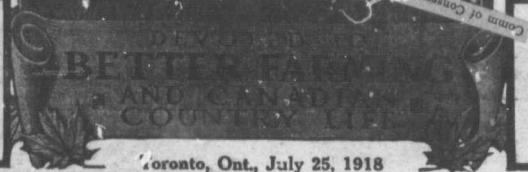
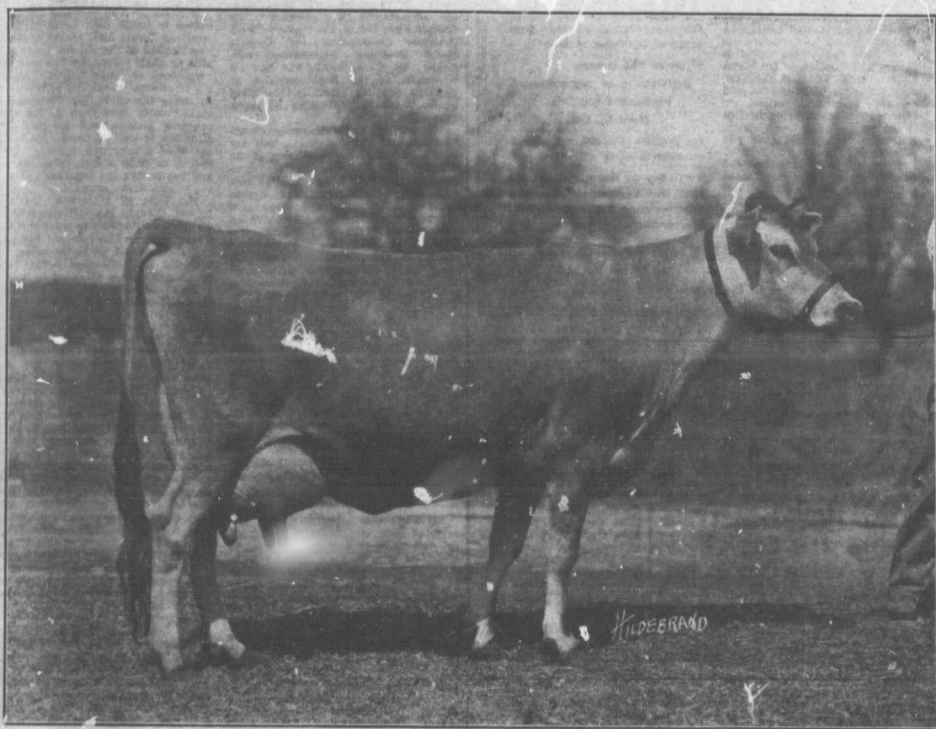


FARM AND DAIRY

RURAL HOME



Toronto, Ont., July 25, 1918



SOPHIE'S AGNES, HIGHEST PRICED JERSEY COW EVER SOLD.

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A Question on Which Good Farmers Disagree. (Page 4.)

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WRITE OR CALL AT NEAREST BRANCH.

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.

IT is now over a decade since, in fear and trembling, the Ontario 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 appointment was as severely ridiculed in some districts as it was commended in others. But the movement has grown. To-day every county but one in Old Ontario has its representative and these representatives are the key men in all county work for agriculture.

Last week the 41 representatives of Old Ontario met in conference at Guelph. Who then composed the members of the Agricultural Section of the Organization of Resources Committee, representatives of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, the 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 Ontario County Agent movement in the United States, gave the gathering its international flavor.

The subjects under discussion covered a wide range of work. The half day was given over to a discussion of the harvest labor situation. The feed situation was given similar thorough consideration. The discussion of organization work revealed the large part the representatives are playing in organizing the farming population for cooperative communal endeavor; this work embraces everything 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 present food crisis, in promoting both production and conservation of foodstuffs.

The conference lasted for an entire week. Only the discussions on subjects 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 Montford, 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 conscripted 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 Branch, Toronto, who presided at the labor conference. "The government has no thought of conscripting labor for private industry in Canada this year," said he. "Voluntarism is to be given its very best trial. Anything we can do for this harvest must be purely on a voluntary basis."

It was generally agreed that, owing 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 those 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 had stated their willingness to do farm work, on being interviewed, explained that they were willing to go to the farms "if they were drafted or that work." Factories are busier than ever before, and in Galt, Mr. Knapp found that manufacturers were not going to let men go to the farms. Manufacturers contend that men in non-essential work should be called

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

"Manufacturers are not disposed to give assistance as they did last year," said Mr. Williams, of Durham county, in discussing the willingness of men to go on the farms for less than city pay. "And farmers are not disposed to pay over \$25.00 a day. Some would pay \$3 or \$4 a day, but they have no assurance that they will get good, experienced men."

Mr. Hampson in Welland county has gotten in touch with those willing to work on farms and, where assurance was needed of the old job being available on his return, he has asked their employers on their behalf. All promised reinstatement and in two weeks, by using the cards, Mr. Hampson has placed more men than in the entire previous season, and he thinks a situation is well in hand. He has established a minimum wage of \$4 a month or \$2.50 a day. The city man and the farmer got together and make their own arrangements.

Mr. Pole of Hamilton, the labor leader, thought that all men who had signified their willingness to work should be approached and that the necessary help would be forthcoming. Mr. Clemons in Wellington county is arranging meetings attended by farmers who need help and city volunteers. In small centers 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 barn help were then sent to these men.

Several representatives expressed their conviction that it is more difficult 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 representatives that they cannot release men on a day's notice. The Trades and Labor Branch was asked to inform the farmers, by advertising or otherwise, that if representatives are handling the registration cards and that help will be made available if applications are had in rapid time.

