

We have a very simple system on this farm which I think anyone could follow with a few minutes' work

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each day. We have two books, a day book and a ledger, which cost 15 cents each at the Woolworks stores. Each day all transactions involving cash or credit, are entered in the day book. I would ca-phasize the importance of having some stated time phasize the importance of naving some stated this in the day for doing this work. In our family we follow the goo' old custom of having Scripture rea-ing at night, and while the family is gathering to gether, I always take about two minutes to nois down the day's trans-criment. It is not difficult to do this, once the habit, has been formed. The ledgeet is a little more formidable. In it we have accounts with the various departments of the form such a cours have, nultive and horas est

have accounts with the various departments of the farm, such a cows, hogs, poultry and horses and also caparate pages for accounts of individual men-with whom we do business. At least once a week and sometimes oftener the accounts noticed in the lay book are forwaried ahead to thoir proper places in the ledger. For instance, all eggs or chickens sold are credited to the hears, and we shale keep track in the ledger of money apent for your by the case, etc., and shouldry. From these two houses are easien by we are able at the end of the year to determine not only total expenses and receipts, but we know just what go-partments have been most, profilable.

partments have been most profitable, and we are in a far better position to lay our plans for the next year than if we were without this information.

The Variy Inventory. Once a year we take an inventory. We consider the last week in March a very good time for farm inventory a supplies are then very nearly at minimum. A comparison of invenas a minimum. A comparison of inve-tories at the beginning and end of the year, statiled along with the account of each department, shows us the net result, of our year's work. It is just possible, for instance, that the cash expenditures and receipts might show a very poor year, while at the same time, furcease in live stock or crops still on hand as shown in the inve-tors. would convince us that we haven't tory, would convince us that we haven't done so bad after all.

When the Canadian Government actually starts out to impose income taxation in a business-like way, we are ready for them. We will make no en-deavor to cheat either the government ourselves. We know where every cent comes from and where it goes to, and I believe that sooner or later all farmers will be compelled to adopt at least some kind of a book keeping system

Note:-In connection with Mr. Shaw's letter, Farm and Dairy would mention that the Commission of Conservation has printed an account book for farm use in Dundas county where the Com sion has been conducting illustration A copy of this account book is work available to all bona fide farmers who will drop a card for it to the Commis-sion of Conservation, Ottawa.-Editor.

Does Late Cultivation Pay? A Question on Which Good Farmers Disagree By Tom Alfalfa.

THE great majority of farmiers believe in celli-vating their corn, potatose and roots just as often as they can find the time and just as late in the season as they can get through these crops with the one-howe scutter. Fow, I have noticed, live up to their beliefs. Most farmers are too bury newadays to look after their crops as throughly as they would like to. Haying, harvest and ploying for fall wheat, all consipts to interfore with cultur-tion of the hose crop. There are a few, however, who claim that profilable as it may be to culturate pot-tos and constrained in the form the second HE great majority of farmers believe in cultithe feeding roots of the corn stretch out and cover the soil so completely just an inch or two below the surface that no moisture could possibly escape, and autrace that no moisture could possibly eccape, and, if the weeds are not numerous, mothing can be gained by califystion. In a recent motor trip in Western Ontario, stready mentioned in Farm and Dairy, I decided to book into this question. I made

Dairy, 7 Accided to leak into this question. I make main the second seco

July 25, 19:

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What York Has Done for Its Roads

A Retrospective Glance at the County's Activities

By Geo, S, Henry, Minister of Agriculture for Ontario.

By Geo, S. Henry, Minister of Agricultu Market of the second read of t resent grades. In 1896 the toll-road system was abolished and the

In 1996 the convolut system was abonance and the roads taken over by the minor municipalities. For 15 years the minor municipalities undertook tho burden of maintaining these main highways and met with consistent opposition from the taxpayers. And

barden of maintaining these main highways and met with consistent opposition from the taxpayers. And while the minor municipalities were worrying with the problem of maintaining, not to say improving, these main highways, the county council was at-tempting to find out how it might assist. The next milessice was a single with the final transformer of public highways. As this act was consistent of public highways. As this act was allities of York county were unable to partake of the provincial bounty. In 1904 the county council of York submitted a good roads by-law to the elec-tor. The ratepayers turned it down and then in Norember, 1906, another attempt was made to take the voice of the electors but it failed to get the sup-pert of the county council. About this time Sir-John Eaton, at the request of the late Timothy Eaton, made a parat of \$6000 to build a model water-bout amendam road on a section of Dundas streegt. This road was built and it proved a grant of secons \$15,000 to build a model saphable macadam road on a similar out of will prove a grant of sage and there that in 1917, Sir John Eaton made a grant of sage \$15,000 to build a model saphable macadam road on a similar out of will prove a grant of sage shows the source of the source of the declose source of the same to be added there that in 1917, Sir John Eaton made a grant of sage source is source of the same to source of the same to source of the same to be source of the same to be source of the source of the same to source of the same to source of the source of the same to source of the source of the source of the same to source of the source of \$15,000 to build a motor asymptot. Income to a section of Dundas street. This new road has been built and it will prove as great an incentive to high-class road as did the grant of 1909.

Two Constituencies Get Together.

The problem of the maintenance and improvement The problem of the malatemance and improvement of the main highway continued to be a live one for some years, but it was finally necessary to have a special act passed constituting the electoral divisions of east and weet York a good roads county. Follow-ing this legislation a joint meeting was held at Coshwille of representatives of York county, the City at Toronto, the Toronto Board of Trade and the Ontario Motor League. Resolutions were passed room and magnets representatives to undertake by the improvement of the main highways leading into Toronto, the three interests to contribute ε third each to the cost. The result of these ne-gotiation: was the formation of a highway commission. This commission was formed and began work in 1911. At and began work in 1911. At the beginning the road sched-ule was composed of 110 miles. The commission ap-pointed Mr. E. A. James, C.E., pointed Mr. E. A. James, C.E., as chief engineer, and he has since been responsible to the Board for the work of high-way improvement. We spent \$600 under the original agree-ment with the city, each of the three interests contribut-ica 2000 ing \$200.

In 1915 a new act was pass-ed by the Ontario Legislature

granting morel generous aid towards highway improvement. Under this legislatowards highway improvement. Under this legisla-tion the province pays 40 per cent. towards con-struction and 20 per cent. towards the maintenance of the improved highways in these county systems. The balance of the cost is borne equally by the city and county in our particular systems. Under this new arrangement all of York county is included. With the passing of this set of 1915, we now work under a provincing the city of Toronto to the coun-ty of York. Our Board is now composed of five members. Controller Thos. Foster and ex.Alderman David Spence are the city representatives. W. H.

members. Controller Thos. Foster and exAlderman David Spence are the city representatives. W. H. Pugsley and Wm. Keith represent the county and Geo. S. Henry is the odd man mutually agreed upon. Our roads are of a higher type than any other county roads in the province. We were able to profit by the experience of those who had begun work before us. And we have been profiting by our own experience aince we began in 1911, so during the latter years we have been enabled to build a better class of foad than we did at first. You will notice that we have different types of road construc-tion, because we have different classes of traffic to contend with. contend with.

\$7,500 Per Mile.

During the last seven years we have spent \$\$50,000 between \$50,000 and \$60,000 being for bridges and cuiverts, so that we have averaged on actual road construction about \$7,500 per mile. When we started work between \$4,000 and \$5,000 would have been a work between \$4,000 and \$5,000 would have been a fair estimate of the cost per mile, but conditions have changed. Motor traffic has increased eight or nin-fold and our people appreciate the better types of road construction as they did not when we started highway improvement. It is easier to chtain \$8,000 now than \$4,000 seven years ago. We are also gradu-ally improving our maintenance; with provincial as-sistance we are developing rapidly along this line. Our ideal is a partol system which will gradually be established so that in the future our city con-stituents will not be as critical as they have some-times been in the past. We cannot expect 200 miles



One of the "Eaton" Roads in York Co., Ont., receiving an application of Tarvia A. (.) other and list man (.) Anther Area of Aug to the Corters I teles appore could che with a fav an inter' and



An Ontario Road of the Best Type.

This is an inter-city road. Its cost is borne jointly by the cities which it serves, the province and the municipalities through which it passes.

of highway in York county which will be as even as the Toronto-Hamilton highway. All our roads will not be called on to take as heavy traffic as will naturally develop between these two big citles, and consequently it would be poor economy to huild for a traffic that does not exist. As our population in-treases, our type of construction will improve, to take care of the greater traffic. Road improvement is in a transition stage and what seems to satisfy us at the moment in all like-hood will not suit five years hence. The counties of this province who are just about to undertake a system of highway improvement-and there are only

system of highway improvement-and there are only four out of 37 organized counties who have not im-

system of nigway improvement—and there are only four out of 37 organized counties who have not im-proved highway systems, or systems now being or-ganized—have a big advantage in that they have the system of the system of the system of the system that the system of the system of the system of the ways of this country. After we are through setting with the enemy of real progress overseas, we are to have a great awakening; our people will not be satisfied with the old order of things. The improve-ment of the country or main highways has an educa-tive value which will not be lost on the minor muni-cipalities. Our side roads must needs be improved, because our farmers will not be satisfied unless they can motor home on a good road during all the season. I say motor advisedly because who, more than the farmer, needs a motor? And T hear some-ne say, who more than he can afford one if present prices continue.—From an address.

A Boost for the "Vet" An Experience Lesson Costing \$450

An Experience Lesson Costing \$450 Not long aso a farmer of the old school experi-mented for a couple of weeks on his sick hoga. He fed a hog tonic and various conocotions the knowledge of which he inherited from anostral swine breeders, but a few more hogs got sick each day and they began to die faster and faster. He winced under the strain as hog after hog went under the sod. He thought it might be cholera, but he di not know. Finally his wite persuaded him to call a graduaté veterinarian and to agree to follow his suggestions. She thus virtually se-cured a promise that her husband would vacchate his remaining hogs and stop the loss. A post cured a promise that her husband would vaccinate his remaining hors and stop the loss. A post morfom revealed unmistakable choiers lesions and all the hors on the place, big and little, were given the serum and virus, with the exception of a few very young littlers. Over 150 head were treated and thirty of them were noticeably sick. Only seventeen of these dide and all the others were saved. He paid \$137 for the treatment—the value of four of the fitteen hors that he had buried during his trial of home doctoring. After recounting this experience and the out-of \$450 worth of hors had taught him that prompt veterinary advice and treatment is the best in-vestment a farmer can make when a mainal is

vectorinary survices and treatment is the best in-vestment a farmer can make when an animal is seriouly slok and he does not know what will curs it. He regretted that he had not called the veterinarian socore, but he thanked his lucky stars—and his wife—that he called the doctor when he did.

"Records are made before the test work starts," says L. H. Lipsit, of Elgin County. "First you must have the cow with both the breeding and the in-dividuality. Then she must be gotton in condition for the test. If the right cow is in the right com-dition the work is practically done."



78.0

Handle year hay, grain, straw or other feed in the most economi-cal way. Don't get discouraged because the war has robbed you of your hest help. Modern Equip-mest will help you to de slowe, the work that previously demanded the services of yourself and two

Louden Carry-All Sling Carriers

are made for just such rapid work as is necessary in the hay harvest when help is searce and work abundant. Two lifts and your biggant load is off. Ten inch rol-ler hearing reps wheel makes this the fastest and easiest working

fastest and casiest work risr made. Get the new Louden Cata-logue that gives you all the information on modern ways of saving money in and around the barn. A post-eard will bring it to yes. Write New.

LOUDEN MACHINERY CO. GANADA LIMITED 312 Orimes St., Guelph, Ont. 513 Martin Ave., Winnipeg. Man. Vanceuver, B.O. St. John, N.B. Alberia Enquirers Writs: ALBERTA DAIRY SUPPLIES LIMITED Edmonton, Alberta S .



lent position to champion the cause of the farmer in Canada, because it is owned and con-trolled exclusively by farmers.

FARM AND DAIRY

FARM CHATS

Growing by Instalments

H. Parcy Blanchard, Hents Co., N. S. H. Percy Blanchard, Havia Co., N. 5. M an argument. He claims that growth of pigs we water feed. Con-sider, mays he, every animal. They grow by stages. This we bady is mostly beed, some body, and short on mostly head, some body, and short on legs and arms. But while the head and body remain, the arms and legs stretch and fill out till they outgrow subscen and an out the usey outgrow fibe body. Then the body estches up. Another period of lankiness follows, till at twelve the fig.re is even Again come long legs and arms, and not till 20 does the body come to fit the limbs. A colt or a calf starts as a "four-bladed jack knife; while a wee pig in a cute little body, with tiny legs. My neigh bor's argument is that nature represented by the pig's interval conomy, will appropriate just so much of its feed in its ordinary and natural growth. Any food over and above growth. Any food over and above what is so needed, is largely wasted. I may point to a seven months pig as big as his 12 month one; and costev.d that I saved five months of the y/g's board. He comes back with the caim exorbitant cost.

But there seems to be a flaw in his argument. It is based upon the theory argument. It is based upon the theory that a fat pig is abnormal; whereas the nature of a pig is to be a hog; to shove on fat as fast as feed supplies the raw material. One does not the raw material. One noes not "force" a fat pig; the lean pig comes from starvation. All the same, it is a very pretty argument; once you a very pretty argument; 0.000 you admit the mature of a pig is to grow up a runt or a razor-back on a matural ration. The mext inference, of course, is that a forced or unnatural ration is extravagance.

Does Late Cultivation Pay? (Continued from page 5.)

destroy the feeding roots, I am p pared to agree that late cultivation would do more harm than good."

The very next enquiry along the same line brought a directly opposite opinion. This man, too, grows a lot of corn and it is good corn. He told of corn and it is good corn. He toud me that once it had been his practice to cultivate through the entire sa-son. One year, when he had his corn on a side hill, he noticed after a heavy rain that the ground where the wat had washed the soil down the slopes was white with the tiny feeding root lets of the corn. "Those rootiets covered the surface just like a mat," said he. "I decided there and then said no. I decided there and then that these rootiests were quite capable of looking after all the water that came from the subsoil to the surface and ovidently they were so near the surface that I did not see how we could scuffle without destroying a lot of them. We now sow our corn in check rows, cultivate thoroughly both ways early in the season and stop ou tivating as soon as the corn is too high for the two-row riding cultivator."

There you are. Two good corn growers and advocates of directly opposite systems of cultivation. I have an idea that perhaps both of these men are right. The first farmer who scuffles to maintain his soil mulch right to the end of the season, is on a heavy clay farm. Did he not scuffi imagine that his soil would bake and crack and the cracking would destr crack and the cracking would destroy more roots than the southing. The second farmer is on a size loam solit and his soll has lots of humas. It is not given to baking or cracking and the roots would not be expected to any danger from that source. On our own soil I am not sure that late cultivation soil i am not sure that into contrivation pays us so fore as the corn alone is con-cerned. It sever cracks and crusts orer but alightly. But I instead to cultivate just the same. We seldem plow after corn, working up the seed bed for grain with the disc harrows.

The late cultivation that we give the corn crop is also making an excellent seed bed for the crop that follows corn. I am free to admit that our late cultivation might do infinitely more harm tivation might do infinitely more haron than good. The feeding roots must not be injured. Hence the soft must be stirred very shallow. If the blades of the corn curl up and wilt in the it is evident that the root system has corn fields wilt and curi after the souffler had been used. I always like scaffler had been used. I always like to do the fate scuffling myself and in all my years on the farm I have only had one hired man that I really liked to trust to do the job. After all, it to trast to do the jab. After all, it comes down to a question of coll cor-ditions and the care with which the scuffling is done.

Live Stock at Edmonton Fair

THE cattle entries at the record Edmonton exhibition exceeded exceeded anything since the big year of The beef classes came first in -1019 numbers and excitement ran high when the Shorthorns and Herefords were heing judged. Holstein, Ayrshire as in the beef classes, showed splendid quality. The indges were all different from those at Calgary the previous week, and this also served to arouse much interest in the placings of the

aminals. In Shorikhorns, three breedars, J. J. Elliott of Guelph, J. G. Barron of Car-berry, Man, and Hon. Duncan Mar-shall, Oida, Alka, wom most of the honors'. The grand championship lay behall's junker yearling. Filliott's finally inning out. The senior cha ship also went to Elliott, and the junr to Marshall.

The absence of the famous Collicutt erd which took such a prominent part in Hereford proceedings at Calgary. lessened the sensational interest around this ringside to some extent, but the anlendid animals' exhibited by but the aplendid animals exhibited by the Curtis Cattle Company of Oalgary, and also L. O. Cilford of Oshawa, made competition keen. Senfor and grand championships work to the Cur-tis Company on Beas. Perfection 48th. G. Pailer of Calgary was another or. f. Pailer of Calgary was another or. Britisher Fairfax, came up agains Beau Donald 202, owned by the Curt. against Cattle Company and won out, while at Calgary the order of winnings was re-

With one of the heat hards of Red Polled cattle in Western Cana E. Elliott of irma, was alone in this breed at Edmonton. Mr. Elliott has a herd of 50, practically all of which are pure-bred. Brown Swiss is a new breed to be shown at Edmonton, and in this class also Mr. A. J. Joyal of re. Sask., was the only

James Bowman of Guelph and J. D. James Bowman of Gueiph and J. D. NicGregor of Brandon, have made the hig part of the western exhibit Ja-hoerdoon-Angus cattlo for several years. The grand championship was won by J. D. McGregor, as was also the junior championship, while Bow-man captured sendor championship.

Dairy Classes.

J. H. Layoock, Okotoks, and Geo Bevington, Winterburn, were the chief exhibitors of Holsteins. The aged bull exhibitors of Holsteins. The aged bull championship was taken by Laycock with Koradyke Posch Postiac and jun-ior championship by Bevingtonis, Ma-jor Jacob Tensen. The grand cham-pion female was Black Beauty's Dew-drog, owned by Bevington. The excellent exhibit of Ayrehirea

The excellent exhibit of Ayentices at the fair draw more than the ordin-ary shore of attention. While thars were only two exhibitors, R. Neas, DeWinton, and Laycocck and McDra-ald of Calgury, the showing was horge. Hoursaide Masterman of the Neas hord, uses the grand champing was horge and the sension black, the sensior champion and the sensior place; in other main events of the Neas herd, Level pirator championship. This is noted and and senior championship. male grand and seni

Ontario Di

went to Berrow Mor. Lady Primrose, owned by Ness, and the junior female championship was captured by his Lakeview Vere 2nd. Ness also won the Canadian Avrshire Breeders' As sociation special prize for four animals the progeny of one cow. Laycock and McDonald won the junior searling bull senior calf and three calver

belief senior call and anree calver under one year. In Jarseys, Joseph Harper and Sons of Westleck, the noted breeday of Jerseys in the West, book all the honors. No competition was forward, arcent in one section.

haitten

Reducing Insurance Rates

AILURE to understand the real place and function of insurance is the most powerful obstacle in the way of fire prevention work. The

average man figures that, when a building burns, the only loss is the difformance between the actual value destroyed and the amount of insurance carried Insurance does not reance carried. Insurance does not re-store property that is burned, nor obviate the loss entailed. It merely distributes the loss, over many indi-widnels instead of allowing it to fall upon the owner alone. The insurance upon the owner slone. The insurance company is morely a collecting and disbursing agency for the policy hold-ers. It collects from those policy holders enough money to pay the loss plus a sufficient amount to cover oper-ating expenses, including the ordinary dividends on capital stock

Excessive fire losses necessitate ex-Excessive insurance rates. Low fre-lesses will, in time, bring about re-duction of rates. In the long run, this rule works out incrorably.

neure pays his share of the cost fire surance on his goods in process of manufacture and in storage. wholesaler and retailer likewise of The insurance upon their stocks. Be it a loaf of bread or a pair of socks, the time the article has reached the have been paid upon it, and amount added to the price. The loss is, therefore, nothing more The fire less than a tax upon the public which, in some form or other, they are scong or later compelled to pay. There is or inter competent to pay. There is no escape except by a reduction of the fire loss itself. Better constru-tion, the elimination of carelessness tion, the elimination of caretosness and the prosecution and prompt con-viction of incendiaries are matters of direct and vital importance to every an, woman and child in Canada-

Our Frontispiece This Week Cur Frontispicce this week The Jersey cow, whose like ness adorns the front page of Farm and Dairy this week, is Sophie's Agnes, which recently sold for \$10,099, the highest price over paid for a Jersey cow in ather public or

private sale. Sophie's Agnes is by Pogis 99th of Hood Farm, a son of the famous world's cham-pion Jersey cow, Sophie 19th, yearly authenticated test of 17,557 lbs. 12 ounces of milk and 1,248 lbs. of 85 per cent. butter. The dam of Sophie's Agnes is Figgis 91st of Hood Farm, with a Register of Merit record of 7,877.5 lbs. of milk and 508 lbs. of butter. Sophie's Agnes herself has a yearly an-Agnoss hereaft has a yearly as-thenticated reacord as a threa-partolic of 10.171.4 lbs. of milk-and 771.3 lbs. of bulker; se A four-year-oid, A4.163.5 lbs. of milk-and 1,043.6 lbs. of bulker. She as now again our tiest and is roing at a championship rate. In at-months us is produced within 11 lbs. of the fat record of Bophis for such the specific and size fines shands a chance of eading her test with the world's record for the breed in fat production.

eer and sup sists of a tri tank wagon, t ing van. The more than t mow. The a hushels a da cents a bushe Up to last sea

July 25, 19

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month all rou "I never w men do," said start threshin one hour till h ist they three night and then Wages to the

more may be practically no weather and i men gathered day The far the week. In method Mr. M farmers are w the class of he Dr. Riddell wa the men avail with me and thresh in Ont caller at his of six seasons th wanted to spe work. There a and this fall gangs in eight The #Stand

Messrs. C. I told of the pro standard dairy hor feed situat and this is we vince, so Mr. e. eased 30 per chased to da standard feeds corn. 6.250 ton cottonseed. and 500 tons t all \$1.000.000. approached ha tare hog feed. \$57 a ton and Angust 1st. Is of the conferen a letter from a that they had b now ready. T 23.65 per cent. fat, and 9.57 p cost \$56.50 de Ontario. Or it the mfll in lee hog feed, cost 17.65 per cent. fat and 6.1 per There is no feed in sight; i of the total h

lers are straid trates from with the possil clining. The d tion to assure d the feed will b and in sufficien

Mr. S. E. 7 Canada Food that millers or pulsory to take getting bran of must not refus bags. In Onter would be almo ran taken dir \$42 for shorts righted if comp Food Board. Food Board. the people for Mr. Todd. "Ye be regarded as with the facts." Mr. Todd sta

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Week like page this which for a lic or nes is rm, s cham-19th, d tost f milk cent. Hood Merit heru ik and phie's iy au-three-f milk as a as a f milk She is sing at n shr hrin 11 Sophie ad she ending record uction.

Tuly 25 1918.

Ontario District Representatives in Conference

(Continued from Page 2.) (Continued from Page 2.) ried gangs for the past 10 years. The gang consists of 10 men and the own-er of the outfit,—two grain men, one man on the blower, one fireman, six mow men and the ownar who is enginnow most and the owner who is angin-er and supervisor. The outfit con-sists of a traction engine, separator, tank waron, team of horses and sleep-ing van. The farmes, provides not more than two men for the straw mow. The average threshing is 800 bunkels a day and the price is five cants shushel all round. Probably 20 per cont of the grain will be wheat. Up to last season the charge was four cants, it would say the charge was four cants. month all round.

month all round. "I never worked as hard as these men do," esid Mr. Macdonald. "They start threebing at 6.30 a.m. and threab

sart threshing at 6.30 a.m. and thresh one hour till breakfast. Until October jat they thresh full sight o'clock: at night and thereaffast it o'clock: " Wages to the mon have been \$50 and more may be pikid this years. There is practically no lost time due to wot weather and no Sunday hoard as the mon gathered locally, go home on Sund-ay. The farmer beards them during the weat. In extending the gang method Mr. Nacionald believed that method Mr. Macaonal believed that farmers are willing to try the method but that threahens are distrustful of the class of help that will be supplied. the class of near that will be supplied. Dr. Riddell was sure of the quality of the men available. "I have one man with me and six others who want to thresh in Ontario this fall," said one There are many others like him work. and this fall there will be threshing gangs in eight or ten counties.

The "Standard Feed" Situation.

The "standard read" Striktion, Mesora, C. F. Balloy and A. Leitch told of the progress made in providing standard dairy and hog feeds. The hog feed situation is most satisfactory and this is well as acover in the pro-vince, no Mr. Balloy claimed, have in-caused 30 per count, since last £all and the lead will be medded. Freeds pur-classed to date for manufacturing chased to date for manufacturing standard feeds are 510,000 bushels of corn. 6,250 tons of oil cake, 6,000 tons of cottonseed, 4,500 tons gluten feed and 500 tons tankage representing in all \$1,000,000. Nine millers out of 35 In the second se

There is not enough dairy cattle There is not emough casty casts, feed in sight; in fact, just 30 per cont, of the total has been secured. Mil-lers are afraid to carry expensive con-

of the total has been secured. Mul-lem are afraid to carry expensive con-contrained from now to next. Pebruary with the possibility of the market de-climing. The department is in a posi-tion to assure dury man, however, that that is sufficient qualitable text. Winter and in sufficient qualitable text. Winter and in sufficient qualitable text. Winter and a food Board definitely visual that millers could not make it around pating bran or aboris, and that they must not relues to fill a farmer's own has. In Outerlo from §35.to §37 a ton would be almost the outside price for bran taken directly from the oar or \$45 for shorts. All shuess will be righted if completing are sent to the Pool floard. "We are dependent on the propie for this information," mail Mr. Tool. "Your communification. We dis be regarded as confidential. We deal with the facts."

Mr. Todd stated very definitely that no one is authorized by his Board to

inspect people's tables and have them fined, and no 'uspectory' of the Heard are now visiting private homes. "'if any such come along ask for their cre-dentials," advised Mr. Todd. "If the" haven' medentials throw them out."

Representative Work in the U. S.

The United States has 6,000 paid men engaged in agricultural extension work. Of these 2,500 are county agents ongard in agricultural origination over, of these 5,00 are county agenta work. of these 5,00 are county agenta and 1,400 women county agenta. Mr. C. B. Smith, bead of the service, was on hand to tell shout it. The move-ment there is on a different basis from the representative movement here. In the United States the Farm Hureau, an organization of farmers in each orbids, may 600 or more ma, control the service of the service service and charge may 600 or more ma, control the farm organizations are up friendly to the work. There is a state supervisor of extension work, and, over all, a federal supervisor. All three units-county, state and nation -cooperate in their business only. The second here will see to other im-paid farmers in their business only. The second here will see to other im-paid, desta her man and the same to have a man and a woman engaged in extension work in each county of woman representative and the aim is to have a man and a woman engaged in extension work in each county of the mation. Mr. Ooryell, one of the assistant state leaders in New York, told of county agrent work in that state and invited his Canadian and ence, individually or an masses to come across and pay their Yankee cousing a visit

Live Stock at the O. A. C.

Prof. Wade Toole, the new head of the Animal Husbandry Depart-ment at Guelph, outlined his plans for of the Animal Husbandry Depart-ment at Gueiph, outlined his plans for the department. Horse breeding is to be extended, or rather, it is to be started anow. Seven of the Clyde mass on hand will be beddet his year. And the start of the start of the start added. This will incommiss a horse barn and a horse barn and a horse barn and a horse barsed on hand but three of bury good Herefords should be added and also a representation of the Angus breed. In dairy kines the dual pur-pose Shorthorns are being transferred to the Montelth farm and the three dairy breeds will be specialized in. It abund and the the Bang system of a hadph be added and the the abundhousd and the three should be abundhousd and the abundhousd and the three should be abundhousd and the abundhousd and the three and the three abundhousd and the three should be abundhousd and the started between a shauphtered. abandoned and reactors slaughtered. The contagion stable is too near the dairy stable and to continue the Baug

raity statis is too near the fairy statis and to continue the Baug synthesis and to continue the Baug In sheep, focks of Shropshires and Leicestow will be maintained, and representatives of all other common breads for class room work. Some 35 acres of the highest land of the place have been set aside and will be run on a four-year rotation as a sheep farm. In hoge, Yorkshires and Bork-shires will be brod and ropresentatives carried of Tanworths, Chesters. Duroo-Jerseys and Poland Chinas, Frot. Toolsfe idea is that the educational value of the department mus slaways be kept to the fore and the stock and farm will be manayed with the idea

be kept to the fore and the stock and form will be manayed with this idea in view rather than profit. Comprehensive experiments have been planned to determine the relative feeding value of burks, even and weth-eva, and of purshred, grads cross-tree, scrub and dairy-breed storms, the comparison of the comprehensive program on the sum of will, of course, depend on the sum of will, of course, depend on the sum of the plant Prof. Toole can culst for his plant Prof. Toole can culst for his plant.

entite for his plans. The term of the second second



You can get all the

Harvest Help You Want

By applying for it now

By applying for it now The results of the recent Man Power registration are at the disposal of Lu0 Ontario Government Agricultural Representatives and the Public Employment Bureaux. These give us the names of a haro mumber of willing and experiment farm workers. The second second second second second second second the second second second second second second second results to schedule second provement help, all your need to do is to apply to our Agricultural they for second second second second second second second thin; for how ion; and what you are will be to the second second second the second second second second second second second second the second second second second second second second second the second second second second second second second second the second second second second second second second second the second second second second second second second second the second second second second second second second second second the second to the second second second second second second second second second to the second to the second s

The main thing is : don't be backward about asking for help

Cut Off This Coupon and Mail It To-day APPLY FOR HARVEST HELP TO

The Agricultural Representative in Your County, or to the nearest Zone Employment Bureau.

45 King Street West, Toronto 85 James Street North, Hamilton 108 Dundas Street, London 39 Queen Street, Ottawa

APPLICATION FOR FARM HELP.

Ontario Government Trades and Labour Branch Public Employment Bureau Dept. of Public Works

What kind of farming practiced? Mixed Fruit Dairy
help required
MARRIED MAN AND WIFI Experienced Partly Experienced Inexperienced NAGES- If wife works in you house - the separate cottage in pro- vided

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Issued by the Labour Committee, W. A. Riddell, Chairman

Organization of Resources Committee, Parliament Buildings, Toronto

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These engines are the perfected product of years of study and ex-perimentation with Internal Com-bustion Engines, and are sanded of farms throughout Canada. Get one this season and let ir roplace your hired man. It's a givitan for work and its running cost is little, as it runs on cost of the study of the season runs of the other season and the

runs on coal oi or naphtha. We also manufacture a full line of WINDMILLS, Grain Grinders, Saw Frames, Pumps, Tanks, Water Boxes, Concrete Mixers, etc. Catalogue of any line mailed on request.

GOOLD, SHAPLEY & MUIB CO., LTO Brantford, Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary.

Orchard and Garden

Insecticide for Potato Beetles

DOTATO growers in Canada who have extensive acreage, might save money by using the insecsave money by using ticide sodium arsenite, which is largely used by Maine growers. T This can be made up at home by boling one pound white arsenic and one pound al soda in one gal'on of water until dissolved. One-half gallon of this is equal in poisoning value to one pound of Paris Green. It should never be used, however, except in conjunc-tion with Bordeaux mixture. Otherwise it will kill the foliage baily. Where large acreage is being grown it would be worth while giving this a trial

Good Strawberries

FEW years ago a young chap came out from the city and bought a few acres of ground on the corner of one of our large farms He built a little shack for his wife He built a little shack for his whe and himself and started to grow straw-berries. We all wished him well, ad-mired his pluck, but shook our heads doubtfully when we discussed his prospects

The other day I cranked up the Ford and went over to get a crate of berries. Large, luscious and firm, they were a delight to the eye and palate. I went out into the patch and found that the berries I had purchased were not especially picked. They were just a fair sample of an abun-dant crop. It was the first time I had been on the little farm since it was purchased and I had gone expecting purchased and I had gone expecting little. I stayed to learn how to grow strawberries, for the green city man of a few years before. I found, had developed into an expert gardener.

I found that there was nothing special in the methods followed. The plants were set out in rows four feet apart and about 18 or 20 inches apart in the row. They were then given thorough good cultivation for the first thorough good curvation to the mass season, never a weed being allowed to show itself and, when the ground had frozen in the fall, they were covered six or seven inches deep with strawy manure. I believe that this manure has as much as anything to do with the success of my young friend in growing strawberries. When it is growing strawberries. When it is raked off between the rows in the spring, a considerable amount of tit-ter is still left between the plants. This keeps the berries away from the soil and at the same time conserves soil and at the same time conserves moisture and induces a rank growth. This young farmer has now acquired a team of horses, a few dairy cows and team of horses, a few dairy cows and a team of norses, a tew darry cows and a lot of expert knowledge of fruit growing. I for one am now willing to prophety for him a successful fu-ture as a farmer.—F. E. E.

Renewing the Strawberry Plantation

By J. C. Hoffman.

THERE are several methods of re newing a strawberry bed, and these depend on the way the plants were originally set. Most garden plants were originally set. Most garden strawberry patches are originally set and trained for the matted row sys-tem, but it neglected they become a matted bed. This reduces size, flavor, and quality in the berries, and makes it difficult to pick them. To difficult to guard agalast twist biomed out and plants must be kept thinned out and healthy

For a small garden patch, thinning is not a difficult task, and consists only in removing the excess plants. This is done by the use of hand tools such as the common wheel hoe or the hand hoe. Some sort of cultivator should be used first to tear up as many should be used that to each dp as thirdy plants as possible, then the remaining ones that are not to be saved are cut cut by hand. The plants to be saved are left in a narrow row where the original row was planted. From this

row, the weak and old plants are re-moved and destroyed, thus leaving cuty the strongest and most vigorous plants properly spaced to form the

asis of the new bed. The plants selected to remain should be young ones, and preferably those that have never borne a crop. The cultivation and fertifization op-

crations are the same as for a new plantation.



Poultry Secrets

By Michael K. Boyer.

is remarkable how people will hang on to old-time superstitions, and how many theories they have which they safely guard as "secrets." It was not long ago that the writer It was not long ago that the writer was told that there never would be a poor hatch "if a horse shoe was placed in the bottom of the nest." My in-formant believed it, too, and said he tested the matter for years! Another wrote that he discovered a

secret to increase egg production. He used about a half dozen of China eggs used about a half dozen of China egga in each nest. The hens, seeing such a large number of eggs, at once de-termine to increase the pile, and ac-cordingly add to it. He said this se-cret never failed!

Another writes: "I have a real -always set your hens in the full of the moon. It means a big hatch." As the moon gets full but once a month, the hen can hatch and start brooding er young before the naxt hatch starts. Another: "Hens become poor layers houses that are painted red." As

in In nouses that are painted red." As red is the color that adorns all the buildings on the farm of the writer it will now be in order to have the color changed—to green, for instance. Another: "Eggs will not beat up well if they are laid by unmated hens. My

mother says she cannot beat up such eggs to a froth." My, my! What an injustice we poultrymen have prac-tised all these years!

Another: "Hens won't begin to lay until you mate them." That's news, indeed, but what on earth has started

indeed, but what on earth has started our hens to lay? Another: "You can tell the sex of the eg; by its shape, or rather its shell condition." He said he selected 200 rooster eggs, and when they hatch ed there was but one pullet, and he is ea there was out one pullet, and he is sure the egg producing it was a fraud. He also selected 50 pullet eggs which hatched 50 pullets. He says the pul-let eggs are smooth on the ends, while the rooster eggs have a zigzag mark r quirl on one end. Another: "The way to tell eggs that

are impregnated, is to hold the egg with one hand, the large end upward, near a lamp or candle, in front of the eye, and then bring the other hand, with the fingers half closed d with the fingers half closed, down over it, and the incubation spot will be clearly seen on the yolk

There are still many who bemoan the fate of their eggs should a thun-der storm come up during the progress of incubation.

And so on might be men scores of similar foolish beliefs

But bona fide secrets do exist. Men vocations of life, if they carein all fully study their subjects, and follow out the dictates of their work, will out the dictates of their work, will sometimes even across a method that will help them on to success. Such methods, after thoroughly tested, evolve themeelves into servets. It is not unusual, however, to find that someone else, in avother part of the country, has had the same ideas, and the working shout the same lines.

country, has mad the same ideas, and is working along the same lines. A publishing firm some time ago advertised to pay a cortain sum for real bona fide poultry secrets. The writer was delighted to be the judge Pully 500 replets were received, and of these easily 300 referred to "a cure

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for cholera", "a cure for gapes for choices, a cure to gapes, me-thods for destroying lice", and cure-alls for every known allment. The text of the majority of their replica were ridiculous-even recommending "corrosive sublimate in the drinking water" for chicks afflicted with The poultry world wants good, bona

file secrets secrets in feeding, secrets in housing, secrets in caro, se-crets in management, secrets in suc-cessful operation. But there is no need for secrets in fighting disease. It is far better to know how to keep well than to endeavor to cure sick fowls.

Men who are in the business because they find great interest in it, will some day discover a secret, but willy may not get to that point until they have reached years of discretion, When such men as Felch, Williams When such mon as Felch, Williams Rankin, Zimmer, and others, men who have been identified with poultry for from 36 to 50 years, declare they are "faarming every day," and have "only recently discovered a secret", it fol-lows that there is little danger of the beginner becoming the possess great secret of his own finding. ssor of a

If the beginner will start out with the determination of covering every detail, and gradually improve his me-thods, he will eventually find a secret, but it may take him ten, yes, 30 years to do so, just like it took Felch, and Rankin, and Williams, and scores of other veterans.

Use of Leg Bands

T is now an axiom of poultry craft that hens are most profitable dur-ing their pullet year, a little less profitable during their second laying season, and, comparatively speaking, not profitable at all from then on. Many careful politry men make it a rule to change their entire flock at least every other season. In our own flock we have found it most profitable to keep the birds for just one laying season, carrying over only a breeding flock into the second year.

Where the pullets and hens run to gether as is the case in all farm flocks such as ours and in many commercial flocks as well, there is always great difficulty in distinguishing the hens from the pullets when the former are to be disposed of. It is a skilled to to be disposed of. It is a skilled poultryman indeed who can make this separation without making more than separation without making more than a few mistakes. The difficulty can be easily overcome, however, by the use of leg hands. There are two types of leg band on the market that are commonly used, the colored celluloid band and the nickel plated strap band. The latter band is the more durable, but it takes longer to put on and it has the disadvantage that each hen ben or pullet may be picked up and the leg band examined before the age of the fowl can be determined. Cellu-loid leg bands are available in many different colors, and if the pullets of each year are banded when they go into the laying houses in the fall with bands of a distinctive color, their age can be determined even at a distance and the problem of separating the older birds when the time comes to dispose of them is solved.—J. L. P.

W HEN skim-milk is substituted for whole milk in feeding the calf something needs to be add ed to replace the butter fat removed in the cream. Corn can be used to no the cream. Corn can be used to good advantage. It is better crack-ed than ground fine. Bran is good and ground oats are splendid. A mitture is better than just one of them. The call will begin to eat feed when two to three weeks old, and should have access to tt. The best way to feed grain is dry, and care should be taken not to allow any of it to retaken not to allow any of a to be main in the corners of the feeding box as it will sour and may cause digestive troubles. Boiled ground flax seed is also used with skim-milk to make up for the fat removed .-- N. D. A. C.

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N.P.Lar M new Cour ceed Mr. many qua duties he in connect ment. He has been the weekly tative, for Lambert o of agricult He is a g sity and f gaduation the leadin duties in sent him t of Canada time and 1

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N. P. Lambert, the New Secretary

M. F. NORMAN P. LANDERT, the newly appointed decretary of the Council of Agriculture to suc-end Mr. Roderick McKonzie, has may qualifactions which should fit him admirably for the responsible duies he will now have to perform in connection with the farmers' move-ment. He was born in Mourt Waret. in connection with the farmers' move-ment. He was born in Mount Forest, where his father, Mr. J. A. Lambert, has been the editor and publisher of the weekly newspaper, The Represen-tative, for many years. Thus Mr. Lambert obtained his early knowledge Lamort obtained na early knowledge of agricultural conditions in Ontario. He is a graduate of Tore to Univer-sity and for a number of years after graduation was connected with one of the leading names in Section 2015 n aduation was consected with one of the leading papers in foronto. His duties in connection with this paper sent him to visit practically all parts of Canada, including both the Mari-time and wraffe province. As West-ern representative of the paper he was breaking government Oficials and the leaders in the farmers' movement



The Newly Appointed Secretary. Mr. N. P. Lambert, who is now secretary of the Canadian Council of Agriculture.

in Western Canada, where he became thoroughly familiar with practically .11 departments of the work of the various organizations. The excellent work Mr. Lambert did

The excellent work Mr. Lambert and in this way attracted the attention of leaders in the farmers' movement to him. Sometime since he was offered a position on The Grain Growers' Guide, which is the official organ of Guide, which is the official organ of the farmer's organizations of the prai-rie provinces. Recently, waen it was decided that the work of the Council of Agriculture should be extended, in order that the interests of the farmers of Canada may be pushed more aggree-sively, the name of Mr. Lambert was creater. His appointment was cru-col Agriculture held presently in Winni-per. Mr. Lambert is in his early thinpeg. Mr. Lambert is in his early thir-ties and should prove a great assist-ance in extending the work of the Canadian Council of Agriculture.