The value of various classes of city help was discussed by the boys who endorsed. Mr. Jackson of Carleton county told of 40 or 50 boys brought up from Montreal, practically all of whom proved satisfactory. Mr. Wolts of Hamilton found that the boys who endorsed. Mr. Williams of Durham told of one boy who stayed a week merely because the marsh between the farm and station was flooded. The farmwife, too, was heartily endorsed as a labor asset. Many of these young women are engaged in the territory of Mosser, Elliott of Lincoln and Neff, of Norfolk, who both told the ladies that they are giving on mixed farms as well as with fruit specialists. Mr. Sivert believes that woman labor must be used if the apple crop is to be harvested this year. His own experience with farmwives has been satisfactory. Dr. Creelman confessed his conviction to the farmwife idea and predicted that women will find an continually enlarging sphere in field work.

The Threshing Gang.

Threshing gangs were naturally included in the discussion of the labor problem. Mr. Macdonald of Lambton county told of county operation in his county where five threshers have car

(Continued on page 7.)

We We

Trade

VOL. X

It is a del town of traversed of Geo. Geo. What new life farm the varied shade the spring even the s field, are the real love to work talo much of the poet's in the country Harrie spok the enthusi summers—place like to Then he ad street, and racket are and daze o back to the tent the ev ten. With rural mil what more than a hom Mr. Harrie are ready to r choice limit towns or vill cottage for pleasant cor farm. Mr. doing nethe better wa' on in the d has lived for the place w sections, th sense that ne be. A new mer on a ple drive from as Geo. R. E such as is ab in. In pr sident of achieved a seed grower agement, in the reputatio much as the heard, and Farm and The farm opasite side ing, a cond does not in rich loan \$6 adapted to o days of the county. On in the farm are in bu covers five corn 4 fall wheat s or hay and The croppin

FARM AND DAIRY

& RURAL HOME

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

VOL. XXXVII

TORONTO, ONT., 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

It is a delightful drive from the pleasantly situated town of Galt out through the rolling country traversed by the Cedar Creek road, to the farm of Geo. R. Barrie & Son; doubly delightful in early June when everything is at its freshest and best. What farmer is there who does not appreciate the new life that is then in evidence on every hand. The varied shades of green on tree and lawn and pasture, the spring grains just hiding the brown of the fields, even the smell of the newly turned soil in the corn field, are like wine in their exhilarating influence on the real farmer, the man who farms because he loves to work with growing things. We farmers don't talk much about the wonders of nature around us; more of us are gifted with the poet's soul than with the poet's power of expression. But appreciation of the country will find expression somehow, and Mr. Barrie's story for all of us when he said with all of the enthusiasm of his 60 or 70 summers,—"Say, there is no place like the farm, is there?" Then he added,—"I go to Toronto and stand on Yonge street, and the hurly-burly and racket are enough to deafen and daze one. Then I come back to the country more content 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 age when most farmers are ready to retire, with their choice limited to a home in the town or village, or of building 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 be. A new house has been built for the junior partner 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 desirable. In recent years the son, Mr. W. C. Barrie, president of the Ontario Plowmen's Association, has achieved a reputation of his own as a farmer and seed grower and the old farm, under the dual management, is going as it never went before. It was the reputation of the Barries as farmers, quite as much as their mechanical devices of which I had heard, and which have already been described in Farm and Dairy, that led to this visit last spring.

This farm is divided into two 100-acre blocks on opposite sides of the road. The land is gently rolling, a condition which makes drainage easy, but does not interfere with the ease of cultivation. The rich loam 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 county. One hundred and seventy acres of the 260 in the farm are under the plow, thirty acres are in bush. The rotation usually followed covers five years. The hoe crop of roots and corn is followed by barley, the barley by fall wheat seeded down and one or two crops of hay or wheat and pasture. This is not an exact schedule. The cropping system is adapted to the particular

requirements of each year. The rotation merely indicates the general plan followed. The fields on the farm have been enlarged as wider working implements became available and as we looked over a stretch of 22 acres, unbroken by fence or ditch, Mr. Barrie remarked: "This was originally two fields with a lane continuing down to take in the second field. We save one-third of a mile of fencing and one-quarter of an acre of ground by putting the whole in one field."

The Hoe Crops.
As might be expected in Waterloo county, where big silos are one of the main features of the landscape, the main hoe crop is corn. On the Barrie farm there are two silos, a round, stave silo 26 x 16 feet, which is always filled eight or ten feet above the top by standing boards around the outside, and an old-fashioned square silo with nine and one-half

of course, are made with a one-horse scuffer, 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.

The Barries have their own power and own their own cutting box. "We have taken our corn in without outside help," said Mr. Barrie, Jr. "We would take two teams to the field, cut the corn by hand and load 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 when you get it," supplemented Mr. Barrie, 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 was a lot more work in palping turnips than there is in getting ensilage 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 potatoes, which has been manured the previous winter. Spring plowing is always insisted on for this crop as the tubers require a loose soil in which to develop. After plowing, the soil is worked up with a disc harrow, followed by the drag

arrow and roller and then the seed is planted on the level with the home-made potato planter already described in Farm and Dairy. The two acres are planted in about three hours and the land is thoroughly harrowed, partly 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 potatoes are coming up and until they are a few inches high. Then the cultivator is started and kept going all through the season. "We believe," said Mr. W. C. Barrie, "that every extra harrowing and every extra cultivation adds enough bushels to the crop 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 blight and a couple of times, earlier in the season, for bugs. Bordeaux mixture made on the 4-4-4 formula (4 lbs. lime, 4 lbs. copper sulfate and 40 gallons of water), is used for combating blight. Arsenate 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 sugar beets. A couple of acres are grown for the refinery at Kitchener.