Shady Nooks for Cows

Shady Nooks for Cows The best regreted that on many have been cut down. Cows and the life solution is a solution of the life solution is a solution that the solution is a solution to be a solution is a solution in the solution is a solution in the the solution is given of the greatest of the original solution is given by the solution is given of the greatest of the consideration is given as all over the consideration is given by the part of a many who depend upon her as a more source to be considered and the solution is given by the box of the solution of a more solution is given by the box of the solution of a more solution is given by the box of the solution of a more solution is given by the box of the solution of a more solution is given by the box of the solution by the box of the solution is given by the box of the solution of a more solution is given by the box of the solution by the box of the box of the box of the solution by the box of the box of the box of the solution by the box of the bo

Dairymen! BUILD THE

sultry days of summer. If there is no shade in the field where the cover are parturing, let them run, if possible, into a field or lane where there are trees under which they can rest. Those who look after the confort of their dairy cows in the hot, dry days of summer by providing plenty of fresh water and shade will be abun-dantly repaid in dollars and conta-the dairy cove deserves take much at-tention.-F. C. N.

Carelessness Poisons Live Stock

FARMER in Peterboro Co., Ont., A recently threw three empty paint pails into a pasture field where were four dairy cows. The cows are all dead as a result of licking the pails all dead as a result of locking the pairs and the farmer is liable for their value if the owner of the cows, who was renting the field, cares to press the case. It was just a case of careless-

The set of into trash piles are dangerous

Barley Smut Poisoning in Cattle

TN view of the fact that annual pasture mixtures are now quite com-monly used in Ontario and that barley forms a part of many of these mixtures it might be well to sound a by forms a part of many of these mixtures is might be well to sound a note of warning regarding smut in this feed. In some fields smut of barley is very prevalent this year and if the barley is beeded out there is danger or mixture barley is beeded out there is danger or mixture. Catle may source for a single set of the phary and some fields are shown with the pares to be paralyzis, death enauling very suddenly from apasm of the phary and and some fields and the phary and some single source and the phary and some some system and the source is well. Cattle go down and cannot rise. Evidently the smut is more dangerous with cow's about to caive or immediately following caiving. Anyone having cows on annual and in which there is considerable smut should take them off to avoid danger of loss. There is little danger where the pasture is roupped off to suppear. appear.



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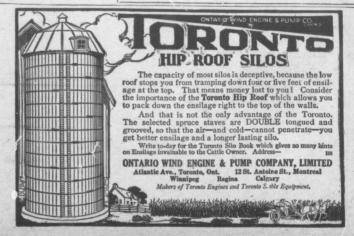
All dampness is excluded by the thick layer of Asphalt-Mastic which forms its body; the Stucco or Plaster is permanently held by the dovetailed lath-while the sized fibre-board holds the material firmly together and acts as an additional heat insulator. The result is a house that is wonderfully warm, dry and comfortable-substantial looking and durable-surprisingly economical-and never in need of paint.

Bishopric Stucco Board is the ideal material for Barns, Stables, Poultry Houses, and Grain Storage buildings, as well as for exteriors and interiors of dwellings. It makes warmer, dryer buildings than you can possibly get with any other material.

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FARM AND DAIRY

July 25, 1918.

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Mr. Farmer---We Believe You To Be Fair

We Know You Realize That There Are Two Sides To Every Story and That a Fair, Square Hearing is Every Man's Right

So, we, the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, ask you to read our views (published at our own expense) on the subject of Tariff and Co-operation as presented in an address by Mr. S. R. Parsons, Retiring President of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association in Convention before this body, at Montreal, June 15th, 1918

"Speaking broadly, Canada must choose between the tariff with manufacturers on the one hard, or free trade without manufacturers on the other: the issue cannot be dodged and should not be clouded."

"The Tariff is not simply a matter of give and take between manufacturers and farmers. What about labor? What about railway companies, the merchants, the financial institutions, the people at -large? The Tariff affects everybody."

THERE are two subjects of things that we all hold dear, we claim our particular consideration this year and upon which we should focus our attention. I have, therefore, concluded to disregard all precedent, which, if followed, would constrain me that as a body they are characterto deal in a somewhat discursive manner with many matters of interest to our Association and the country at large.

The first question has to do with the relationship between employers and employees, and the second the problems of the tariff, particularly as affecting manufacturers and agriculturists. In discussing these topics, I am sure you will agre with me in saying that we should lay aside any ingrained prejudices or conclusions which would prevent us from reaching decisions that are unselfish, broad-minded, and national in scope. As men holding a high and important place in the nation's affairs, we should feel that unless we approximate in spirit many of our members, as well as themselves freely to the service

sufficient importance to are disqualified for dealing with important interests which have to do more particularly with the nation's life at home. From an te knowledge and associathe manufacturers of far and wide, I know ized by the highest ideals of citizenship and service.

"Capital and Labor."

First, then, let us consider the question which is usually dealt with under the heading of "Capi-tal and Labor." We have been learning many things during the past four years and while all sorts of doctrines, theories, and even fads are being put before us which are more or less impracticable in character, yet it would be a great pity if the fine idealism which is being preached could not be turned to useful account as far as possible. The thing which we call democracy is revealed more in spirit than in organization or regulations. If democracy is going to be anything more than a label on an empty bottle, it must characterize our human relationhundreds of thousands of others ships and actions. We have, per-who have without reserve given haps unconsciously, ignored to some extent the human element ground where antagonism and presentatives are charged with the of the country in defence of the in giving effect to the relationship

existing between employer and situation at present is aptly de-employed. In the old days when scribed by the quotation: in small shops the so-called "master" worked with his men, often at the same bench, and each called the other by name, there was continuous friendly intercourse which resulted in producing good relations throughout. Afterwards, with the introduction of machinery, there was brought about an industrial revolution. Instead of the small chop with few workers, there was the great factory, with many bands, so that it soon came to pass that employer and emproyee did not often meet or even know each other.

The result in many cases has been that the workers came to look upon themselves as part of be if we could make a song of our the machinery of the organization to be used solely in the interests ances! Capital, on the one hand, of the producing capacity of the business. It was quite natural, therefore, to expect that disagreements would arise between the two chief interests involved that have led here and there to occurrences of which neither side could possibly be proud. We have now come to see that just as the human body cannot do its best work unless the integral parts are acting together, so that in the case of our great industrial system, there must be a living spirit of working together in order to complete service. We have had, perhaps, more or less of the external form and have boasted too much about the body of democracy when having little of the soul. Looking around us, and especially in Old World countries, though not unknown even in Canada, there are armed camps of Capital and Labor. have no hesitation in saying that prises from both Capital and Labor. these should find some method of In some industries a committee of union. These two classes must stand together in their own interests.

"In the world of industry, em ployers explain too little, employees exclaim too much, economic teachers proclaim only a bias, and politicians only declaim. There is no one to interpret-no. not one."

Better Relationships.

Now, the question is as to how to bring about a better relationship. No one will question the advisability of trying to regain an attitude akin to that which prevailed in the seventeenth century, when there was a glory and a pride in trade and craft, which has been largely lost out of our industrial life. What a day it would work instead of a dirge of our grievmust realize the duty of caring for the welfare of all those associated in industry, and Labor must be ready to co-operate to the fullest possible extent in a spirit of helpfulness. My own opinion is that each individual industry will work out its own plans applicable particularly to the special conditions governing the concern. Many schemes, some of them quite elaborate, have been brought forward in Great Britain, providing for a more effective co-operation between employers and employees. In the United States some plans of co-operation have already been put into effect and others are being considered. Everywhere there is the feeling that the time has come when most earnest consideration should be given to this important matter. Nearly all the plans which have been put forward carry with them the idea of representation in our great manufacturing enterten or twelve is appointed, half of whom represent the company and the There must be a meeting other half the employees. - These resuspicion shall not dwell. The duty of dealing with matters, such as

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employment, discipline, right of ap peal," wage adjustments, and joint conference. In a certain industry employees after one year's service are insured at the expense of the com pany, the amount varying from \$500 to \$2,000; in case the employee leaves the service of the company, he takes his policy along with him and keeps up the insurance if he wishes to do so. Annuities are also provided after twenty years of service.

No one industry can be a pattern for all, as the ability to deal with such questions is not shared equally. It appears to me that it is impossible for us to develop immediately a satisfactory plan of co-operation that might suit all the different industries with their varying conditions. There is. however, no reason why a start should not be made and some headway gained. The evolution of processes must be gradual; the new heaven and the new earth will not burst upon us in a days Personally, I am not at all afraid to trust representatives of our workmen to join in plans of co-operation in the interests of all concerned. When we think of what our men from the ranks of Labor have done in this great war, coming forward largely under voluntary enlistment, and when we realize further the valor they have displayed on the battlefront, they are not only entitled to proper recognition at home, but to a consideration of their interests, which hitherto they have not had in large enough measure.

One thing appears to be certain. namely, that where individual interest, ambition, and good work are shown, these must all be recognized by both interests in the business and properly rewarded. On the other hand, the unwilling and the inefficient must not block the path of the ready and the skilful. There can be no universal betterment applying to each and every worker in any scheme of co-operation without individual participation, if we are to hold our own against other countries and nations whose competition we have to meet both at home and abroad. I would like, however, to see such a spirit of mutuality and cooperation engendered that the two great classes would think together and not apart. I believe this would result in such efficiency in all our organizations that we would be able to increase our home and foreign trade, help pay our war obligations, make reasonable profits, and pay higher wages than would otherwise be possible. It should be remembered that as from the ranks of Labor a very large proportion of our men have gone to the front, so when the war is over. to the ranks of Labor they will be returned. Much as we would like to see the returned men go upon our farms, yet the great majority will haturally revert to their former occupations. They will, therefore, be a charge for the promotion of their in-terests upon our towns and cities and the manufacturing industries in particular. We cannot begin too soon te lay our plans for giving effect to that particular form of co-operation which will fit our individual concerns best

to serve one another.

dealing with

Tariff.

tional Policy was brought into existence and, therefore, the great majority of men doing business to-day in Canada do not remember the hard and trying years before its introduction in 1878. At that time the country was making little headway under a revenue tariff of 121/2 per cent. Our industries were comparatively unim- the tariff?" portant and American factories supplied us in large measure with pro- clared Mr. Crerar. "The Tariff is not ducts such as have since been made the issue at present. I feel just as

tation of the Western grain growers Provincial Legislatures' resolutions Our second great question is that for the abolition of the tariff would have been passed asking for the renot be continued during the period of moval of the duty on agricultural im-Manufacturers, Agriculturists, and the the war. This has been denied by some of the grain growers during the More than a generation ago the Na. session of Parliament just ended, but gans there has been carried on a cona newspaper report of an address by Honorable T. A. Crerar, at Winnipeg, in the election campaign states:

"The Minister of Agriculture alluded to a conversation with a farmer in Toronto the other day, who asked him:

"'What concessions did you get on

"I required no concessions," de-

"Speaking Frankly and Sincerely"

The portion of this address referring to the Tariff was given in response to a direct challenge of the Grain Growers' Guide [the official organ of the agriculturists of the West] to the President "to speak frankly and sincerely and come right out into the open on the tariff question." In its issue of June 19th the Guide says:

"The Canadian Manufacturers' Association has had its annual convention and S. R. Parsons, the president, just retired has spoken. True to the intimation given through his recent letters to The Guide, he 'came out into the open' and spoke frankly about existing differences of opinion with regard to the tariff. A digest of his speech as well as a summarized report of other features of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association convention appears elsewhere in this issue. It ought to be read closely by all grain growers, for Mr. Parsons, accepting the suggestion frequently offered by The Guide, has strongly urged that a conference between manufacturers and grain growers be held in Winnipeg some time this year. The dominant note sounded by Mr. Parsons in his address of last week at Montreal was national unity-a unity which would enable the manufacturer, the workman and the farmer to live and work together in Canada for the good of the country as a whole. This desire was expressed by Mr. Parsons in words of deep fervor, and we are told that his speech was received with great applause by the manufacturers who attended the convention.

As only excerpts from the address have appeared in the press, the Canadian Manufacturers' Association have concluded to publish it in its entirety for the benefit of the public, it being endorsed unanimously by the large Annual Meeting of the Asso-ciation recently held in Montreal.

in Canada. Generally speaking, the strongly on the question of tariff as commercial interests of the country were languishing and our bright views in entering a Union Governyoung men were attracted in large numbers to the United States, a country being built up and prospered under a policy of protection. We are now in danger, especially on account of the propaganda of one section of as a "truce"; in fact, it was more or our population, of falling to profit by experience, losing our balance, and blindly yielding to the demand for undermining that which has proved to would not be referred to until the be the great bulwark of our national, industrial, and commercial life. The War-time Tariff Truce.

It was understood, when Union

any man. I have not sacrificed these ment. The tariff is not the issue at present. The great outstanding issue is the winning of this war."

The Toronto Globe referred editorially to this matter and spoke of it less the general expression of opinion at the time of the formation of the Union Government that tariff matters war was over. The manufacturers, favor of a continuance of our national, therefore, accepted this view and would have respected same throughout if others had done so. We have and enable employers and employees Government was formed, that the agi- found, however, that in the Western

plements as a so-called "war measure." In farmers' papers and other orstant agitation against the tariff and denunciation of the manufacturers. Grain growers have recently challenged manufacturers to come out openly and declare themselves upon the tariff question. Much as we would have preferred that there be no consideration of this question during the period of the war, as all our attention should be fixed upon our national obligations with respect thereto, yet some measure of action has been forced upon us, and it is, therefore, necessary to deny many of the unfair, erroneous, and misleading statements that have been made for the purpose of trying to prejudice the minds of the public against manufacturers and manufacturing interests of this country.

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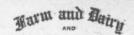
Agriculture and Industry Interdependent.

Our statements should be prefaced with the remark that the manufacturers of this country, along with all other classes, are vitally interested in the success of the agriculturists and will not be satisfied until the fullest possible measures looking to their betterment and the removal of any inequalities or unfair burdens, are accomplished. It surely is not necessary to do this, however, at the expense of other classes and at the risk of ruination of our great industrial fabric, built up with great care and national efficiency. A great Toronto daily sets forth admirably the relation of manufacturers to agriculturists in the following words:

"If agriculture is the backbone of the Dominion, industry is the sinew and brawn. Each is vitally important; they are interdependent. Progress and prosperity for one invariably means progress and prosperity for the, other. Their success provides food or their failure provides famine for the people. Trade balances depend upon their activity. A favorable balance swells Canada's bank roll, and the people become prosperous and very happy under normal conditions." Reciprocity.

We are told that especially in the West, peopled so largely with American citizens of an excellent class. there is more or less of a demand for reciprocity, if not a closer connection, with the United States, which, perhaps, is quite natural, particularly among the class referred to. While as Canadians we value more than ever our friendship with the great nation to the south of us, yet we believe we have an important part to play as an integral portion of the great British Empire and in working out our own future. When there was an agitation for reciprocity in 1911, and which certain elements in our population are now trying to revive, the majority of the people decided against it and in political, and fiscal policy and entity. As nothing has occurred since to lead us to believe that we were mistaken

(Continued on page 19.)



(12)

Rural Wome

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

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444 SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, 100 s year, Great Britain, B.B a year. For all countries, except Canada and Greas ADVEAD for for postage. ADVEAD for for postage. ADVEAD for for postage. ADVEAD for the for postage. ADVEAD for the formation of the Homeson of the formation of the formation of the Homeson of the formation of the formation of the Book of the formation of the formation of the Homeson of the formation of the formation of the Book of the formation of the formation of the Book of the formation of the formation of the Book of the formation of the formation of the Book of the formation of the formation of the Book of the formation of the formation of the Book of the formation of the formation of the Book of the formation of the formation of the Book of the formation of the formation of the Book of the formation of the formation of the Book of the formation of the formation of the Book of the formation of the formation of the Book of the formation of the formation of the Book of the formation of the formation of the Book of the formation of the formation of the Book of the formation of the formation of the formation of the Book of the formation of the formation of the formation of the Book of the formation of the formation of the formation of the Book of the formation of the formation of the formation of the Book of the formation of the formation of the formation of the Book of the formation of the Book of the formation of the for

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OUR GUARANTEE.

ULT CUARANTEE: We guarantee that cover the the lases is milable. We are able to do this because the advertising columns of Farm and Dairy are as carefully dilets are we turn avery allns, and because to protect car readers, we turn avery allns, and because to protect car readers, advertise herein deal dishoresity with packed on the subscription of the subscription of the subscription of the reported to us within a week of its occurrence, and that within con meants from disket of the scoperon of the the contrast states to be as stated. If is a condition of the contrast states to be as stated. The is experiment of the contrast between subscription of the subscription of these columns; but we shall not sub the modulum of these columns; but we shall not subscription of the bankrugts.

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."-

The Manufacturers' View Point

LSEWHERE in this issue of Farm and Dairy will be found a complete report of the ad-

dress of President S. R. Parsons, of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, delivered before the members of the Association at their recent annual meeting in Montreal. This report is published in this issue of Farm and Dairy by the Association as an advertisement in order that the views of the members of the Association may be laid fully before the farmers of Canada. The members of the Manufacturers' Association believe that vital issues must be dealt with in a broad and practical way if the welfare of the Dominion is to be properly safeguarded in the period of readjustment which must necessarily follow the cessation of hostilities

Farmers have often complained that officers of the Manufacturers' Association have been in the habit of going quietly to Ottawa, and having legislation put through in their interest without giving due consideration to the interests of other classes in the community. The action, therefore, of the Manufacturers' Association on this occasion in laying their views before the farmers of Ontario through the columns of Farm and Dairy is to be commended. Although the views expressed in President Parsons' statement are not likely to be acceptable to the majority of organized farmers of Ontario, or for that matter, to those in any other province, nevertheless we hopo that the readers of Farm and Dairy will read them carefully in order that they may understand them fully and be better prepared to give them the consideration that it is likely they will have to receive before this matter is finally disposed of.

The views of the organized farmers on the main points raised in President Parsons' address are well known. They are expressed in the Farmers' National Platform. 'The farmers' stand is that the Canadian tariff, instead of being increased, should be reduced first, by immediately removing the duty on agricultural implements, and such other things farmers require to enable them to more easily increase the production of food products, and, second, "by reducing the customs duty on goods imported

from Great Britain to one-half the rates charged under the general tariff, and that further gradual reductions be made in the remaining tariff on British imports until we have completely free trade between Great Britain and Canada in five years." The farmers also are in favor of food stuffs being placed on the free list, and of the customs tariff on all neces saries of life being materially reduced, and all tariff concessions granted to other countries being immediately extended to Great Britain.

Farmers as a class have nothing but the most friendly feeling towards the Manufacturers' Association. They do not desire to have legislation passed to benefit them that will impose an unfair handicap upon the manufacturers. On the other hand, they do not desire to have unfair burdens placed on the farmers in order that the manufacturing industries may be promoted at the expense of agriculture. The organized farmers liave time and again expressed the belief that the tariff as now drafted tends to build up city industries at the expense of agriculture, that it is depopulating the rural districts, and making it impossible for farmers to obtain the help they require, and that if it is not remedied it will ultimately prove disastrous to the welfare of the nation. The view points of the members of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association and of the organized farmers are so entirely different, it is not likely that they can be harmonized. Nevertheless, it is encouraging that the members of the Manufacturers' Association realize the importance of consulting the farmers in a matter of this kind, and that instead of working secretly, as they have been accused of doing, they are laying their cards on the table and asking the farmers to consider the whole situation from their view point.