The Seed Grain Business.
There are two grain crops in the rotation and these crops provide a considerable proportion of the cash income. Years ago the Barries recognized the value of selected seed and began to improve their seed for their own use. It was just one step more



"The Old Home is surrounded by Trees and Lawns the Result of 60 Years of Planting and Improvement."

foot sides. Only eight-acres of corn are grown, but the crop is almost invariably a heavy one. In the Standing Field Crops Competition they secured first prize on corn three years ago and second prize for two years in succession, last year being only one-half point below the winning field. The variety raised last year was Clout's Early, one of the mammoth types that is quite popular in Waterloo county, several farmers whom I visited mentioning this variety as a favorite. It is not so popular with the barries, however. "It grew a tremendous crop," Mr. W. C. Barrie told me, "but it did not get mature enough to make the best kind of ensilage. Also it is too heavy to handle. Our preference is for Wisconsin 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 cultivate both ways," replied Mr. Barrie. "We may not get a bigger crop than we would by drilling, perhaps not quite so big, but we clean the land better and do it mostly with machine work."

Remembering some results of experiments in Illinois wherein it was proved to the satisfaction of the experimenters that late cultivation of corn was not advisable, I asked 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,

to exhibiting some of their choice seed at the fall and winter fairs and their success at exhibitions, particularly at the White Fair at Guelph, created a large demand for their grain for seed purposes. Every year they have secured awards on their fall wheat in the standard Field Crops Competition, and this, too, has been the case in seed trials in working trials up and down the grain trade. This work is under the special direction of Mr. W. C. Barrie.

"We operate under the rules of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association," explained "We make a broad selection of the most desirable heads from our seed plots each year and all of our grain comes originally from this hand selected seed. This hand selection and the careful propagation of the seed selected, means extra work on some other, but selected, means extra work on some other, but recognized the value of hand selected seed. We would select 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 practically discontinued. The corn and barley also is sold for seed and so forth, cotton seed meal and so on are purchased for feeding to the stock. This exchange works both for the benefit of the stock and the benefit of the farm, as the fertility imported in these purchased feeds more than counterbalances the fertilizing ingredients shipped away in the form of seed grain. Early last spring, several tons 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 satisfactory feed.

A fairly heavy stock is carried on this farm and a great deal of manure is produced. Its fertilizing value is carefully conserved by concrete floors in the stables and feeding stalls and, what is more unusual, a barnyard that is floored with cement. This cement barnyard is considered one of the best investments on the farm. The yard is always clean and easily kept so and there is no fertility lost through leeching. A good part of this manure is used on the clover hogs, and the rest is spread 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, "but it is better still for the clover. We always get a great catch of clover in the manured wheat."

Thickness of Seeding.
Some years ago when the Commission of Conservation, under the direction of Mr. John Fixter, was conducting illustration work throughout Canada, considerable field work under his direction was conducted on the Barrie farm. Remembered that after harvest cultivation had given remarkable results and I remembered too that extensive tests had been made to determine the best quantity of seed per acre. I terminate the best quantity of my own opinion on the asked Mr. Barrie, "For the clover seed per acre?" "We use no weight to ten lbs. of clover seed per acre," he replied. "In our experimental work we have sowed as much as ten lbs. of clover seed and six pounds of timothy per acre and up to three and one-half bushels of oats. This is as much as we can sow on the soil whatever the results might be elsewhere. One and one-half bushels of oats is the outside limit here for best results and ten lbs. 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 agriculture, who laid the foundation for the greatest results were secured where the main income was derived from one or two leading specialties with as many money making sidelines as can be worked in without unduly increasing the overhead. The Barries have followed this rule, not because a professor said so, but because they have found it most profitable. Their stock and their wheat are the main money makers. As sidelines they have potatoes, sugar beets and an excellent crop of 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 home life. I have enjoyed the hospitality of the home on either side of the farm drive and do know that the end is here worth while. Both homes are well equipped with all of the conven-

ences of the age and they are thoroughly appreciated by their owners. The old home of cut stone is surrounded by trees and lawns, the result of 50 years of planting and improvement. The fruit and vegetable garden is a model. The new home of Mr. W. C. Barrie is of more modest proportions, but is the latest work in comfort and convenience, and perhaps our folks, who are thinking of building, may be interested in the fuller accounts of this home, which will endeavor to give in a future issue of Farm and Dairy.

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-

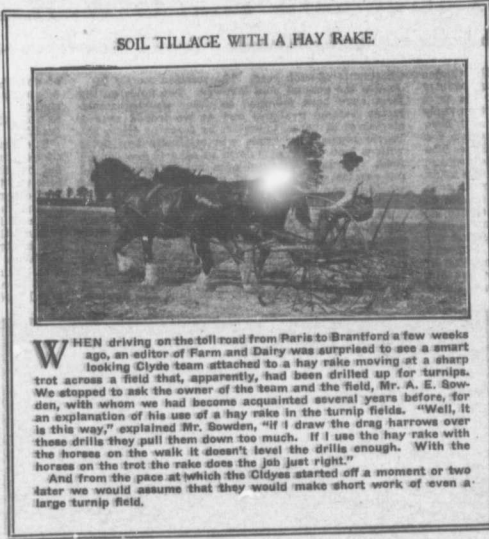
each day. We have two books, a day book and a ledger, which cost 15 cents each at the Woolworth stores. Each day all transactions are entered in the day book. I would emphasize the importance of having some stated time in the day for doing this work. In our family we follow the good old custom of having Scripture reading at night, and while the family is gathered together, I always take about two minutes to note down the day's transactions. It is not difficult to do this, once the habit has been formed.

The ledger is a little more formidable. In it we have accounts with the various departments of the farm, such as cows, hogs, poultry and horses and also separate pages for accounts of individual men with whom we do business. As soon as a bill is received, and sometimes before the bill is received, the day book are forwarded ahead to their proper places in the ledger. For instance, all eggs or chickens sold are credited to the hens, and we also keep track in the ledger of money spent for poultry feed, aggregates, etc., and also the farm grown feeds which are eaten by the poultry. From these two books we are able at the end of the year to determine not only total expenses and receipts, but we know just what our departments 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 Yearly Inventory.
Once a year we take an inventory. We consider the last week in March a very good time for farm inventory as supplies are then very nearly at a minimum. A comparison of inventories at the beginning and end of the year, studied along with the accounts 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 increase in live stock or crop still on hand as shown in the inventory, 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 endeavor to cheat either the government or 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 on Conservation has printed an account book for farm use in Dundas county where the commission has been conducting illustration work. A copy of this account book is available to bona fide farmers who will drop a card for it to the Commission of Conservation, Ottawa.—Editor.



SOIL TILLAGE WITH A HAY RAKE

WHEN driving on the toll road from Paris to Brantford a few weeks ago, an editor of Farm and Dairy was surprised to see a smart looking Clydes team attached to a hay rake moving at a sharp trot across a field that, apparently, had been drilled up for turnips. We stopped to ask the owner of the team and the field, Mr. A. E. Sowden, with whom we had become acquainted several years before, for an explanation of his use of a hay rake in the turnip fields. "Well, it is this way," explained Mr. Sowden, "if I draw the drag harrows over these drills they pull them down too much. If I use the hay rake with the horses on the walk it doesn't level the drills quite enough. With the horses on the trot the rake does the job just right."

And from the pace at which the Clydes started off a moment or two later we would assume that they would make short work of even a large turnip field.

ers should keep books. The veteran "Bob" Miller, who was in the audience, immediately came forward with the suggestion that if all farmers kept books there would soon be no men on the farms.

This incident, which must be authentic for it has come to me from several sources, always appealed to me as a very good reason why farmers should keep books. Farming has either been considered a "get-rich-quick" scheme or a continuously unprofitable occupation, dependent on the point of view of the observer. All of us who make our living from the land know that there is nothing of a "get-rich-quick" nature about farming, and if it be that the occupation is unprofitable, then the sooner we have conclusive evidence to offer to that effect, the better for the industry. I myself believe that the systematic keeping of accounts by all farmers will prove that the good farmer is making a moderate success and the majority are just getting off with a living.

I am now able, however, to offer a further reason why farmers should keep books. An income tax is about to be imposed in Canada. The minimum of \$1,500 for a single man and \$2,000 for a married man, 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 lowered until we are all contributing to income taxation. It is not possible for us to guess just how much money we have in return for our labor and investment each year and if we do not accurately record our business transactions, we cannot make an honest estimate. If we have no figures upon which to base our estimate, then the sooner we come out, we are bound to cheat either ourselves or the 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

Does Late Cultivation Pay?

A Question on Which Good Farmers Disagree

By Tom Alfalfa.

THE great majority of farmers believe in cultivating their corn, potatoes and roots just as often as they can find the time and just as late in the season as they can get away with it. Some will tell us that one-horse scuffles, "Paw," have noticed, live up to their beliefs. Most farmers are too busy nowadays to look after their crops as thoroughly as they would like to. Haying, harvest and plowing for fall wheat, all combine to interfere with cultivation of the hoe crop. There are a few, however, who claim that profitable as it may be to cultivate potatoes and roots, there is no money to be made in cultivating corn once it is too high to go through with the two-row cultivator. These men claim that the 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, if the weeds are not numerous, nothing can be gained by cultivation. In a recent motor trip in Western Ontario, already mentioned in Farm and Dairy, I decided to look into this question. I made my first enquiries in Perth County.

The man with whom we were first met is known as one of the best corn growers in his district. He has three stiles on his place and always has an enormous crop of corn. He has a good two-row cultivator. He uses this just as long as he can get away with it. When he no longer gets away with a two-row cultivator, he starts the one-row scuffler and scuffles right up to silo filling time. "Of course after the first few times through the corn I scuffle very, very shallow," he told me. "I'd I cultivate deep and

(Continued on page 6.)

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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.

YORK county, that rich agricultural country surrounding Toronto, has a good roads system of which it may well be proud. Of the total mileage of roads within the county schedule of 214 miles, 105 have been improved. The improved comprise one mile of brick pavement, 16 miles of bituminous bound macadam, 85 miles of water bound macadam and three miles of gravel. And this road improvement practically dates from 1911.

The foundations of York county roads were laid more than a century and a half ago by the early settlers who were required to do statute labor for the upkeep of the roads. Then came a period when the roads were under military surveillance during which land along the road was allotted to settlers on condition that they clean, stump and grade the road adjacent to their property. Then the roads were handed over to road companies, who operated the toll gate system. This system continued in force until 1896, and it was during this period that most of the roads of the county were given their present grades.

In 1896 the toll-road system was abolished and the roads taken over by the minor municipalities. For 15 years the minor municipalities undertook the burden 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 attempting to find out how it might assist.

The next milestone was passed when in 1901 the Ontario Legislature passed an act to assist in the improvement of public highways. As this act was designed to assist county organizations, the municipalities 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 electors. The ratepayers turned it down and then in November, 1905, another attempt was made to take the voice of the electors but it failed to get the support of the county council. About this time Sir John Eaton, at the request of the late Timothy Eaton, made a grant of \$6,000 to build a model water bound macadam road on a section of Dundas street. This road was built and it proved a great incentive to the good road movement. It might be added here that in 1917, Sir John Eaton made a grant of some \$15,000 to build a model asphaltic macadam road on a section of Dundas street. This new road has been built and it will prove as great an incentive to high-class roads as did the grant of 1909.

Two Constituencies Get Together.