A "Bully" Good Investment

"B UY better bulls," is the admonition of the Indiana Department of Agriculture. The Department strengthens its counsel with the

following story: "A few years ago a good dairy bull was purchased for use in one of Indiana's dairy herds. This bull cost \$100 as a calf and was used on a herd of cow whose average production was 4.800 lbs, of milk and 260 lbs. of butterfat. The daughters of this bull have now replaced the old cows in the herd. These daugh tere exceed the production of their dams by 102 lbs. of butterfat and 1,828 lbs. of milk per cow per. year. This improvement nets \$300 profit each year in a herd of ten cows. It was a 'buily' good invest-

Such is the evidence from Indiana. Inst a fow days ago an editor of Farm and Dairy spent the evening with a progressive young dairy farmer in Peterboro' Co., Ont. This young man has a herd which is now practically all registered. When he and his father started in dairying their herd was osed entirely of Shorthorns and not heavy milking Shorthorns, either. In fact, several of the cows were decidedly beefy in tendency. A few years later, by the consistent use of pure-bred sires of the Holstein breed, a herd had been established that averaged well over 10,000 pounds of milk a year and the income from the cheese factory had been doubled and trebled. It would take a great deal more than the present high prices of heef to persuade this young dairyman to go back to Shorthorns or any other breed of cattle, not specially developed for dairy production.

We might multiply cases such as this. The evidence is obtainable in every community where dairying is practised. And yet we find scrub bulls and cull pure-bred sires in even the best dairy counties. This should not be. Increased production and growing prosperity always follow the use of well bred, pure-bred sires. An investment in a good sire is the best investment that any dairy farmer can make.

The Farm Labor Problem

T WO city lade in the same form in high school finished their courses of study and their courses and went out to work. Both boys were well developed physically. They were probably about equal in intelligence and adaptability. One of them went out on a farm for twenty-five dollars a month and his board. He proved a willing and intelligent worker and the farmer who employed him soon raised his wages to thirty dollars a month and board;

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a very good wago for a 16-year-old boy with only one season of farm experience. The second lad wanted to make more money, although without or perience he secured a position in a munitions factory and was soon operating a lathe. In one day this summer he had made as high as fourteen dollars and six dollars or seven dollars a day is usual.

This illustration, insignificant in itself; explains the whole problem of agricultural production. It also explains the strenuous opposition of thousands of farmers to the operations of recent amendments to the Military Service Act. Farmers know that they cannot hope to compete on the labor market for the men necessary to maintain production. They know that they cannot afford to pay the wages that employers in other lines are able to offer. A wage of fourteen dollars a day may be somewhat unusual, but even the general wage in the city factory nowadays is beyond the reach of the farmer. In most cases the only help that the farmer can hope to hold in agricultural work is the boy at home who es pects some day a proprietary interest in the old homestead. If agricultural production is to be kept up to normal, one of two alternatives must be adopted-either the help that will stay on the farm, the farm boy, must be left there, or the price of farm products must be allowed to rise high enough to allow the farmer to pay wages in competition with city industry. There is no other course open. The farmer is like any other business man,-he cannot long maintain production at a loss, even if he would.

The Swing to Beef

66 HE tendency in this section is away from dairy cattle and toward beef," remarked a

milk producer in one of the well established dairy districts of Eastern Ontario. "There has always been a large number of Shorthorns scattered through the district and they are now increasing. I and a couple of neighbors across the road are the only men in this immediate locality that are now breeding for straight dairy production. Many have dairy bred cows and Shorthorn bulls. The scarcity of labor has something to do with this but the high price of beef is the drawing card."

These remarks were made in the hearing of a gentleman, himself a dairy farmer, who has carefully watched the development of the live stock industry in Eastern Canada for well on to forty years. His comment was: "I remember when exactly the same thing happened before. Beet was working up to seven cents a pound, which was considered a big price at that time. Many dairy farmers rushed to got into beef. About the time that they had their herds changed over, the price of beet dropped and dairy cattle were in greater demand than ever. Every other line of farming has had its ups and downs. Horses, beef cattle, sheep and swine have alternately been in great demand or a drug on the market. I notice that the dairy cow, however, has always stood by her owner, and dairying has suffered less from periodic depression than any other line of agricultural industry."

We are afraid that there are many dairymen who have not yet learned the lesson that the past should teach them. Farm and Dairy feels perfectly safe in predicting that the present boom in beef will last little, if any longer, than similar booms in the past. We are even more certain that the dairy cow, in the next ten years, will be again more popular than in any period of the past. Fortunately the percantage of dairy herds in which this retrograde type of breeding is being followed is comparatively small but, in some districts, as for instance, the one mentioned, the movement is assuming almost alarming propertions. Both the past history of the live stock industry and a commonsense analysis of the future proclaim such breeding a mistake.

If the breeder has the permanent good of his breed in mind, he will put vigor ahead of all else in his breeding operations. We believe that the majority of our breeders have consistently worked for strong vigorous stock. There is, however, a great temptation to give records very much the premier place. The "records at all costs" system would be productive of much harm and no permanent good. Let us give it a wide berth. Let us be rational in our breeding operations.

July 25,

How itC E delega in May in arnment re celling the sons betwee there has h information ecutive of herta sent that was r

Opera Houn which seen ernment's a sires of th tario. Pres plained the farmers hel However, th unable to d A complet situation w the Canadi hold in Win ing was att tives of the

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As soon as in cancellin known in A diste protest of the provin Ontario. Lo ers of Albert resolutions ment's actio entral organ in the matter

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How itCame to be Prepared, What it Said and Why it Was Sent to Ottawa E VER since the famous farmers' delegation that waited on the Dominion Government in Ottawa in May in an effort to have the Gov-ernment reconsider its action in canernment reconsider its action in can-celling the exemptions of farmers' sons between the ages of 20 and 22 there has been a keen desire for full information as to how it was the ex-ecutive of the United Farmers of Alberta sent the telegram to Ottawa, that was read at the meeting in the that whis read at the meeting in the Opera House by Fremilier Borden, and which seemed to approve of the Gov-ernment's action, and to oppose the de-sires of the United Farmers of On-tario. President H. W. Wood, of the United Farmers of Alberts, partly erz-calend the maximum at the mastire of plained the mystery at the meeting of farmers held in Massey Hall in June. However, there was much that he was unable to deal with at that time.

July 25, 1918.

A complete explanation of the whole A complete explanation of the whole situation was given at a meeting of the Canadian Gounell of Agricaliture held in Winnipeg recently. This meet-ing was attended by four representa-tives of the United Farmers of Om-tario-Messre. Col. J. Z. Fraser, of Burford, Ont: C. W. Gurnes, Paris; J. J. Morrier, and K. B. Durfort, Ont: C. W. Gurnes, Paris; Durford, Durford, S. Burnes, C. Burnes, Burnes, C. B Farmers of Alberta were fully as ready to make explanations as the Ontario delegates were to ask for them. Three members of the Executive Committee of the United Farmers of Alberta, who were present at the meeting when the were present at the meeting when the telegram was prepared, wore present also at the meeting in Winnipeg. These were-First Vice-President P. Baker, Ponoks; Third Vice-President J. W. Leady, White Cord, and Pourth Vice-President Rice Shepherd, et South Edmonton. Their explanation of the situation was as follows:

Alberta Conditions.

As soon as the Government's action in cancelling exemptions became known in Alberta there were immedate protests from farmers in all parts of the province, just as there were in Ontario. Locals of the United Farm-ers of Alberta began to meet and pass resolutions condemning the Govern-ment's action and calling upon the eentral organization to take some steps in the matter.

These protests became so num that a meeting of the Executive of the Association was called to deal with them. It happened that this meeting was held the day before the Ontario was need the day before the Ontario farmers waited on the Government, it had been expected that President Wood would be present, but he was detained in the United States and did not get back in time to attend. At the time the Executive met the Associa-tion had received twenty-five resolutions from locals condemning the Gov-ernment's stand, and only one resolu-

tion supporting the Government. Realizing that the country was at war, and that probably the Government had some very argent reasons for taking the stand it had, the Executive did not feel like condemning the Gov-ernment's action out of hand, because It knew that if it did the resolution might be published in papers all over the country and ultimately find its way into the enemies' hands and lead the enemy to suppose that Canadian the county of suppose that Canadian farmers were not willing to support the Government, and possibly lead them to think that Canada was getting dishertened with the war. They, folt also that such a telegram might be misunderstood by our seldiers over-seas. At the same time the Executive sea, At the same time the Executive did not feel that if could support the Government because of the effect the Government's action was likely to have on increased productions and in other ways. After considerable discussion, if was decided that the best thing that could be done was to prepare a non-committal resolution, which, while not >>

That Alberta Telegram

condemning the Government, would not support the Government in the stand it had taken, but place the full responsibility for the Government. At that time the full effects the action of the Government the full effects the action of the Government would have on production were not known or the Executive might have passed a stronger resolution.

The Famous Telegram

I. That we recognize that the Government, in possession of the full facts in regard to the military situation and the need for increased production, would not have issued this order, which has since been ratified by Parliament, had not the need for men been urgent and imperative

2. That this Executive recognizes 2. That this Executive recognizes the fairness of the order in that it applies to all classes of citizens of this age, irrespective of their posi-

 ion or occupation.
 While there will undoubtedly be a considerable logs of production resulting from the calling of these men at this time, this Executive be-lieves that having considered this aspect of the situation the Govern-ment accepts the responsibility.

ment accepts the responsibility. 4. This Executive expresses the belief that good work has been done by the agricultural representative in this district in helping the military to secure adequate reinforcements with a minimum of disturbance to wroduction and further recommende oduction, and further recommends for that cases of special hardship be re-ferred to the Government through him with a view to some relief being granted

5. This Executive expresses the hope that farmers will loyally abide

AN IMPORTANT ANNOUNCE-MENT.

N important announcement A concerning the efforts of the farmers to organize a paper of their own appears in the full page advertisement on the back cover of this issue of Farm and Dairy. Every farmer who is interested in the farmers' movement should read this an-nouncement carefully.

by the decision of the Government, and that those remaining at home will endeavor to see that production is retarded as little as possible by the calling out of this class.

Later Action.

The famous telegram was passed by the Executive on May 13. Within three weeks complaints from the farmers in Alberta over the Government's action had become so numerous that a full meeting of the directors of the United Farmers of Alberta was held to deal with the matter. At this meeting

a much stronger resolution was passed, and it was decided to send it to Ottawa by President H. W. Wood, in order that the president might lay the Situation before the Government fully, ray the situation before the Government fully. This was the reason that President Wood was unable to say more than he did at the meeting in Massey Hall, as he had not yet waited on the Govern-He had not yet walled on the Gevern-ment, and it would have been a dis-courteous action on his part to disclose at a public meeting in advance the fasts which he had been instructed to take to Otiawas and lay before the Government. He foit that he would be functioned have a favorable in-function to have a favorable influence on the Government if he went down more as a friend seeking to advise the Government against the danger of its action than if he went down as a critic, having discharged his broadside in advance at the public meeting of the farmers in Toronto.

A Second Resolution. The resolution passed by the full (Continued on page 21.)





BURGAR BURGE

BECAUSE the staves are held together by extra heavy iron hoops, so as to be able to withstand the tremes pressure at the time of filling and fermentation and to resist the ravages of the weather at all times.

Ideal Green Feed Silos

BECAUSE nothing but sound humber of a kind which long experience has shown to be best suited for the pur-pose is used in their construction.

BECAUSE the staves are carefully tongued, grooved, bevelled and splined--all painstakingly finished with ma-

"last a life time"-

BECAUSE the doors and staves are treated with specially prepared wood pre-servative, which insures maximum life,

chinery especially designed for the purpose.

BECAUSE, in fact, the Ideal Green Feed Silo represents the best of silo building knowledge in detail, embodying right design, specially selected materials, skillful workmanship and the benefit of long experience in silo manufacture.

Thousands of Canadian farmers "swear by" the Ideal.

Why?

And so will you when you have installed one.

Write today to our nearest sales, headquartess for our silo catalogue, which contains much valuable information about silos and silage.

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 Grean Feed Siles. Alpha Gas Engines, Alpha Churns and Butterworkers. Catalogues of any of our lines mailed upon request.

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



For Use Where Help is Scarce

IN SPITE of labor shortage you can harvest corn this fall without trouble or delay if you will buy and use a McCormick corn binder. One of these machines drawn by a tractor or three good horses, a two-man outfit, will harvest from five to seven acres a day, cutting and binding the whole crop in neat, convenient bundles. No waste; no time lost.

Using McCormick corn binders beats hiring men-to cut or husk corn, even if plenty of man were to be had, in a season like this, when it is just about impossible to get help, the economy and efficiency of McCormic binders will be velocimed by thousands of farmers. The output this year is limited. There may be delays in framsportations. To be sume of hasids your machine in time place your order now with the loading your machine in time place your order now with the loading or machine in time place your order now with the loading or machine in time place your order now with the loading or machine in time place your order now with the loading or machine in time place your order now with the loading or machine in time place your order now with the loading or machine in time place your order now with the loading or machine in time place your order now with the loading or machine in time place your order now with the loading or machine in time place your order now with the loading or machine in time place your order now with the loading or machine in time place your order now with the loading or machine in time place your order now with the loading or machine in time place your order now with the loading or machine in time place your order now with the loading or machine in time place your order now with the loading or machine in time place your order now with the loading or machine in time the place your order now with the loading or machine in time the place your order now with the loading or machine in time the place your order now with the loading or machine your have been place your order now with the loading or machine your have been place your order now with the loading or machine your have been place your order now with the loading or machine your have been place your order now with the loading or machine your order now with the place your order or machine your order now with the place your order or with the place your order now with the place your order ore with the place your order now with the place your o

International Harvester Company of Canada, Limited BRANCH HOUSES WEST-Brandon, Man, Clamber, Status, Berner, S., Sak, Estibitist, Alma, N. Batterner, Sak, Estimiter, Alma Winapee, Man, Yotton, Sak, RAST-Hamilton, Out, Lendon, Ott, Mantreal, Qua, Ottawn, Ont, Qaches, Gan, Washer, K.

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KNOW when to speak, for many times it brings danger to give the best advice to kings .- Herrick.

A City Lad's Delusion By Mrs. J. G. Eastman.

(From the Nebraska Farmer.)

like that, even if you had one just

(From the sec **N o he won't." Elmer's heart was light, for his Billie chum had home with you and teil your father how it happened. It waan't any sin to use it; I used Harry Jenning's brace and hit one day when he waan't in and bit one day when he wasn't in school and just because it didn't break

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doesn't make it any different." After telling Mr. Linsey he wanted to go over to Fred's on an errand, and

to go over to Fred's on an errand, and making many significant gestures to let his mystified cousin know it was something important, the boys set off. Mr. French, upon hearing their com-bined story, was inclined to punch Fred severely, but finally at Elmer's insistencg agreed not to. However, he insistenc garced not to. However, he insistence agreed not to the set of the instant of the set of the set of the so hadly about it, she wisely let Elmer have his way. have his way.

When Elmer started home from the French farm it was nearly noon and his stomach, a boy's never-failing timepiece, told him it was very near dinner-time, but he took time to run over to Billie's long enough to let him know everything was well with them once more. Billie was in the pig pen raking cobs to burn when Elmer stole up and gave the secret call. He

up and gave the secret call. He brichtened visibly. "Hello, Elmer!" he called; "how are you? I wan't looking for you ore.", "¶ can't stay but a moment; l've been over to Fred French's and l've got to be home for dinner, but I thought I'd remind you it's new moon Tuesday an' we want to be looking for it." for it

As Elmer reached home Jean came rushing to meet him fairly bursting with news.

"O Elmer, Joe's home! He just came; aren't you glad?"

Elmer assured her he was glad, very glad; he was too happy over Billie's unbroken friendship to be otherwise But why should Jean be so rejoiced over the return of a servant? To his city trained mind, an employee was only a servant and never an equal only a servant and never an equal. He soon found he must hiter his view, for Joe Blake and Mr. Linsey sat In the cozy sitting room chatting away while Haby Jack clambered all over the new comer and searched his pockets for "tandy." Dorothy and Jean both called Ellmer to admire the sakes Joe had brought them. Dor othy's was blue, and Jean's was pink

"This is my cousin, Elmer Wade," said John as the boy entered the said John as the boy entered the room. Joe rose and shoch hands with him. "I guess I owe you a vote of thanks for holding my job down," he remarked pleasantly, "and a reward besides," handing Elmer a small box.

Opening it, the wondering Elmer beheld a knife. It was not an ordinary neid a knie. It was not an ordinary one, either, but one containing blades for every purpose and a fork besides. "Why, it's a boy scout's knife!" he cried. "Just exactly what I wanted, but you don't mean it for me?"

"Yes, for you. Not knowing you, I wasn't sure what you'd like, but I was pretty sure anyone would like a knife

like it. From that moment Elmer ceased to regard Joe Blake as a servant, but in-stead he was in the class of friendship next to Billie Lane who stood next to Cousin John, who was first of all. He wasn't sure where to place Cousin Beth, for to him she was above and apart from everyone else.

CHAPTER V. War's Shadow.

One evening some weeks later, El-mer found a letter waiting for him. It was from his modier. It was now the middle of April and farm work was getting under good headway. Joe was preparing the ground for plant-ing corn and Elmer had been helping his cousin shell the selected seed after he came from school. In the letter was a bill not for \$10, as his mother had promised, but for \$5, and



A Unique Mode of Conveyance.

A Unique Mode of Conveyance. How would the little folks in the homes of our readers enjoy being car-ried around in a conveyance similar to the one here illustrated? The snap-shot was taken at Cochrans station in New Ontario and shows an indian woman carrying her baby in this peculiar looking sack. Photo by an Editor of Farm and Dairy.

Elmer reflected that that was about Eimer reflected that that was about as near as she usually kept her promises. As he looked at it he thought of the day and conversation when she had promised to send him this money. How far away that time seemed and how different seemed his life.

When he remembered how he had hated the thought of going to a farm and how he had fought against it he seemed another person from his pres ent self, for now he was heart and and mind deep in the delights of farm work. Had she given him the \$5 that day he would have squandered it with idle companions: now he couldn't think how to use it and was still wondering when Cousin Beth gave a cheery call for "Supper!" "Well, Joe," said Cousin John when

they were all seated, "I see that our country has really declared war upon Germany. I'm not surprised. Still it hardly seems possible." "Well," said Joe slowly, "that means 'go' for me sooner or later."

"Oh no, Joe!" Mrs. Linsey protest-; "the government will not want the ed; farmers to fight; every one will be needed to produce food. No doubt that will be our part in war to produce food for the other countries

duce food for the other countries and not to take an actual part in battle." "No," Joe answered, "I've been ex-pecting this; I heard lots of talk around the mill and I read consider-able evenings, and I've done some thinking. No matter what they say now, the working men on farms and in factories will be the ones to carry a the statement of the say on the war-the ones like me as sol-diers, and those like Mr. Linsey will "I guess you are right," assented Mr. Linsey. "The government is all right and

Germany needs a good les-son, but the men who are glad to-day because the war is declared won't do much to really win it. That rests with the farmers who will say little and be accused of lack of patriotism."

The talk went on, but that much had decided Elmer as to what to do with his money if Cousin Beth approved

A little more than a week later when the last day of school arrived at Windy Hill, Miss Lavis found a rather bulky package on her desk. Visitors, the picnic dinner and the program had so filled her attention that she failed to notice it until she called school

This is the faithfund dog who saves many steps on the farm of Mr. Geo. W. Barragar, Prince Edward Co., Ont. "Why, what's this!" she exclaimed, picking up the package and reading the inscription:

"This is to give Windy Hill a chance to show its patriotism." Still wonder-ing, she opened the package and shock out to view a large beautiful flag. The delighted children clapped their hands and one small girl cried out, "Oh, goody" Miss Davis, did you

get it for us?" "No indeed! I never saw it before," and looking back at the inscription, she added, "This is Elmer's writing, fan't \$1 ?"

A glance at the blushing Elmer con firmed her suspicions. Thus cornered, Elmer blurted out, "I didn't mean for you to guess

you to guess." Cousin Elizabeth who had arrived early with the plcnic basket saved the day by explaining: "Since Elimer is found out, I will explain that on the day war was declared he received some money and wished to use it in this way to have Windy Hill's pat-riation made known for the word to for he heard Miss Davis say every school should have and display a flag.

"Instead of giving Elmer a vote of thanks," Miss Davis replied, "I want him to stand here and hold one side of this flag with me while we all sing 'America.' Everyone stand now and please sing as loudly and patriotically as you can!"