The problem of the maintenance 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 west York a good roads county. Following this legislation a joint meeting was held at Cooksville of representatives of York county, the City of Toronto, the Toronto Board of Trade and the Ontario Motor League. Resolutions were passed recommending a commission, composed of city, county and government representatives to undertake the improvement of the main highways leading into

Toronto, the three interests to contribute third each to the cost. The result of these negotiations was the formation of a highway commission. This commission was formed and began work in 1911. At the beginning the road schedule was composed of 110 miles. The commission appointed Mr. E. A. James, C.E., as chief engineer, and he has since been responsible to the Board for the work of highway improvement. We spent \$600 under the original agreement with the city, each of the three interests contributing \$200.

In 1915 a new act was passed by the Ontario Legislature granting more generous aid towards highway improvement. Under this legislation the province pays 40 per cent. towards construction 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 system. Under this new arrangement all of York county is included. With the passing of this act of 1915, we now work under a provincial statute, rather than under an agreement between the city of Toronto to the county of York. Our Board is now composed of five members. Controller Thos. Foster and ex-Alderman 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 since we began in 1911, so during the latter years we have been enabled to build a better class of road than we did at first. You will notice that we have different types of road construction, to contain with five different classes of traffic to contend with.

\$7,500 Per Mile.

During the last seven years we have spent \$850,000 between \$50,000 and \$60,000 being for bridges and culverts, 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 fair estimate of the cost per mile, but conditions have changed. Motor traffic has increased eight or nine-fold and our people appreciate the better types of road construction as they did not when we started highway improvement. It is easier to obtain \$8,000 now than \$4,000 seven years ago. We are also gradually improving our maintenance; with provincial assistance we are developing rapidly along this line. Our ideal is a patrol system which will gradually be established so that in the future our city contributions will not be as critical as they have sometimes been in the past. We cannot expect 200 miles



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 cities, and consequently it would be poor economy to build for a traffic that does not exist. As our population increases, 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 likelihood 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 four out of 37 organized counties who have not improved highway systems, or systems now being organized—have a big advantage in that they have the experience of the others during the last 15 years, which has shown very marked progress.

I look for a vast improvement in all the rural highways of this country. After we are through settling with the enemy of real progress overseas, we are to have a great awakening of our people. We will not be satisfied with the old order of things. The improvement of the county or main highways has an educative value which will not be lost on the minor municipalities. Our aids roads and 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 I hear someone say, who more than he can afford one if present prices continue.—From an address.

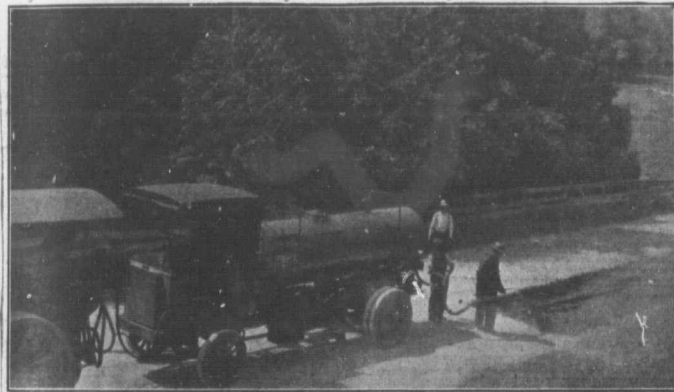
A Boost for the "Vet"

An Experience Lesson Costing \$450

NOT long ago a farmer of the old school experimented for a couple of weeks on his sick hogs. He fed a hog tonic and various concoctions the knowledge of which he inherited from ancestral 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 did not know. Finally his wife persuaded him to call a graduate veterinarian and to agree to follow his suggestions. She thus virtually secured a promise that her husband would vaccinate his remaining hogs and thus lose the lot. A post mortem revealed unmistakable cholera lesions on all the hogs on the place, big and little, were given the serum and virus, with the exception of a few very young litters. Over 150 head were treated and thirty of them were noticeably sick. Only seventeen of these died and all the others were saved. He paid \$137 for the treatment—the value of four of the fifteen hogs that he had buried during his trial of home doctoring.

After recounting the experience and the outcome, this gray-haired man declared that the burial of \$450 worth of hogs had taught him that prompt veterinary advice and treatment is the best investment a farmer can make when an animal is seriously sick and he does not know what will cure it. He regretted that he had not called the veterinarian sooner, 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 individuality. Then she must be gotten in condition for the test. If the right cow is in the right condition the work is practically done."



One of the "Eaton" Roads in York Co., Ont., receiving an application of Tarvia A.

Ontario District Representatives in Conference

(Continued from Page 2.)

riod gangs for the past 10 years. The gang consists of 10 men and the owner of the outfit—two gang men, one man on the blower, one fireman, six mow men and the owner who is engineer and supervisor. The outfit consists of a traction engine, separator, steel wagon, team of horses and sleeping van. The farmer provides not more than two men for the straw mow. The average threshing is 800 bushels a day and the price is five cents a bushel all round. Probably 20 per cent of the grain will be wheat. Up to last season the charge was four cents, but then wages went up \$10 a month all round.

"I never worked as hard as these men do," said Mr. Macdonald. "They start threshing at 4:30 a.m. and through one hour till breakfast. Until October let they thresh till eight o'clock at night and thereafter till six o'clock."

Wages to the men have been \$50 and more be paid this year. There is practically no loss this year due to weather and no Sunday board as the men gathered locally, go home on Sunday. The farmer boards them during the week. In examining the gang by method Mr. Macdonald believed that farmers are willing to try the method but that threshers are distrustful of the class of help that will be supplied. R. 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 of his officers. "This man had had six seasons threshing in the west and wanted to spend his holidays in this work. There are many others like him and this fall there will be threshing gangs in eight or ten counties."

The "Standard Feed" Situation.

Messrs. C. F. Bailey 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 now in the province, so Mr. Bailey claimed, have to average 30 per cent, since last fall and the feed will be needed. Feeds purchased to date for manufacturing standard feeds are 210,000 bushels of corn, 6,250 tons of oil cake, 4,000 tons of cottonseed, 4,500 tons gluten feed and 500 tons tankage representing in all \$1,000,000. Nine millers out of 35 approached have agreed to manufacture hog feed. The price will be about \$7 a ton and it will be available by August 1st. In fact, towards the end of the conference Mr. Bailey received a letter from a leading miller stating that they had both dairy and hog feeds now ready. The dairy feed analyses, 25.86 per cent. protein, 6.71 per cent. fat, and 9.57 per cent. fibre and will cost \$58.50 delivered in car lots in Ontario. Or it may be purchased at the mill in less than car lots. The hog feed, costing \$77, will analyze 17.65 per cent. protein, 6.3 per cent. fat and 6.1 per cent. fibre.

There is not enough dairy cattle feed in sight; in fact, just 30 per cent of the total has been secured. Millers are afraid the dairy representative concentrates from now to next February with the possibility of the market declining. The department is in a position to secure dairymen, however, that the feed will be available next winter and in sufficient quantity.

Mr. S. E. Todd, Secretary of the Canada Food Board definitely stated that millers could not make it compulsory to take flour as a condition of getting bran or shorts, and that they must not refuse to fill a farmer's own bags. In Ontario from \$36 to \$37 a ton would be almost the outside price for bran taken directly from the car or \$42 for shorts. All abuses will be righted if complaints are sent to the Food Board. "We are dependent on the people for this information," said Mr. Todd. "Your communication will 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 inspectors of the Board are now visiting private homes. "If any such come along ask for their credentials," advised Mr. Todd. "If they haven't credentials 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 and 1,400 women county agents. Mr. C. B. Smith, head of the service, was on hand to tell about it. The movement there is on a different basis from the representative movement here. In the United States the Farm Bureau, an organization of farmers in each county, say 600 or more men, control the agent's work and aid in its financial support. Because of this farmer control the farm organizations are very friendly to the work. There is a state supervisor of extension work, and over all, a federal supervisor. All three units—county, state and national—co-operate in the work. The agents aid farmers in their business only. "If we can help the farmer to increase his income he will see to other improvements himself without being told," declared Mr. Smith. In the United States, too, great emphasis is being placed on the importance of the woman representative and the aim is to have a man and a woman engaged in extension work in each county of the nation. Mr. Corvill, one of the assistant state leaders in New York, told of county agent work in that state and invited an audience, alone, individually or en masse to come across and pay their Yankee cousins a visit.

Live Stock at the O. A. C. Prof. Wade Toole, the new head of the Animal Husbandry Department at Guelph, outlined his plans for the department. Horse breeding is to be expanded, or rather, it is to be started anew. This will necessitate a mare on hand will be bred this year. A couple of good Percherons will be added. In addition a stallion will be maintained. This will necessitate a horse barn and a horse man. In beef cattle an excellent herd of Shorthorns is already on hand but three or four good Herefords should be added and also a representation of the Angus breed. In dairy lines the real purpose Shorthorns are being transferred to the Monteth farm and the three dairy breeds will be specialized in. It has also been decided that the Bang system—of handling reactors will be abandoned and reactors slaughtered. The contagion stable is too near the dairy stable and to continue the Bang system would necessitate a new barn.

In sheep, flocks of Rhoprahais and Leicester will be maintained, and representatives of all other common breeds 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 hogs, Yorkshires and Berkshires will be represented by the carried of Tamworths, Chester, Duroc-Jerseys and Poland Chinas. Prof. Toole's idea is that the educational value of the department must always be kept in mind and the stock and farm will be managed with this idea in view rather than profit.

Comprehensive experiments have been planned to determine the relative feeding value of hucks, ewes and weathers, and of pure-bred, grade cross-bred, scrub and dairy-bred steers. Whether this comprehensive program is carried out will, of course, depend on the support that Prof. Toole can enlist for his plans.

To Eliminate Grade Stallions. In 1914, when the Stallion Enrollment Act came into force in Ontario, there were 1,117 grade stallions in the Province; in 1915 there were 1,022; in 1916, 828, and last year, 640.

Under the Stallion Enrollment Act as it now stands, all such stallions are to be prohibited from service after this year. At this conference of representatives, with Mr. Wm. Smith, M.P., in the chair, a resolution moved (Concluded on page 11.)



You can get all the Harvest Help You Want By applying for it now

The results of the recent Man Power registration are at the disposal of the Ontario Government Agricultural Representatives and the Public Employment Bureaux. These give us the names of a large number of willing and experienced farm workers. These figures show that about one-third of the men now resident in towns and cities were either brought up on a farm or have had previous farm experience; and a large number of them are willing to assist in gathering the harvest. There is no reason, therefore, why any Ontario farmer should lose part of his crop for want of labour. If you want help, all you need to do is to apply to your Agricultural Representative and tell him the kind of man you need; when you want him; for how long; and what you are willing to pay. The Agricultural Representative will get a man for you, or if he hasn't one available he will refer your inquiry to us and we will see that you are supplied. Or you may fill out and mail the coupon below and address it as indicated, and we will deal with your application, through your Agricultural Representative, or we will send you a man direct from headquarters.

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

Date Fill in your telephone number here or the nearest neighbor's telephone number

Name of Farmer	Post Office	County	Acres to farm

How to reach place of employment

What kind of farming practiced?
Mixed
Fruit
Dairy

Mark (X) after help required

SINGLE MEN	MARRIED MAN AND WIFE
Experienced (Plough, Milk, etc.)	Experienced
Partly Experienced (handle horses)	Partly Experienced
Inexperienced	WAGES—
	If wife works in your house
	If separate cottage is provided
WAGES—Including Board and Lodging	
Age Limit	Length of time help is required

All engagements subject to two weeks' trial with wages.