Cousin John and Joe Blake came over in the automobile in time for the dinner and to participate in the ball game afterwards and as they spun homeward in the early spring evening, Elmer reflected that he had never had such a happy day.

CHAPTER VI

Real Farming.

The following Monday Elmer fol-owed Joe to the barn. It was a beaulowed Joe to the barn. It was a beau-tiful May morning; bicks were twit-tering and singing as they do only in spring. The inte apple trees were in full bloom and all together the fresh green world was as beautiful as possible. Mr. Linsey had taken July 25, 1911

the car and gone to the county on business, so Elmer looked to L for orders. What do you want me to do toda

what do you want me to do todu Joe? Cousin John went so early didn't think to ask him." "Well," said Joe, "you can take a Nell and Bob and harrow the m

Nell and "Bob and harrow the pe patch and then you'll have it ready a sow to aifalfa." "Gee! Can I have the team and he row the field myself, without you b

ing along?"

ing atong r "Yon sure can. I'm planting on these days," and Joe threw the is ness across the back of freshly as ried Bonnie Kate. "And when hy prepared you can run the drill, is Go ahead and see if you can hang up alone."

Bursting with pride and import Elmer went at this complicated ta Eimer went at this complicated tai bept on getting every strap a buckle exactly right. He had help harness many times and had dris the team, but to take the harrow at work in the ple field, so called the was shaped fin plece of ple, was an thought of pleasure; "You see," continued in

"You see," continued to as he began harnesin Black Dan, "it's this up Elmer, you've heard about the registration June 5 at a the men between twenty-Well, the and thirty-one? I'm tweet akes me in. takes me in. In tweep three; I'm single and so is as I know I'm physicaly all right, so I'm pretty es tain to go." "Oh, Joe! You're going is be a soldier! Do you was to go?"

to go?" "I think I ought to]

haven't any relatives living, nor anyone nearer than it and Mrs. Linsey. I wa hoping-but never mind that; hopes must wait her I'd volunteer now, but I he lieve I can do more gost staying here until the cra

is in and the small gas harvested and in showing you how you harvested and in showing you not me can take my place here. You're na fourteen now. I wasn't but fittes when I came here and I was doing either as they are now." Elmer drew himself up to his ta

Good Old "Jeff."

This is the faithful

Einer drew nimsen up to has height and answered soberly, "II & what I can. Joe, and stay right a the job until you get back." The with a sudden revulsion of heigh he cried, "But you may never ces back! Joe, did you think about hat ""IF I don't you'll have to chart." "If I don't you'll have to step cla into my. shoes; with a good under standing of machinery you Maybe Mr. Linsey will geta dle it.

die it. Maybe Mr. Linsey will gei tractor to help out, too." "Well, I'll stay," promised Eine, "till I'm eighteen; then I am phy to follow you if the war isn't ore." "I hope it will all be over bem that, but if it isn't, come on. I may not be there to greet you except a spirit, but you'll think of me just

the same. They shook hands on their agree ment.

CHAPTER VIL Summer Days.

Elmer's promise to Joe was new out of his mind, even though othe things sometimes crowded it into a dark corner for a while. At first is was much like the college profess who after laboring an hour cald upon a workman for help, saying "Can you not render me some asis ance? I've harnessed this ham three times, sir, and every time the hames came to the tall, sir." Har ever, each day found Elmer mar proficient and more sure of himself When he first went to the field also with the team he was frightened had to death at the very idea, though a course, no one knew it, but by the last of June he was cultivating the sturdy young corn with never a thought of fear because no one wa near by to call upon if things well WTODR.

(To be continued.)

July 25, 1918

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God Has L F God who w

dom fr n."-1 Cor. 1 "My Father tion John 15: 1.

Yo ar in C Bevers at Coriand carnal, only yet Paul wants his teaching, to they are in Chr Christian Hfo consciousness of Most essential t is the daily reasonance, "I an fruitful preachi take this as its in Christ Jesus.

But the apos ought, of almo "Of God are ye would have us n mion to Christ, not our own d God Himself. teaches us to res what a source strength it must of God alone the God Himself, t comos my socur wish in seeki

Let me try an means, this woo Christ." In beco union with Chris does and a work does His work by work. The wor and silent; what distinct and tang faith, prayer and scious acts of v dear account: quickening and come from aboy come from abovy yond the reach of no it comes that tries to say. "I is he looks more than to that won God by which he Nor can it well ement 'I know course. is a valid testimo equence that ied to see that turning, and beli of Christ, there power doing its will, taking posse

rying out its own planting us into The words will ther and higher, a ated, them He al ing in time is the purpose in otern was, God had fi sovereign love on of grace, and ch That thou knows Christ, is the step thou risest to un meaning the wor Christ Jesus."

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It is easy to se fluence it must en who seeks to abd a sure standing-gr he rests his right ness on nothin ther's own purper have thought of and the believer a not forget that o "My Father is the

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continued Ja an harnesig "it's this was e heard about on June 5 of al yeen twenty as we? Well, the I'm twent ngle and so in I'm physically I'm pretty es

You're going is Do you want

I ought to I relatives living learer than Mr. never min never min nust walt now, now, but I be do more gost until the cru ie small gran g you how you by You're pug a't but fiften I was doing a asn't so hany

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July 25, 1918.

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tion

The Upward Look

God Has United You to Him

F God are ye in Christ Jesus who was made unto us wis dom from God, both righteous-ess and sanotification, and redemp-on"-1 Cor. 1: 30 (R. V. marg.) "My Father is the Husbandman."--

John 15: 1. in Christ Jesus." The be Yo ar Mevers at Corinth were still feeble and carnal, only babes in Christ. And yet Paul wants them, at the outset of his teaching, to know distinctly that they are in Christ Jesus. The whole Christian life depends on the clear consciousness of our position in Christ. Most essential to the abiding in Christ is the daily renewal of our faith's assurance, "I am in Christ Jesus." All

fruitful preaching to believers must take this as its starting-point: "Ye are in Christ Jesus. But the apostle has an additional thought, of almost greater importance "Of God are ye in Christ Jesus." II IIo would have us not only remember our mion to Christ, but specially that it is not our own doing, but the work God Himself. As the Holy Sp. God Himself. As the Holy Spirit teaches us to realize this, we shall see what a source of assurance and strength it must become to us. If it is of God alone that I am in Christ, then God Himself, the Infinite One, be-comes my security for all I can need or wish in seeking to abide in Christ

Let me try and understand what it means, this wonderful "Of God in Christ." In becoming partakers of the union with Christ, there is a work God does and a work we have to do. God does His work by moving us to do our work. The work of God is hidden and silent; what we do is something distinct and tangible. Conversion and faith, prayer and obedience, are con actions acts of which we can give a dear account; while the spiritual quickening and strengthening that come from above are secret and be yond the reach of human sight. And yond the reach of human sight. And so it comes that when the believer tries to say. "I am it Christ Jeeus," he looks more to the work he did, than to that wondrous secret work of God by which he was united to Christ. Nor can it well be otherwise at the commencement of the Christian course. "I know that I have believed," course. I know that I have believed, is a valid testimony. But it is of great consequence that the mind should be led to eee that at the back of our turning, and believing, and accepting of Christ, there was God's almighty power doing its work,-inspiring our will, taking possession of us, and carrying out its own purpose of love in planting us into Christ Jesus.

The words will lead him even further and higher, even to the depths of eternity. "Whom He hath predestin-ated, them He also called." The calling in time is the manifestation of the purpose in eternity. Ere the world was, God had fixed the eye of His movereign love on these in the election moreougn love on thee in the election of grace, and chosen thee in Christ. That hou knowest thyself to be in Ortsi, is the stepping-schone by which thou risest to understand in its full meaning the word, "Of God I am in Christ Jesus."

Nothing will more exalt free grace. and make man bow very low before it, than this knowledge of the mystery "Of God in Christ."

It is easy to see what a mighty inonce it must exert on the bell who seeks to abide in Christ. . What a sure standing-ground it gives him, as a sure athintne-ground is given mm, as he roots his right to Christ and all His fulness on nothing less than the Fa-ther's own purpose and work! We have thought of Christ as the Vine, and the believer as the branch; let us not forget that other procious word, "My Father is the Husbandman."

What confident trust this faith in spires,-not only as to the being kept

FARM AND DAIRY safety to the end, but specially as to the being able to fulfil in every point the object for which if have been united to Christ. The branch is as much in the charge and keeping of

the husbandman as the vine; his hon-our as much concerned in the wellheing and growth of the branch as of the vine. The God who chose Christ to be Vine fitted Him thoroughly for the work He had as Vine to perform. The God who has chosen me and planted me in Christ, has thereby engaged to secure, if I will but let Him, by yield-ing myself to Him, that I in every way be worthy of Jesus Christ. Oh that I did but fully realize this! What confidence and urgency it would give confidence and urgency it would give to my prayer to the God and Pather of Jesus Christil How it would quicken the sense of dependence, and make me see that praying without coasing is indeed the one need of my life,— n monearing webling measured an unceasing waiting, moment by mo ment, on the God who hath united me to Christ, to perfect His own Divine work, to work in me both to will and to do of His good pleasure.

And what a motive this would be for the highest activity in the maintenance of a fruitful branch-life! Mo thesa are mighty powers; it is of in-finite importance to have them high and clear. Here surely is the highand clear. Here sure est: "You are God's workma

WANTED-A HOME.

Mr. Hugh Ferguson, Inspector of the Children's Aid Society, Stratford, Ont., desires to make known to Farm and Dairy read-ers that he is in search of a home for a little boy, three years of age. This little fellow is healthy, pleasing in appear-ance and disposition, and desires a home with a good Roman Catholic family. Any of Our Folks who would like to take this Utile how into the bound to be a set of the set of the Utile how in the theorem. little boy into their home, may secure fuller information by communicating with Mr. Ferguson.

created in Christ Jesus unto good works:" grafted by Him into Christ, unto the bringing forth of much fruit. Whatever God creates is exquisitely suited to its end. He created the sun to give light; how perfectly it does its work! He created the eye to see: how beautifully it fulfils its object! He created the new man unto good works: how admirably it is fitted for its purpos

Of God I am in Ohrist: created anew, made a branch of the Vine, fit-ted for fruit-bearing. Would God that believers would cease looking most at their old nature, and complaining of their weakness, as if God called th to what they were unfitted for! Would that they would believingly and joyfully accept the wondrous revelation of how God, in uniting them to Christ, has made Himself chargeable for their spiritual growth and fruitfulness! How all sickly hesitancy and sloth would disappear, and under the influence of disappear, and under the interact of this mighty motive—the faith in the faithfulness of Him of whom they are in Christ—their whole nature would rise to accept and faifii their glorious destiny!

-A selection from Rev. Andrew Murray's book, "Abide in Christ," a copy of which may be secured through Farm and Dairy if desired for 60 cents.

If there were not a possibility of our being worth while we should not be here. There is something for us to athere. There is something for us to at-tain, some good work that we can do. Does all this sound trite because we have heard it so often? But have we ever heard it so cited? But have we ever really believed it, and are we acting upon it, day by day? If we are, then however high or lowly our place, one thing is sure, we are not among those who are fretting over life as a failure. The Community Canning Kitchen

O the women of Ontario must be given the credit for originating one of the most effective means of canning foods for the military hospi-tals at home and abroad—the com-munity canning kitchen. The community canning kitchen is not a new idea. Other countries have used it before us. It is the special form which the canning kitchen has taken in On-tario however, that is to be credited to our women.

The basic organization upon which the canning centre is built is the Women's Institute. Here we have a network covering the whole province, especially the rural districts. The De-partment of Agriculture furnishes the complete equipment and also an in structor in any community where a canning centre is established for Red Cross purposes. The Women's Institute branch supplies a building with suitable water supply and drainage. With such equipment as steam supply, copper kettles, vats, pulping machine, sealing machine for tin cans, a sink. and so forth, canning becomes a simple, speedy and efficient operation. In some places where these canning centres have been established, Red Cross societies have offered to supply tin cans, labels, cases, sugar, kegs for pickles and spices for all products prepared for the Red Cross. At the recent annual meeting of the

Women's Institute branches of East and West Victoria county, Mr. J. W. Clarke, Cainsville, Ont., advised the branches very strongly to take up com-munity canning. He pointed out that in several districts throughout the pro-vince this work has been undertaken. Last year the first canning kitchen was established at Parkhill, Ont., and it is expected that 10,000 chickens will be canned at this point during 1918. All kinds of vegetables and fruits, as well as chicken may be canned and the work done rapidly.

While these canning centres are being originated primarily for the can ning of supplies for our boys overseas there is an added advantage in that women can bring their own products and have them canned very quickly. Mr. Clarke told us that jelly can be made in seven minutes, which is quite a difference from our lengthy opera-tions over a hot stove. Some of us have more or less trouble when can ning fruit or vegetables through spoll-age. It was pointed out by Mr. Clarke that where there is steam pressure such as is used at the canning centres. danger of spoilage is reduced to a

It is interesting to note that a com munity canning kitchen will be operat-ed at Guelph, Ont., by the Guelph Creamery Company during the present season. This company has offered the free use of a portion of the bailding as a cannery and will also supply the steam from their boilers. On comfruit or vegetables, sugar, etc., and have them canned at small cost, the proceeds to go to the Red Cross. On days other than community days the fruit and vegetables donated will be put up for the Red Cross and sent overseas. Here, too, the Department of Agriculture provides the sugar, spices, etc., required. The Women's Institutes of Wellington county have pro-mised donations of chickens, tomatoes apples and various other vegetables and fruits. Besides the Women's In-stitute branches, several other organizations, including the Red Cross So-clety and Food Resources Committee of Guelph, are deeply interested in this

Although the community canning centre is a war measure, being an im-portant means of conserving food, it should also have its uses in times of peace. The advantages which it gives over individual effort are now being realized and in all probability will bring a permanent change in the methods of food preserving for home





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FARM AND DAIRY

HOME CLUB

The Experience of One Farm Girl W HILE I do not see Farm and Dairy regularly. I here and

Dairy regularly. I have noticed the decussion which has been taking place on why girls leave the farm. "Just Me" asks why some of the farm girls do not give their experi-ences, so I will give their experi-

I was born and brought up on a farm, the oldest girl in a large family. I had to begin work early. I did not get to school regularly and was taken from it altogether when I was 12 years of age. My mother had poor health for a long time and died when I was 16, after which I had everything to look after. My sister, who was next to me, helped for a couple of years, then she learned the dressmaling trade and went to Toronto where she always made good wages. I had the egg and fowl money with

which to keep the house, myself and my little sister, who was only two years old, when mother died. I also had to buy stockings and underwear for my two youngest brothers. My mother had kept turkeys and geese, but my father but my father had done away with them after her death, as he said they got into the grain. It was not easy got into the grain. It was not easy for me to make ands meet, but I watched for sales and remnants and my sister in Toronto always gave me her clothes when they were a little out of date. These I would make over, She also gave my little sister the makings of a dress every year. I did not have a new hat for 1% years.

I kept my sister in school until she passed the entrance. When she was 17 I persuaded my oldest brother to give her a business training, after which she also went to the city. My other sister was married by this time. My father was quite a wealthy farm-

er and considered very progressive. I have five brothers. To two of them he gave a high school education, to an other enough money to start a busi-ness in town and he gave a farm to each of the others. When the one to whom he gave the home farm marrie went to town and secured work which brings in more money for me in four months than I had on the farm in a year.

My advice to the girls on the farm s to leave as soon as they can. is to Is to reave is shown as they can. In nover had a holiday when there, and had to work much longer hours than now. I would have left long ago had it not been for my little sirter, as I wanted to make things easier for her. ---"Sister Sarah."

Women From Cities Might Assist

WAS glad to notice a request in a recent issue of Farm and Dairy for Home Clubbers to discuss the question of help for farm women. I hope that a number of members will send along their opinions or experi-ences, as I think they should prove helpful to many of us.

Farm women are certainly working hard and bearing their share of the hard and bearing their share of the burden out-of-doors as well as in the house, insolar as it is possible for them to do so. What rather surprises me, however, in connection with wo-men helping with outside work, is the attitude which the city press seems to take. For example, we are continually reading and seeing illustra-tions of the women of France who have taken hold of the farm work, many cases almost entirely. The slg nificant fact here is that city peopl seem to be under the impression that we in Canada are not doing our share when we do not get out in the fields, take charge of the sowing, cultivating and harvesting of the crops. Did ft ever strike these city people, I won-der, that conditions in France and in Canada are altogether different? In France, farm holdings average, I understand, around 15 acres. Compare a farm of 15 acres to one containing

from 100 to 250 acres and we immeditely see an altogether different proposition.

With regard to the farmerettes ing out on our general and dairy farms, I cannot see where they can fill a very large place in this way. It is my opinion that the place for these girls would be in the farm home. Then they could do a great deal of the work which the farm woman now has to do, and the farm woman would be able to get outside more and help her husband at work which she knows something about. It is only logical to reason that a woman who has lived on a farm probably all her life, can assist with the farm work 100 per cent more efficiently than a girl from the who knows nothing about farm olity And surely the majority of work girls who are willing to go on farms, know something about house work.

A better plan still, to my mind, would be a regular exodus of women from the cities out to our farm home By this I mean married women with homes of their own. Of course, there are a great many city women whose circumstances would make this im-possible. On the other hand, there must be a goodly number, who by a certain amount of sacrifice, could come out and help us. For instance could there is the woman whose family has grown up and left the home, leaving but her husband and herself. Then there is the woman who has no children. By a little rearranging would it not be possible for these husbands to "board out" for a while and thus release the wives for service on the farm. Again, there is the woman farm. Again, there is the w whose husband is in France. probably has a position of some kind in the city. Why could she not come out to the country and take a position in a farm home instead?

The reason, as I see it, why these women would be of much more ansist ance to the farm women than young girls, is that they already have experi ence in managing a house. In a short time, therefore, they should be able to relieve the farm woman of a great many of her duties. The city girl who goes to business or to school every day has not had an opportunity to know very much concerning hous keeping. I would like to know what other Home Club members think of this idea.—"Aunt Flossie."

A Refrigerator Without Ice

H OW many of Our Folks would like to have a refrigerator that does not require ice? We imagine that all who are not in a position have ice will be interested in such a device. a device. Over a year ago we pub-lished an illustration of an iceless refrigerator and also directions for mak-ing same. As this is the season of ing same. As the star is the track of the year when we find it hard to keep things cool and sweet, and as no doubt many of our renders have forgotten the directions which we gave a year ago, herewith we are giving the information and diagram again, as we be lieve the scheme is well worth trying ont

The idea of this iceless refrigerator is to keep the food which is placed in it cool, by the evaporation of water. As evaporation takes place, the heat is taken from the inside of the refrigerator, thereby lowering the temperature of the inside and the contents. Here are instructions for mak ing:

A wooden frame is made with dimensions 42 x 16 x 14 inches and covered with screen wire, preferably the rustwith screen wire, preturally the rust-less type which costs liktle more than the ordinary kind. The door is made to fit closely and is mounted on hinges and can be fastened with a wooden latch. The bottom is fitted solid, but the top should be covered with screen wire. Adjustable shelves can be made of solid wood or strips, or sheets of galvanized metal. Shelves made of poultry netting on light wooden frames are probably the most desirable as they allow a free circulation of air. These shelves rest on side braces placed at desired intervals. A bread

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baking pag 14 x 16 inches is placed on the top and the frame sits in a part 17 x 18 inches.

A cover of canton fiannel, burlag or duck is made to fit the frame pa Put the smooth side out if canton fanage is used. It will require about three yards of material. This cover is but yards of material. This cover is toned around the top of the frame down the side on which the door is not hinged, using buggy hooks and eyes or large headed tacks and cyclou worked in the material. On the from side arrange the hooks on the top of the door instead of on the frame and the door instead of on the traine and also faston the cover down the late side of the door, allowing a wide hen of the material to overlap the place where the door closes. The door cas where the door closes. The door cas then be opened without unbuttoning the cover. The bottom of the cover should extend down into the lower par Four double strips, which taper is eight or 10 inches in width, are sound to the upper part of the cover. These strips form wicks that dip over late the upper pan. These dimensions give a refrigerator of very convenient size for household use and one with encient evaporating surface. It m not



An Iceless Refrigerator.

ary to follow these dimension strictly, and if a larger capacity is desired, the height of the refrigering can be increased.