Issued by the Labour Committee, W. A. Riddell, Chairman
Organization of Resources Committee, Parliament Buildings, Toronto

Orchard and Garden

Insecticide for Potat Beetles

POTATO growers in Canada who have extensive acreage, might save money by using the insecticide sodium arsenite, which is so largely used by Maine growers. This can be made up at home by boiling one pound white arsenic and one pound of soda in one gallon 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 conjunction with Bordeaux mixture. Otherwise it will kill the foliage badly. Where large acreage is being grown it would be worth while giving this a trial.

Good Strawberries

A 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 house, and he and himself started to grow strawberries. We all wished him well, admired 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 from him. I never saw such 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 abundant crop. It was the first time I had been on the little farm since it was purchased and I had gone expecting to find it a fair sample of a good strawberry, for the green city man of a few years before. I found, but developed into an expert gardener.

It was found that was robbing 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 culture for the first 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 straw as much as anything to do with the success of my young friend in raising off between the rows in the spring, a considerable amount of litter is still left between the plants. This keeps the berries away from the 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 a lot of expert knowledge of fruit growing. I believe that this manure for a grower for him a successful future as a farmer.—F. E. E.

Renewing the Strawberry Plantation

By J. C. Hoffman.

THERE are several methods of renewing a strawberry bed, and these depend on the way the plants were originally set. Most garden strawberry patches are originally set and trained for a permanent row system, but if neglected they become a matted bed. This reduces size, flavor, and quality in the berries, and makes it difficult to pick them. To overcome, or guard against this condition, the 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 plants as possible, then the remaining ones that are not to be saved are cut out 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 removed and destroyed, thus leaving only the strongest and best vigorous plants properly spaced to form the basis of the new bed.

The plants selected to remain should be young ones, and preferably those that have never borne fruit.

The cultivation and fertilization operations are the same as for a new plantation.



Poultry Secrets

By Michael K. Boyer.

IT 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 was told that there never would be a "p-or hatch" if a horse about was placed in the bottom of the nest. My informant 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 in each nest. The hens, seeing such a large number of eggs at once determine to increase the pile, and accordingly add to it. He said this secret never failed!

Another writes: "I have a real secret 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 her young hens and next hatch starts.

Another: "Hens become poor layers in houses that are painted red." As red is the color that adorns all the buildings of 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 practiced all these years!

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

Another: "You can tell the sex of the egg by its shape, or rather its shell condition." He said he selected 200 rooster eggs, and when they hatched there was but 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 pullet eggs are smooth on the ends, while the rooster eggs have a zigzag mark or quill on one end.

Another: "It is best 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, 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 thunder storm come up during the progress of incubation.

And so on might be mentioned scores of similar foolish beliefs.

But bona fide secrets do exist. Men in all vocations of life, if they carefully study their subjects, and follow out the dictates of their work, will sometimes come across a method that will help them to succeed. Such methods, after thoroughly tested, evolve themselves into secrets. It is not unusual, however, to find that someone else in another part of the country has had the same idea, and is working along the same lines.

A publishing firm some time ago advertised to pay a certain sum for real bona fide secrets. The writer was delighted to be the judge. Fifty 500 replies were received, and of these easily 300 referred to "a cure

for cholera," "a cure for gasps," "methods for destroying lice," "remedies for every ailment of the farm." The text of the majority of their replies were ridiculous—even recommending "acrobatic sublimation in the drinking water" for chicks afflicted with cholera.

The poultry world wants good, bona fide secrets—secrets in feeding, secrets in housing, secrets in care, secrets in management, secrets in successful operation. But there is no need for secrets in fighting disease. It is far better to know how to keep fowls well than to endeavor to cure sick fowls.

Men who are in the business because they find great interest in it, will discover a secret, but they may not get to that point until they have reached years of discretion. When such men as Felch, Williams, Rankin, Zimmerman, and others, who have been identified with poultry for from 30 to 50 years, declare they are "learning every day," and have "only recently discovered a secret," it follows that there is little chance of the beginner becoming the possessor of a great secret of his own finding.

If the beginner will start out with the determination of covering every detail, and gradually improve his methods, 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

IT is now an axiom of poultry craft that hens are most profitable during their pullet year, a male sex profitable during their second laying season, and, comparatively speaking, not profitable at all from then on. Many carry this axiom to such a length as 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, and then to set on a breeding flock into the second year.

Where the pullets and hens run together as is the case in many flocks such as ours and in many commercial flocks, it is there always a great difficulty in distinguishing the hens from the pullets when the former are to be disposed of. It is a skilled poultryman indeed who can make this separation without making more than a few mistakes. The difficulty can be easily overcome, however, by the use of leg bands. There are two types of leg bands. The first is the one 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 or pullet may be picked up and the leg band examined before the age of the fowl can be determined. The latter band is a distinct advantage 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 different 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.

Grain for the Calf

WHEN skim-milk is substituted for whole milk in feeding the calf something needs to be added to replace the butter fat removed in the creaming process. There are good advantages. It is better cracked than ground fine. Bran is good and ground oats are splendid. A mixture is better than just one of them. The best way to mix it is to mix two to three weeks old, and should have access to it. The best way to feed grain is dry, and care should be taken not to allow any of it to remain in the stomach. It is better to feed it 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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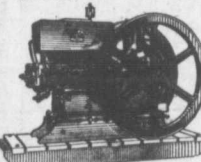
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N. P. Lambert, the New Secretary

M. R. NOBMAN P. LAMBERT, the newly appointed secretary of the Council of Agriculture to succeed Mr. Roderick McKenzie, has many qualifications which should fit him admirably for the responsible duties he will now have to perform in connection with the farmers' movement. He was born in Morris Forest, where his father, Mr. J. A. Lambert, has been the editor and publisher of the weekly newspaper, The Representative, for many years. Thus Mr. Lambert obtained his early knowledge of agricultural conditions in Ontario. He is a graduate of Toronto University and for a number of years after graduation was connected with one of the leading papers in Toronto. His duties in connection with this paper sent him to visit practically all parts of Canada, including both the Maritime and prairie provinces. As Western representative of the paper he was brought into constant contact with the leading government officials 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 all departments of the work of the various organizations.