The upper pan must be kept filled with water. The water is drawn by capillary attraction through the wick and saturates the cover. Capillary action starts more readily if the cover water or throwing water upon it with the hand. The greater the rate of evaporation, the lower the temperature which can be secured; therefore the refrigerator works best when mpld evaporation takes place. When the refrigerator is placed in a shady place in a strong breeze and the air is warm and dry, evaporation takes place con-tinuously and rapidly and the temperature inside the refrigerator is reduced

An attractive appearance can be ch tained and also the refrigerator will be easily kept clean, by applying two coats of white paint and one or two coats of white enamel to all the wood one or two work. The screen wire may also re-ceive the coate of enamel, which will cerve ine coate of emamol, which will prevent it from rusting. The refriger-tor should be regularly cleaned and summed. It is a good iden to have two covers, so that a fresh one can be put on frequently while the other is being washed and sunned.

While the rhubarb is plentiful and of good quality, is a good time to pai it away for ples in the winter. Wash and cut the stalks into small pieces. Pour boiling water over the fruit and drain immediately. Then plunge into cold water for a moment and pack firmly in well sterilized jars. Fill up jars completely with bolling water. Put on rubbers and tops and seal at once. When wanted pour off the wais and use as fresh rhubarb. This is 000 once. way of having ples in winter at little cost, except for sugar, and it is well worth our while to make this provision.

2495 W ASH suits some peop difficuit to man as to get along Those of us wh find such a sui are few evening when we do not lind A wash st summery. There maits which we s kind A wash as summers. There malk swhich we as is, they should b care. To invest have the second second based of the second second decene material decene material decene material material for sur seen to be sha material for sur seen to be sha material for sur seen to be sha based the second sevely trimmin Bovel pocket off One of the new Bovelite is the coliar and cuffs. fective worn will blows. They co

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July 25, 1918.

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plentiful and d time to pai vinter. Wash small pieces. the fruit and n plunge into nt and pack jars Fill up pilling water. and seal at off the waler This is one inter at little and it is well the this pro-



Wash Suits Should Be Selected Carefully

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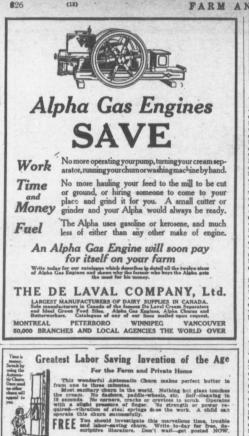
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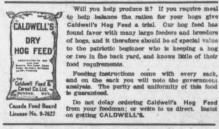
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Bacon for the Boys on the Battle Line



to help balance the ration for your hogs give Caldwell's Hog Feed a trial. Our hog feed has found favor with many large feeders and breeders of hogs, and it therefore should be of special value to the patriotic beginner who is keeping a hog or two in the back yard, and knows little of their

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Do not delay ordering Caldwell's Hog Feed from your feedman; or write to us direct. Insist on getting CALDWELL'S.



The Makers' Corner Butter and Cheese Makers are in-vited to send contributions to this department, to ask questions on matters relating to cheese making, and to suggest subjects for discus-sion.

Washing the Cream Separator

iKE all other milk utensils, the separator should be cleaned thor-oughly immediately after each time it is used. Merely flushing the howl with warm water after use and taking it apart for washing but once a day is a flithy practice and must be condemned. All parts of the sep-arator bowl, together with the other tinware, should first be rinsed with tinvare, should first be rinsed with lakewarm water, then thoroughly scrubbed with a brush in warm.wator in which washing powder has been dissolved. Soap or ecap powder are lable to leave a scapp film on the utensils and should not be used. Soda sach or one of the commercial dairy cleansing powders is matisfactory, as either is acally rinsed of. The uten-sils should then be sterilized by means of the tarm sterilized to boild for of the farm sterilizer or belied for five minutes. The use of a dish towal or cloth for drying is not necessary or desirable, because the hot utensils will dry themselves, and in order that they may remain sterile they should be handled or touched as little as possible.

The thorough cleaning and sterilizing of all dairy utensils is essential to the production of butter of good flavor. Unclean utensils harbor bacteria that, when the utensils are used again, con-taminate the milk and cream and develop bad flavors and thus injure 'the butter

M ORE than twice as much butter was exported by Martin butter was exported by Manitoba dur-ing the first five months of 1918, as during the first five months of 1917. This year, up to May 31st, 56

carloads were sent out of the or-vince; last year 25 carloads during the same period and 96 cars in the whole year. This latter figure, again, whole year. This latter figure, again, compares with a total of 58 cars for the whole year in 1916. Thus our exports prior to June 1st, this year, with the grass season only well begun, are only two cars short of the number for the whole 12 months two years 8.00

All our butter now is going east-ward to Montreal where it is being taken for export for the Allies. All shipments are being made in 56 pound supments are being made in so pound solids, and, on the basis of 400 boxes per car, at present prices, each car-load is worth close to \$10,000. Thus Manitoba's butter exports this year should considerably exceed one mil-

In dollars in vilue. Gream grading by Manitoba cream-eries is now fab y general, but, ac-cording to Dairy Commissioner dib-son, the creameries are not grading with sufficient strictness. This, of van sumceen scretchess. Juli, of course, is due to the keen competition among the factories for cream. The highest grade of sweet cream, known as "Speciala," brings 2 cents above No. 1, and this is 3 cents above No. 2 The present tendency is for cream. The present tendency is for creameries to accept too much No. 2 cream at No. 1 price, or rather, to grade too easily. The present day market demands a mild, clean-flavored butter, which can be made only from practically sweet cream. It is a com-non complaint that cream is delivered too ripe, with too much acid, thus resulting in too highly flavored butter which will not hold in storage.

Pasteurization is almost universal at the Manitoba butter factories; over 90 per cent. will be pasteurized this year as a large number of up-to-date vats have been installed.

"What is proper pasteurizing, and how does it affect the keeping quality of butter?" To this question Mr. Gib-son says that sweet cream pasteurized heating to 170 degrees and held at July 25, 1918

that temperature for ten minutes will produce butter that will keep in cold storage with practically no deteriors tion for 12 months or longer.

The application of the Storch test which has now for some time bear which has now for some time been carried on by the Dairy Branch, has been very satisfactory. By this test the dairy officials determine whether pasteurizing has been properly dona. At rural points the travelling inspec-tor tests the cream in the factories he visits; in the laboratory of the partment of Agriculture the test partment of Agriculture the test is applied to representative samples of butter. The test works perfectly and Mr. Gibson claims that when the hy-partment now tests and grades a cas-lead of butter it can, to all practical purposes, tell just how much col storage it will stand before detoring tion. All carloads of butter are the tor. ed by representatives of the Depart. ment

At time of writing the creamerics At time of writing the creaturing in Manitoba are receiving 43 cents in Manitoba are receiving 43 cents at point of shipment for "speciar grade buttler; 43 cents for No. 1, and 40 cents for No. 2. Not only is the buttler trade god, but a new milestone has been pased in the cheese industry. No longe

ago than the year 1916 between M and 55 carloads of cheese came into Manitoba for local consumption. This manufactor for index constant profile. Ing was greatly reduced in 1917, and to day, for the first time, a carload of Manitoba cheese is on its way to con-sumption elsewhere. A few days are the first carload left for Montreal to be graded and shinned variance. be graded and shipped overseas. This se netted 21 cents per pound at the factory.

Difficult Churning

HE farm buttermaker sometime fails to obtain butter after churs-I ing the usual length of time; in fact, the churning is sometimes pro-longed for several hours without ob taining butter. The causes of the dif-ficulty, together with the remedies, are as follows:-

Churning temperature too low. 1. Churning temperature too los, 14 may be necessary, under excep-tional conditions, to raise it to be tween 65 degrees and 70 degrees F. 2. Orean too thin or too rich. It should contain about 30 per cent but

3. Cream too sweet. If ripened to a orderate acidity it will churn more If ripened to a easily.

4. Churn too full. In order to ab tain the maximum concussion the third full

5. Ropy fermentation of the crean reventing concussion. This may be preventing concussion.' This may be prevented by sterilizing all the uter sils and producing the milk and cream under the most sanitary conditions. If additional measures are needed, the pasteurization of the cream, with sub-sequent protection from contamination, and ripening it with a good start-er, will be effective.

er, will be effective.
6. Individua'ity of the cow. The only remedy is to obtain cream from a cow recently fresh, or cream that is known to churn easily, and before the first the cream that is the other than the first state. ripening mix it with the cream that is difficult to churn.

7. The cow being far advance the period of lactation. The e The effects may be at least partially overcome by adding, before riponing, some crean from a cow that is not far advanced

in the period of lactation. 8. Feeds that produce hard fat. Such feeds are cottonseed meal and imoty hay. Linseed meal, gluten feed, as succulent feeds such as silage as roots tend to overcome the condition.

In order to overwhelm the prairie delegates with flowers, and to further contribute to the success of the Westwhich will be held at Nelson, B.C. July 24, 25 and 26, the people of Nelson have postponed their annual flower show antil the same time. The boundary country is famous for its flowers and fruit, and delegates to be convention are entertaining visions of roses for the eye and cherries for the appetite. It is said that both will be available in greatest profusion. July 25, 1918.



at that time, it

emphasize our minds on the to what the t United States procity campa upon Canada i States. In a le to Colonel Room afterwards, Pro

"The amount we would take rent of busine Canada and th would make Ca of the United I fer all their f Chicago and bank credits an i: would increa of Canada for see this is an procity made i a good one." We all know

extremely capa well as politici at once what e procity, such a would mean to would thus ap friends in the the proposition Canadian politi blind to. The reciprocity that hardly a valid operation in n national standp not be foolish to place our con existence in the scribed by Mr. to believe that maverance of F Great Britain I all parts of th closer commerc the-war trade. helped to crea heavy Empire ought to be foll of peace respon national and o must now he thoughts and pl er and more s ever in the past Hostility 1

It would app ganda being wa ence against (Canada that the is that the tari benefit the n oppress all othe the farming con in fact, one of t paganda in a throughout is manufacturers. by quoting from in June, 1893, a

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the prairie d to further of the Westconvention Nelson, B.C., ple of Nelson nnual flower time. The nous for its egates to the ng visions of rries for the both will be usion.

July 25, 1918. Mr. Farmer

> We Believe you to Be Fair (Continued from page 11.) at that time, it is perhaps well now to Policy,' to say if that system was not amphasize our views and refresh our vicious in principle, iniquitous in its minds on the question by referring terms, and dangerous in its conseto what the then President of the quences, I say that it is vicious in United States thought of the reclprocity campaign and of its effect upon Canada as well as the United

States. In a letter written at the time to Colonel Roosevelt, and made public afterwards, President Taft said: "The amount of Canadian products we would take would produce a cur-

rent of business between Western Canada and the United States that would make Canada only an adjunct of the United States. It would transfer all their important business to Chicago and New York with their bank credits and everything else, and i would increase greatly the demand of Canada for our manufactures. 1 see this is an argument against reclprocity made in Canada, and I think a good one."

We all know that Mr. Taft is an extremely capable business man as well as politician, and he recognized would mean to both countries. It shown itself." would thus appear that our chrewd friends in the United States saw in reciprocity that have been created are operation in normal times from a not be foolish enough now to want to place our country and our national existence in the condition so well described by Mr. Taft, nor are we ready to believe that our destiny lies in a severance of Empire ties. Already Great Britain is taking steps to bind all parts of the Empire together in closer commercial relations for afterthe-war trade. We in Canada have helped to create, as well as bear, heavy Empire war burdens, and this ought to be followed by our full share of peace responsibilities; in fact, our must now be paramount in our thoughts and plans and receive greater and more serious attention than ever in the past.

Hostility to Manufacturers. It would appear from the propa-

Canada that the chief view presented benefit the manufacturers and to oppress all other classes of the people, in fact, one of the leaders in this propaganda in a recent article, which throughout is full of abuse of the manufacturers, commences the same by quoting from Sir Wilfrid Laurier in June, 1893, as follows:

"But I appeal to your judgment in party, which was dubbed the 'National with the tariff."

principle."

Now this quotation is evidently brought forward to give the farmers of the West the view that Sir Wilfrid Laurier is the apostle of Free Trade and a non-believer in the National Policy. It would have been more honest had the writer stated that when Sir Wilfrid came into power and was in the saddle for so many years he found the retention of the National Policy, as reflected in the tariff, to be entirely necessary in order that proper revenues might be raised for the country. The writer in question further refers to the manufacturers in his "Hymn of Hate" as follows:

"It is conclusive proof that the 'infant' we have so tenderly nursed for fifty years has become a selfish giant. as ruthless and destructive as the one we are sending our armies to resist in Europe to-day. Never before in the at once what even a measure of reci- history of our country has the mailed procity, such as was then proposed, fist of special privilege so plainly

Trade and Tariff Board.

It is, therefore, quite evident that the proposition what some of our the time has come when the manufac-Canadian politiciaus and others were turers of this country can no longer blind to. The war-time measures of keep silence, either in their own interests, the interests of Labor, or the hardly a valid argument for their great national interests of this country. It should be remembered that the national standpoint. Surely we would present tariff, with changes here and there, was enacted as a great national policy, not for the benefit of any one class, but for the well-being of the nation at large. No one who is not ignorant of the subsequent history of our Dominion can say that it has not justified its existence. An enormous revenue has to be raised in any case, and in no other way can the amount produced by the tariff be raised so easily and fairly as by the present methods, which at the same time incidentally give reasonable protection to our great manufacturing industries. national and our Empire obligations Manufacturers feel that the tariff could and should be changed here and there, and so amended that it would apply more scientifically than it does at the present time. For this and other reasons the manufacturers would like to see created what might ganda being waged with such vehem- be termed "A Trade and Tariff ence against the manufacturers of Board"; such a Board to be composed of representative men of actual exis that the tariff is retained solely to periance and wide knowledge of commercial conditions and whose broad outlook and vision would fit them parthe farming community in particular; ticularly for the proper study of these great questions so vital to our national interests, this Board to report to the Government from time to time their findings, and if after a full and complete survey of the situation, it be clearly established that the tariff is inimical to the best interests of the the face of the experiment of the last country at large; nay, more than that, Afteen years under the system which if it is not actually essential from a was introduced by the Conservative national standpoint, then, I say, "Away

FARM AND DAIRY

Not Simply Give and Take.

The time has arrived when we must all face this matter in a sincere and broad-minded fashion. It surely cannot be simply a matter of give and take as between manufacturers on the one hand, and grain growers on the other. Labor must be consulted ar 1 considered, the transportation interests of the country (now so largely controlled by the Government) must have their say, the great financial institutions of the country, wholesale and retail business, producers controlling our mines, forests, and fisherles, are all vitally interested in the question of the tariff and must clearly have a voice as to its retention or otherwise. In giving expression to the convictions of manufacturers in this manner, we should at the same time be glad to meet the grain growers of the West, and would do our part to try and bring about a conference to be held a little later in the season in the city of Winnipeg; this conference to be followed by other meetings, if necessary. We desire most earnestly to co-operate with our fellow-pro ducers and to show them in the frankest manner our problems and to be shown by them their handicaps, in order that we may each of us see where changes could possibly be made that would be of mutual benefit and help

Industrial Protection Essential.

We would, however, be altogether insincere and dishonest did we not state in general terms that if there is one thing more certain than another, It is that manufacturers could not possibly exist in this country without the small measure of protection which the tariff affords them. The two stand or fall together. Speaking broadly, Canada must choose between the tariff with manufacturers on the one hand, or free trade without manufacturers on the other; the issue cannot be dodged and should not be clouded. Living alongside a populous country of highly specialized industries, catering to a home demand of twelve times as many people as we have in Canada, it would be suicidal for us to attempt to compete, or develop our new country on the basis of free trade. It is, perhaps, interesting to note that, notwithstanding the enormous population of the United States and the great home markets that are open to them, they have found it necessary, in their own interests, to retain a large measure of protection by means of the tariff. Even under the present Democratic Government reduced schedules, the average rate of duty paid on imports of dutiable goods coming into the United States for the year ended June 30th, 1916, was 30.67 per cent. while in Canada, for year ended March 31st, 1917, it was only 23.78 per cent, so that our own tariff is approximately only about seventy-five per cent, as high as the American tariff on dutiable goods. The War Tax of 71% per cent, although added to the cost of imported goods, free and dutiable, was not proposed or desired by the manufacturers. It would appear, therefore, that those who complain of our high tariff walls have not full knowledge of our comparative position in this matter. It should be remem bered that manufacturers pay heavy duties on much of their imported raw material; for instance, a large machinery manufacturing concern in Toronto have advised me that while the tariff on their finished article would appear to give them a protection of 271/2 per cent, yet their figures over a number of years show that the average rate of duty they pay on their raw materials is 25 per cent. The protection to the manufacturer in this particular case, as in the case of very many other lines is, therefore, reduced by the amount of duty paid on the raw materials, leaving only an extremely moderate margin of actual protection.

(29)

Honorable Chas. A. Dunning, Canadian Director of Production, is quite too good a business man not to see very clearly that even the removal of duties on agricultural implements for the farmer means that much additional burden of taxation to the population as a whole. In making his report covering the proposed removal of duty on agricultural implements, he stated he was "not concerned with questions of tariff reform, federal revenue, questions of permanent fiscal policy, or the age-long issue between free trade and protection." Just so; if these important national considerations may be completely ignored, the whole question is extremely easy of solution. Be it remembered, though, that the two million dollars said to be raised yearly from duties on agricultural implements, if not so produced, would have to be shouldered by the people at large.

Should the Burden Be Shifted?

At this particular time in our na-tional history, when employment for returned soldiers is going to be a matter of paramount importance, and when the largest possible revenue must be obtained in all directions to must be obtained in all directions to carry our gigantic war debt, the ques-tion may fairly be asked: "Is the farming industry languishing to such an extent that in order to help it out, there must be destroyed, or even im aired, its fellow-producer, the manufacturing industry of this country?" In fact, the weakening of the latter from our standpoint would mean partial destruction of the former. How-ever, perhaps some figures and statements sent out by the Grain Growers' Guide (the official organ of the agriculturists of the West) to prospective advertisers, would help to make clear the question as to the condition of the farming population. It is stated that, based upon the figures for 1917, there will be 60,000 motor cars purchased in 1918 in the three Prairie Provinces. having an average value of \$1,000 per naving an average value of \$1,000 pfr car. making an investment of aixty million dollars, and that another tem million dollars' worth of accessories will be purchased. It is further stated that while in the Thited States the farmers bought forty per cent of the cars sold in \$1917, the proportion sold to farmers in Western Canada was twice this figure. It is further stated that "Western Canada, and especially the farmers of Western Canada, should, therefore, be the best prospects for your sales efforts in 1918." Another significant statement reads: "A recent investigation, conducted

by the Grain Growers' Guide, into nearly three hundred districts in Manitoba, Saskatohowan and Alberta. confirms emphatically the off-asserted claim that nowhere, and with such unanimity over such a wide area, is nature so bountiful or is the return per capita from farm life so profuse Western Canada "The following data is taken from

(20)

this investigation: Average size of farm 382 acres Number of farms owned 921/2% Number of farms rented.... 71/2%

Average acreage under crop 195 acres Average value of farm hold-.... \$11,010 inge Average number of persons

cretely illustrated by the offic list of automobile licenses issued in Western Canada in 1917. The average for the Dominion of Canada as a whole one auto to every fifty-seven people, he average for Western Canada Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Al-(Manitoba, berta) is one auto to every twenty people

Value of Cereals and Other Crops

The figures given also emphasize the fact that in 1917 the cereal crops alone averaged in value per each farm \$3, 725, and that the average capital worth (land, buildings, machinery, live stock) was, as stated above, over \$11,000, and that the average capital worth of the Grain Growers' Guide subscribers was \$25,878. Taking their own figures of the average value of farm holdings and the average returns for the past three years, it shows that the cereals alone, without counting any other crops, have produced thirty two per cent per year upon the capital are many other extremely in teresting and very satisfactory figures and statements given, all showing the great progress the agriculturists - 01 the West are making. Now, in addi-tion to the cereal crops mentioned in the Grain Growers' Guide circulars, have figures issued in a bulletin hv The Nor'-West Farmer, taken, it is stated, from 1917 final crop and live stock reports of the Provincial De partments of Agriculture in Manitoba Saskatchewan, and Alberta. A study of these reports gives the total value of farm products, other than cereals, at a little larger figure than the total value of all cereals. It is fair to us sume, therefore, that on the average all the expenses of farming operations would be more than met by the pro duction of other than cereal cr ether such products were sold or retained to add to the farmer's capital This, then, would leave at least the profit on cereals as net returns, and do not hesitate to say, after careful calculation, that it would be quite double the average net profits of m facturing during the same period of three years

The first year (1915) was disas trous, generally speaking, in manufac turing, and while the last two years have been unusually profitable in many lines, yet in others war conditions have brought paralysis. No class in Canada, however, rejoices more in the prosperity of the farmers than the We realize that unmanufacturers. less producers in all classes in the country, whether engaged in farming, manufacturing, mining, fishing, lum-bering, or other forms of industry, are prosperous, it is utterly impossible for the country as a whole to progress as It would appear, however, it should from the figures given by the agriculturists themselves, as quoted above. that just now is not an opportune th for them to ask other classes of the population to assume burdens of taxation which they would like to be re lieved of.

It is interesting to note that the total number of farmers in Canada holding ten acres and over is 633,748, or about equal to the total number di rectly engaged and employed in manufacturing.

Industrial Statistics

Now, in order to ascertain what the National Policy has done for Canada, and is doing in the building up of our great national interests, it might be well to refresh our minds with some statistics In the year 1915 returns show that the total number of people engaged in manufacturing on salary wage-earners was 514,883. If we consider the munitions-making and other industries, in which wom en are now largely employed, we might fairly estimate the total number to-day being about 650,000. If we multiply this number by two and one-half we should probably reach the total number directly dependent upon the manu facturing industry for their livelihood, making 1.625,000. If we add to this total the number of people who indirectly make their living on account of industrial dependents, total should add from twenty-five to fifty per cent, the number varying accord ing to conditions governing different This division would include localities. farmers and truck gardeners, railway (steam and electric) workers, banking aterests, civic employees, butchers, storekeepers, caterers, etc. bakers. etc. Adding only twenty-five per cent, this would give a grand total of over two million persons. The total capital employed is estimated at two and onehalf billions. The total exports of manufactured products last year was \$682,521,000. A comparative estimate of our main products for home and foreign consumption for the year 1917. according to the "Canadian Annual Review." is as follows:

Manufactured products. .\$2,000,000,000 1,100,000,000 Field crops Field crops Dairy products and live

stock 1,300,000,000 Forest products 176,000,000 Minerals 200,000,000 Fisherica Fisheries Eggs, fruit, etc. 34,000,000 40,000,000 It might be interesting to try and figure out what it would mean in the case of a great manufacturing centre like the city of Hamilton to have its nanufacturing industries removed The total population of Hamilton is 106,000, having increased from 52,000 in 1900 The total number of manu facturing plants is 340; the total capi tal invested \$110,000,000; the total number of hands employed, including ffice and travelling staffs, \$0.000 total wages and salaries paid per year. Statistics show that up \$25,000,000 wards of fifty United States concerns have located branch industries in Hamilton, representing a capital investment of about \$25,000,000. These ncerns, of course, would not have located in Canada except for the incldental protection which the tarif affords Considering the extreme industrial activity at present in a place like Hamilton, calling for large bers of women workers, it is probable that only about two and one-half times the actual number of hands employed would be directly dependent upon industry, making a total of, say, 75.000 If we add to this even twenty five per more, as being indirectly depe dent upon industry, we have a total population of over 90,000 dependents (direct and indirect) for their living upon the manufacturing industries Any interference in any large way with the tariff which now enables these manufacturers to do business would practically wipe out the city of Hamilton. What is true of Hamilton would be measurably true of many other towns and cities.

Agricultural Implements.

We might also ask what would be involved in the question of removing the duty on agricultural implements There are approximately 160 firms Canada making one or more lines of arricultural implements, so that the figures given below do not include many agricultural implement manufacturers who make other lines as nor do they include companies subsidiary to or dependent on the agricultural implement industry. The number of agricultural implement plants proper is sixty, total capital employed \$60,000,000, total wages and salaries, \$7,000,000, estimated number of people directly and indirectly de

ident upon the implement business it is quite 40.000 to 50.000 Now. possible that if the duty were removed on agricultural implements (and it must be remembered that the rate of duty is considerably less than manufacturers have to pay on any machines imported for use in their factories), and the duties were also removed from the raw materials entering into the manufacture of such implements. few of the larger concerns might still live on account of their large foreign export business; yet as they purchase millions of dollars worth of supplies of all sorts from other manufacturers Canada, all such secondary con in in Canada, an such secondary cou-cerns would be adversely affected immediately, and there would be a general weakening and tearing down general weakhning and tearing down of a large portion of the industrial fabric of the country throughout. Figuring the total duty paid on agri-cultural implements in 1916, and cultural implements in 1916, and taking the total value of the property of the farmers throughout Canada, it means about 31/2c for every \$100, or in other words a farm valued at \$10,000 rould pay on the average annually This does not seem like a stag \$3.50 gering obligation by way of contribution to the national funds. The re moval of the duty on tractors, without consultation with the tractor any manufacturers, to see what they could do to help out the situation calling for greater production, and without even making provision for the rebate of the duty on raw materials imported by the tractor manufacturers, was an unfair and unjust measure. We made such and unjust measure. We made such representations to the Government at they finally rebated the 43 charges on raw materials, but the tractor industry, where hundreds of men were employed and others in an ticipation, as well as hundreds of thousands of dollars already invested. has been paralyzed, at all events for the present.

Manufacturers' Contributions and **Obligations**.

Manufacturers are, however, quite tired of the abuse that is being heaped upon them from interested quarters and while it is readily admitted that there may be many schools of ec mists of widely divergent views, yet it is high time that a policy of standing together in our national interests be adopted, and that we should emphasize the need of common honesty and sin cerity being shown in the statements that are being circulated. The profits of manufacturers, generally speaking, have been grossly exaggerated, and while here and there abnormal figures are shown (which are subsequently largely extracted by the Business Pro fits Tax), yet the large profits feature case of agriculapplies in the turists The great majority, however, of these two classes, as well as of all other classes in the country, are simply making reasonable and necessary headway. Let us look at what manu-facturers have helped to accomplish in the last three and one-half years.

1. Manufacturers have contributed ore largely than any other class to the furnishing of men for the colors.

2. Manufacturers in large numbers have entered into personal obligations with those of their men who may return as to giving them employment. As this matter of employment will be one of the mest insistent questions after peace is declared, it might pertinently be asked how manufacturer can fulfil their part of the compact if the fiscal policy of the country is to be radically changed?

3. Manufacturers have been called assume greater burdens of upon taxation than possibly any other class. and especially the farming community.

4. Manufacturers have, perhaps more largely than any other class, con perhaps. tributed to all patriotic funds which have been launched.

has subscribed more 5. No class liberally to all Government war loans, and it must be remembered that in very many cases those so subscribing

undertaken large obligations their bankers to enable them to de this. Manufacturers would greatly regret being placed in such a position. either by reason of removal of the tariff taxation measures, causing strangulation of industry, that would not permit them to continue such re lationship towards future Government undertakings.

6. No class has supported the farm-ing community as much in the way of helping to supply men for the garner. ing of the crops, and in many cases even paying the difference in wages over and above what the farmer sted

7. If it had not been for the m facturers of this country the Allies would not only have been short of nitions, but the country would have mp gone bankrupt on account of the bal war industrial activity has been recog nized by Sir Frederick E. Smith, At torney-General of Great Britain, in the "She (Canada) following sentance: has developed for war purposes a re source of manufacturing ability which no one could have supposed her

The time has arrived, the then the Government, members Parliament, and the people at large must be fair to the manufacturers of this country and not consider their in terests as a football to be kicked about interested politicians and other otherwise the national interests are sure to be adversely affected. tirade of abuse has already gone too far.

Australia's Attitude

By way of contrast, it is interesting note that in Australia the Prime Minister, Mr. Hughes, called all the manufacturers together in confer and outlined to them a very definite scheme, calling for their help and promising the co-operation of the Govern ment for the furtherance of industry, and especially to try and secure experi business; in other words, the Govern ment of Australia is so seized with the necessity of maintaining and enlarg ing her industrial life that the Ger ernment commits itself to plans of cooperation that are most tory. In a remarkable address at Mal bourne, Mr. Hughes closes with these eloquent and significant words:

"I do not hesitate to say that with proper organization we can increase output of the primary and second ary industries very substantially can rapidly increase our export trade. We can place industry on a firm basis by an organization which will aid that individual producer to increase his out put, find him markets for his produ and ensure transport at reasonable rates thereto. And in this way we shall educe the burden imposed upon us by this great war, rapidly develop our resources, find reg 2ar employment for our people at high wages, and attract large numbers of the right kind of immigrants. The war has brought to us, as to all the nations of the earth, many and grave responsibilities. We must be prepared to shoulder them We have not only to produce more wealth to pay for the war, and to velop this our glorious heritage, but we have to hold it for the Empire and for our descendants. But there is something greater. That far-fung do main known as the British Empire produces every mineral known to man variety of the animal nd every vegetable kingdoms. Its wealth is upountable, its resources illimitable. Or ganized it can control the world; unor ganized it must fall a victim to a more efficient nation, and its wealth pass through divers channels to alien lands. A deep and lasting obligation restaupon all the dominions to play well their part in this great plan tional organization, without which we are undone. Inexorable circumstan patriotism, and common prudence alits compel us to adopt such a policy as will at once develop our resources, in

aly 25, 1918.

rease our product ational safety." Great Britain Great Britain res hold her own as in her prosperity to do everything P trade again, whi rily lost during the so put herself in that which other n rmany, have tak ring recent years. governmental d sorts of guilds a ing formed, actin ion and co-operation ent in Great Brit

lest measure of t

fustries. Sir All resident of the Bo ently: "He could not h a wrongly, that of Great Britain re to account the fun his was a commen efficient conduc tries of the coun tal to its welfare. ald be carried on ree of efficiency, duce their manu at prices that wou ompetitors, what antry of succeeding ts place with the of rid? He though ants from now on itely greater int nd would make it e that it was car d that there would untry the establi ial enterprises wh inlutely secure a a any foreign coun

tial commodity. Canada Being In Canada, howev received no dire om the Governme th planning for ou he war in the natio erable secti n is keeping the co of agitation which oy rather than to a only one way to pa ed war debts, and in field, forest. if that we possibly ver the cest of pro

As far as export to nufacturers in eed in the nations ir wares at a me in of profit so as to lance of trade and employment to le number of peo he situation calling m of industry, we re, Interested part he minds of agricul sses in this count to believe that ot only received a us advantage from ey were not entitle uence were maki re out of all propo wolved, but were most selfish mot e, opportune to sa d emphatically that turn from the inve industry is not me to encourage men ident thereto.. Fu nd there large pr de by manufacture asses, yet the his neration shows th ed Industrial ente en have lost their we been abandoned not made to pay. In the United Stat

ly 25, 1918

ligations at them to de ald greatly h a position, wal of the es, causing that would ue such re Government

d the farm the way of the garner. many cases the in wages farmer con-

r the manu-the Allies short of mu-would have of the bal-st us. This been recog Smith, At . Smith, Ate (Canada) rposes a re ability of ability of upposed her

, therefore, members of ple at large facturers of der their in kicked about and other nterests are cted dy gone too

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s interesting the Prime lled all the conference very definite the Govern-of industry, ecure experi the Govern and enlarg at the Gov plans of e commenda with these ords: ords: y that with an increase and second-ntially. We export trade a firm basis will ald the ease his outhis product, reasonable way we shall upon us by develop our ployment fo and attract ght kind of brought to We

of the earth pilities. W ulder them oduce more , and to de-eritage, but Empire and nt there is far-flung do ish Empire own to man animal and realth is upmitable. O world: unor m to a more vealth pas alien lands ration rest o play well plan of na it which we cumstances, a policy as ources, fp-

uly 25, 1918.

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tial commodity

le to secure.

Great Britain and Industry

to do everything possible to get hold of trade again, which she has tempor-

rily lost during the war, but she must

has been been a position to regain has which other nations, particularly

many, have taken away from her

ent in Great Britain, to secure the liest measure of trade for British inastrics. Sir Albert Stanley, M.P., resident of the Board of Trade, said

"He could not help thinking, per-

of Great Britain really failed to take into account the fundamental fact that

this was a commercial era, and that the efficient conduct of the great in-

stries of the country was absolutely isl to its welfare. Unless industries ald be carried on with an equal de-

ree of efficiency, unless they could reduce their manufactured products

ompetitors, what chance had the

country of succeeding in establishing its place with the other nations of the

orld? He thought that the govern-ents from now on would take an in-

initely greater interest in industry, and would make it their business to

that it was carried on efficiently,

nd that there would be secured to the ountry the establishment of indus-

tal enterprises which would make it baolutely secure against dependence

a any foreign country for any essen

In Canada, however, not only have re received no direct help and lead

om the Government in connection

ith planning for our industries after

he war in the nation's interests, but

considerable section of our popula-

tion is keeping the country in a foment of agitation which would tend to de-

is only one way to pay off our accum ated war debts, and that is by produc

oy rather than to build up. There

i in heid, forest, mine and factory i that we possibly can, and selling less products at as high a margin ver the cest of production as we are

As far as export trade is concerned andacturers in Canada may be reed in the national interests to sell eir wares at a merely nominal mar-

in of profit so as to help preserve th

ance of trade and at the same time

the employment to the largest pos-the number of people. The crux of he situation calling forth denuncia-

on of industry, we believe to be just are, interested parties have poisoned

the minds of agriculturists and other classes in this country and have led them to believe that the manufacurers

ot only received directly an enor-nous advantage from the tariff which

ey were not entitled to, and in con quence were making profits which are out of all proportion to the risks

volved, but were also actuated by e most selfish motives. It is, there-

one, opportune to say fairly, honestly, and emphatically that the average net sturn from the investment of capital

industry is not more than it should

to encourage men to take the risks

noident thereto.. Further, while here nd there large profits have been hade by manufacturers, as is also the

ase of agriculturists and other lasses, yet the history of the past eneration shows thousands of aban-

ned industrial enterprises in which in have lost their all, just as there

we been abandoned farms that were

not made to pay. In the United States, according to

Canada Being Polsoned.

at prices that would compare favor-ably with those of their great foreign

ring recent years, largely on acc during recent years, targety on account of governmental direction and help. All sorts of guilds and associations are being formed, acting under the super-rision and co-operation of the Govern-

rease our production, and ensure our recent returns made to the Federal Trade Commission, out of 250,000 trading and manufacturing concerns over 100,000 earn no net income whatever; Great Britain realizes that in order to hold her own as a nation and main-tain her prosperity, she has not only in addition, 90,000 of them make less than \$5,000 per year, some of whom have very large capital invested. It is the same thing in Canada: the few succeed, whom we all hear about from the housetops, and the many either just get along or languish and die.

Agriculture Needs Home Markets. The Old World countries are already

The Old World countries are already taking steps to make themselves more soft-contained and self-supporting in the matter of food stuffs. It may not be long, therefore, before the agricul-turists of this country realise that they must depend more largely than ever before upon the home markets. To this and meansfactures industries To this end, manufacturing industries, if encouraged, should be established all through the West as soon as the lation is able to take care of them and raw materials may be secured. No nation can become great that is con-cerned solely with agriculture. Every important country in the world, ex cept Great Britain, has found it necessary to adopt a policy which gives pro-tection to its home industries, and many believe that she will be forced to fall into line after the war is over. Under free trade, agriculture has not prospered. A writer in The Athenaeum, for February, 1918, in a re-markable article, admits that he was "brought up to revere free trade," but believes the time has arrived for fresh sideration and revision. He says: "The politicians must now see that it is life and death for England, and for is like and dekin for mariand, and for English men and women; it is no game for political struggles, no academic arena for non-participant, detached philosophers." This section of my address would

that the complete without the statement that the challenge of the grain grow-ers, through their official paper, to the manufacturers to declare themselves on the tariff, and to which I was compelled to respond, led me to study the question from their standpoint, as well as ours. If the figures given do not tell all the story, and the agricul-trained of the West and the agriculturists of the West are not receiving proper consideration, then we should be the first to co-operate with them in

trying to remedy their difficulties. There is said to be a condition ex-isting among the truck farmers and gardeners of the East whereby thay receive only an average of thirty-five cents as their portion of every dollar's worth of products sold. If this is correct, it is a wrong that should be righted, and for this purpose the facilities of our Association would be placed at the disposal of those interested.

Concluding Words.

In concluding my address, I desire to thank my fellow-officers, the mem-bers of the Executive Committee and of the Council, as well as the mem-bership throughout, for the remarkable sympathy, support and confidence so often expressed during my term of office This association and experience have been to me a source of hap-piness and joy that will cheer me throughout the rest of my life. I am sure that I can bespeak the same consideration for my successor.

I should also like to give utterance to my warm feelings of esteem to-wards our loyal, hard-working, and efficient staff at Head Office and at all the Branches. We have a splendid orand that is being used to further the interests of trade and commerce throughout our glorious Dominion. It is a time to build up and not tear

It is a time to build up and not tear down-a time for cooperation and not opposition-a time to stand to our tasks and not be found shirking-a-time to act unselfishiy and not be moved by greed-a time for national unity and not discord-a time to fight our battles travely and not less faith in God that right, not might, will soon rnie all the world. rule all the world.

Ontario District Representatives in Conference

(Continued from page 7.)

by Tipper of Ontario county, and sec-onded by Jackson of Carleton, was unanimously adopted, recommending that the law as it stands be strictly

In the discussion which preceded the adoption of the resolution, Mr. C. F. Bailey, assistant Deputy Min-ster of Agriculture, suggested two C. F. Balley, ansistant Doputy Min-sier of Agriculture, suggested two plana by which pure-bred stallions could be procured to take the place of the grades to be displaced. One plan contemplated the holding of a sale of pure-bred stallions at Otta-way of the period of the solution of Horse Brassie. In the formation of Horse Brassie of the formation of Horse Brassie of Kempirille Agri-cultural School pointed out that as-reaspements for the formation of such club school do the activity of promet demand for good draft horses. Dr. Grenatics laided that a sale of draft horses hold by thin last spring ha hand realized higher prices than ho.

he had realized higher prices than he had paid seven or eight years ago when horses were high.

Stray Jottings.

Dr. G. C. Creelman believes that there should be one or two grain and grass seed elevators in Ontario under government control

At present the Organization of Resources Committee is looking around, in Ontario and the United States, for

an adequate supply of fall wheat seed. Last year the boys and girls pig clubs of the United States raised 10, 000,000 pounds of pork. Geo. B. Car ron has the pig club movement well started in Lennox and Addington, and Mr. Stark is doing similar work through the Junior Farmers' Improve-

ment Association in Peel County. Mr. Nelson Monteith believes that the farm labor situation might be re lleved in some measure by raising larger families on the farm.

Markdale, in Grey county, is setting the pace in giving aid to neighboring farmers, A weekly holiday has been proclaimed and on that day, according to Prof. S. B. McCready, the townsople go out and help with the farm work.

In Kent county, 22,000 acres of sug In Kent courty, 22,000 acres of sugar beets have been contracted for J. L. Dougherty told of the good work done by dity boys, located in camps, in blocking and hoeing these beets. The general rate was 316 an acre for the second. Only one camp was a failure. The cooperative associations for Creat Britain have medicated in Creat Britain have medicated.

The cooperative associations in Great Britain have made sufficient pro-fits in their history to have made 1,600 millionaires, stated F. C. Hart, of the Cooperation and Markets Branch. But this \$1,100,000,000 was distributed back to the cooperators themselves

F. C. Hart strongly urged that farm-ers' cooperative business organizations should be incorporated. This limits the permonal obligations of each mem-ber. If not incorporated any one mem-ber may be sued for all the liabilities of an association. The cost of incor-poration in Ontario is \$10.

Twelve cooperative societies in On-tario each shipped over \$100,000 worth of live stock in Ontario last year, ac-cording to E. G. Gordon, who has been appointed by the Cooperation and Mar kets Branch to devote his time on Rom atranch to devote has time on-lifely to promoting this work. He ad-vised that cattle and hogs be sold com-petitively on the market. Any man can ship just as cheeply and conveni-culty as the drovers, of which there are 1,300 shipping to the Toronto mar-ket alone. ket alor

The Victoria Club in Grey county, it is reported by H. C. Duff, divided \$128,000 among its members for cattle shipped last year, representing 66 car-loads. This club pays its salesmen

7 a car. On July 4, 1916, Mr. Sirett planted

829

corn on his Ontario county farm. On October 1st it had reached the milk stage and five acres of it filled a sflo

12 x 30. Cheering news this year! P. L. Fancher, corn specialist, urges P. L. Pancner, corn specialize, urges that all corn growers save good ma-ture cars for seed, particularly whore their crop is grown from Ontarlo seed. Only about 25 per cent. of the crop in south western Ontario is from this seed. Hence the need of conservation President Douglas of the Ontario Sheep Breeders' "Association said that 1,500 Ontario wool growers had sold their product through the coaold their product through the co-operative organization in 1917, and 3,450 this year. Only one county in the Province had remained out of the cooperative movement. Wel-lington furnished the harpest num-ber of broeders selling their wool cooperative)-235. Marinouln leand made, considering distance and hund function are of the based built ed population, one of the best showthan the good county of Simcoe. Mr. Douglas pointed out that while 36,000 pounds of the wool handled was graded as rejects, a good deal of this v have been graded No. 1 but for the presence of burrs and dirt.

The Ontario Department of Agricul-The Ontario Department of Agricul-ture now owns 177 tractors, which, with their equipment represent an ex-penditure of \$290,500. In one month and four days 62 machines plowed 3,684 acres and disced 1.620 acres. On the average it required two hours and ten minutes to plow an acre.

Messre, Finn and Hampson believe that the college should keep more closely in touch with the farmers through demonstration work. Mr. Finn actually went so far as to suprmn actually went so far as to sug-gest that the college professors should spend three months a year visiting farmers on their own farma. W. H. Smith, of Leeds county, be-

lieves that farmers lose more by improper marketing than by poor buying. He advised that cooperation start at the selling rather than the buying end. With this most disagreed.

School fair and short course work School fair and short course work is the greatest in which the district representative can engage," states Hon. Geo. S. Henry. Its influence will be folt in keeping young folks of the next generation on the farms. "We must not lose any more of our people from our farms," said he. "That is of paramount importance."

That Alberta Telegram

(Concluded from page 13.)

board of directors was as follows: 1. We desire to assure the Gov-

ernment that we are willing to do our full share in giving our best service in winning this war, and do not desire to shirk any responsibility that is ours in this time of danger.

2. We do, however, assure the Government that the situation among the farmers of Alberta is so serious that it calls for the greatest possible wisdom in counsel and possible window in counsel and steadfastness of purpose to maintain that hearty support that a loyal people owe to their Government ip such a time as this.

3. And again, we have been compelled to view with great alarm the situation which is being created in this province by the recent military This province by the recent military measures, and especially the last Order-in-Connell, April 20, 1918. The seriousness of this situation is only new becoming clearly apparent, and this organisation feels that the Gov-erment cannot fully have appro-clated the far-reaching effects of the measures that have have the measures that have been taken. The directors of the United Farmers of directors of the United Parmers of Alberta, therefore, have thought it their duty to place this memorial be-fore the Government, so that in as-auning responsibility for any fur-ther measures which may now be under consideration the Govern-ment will be clarity advised as to the seriourness of the situation which has already been created.

FARM AND DAIRY



Holstein News

OFFICIAL RECORDS OF HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN COWS FROM JUNE 1 TO 30, 1918.

Mature Class

en.Fs Did. Suttler. Milk, 27,39 Dim. fat. 14-day record: 1123.7 Dim. fat. 51.73 Ben. fat, 46.73 Dim. butter. A. C. Hardy, Brook-Wile. 5. Segin Machthilds Korndyke, 54133 67, 27m. 461, 6640 Mis. milk, 37.23 Mas. fat, 810 Ban, butter. Dr. A. A. Fare-we, philamen.

well, Ozhawa. 6. Patti @DaKol Posch, 24108, 69. 2m. 2d. 54.64 Bas. milk, 26.26 Da. fat, 33.86 Dm. Butter. Carrann Baker, Brighton. 7. Pontica Allte, 25.2656, 59. Im. 10d.; 550.1 Bm. milk, 25.77 Bbs. fat, 32.22 Bbs.

utter. 30-day record: 3216.6 lbs. milk, 101.93 35. fat, 137.42 8bs. butter. A. C. Hardy, 8. Helena Hurks Keyes, 21369, 6y. 2m. 4.; 699.7 lbs. milk, 25.60 Bs. fat, 32.01 8. buttar. butter

butter.
 14-day record: 1350.8 lbs. milk, 49.93
 58. fad, 63.43 lbs. botter.
 30-day record: 2347.1 fbs. milk, 103.63
 58. fat, 139.63 lbs. butter. A. D. Fouter, Recorded M. D. Souter, A. D. Fouter,

14-day record: 1166.5 lbs. milk, 44.05 Bas. dat, 65.07 Bbs. Butter. D. Raymond,

Ba. Sat, be.97 Bb. Sutter. D. risymonu, Vandreul, Gus. 11. Dekki Plase Sagis Dizie, 25787, 57, 58, 51 Bs. butter. Bm. Mik, 22.97 Ds. fat, 33, 71 Bs. butter. D. Raymond, 14-day record: 1363-3 Da. mik, 45.32 Ds. fat, 56.72 Bs. butter. D. Raymond,

12. Hill-Crest Pontiac Sadie, 23712, 6y. 3m. 6d.; 730.1 The. mäk, 22.47 Hos. fat, 28.09 Hos. butter. G. A. Brethen, Nor-

active model and a start of the second secon 14. Helena Sylvia Posch, 21373, 6y. 0m. L; 709.6 lbs. milk, 21.93 bbs. fat, 27.41

B.C. 18. Amelia Echo Posch, 19410, 7y. 1m. 18d.; 623.4 Ros. milk, 18.18 Ros. 5st, 22.72 Pos. Juuter. D. Raymond. 19. Maywie Dewrdrop, 20344, 5y. 5m. 23d.; 64.3 Ros. milk, 15.81 Ros. fat, 21.16 Ibs. butter. R. H. Mayberry, Ingersoll.

Sr. Four Year Class

Springbank Annie Chyde, 34766, 4y. 10m. 23d.; 523.3 lbs. mBk, 16.06 lbs. fat, 20.10 lbs. butter. T. H. Dent & Son.

Jr. Four Year Class.

Caledonia. 4. Belle Korndyke Gerben, 33149, 4y, 1m. 27d.; 536.7 Fos. milk, 17.38 lbs. fat, 21.61 lbs. butter. R. J. Graham, Belle-

Countess Victoria, 33591, 4y. 0m. 436.2 fbs. milk, 14.84 ibs. fat, 18.85 butter. R. M. Holtby, Port Perry. Sr. Three Year Class.

Toltilla Pontiac Tot, 49743, 3y. 9m. 589.3 fbs. milk, 23.23 lbs. fat, 27.78

fac, 111.40 Hz.
Chippawa.
Pontiac Cornelia Pietje, 20676, 3y.
11m. 32d; 457.5 ibs. milk, 31.13 ibs. fat, 254.1 lbs. butter. A. C. Hardy.
3. Lelia Inka Wakker, 36665, 3y. 6m.

July 25, 1918.

20d.; 463.5 Ebs. milk, 19.16 Ebs. fat. Ma ibs. butter, Dr. A. A. Fareweil, 4. Het Loo Toper, 37788, 39; Jun. 41 565.6 Ebs. milk, 18.31 Ebs. fat, 22.33 Eb Butter, D. Raymond, 6. Fontiac Ormsby DeKol, 97186, 5 6, 363.1 Ebs. milk, 12.58 Ex at 16.07 Ebs. butter, R. M. Holtby.

Jr. Three Year Class.

Raymondale Geiske, 39158, 2y. in 616.6 Rs. milk, 23.25 Ibs. fat, 23

AYRSHIRE NEWS

AYRSHIRE COWS AND HEIFEN THAT HAVE QUALIFIED IN R.O.P. FROM JUNE 14 TO JULY 11.

Mature Class.

Hature class. Hature class. Little, 8367; 16603, Ho. mit., 64 Mar. 1998, 19

Four-Year-Old Class.

fat, field.

fat, 166 dys. Wooddames Brow, Many Ball Minnis 6th, 4453; 559 Has and 456 Bac Azi, 428 per cent fat, 16 dys. J C. C. 3Balantyne, Chastryner, Minnis C. C. 3Balantyne, Chastryner, Minnis Wilk, 458 Bac, fat, 234 per cent fat, 16 dys. Wooddames Bros. Ladys Jewel of Borlank, 413 per can bed Tax milk, 83 Bac, At. 31 per can bed Tax milk, 83 Bac, At. 31 per can bed Tax milk, 83 Bac, At. 31 per can man's Corser. Chastranton Punch 65, 4452; 184 ha dys. J. & C. C. Balahatyre, Canton Wile.

mille, 3.0 10%, A.C. Ballantyne, Cheste-ville, J. & C. C. Ballantyne, Cheste-ville, Linda, 45046; 7917 Ibe. milk, 315 is fat, 3.37 per cent fat, 365 dys. Camp bell Bros., Stewiacke, N.S.

Three. Vear-Old Class

Dairymaid of Hickory Hill 2nd, 40% 10160 Bos. milk, 382 Ibs. fat, 3.76 per cet fat, 381 dys. N. Dyment & Sons, Bran-ford.

et of Claresholm, 39777; 8510 ha 318 hbs. fat, 3.73 per cent fat, 18 Dept. of Agriculture, Edmonta,

Afta. Reta, 49055; 7418 Hbs. milk, 201 Hb. fm 4.06 per cent fat, 366 dys. Campbel Bros., Stewiscke, N.S. Ida of Fairmoor, 46734; 620 Hbs. min, 289 fbm. fat, 4.17 per cent fat, 366 dys. W. L. Begg, Moose Creek.

Two-Year-Old Class.

Bnowdrop of Hickory Hill 2nd 5818 10933 Ibs. milk, 449 ibs. fai, 4.11 per cent fat, 363 dys. N. Dyment & Sons, Bras-ford.

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Free Viking Separat and learn why the S Swelish Separator (Rept. 8-J #B K. Wells R., Chicage, WAREHOUSE Calesary, Alberta Waniper, Manite Regima, Saakatche



July 25, 1918

T ORONTO, Jul crop situatio the last weel what with haying crop is being hay crop is being hay crop is being hay

stHi to be harves is said to be only county, a number basing

in said to be only county, a number sounty, a number and barley are b districts and the vived the winter i quality. All gra rather short in s growth, butter but and the short but there are so but there are so there is nothin

There is nothin market and fixed Manitoba Wheat-nominal (includis northern, 32.33%; No. 3. northern, \$10%. Ontario basis in store, M

The market for a strong tone last played an upward tone in a upward tone upwa

Mill The nuarket in active with a fir tions: Carlots, freights, bags inc \$40. At Montreal moullie, \$67.

mouilie, \$67. HAY The market for an easy underto prices will be red Toronto No. 1 ha

to \$12; straw. ca Carolina potato to \$8; No. 2, \$4.75 new, \$2.60 per bu Canadian prim per bush.; foreig \$7.

per ousn.; foreig \$7. HIDES Beaf hides, gre cured, 16c; deacc \$1.50; horsehides, \$

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COSTS

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July 25, 1918

July 25, 1918.

COARSE GRAINS.

per bahi, itoraiga, hand presen, saira or HIDES AND WOOL. Bed hides, pren, läc; part cured, lác; toral, lác; dacana or bab call; lis? or lác; hornicas, cos Bi; No. 1 sheepaking, lác) to 10.00 torsehair. turmers stock, lác to 10.00 torsehair. turmers stock, lác; torsehair. turmers stock, lác; coarse and lustre, éfe to ésc; to 46; coarse and lustre, éfe to fác; to 46; coarse and lustre, éfe to fác; to 46; coarse and lustre, éfe to fác; to 46; coarse and starse, éfe to fác; to 26; coarse and torse bab, starse torse and torse bab. to 26; coarse and torse bab.

DOES BETTER WORK

COSTS YOU LESS

MADE of the finest grades of iron and

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SEPARATOR

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Swedish Separator Company Bept. 8-J

WAREHOUSES Calgary, Alberta

9.16 lbs. fat, 218 Farewell, 3728, 3y. 10m. 44 bs. fat, 22.83 b

DeKol, 37100, 4 lik, 12.85 lbs. 4 d. Holtby. ar Class.

se, 39158, 2y. in 3.25 Ibs. fat, 13.8 Pontiac, 32348, h. ilk, 19.16 ibs. hk. . Hardy. 3y. 4m. 8d.: 404 , 21.70 ibs. butter He.

st week.)

E NEWS

AND HEIFER lass.

Hbs. milk, 650 ha Ast, 365 dys. Wa Sons, St. Ann's See SrG, 3500 fat, 4.03 per our mer & Son, Rrd.

ther & Son, Byd. y Hill, 2223; Sin 3.88 Per cent in 24900; 3360 in per cent fat, Be t. Cathbert, Qa 4; 8785 kös mit, sent fat, 253 dy Andrews, Na 8666 iba, mit, M fat, 363 dyz' h

fat, 331 dyr. W d Class.

lbs. milk, 533 la. 365 dys. Wilses

8884; 12023 ha per cont fat, M anville. 23, 10171 ibs. mil. 4 fat, 323 dya. 1 cesterville. (yid 3rd, 4175; fat, 3.9 per cent se Bros., Morr-

2; 9899 Hbs. milt it fast, 340 dys. I. esterville. 41738; 8677 Ba per cent fat, M

d, 42086; 8256 ha per cent fat, ME

pringbank, 4115; fat, 3.92 per om her & Son, Ryds-

h, 48428; 8626 ha per cent fat, 30 antyne, Chester-

e. milk, 315 ha 365 dys. Camp-N.S.

d Class. Hill 2nd, 45114; feat, 3.76 per cett & & Sons, Brant-

39777; 8510 ha per cent fat, 111 ture, Edmonta,

milk, 301 lbs. fat, dys. Campbel ; 6920 lbs. milk, fat, 366 dys. W.

Class. Hill 2nd, 5Mill; fat, 4.11 per cent & Sons, Brant-

5: 8018 lbs. milk, fat, 300 dys. A Man's Corner. 45172; 6455 Ba per cent fat, 355

eccived between , of twenty-four have qualified n in the Mature sur-old class is as this class is ur in the three-in the two-year-as is usually the

ws belonging is were owned by ucbec, Manitola re some excep-the per cent of good. Most of cent, the high-ed from 2.8 to 4 y 3.8.--W. F.

MARKET REVIEW AND FORECAST T OKONTO, July 22.-In tertewing the conversion of the second seco

EGG AND POULTRY. The second s

FARM AND DAIRY

Elife, Ontario Wheat-No. 2, 13.22 bais in store, Montreal.
COARSE GRAINS.
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CARSE GRAINS.
CARSE GRAINS.
Coarse grains developed statement for export account, the statement of response to the statement of the stateme

DAIRY PRODUCE.

DAIRY PRODUCE. Receipts of bottler at Montraal for the week ending July 13 were 20.145 pack-age, which shows a decrease of 1.510 week and an increase of 5.111 previous over the same week last year. Prices week and an increase of 5.111 previous over the same week last year. Prices market, stellar de and the tone of the market, stellar de and the tone of the market crease of 5.000 to 5.000 to 5.000 def, fined tairy, SMyet O.500, while on this market creasery solids are guoted pitts, site to de; on off choice dairy def, fined tairy, SMyet O.500, while on the market creasery solids are guoted pitts, det to de; on off crocket are the states good bales.

CHEESE BOARD SALES.

Peterboro', July 17.---1,743 cheese were sold at 23%c. The board adjourned for free weeks. B: Parchal, Que., July 17.---133 boxes of butter offered and sold at 43 7-16c; 385 boxes of cheese offered, and sold at 2 5-35c.

boxes of cheese offered, and the sold as 25 4-32c. Brockwills, Aufy 18.-(Special.)-At to-Brockwills, Aufy 18.-(Special.)-At to-were boarded. Tails white, 500 coinced. Perth, July 19.-(Add Doxes were offer-ed. Adl sold at 23%c. Perth, July 19.-(10 boxes offered. 510 boxes edd at 35%c. Phile and at 25%c. All sold at 23%c. All and at 31%c. All sold at 23%c. All sold at 25%c. A

	helfers, choice	11.00 1	to 12.25
	do good	10.25	
	do medium	9.25	to '10.00
			to \$.00
	Butchers' cows, choice	11 75 4	19.50
	do good	10.00	to 11.50
	do medium	8 75	to 9.75
	do canners	6 00	to 6.50
	Butchers' bulls, choice	11.50	to 12.50
	do good	10.25	
	do medium	8.50	to 10.00
	do common	7.50	to 8.00
	Feeders, best	0 50	to 11.00
		9.50	to 11.00
	Milk-= ond springers.	2.00	10 11.00
	choice	100.00	to 160.00
	do com, to medium	65.00	to 90.00
200	Calves, choice	15.50	to 17.30
۰.	do medium	12.50	to 14.75
	do common	10.00	to 12.00
	Heavy fat	8.00	to 11.00
	Lambs, choice, spring	20.00	to 22.00
	Lambs, yearlings	15 00	10 16 00
	Sheep, choice handy	13.50	to 15.00
	do heavy and fat bucks	11.00	to 12.25
	Hogs, fed and watered.	18.50	to 18.60
	do off cars	18.75	to 18.88
	do f.o.b	17.50	to 17.60
	Less \$1 to \$2 on light	t to th	hin hoga
125	less \$3 to \$3.50 on so	wa: le	68 \$4 OF
10	stags; less 50c to \$1 on	heavle	ALC: SPACE
	CONTRACTOR AND CONTRACTOR OF CONTRACTOR OF CONTRACTOR	ALC: NO AND	Contraction of the second

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LAKEVIEW HOLSTEINS

Every male or female offered by us are either ions or daughters of these wonderful cows. You other herd in Canada has such a record. If cows works 100 bits milk daily and 3.35 like builter in 7 days; 16 cows 40.55, and one made 43.06. To basis B average 34.05; 3 average 09.35; 2 average 40.55, and one made 43.06. To basis B average 34.05; 3 average 09.35; 2 average 40.55, and one made 43.06. To basis a set of the set of the set and the set of the set of the set of the set of the set and to Lakeview D. Statistic B. Statistics and the set with first call. This boli can be built right, on terms to sail parchasers. Remember he average by built in Canada whose 7 RoDM, saters hold 9 Canadian and 2 world's word by the set of the second probability of the set of the set of the set of the set of the vector of the built right, on terms to sail parchasers. Remember he average to basis and extended bediagree on application.

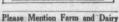
MAJOR E. F. OSLER, Prop. T. A. DAWSON, Manager Lakeview Farm, Bronte, Ont.

- CLOVER BAR STOCK FARM OFFERS-A few choice young buils for sale, from heavy producing dams, sired by a son of Francy 3rd. Write now for description, photo and price. P. SMITH R. NO. 3. STRATFORD, ONT.





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(23)

FARM AND DAIRY

FELLOW FARMERS!

When unrest is upon our land amid the babble of varying opinion, when we have made ourselves understood as never before, we lack the proper means of giving public expression to our views. This condition, as it exists in Ontario, must be corrected.

The great mass meeting recently held in Toronto emphatically expressed its opinion that we must possess a publication owned and controlled by organized agriculture.

It is ten years since the farmers of Western Canada launched their newspaper enterprise. They have made a tremendous success of it. So can we.

But assistance from every farm home in Ontario is needed. Yes, assistanceeven to the point of sacrifice. At one time in the history of the Grain Growers' Co. it was necessary for the executive to pledge every bit of their personal property. They believed—they have succeeded. Ontario can emulate what our sons have done in the West.

Hundreds who pledged their subscription for stock in a Farmers' Own Newspaper have already kept their promises and forwarded their remittances to this office.

Have you done so ³ If not, why ³ Practically every occupation in Canada is organized—efficiently guarding their particular interests. To effectively make democracy safe for agriculture, the basic industry of Canada, an official voice—a publication—is absolutely necessary. This is your opportunity to do your bit in a way that cannot fail to help and place the farmer in a position that he never before occupied in this province.

Do not hold back a moment. Phone, wire or write us your practical support We need it **NOW**. Your practical help is the only foundation on which we car build. Join your fellow farmers now and make this venture the success it is sure to be if everyone does his part.

WRITE FOR PARTICULARS TO THE SECRETARY

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I lost to the other	Farmers' Own Newapaper
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July 25, 1918.

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