The excellent work of Mr. Lambert did 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 the farmers' organizations of the prairie provinces. Recently, when 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 aggressively, the name of Mr. Lambert was one of the first suggested as the new secretary. His appointment was confirmed at the meeting of the Council of Agriculture held recently in Winnipeg. Mr. Lambert is in his early thirties and should prove a great assistance in extending the work of the Canadian Council of Agriculture.

Shady Nooks for Cows

It is to be regretted that on many farms practically all of the trees have been cut down. Cows and other live stock often have to pasture in fields where there is no shade of any description provided. It is well known that cows must be comfortable, whether they are in the stable or in the pasture field, if they are to do their best at the pail. The dairy cow is one of the greatest friends of man. She has helped to lift mortgages from farms all over the country. In spite of this, very little consideration is given to her comfort by many who depend upon her as a money-maker. If possible, provide shade for the cows in the hot,

sultry days of summer. If there is no shade in the field where the cows are pasturing, let them run, if possible, into a field or lane where there are trees, under which they can rest. Those who look after the comfort of their dairy cows in the hot, dry days of summer by providing plenty of fresh water and shade will be abundantly repaid in dollars and cents. The dairy cow deserves this much attention.—F. C. N.

Carelessness Poisons Live Stock

A FARMER in Peterboro Co., Ont., 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 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 carelessness, resulting fatally in live stock.

Poison containers, such as Paris green boxes and white lead or arsenic of lead cans, thrown into trash piles and dumps must hold enough of the material to make fatal doses when eaten by farm animals. Paint buckets, even though thinly coated, are licked by cattle because of the sweetish taste of the lead compound; these are poisonous and even one bucket licked by five cattle has been known to cause fatal results. When such buckets are wanted for farm use they can be easily cleaned by gasoline, but uncleaned buckets or kegs kept for nail or water receptacles or thrown into trash piles are dangerous.

Barley Smut Poisoning in Cattle

IN view of the fact that annual barley mixtures are now quite commonly used in Ontario and that barley forms a part of many of these mixtures it 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 headed out there is danger of smut poisoning in the cattle. The symptoms of the disease are rather vague. Cattle may scour, become weak on their legs, and finally go down with what appears to be paralysis, death ensuing very suddenly from spasm of the pharynx and smothering. The poison affects the nervous system and the heart as well. Cattle go down and cannot rise. Evidently the smut is more dangerous with cows about to calve or immediately following calving. 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 cropped up to such an extent that few or no heads appear.

Dairymen!
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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 hand, 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."

THESE are two subjects of sufficient importance to 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 to deal in a somewhat disursive 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 agree 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 hundreds of thousands of others who have without reserve given themselves freely to the service of the country in defence of the

things that we all hold dear, we are disqualified for dealing with important interests which have to do more particularly with the nation's life at home. From an intimate knowledge and association with the manufacturers of this far and wide, I know that as a body they are characterized 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 "Capital 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 relationships and actions. We have, perhaps unconsciously, ignored to some extent the human element in giving effect to the relationship

existing between employer and employed. In the old days when 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 shop with few workers, there was the great factory, with many hands, so that it soon came to pass that employer and employee 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 the machinery of the organization to be used solely in the interests 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. I have no hesitation in saying that these should find some method of union. These two classes must stand together in their own interests. There must be a meeting ground where antagonism and suspicion shall not dwell. The

situation at present is aptly described by the quotation:

"In the world of industry, employers 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 be if we could make a song of our work instead of a dirge of our grievances! Capital, on the one hand, must 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 must 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 enterprises from both Capital and Labor. In some industries a committee of ten or twelve is appointed, half of whom represent the company and the other half the employees. These representatives are charged with the duty of dealing with matters, such as

employment, discipline, right of appeal, wage adjustments, and joint conference. In a certain industry employees after one year's service are insured at the expense of the company, 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 day. 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 battle-front, 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 skillful. 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 co-operation 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 naturally revert to their former occupations. They will, therefore, be a charge for the promotion of their interests upon our towns and cities and the manufacturing industries in particular. We cannot begin too soon to lay our plans for giving effect to that particular form of co-operation which will fit our individual concerns best and enable employers and employes

to serve one another. Our second great question is that dealing with Manufacturers, Agriculturists, and the Tariff.

More than a generation ago the National 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 25% per cent. Our industries were comparatively unimportant and American factories supplied us in large measure with products such as have since been made

tation of the Western grain growers for the abolition of the tariff would not be continued during the period of the war. This has been denied by some of the grain growers during the session of Parliament just ended, but a 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 the tariff?"

"I required no concessions," declared Mr. Crerar. "The Tariff is not the issue at present. I feel just as

Provincial Legislatures resolutions have been passed asking for the removal of the duty on agricultural implements as a so-called "war measure." In farmers' papers and other organs there has been carried on a constant 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.

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, people 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 favor of a continuance of our national, political, and fiscal policy and entity. As nothing has occurred since to lead us to believe that we were mistaken

(Continued on page 13.)

"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 Association recently held in Montreal.

in Canada. Generally speaking, the commercial interests of the country were languishing and our bright young 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 our population, of falling to profit by experience, losing our balance, and blindly yielding to the demand for underlining that which has proved to be the great bulwark of our national, industrial, and commercial life.

The War-Time Tariff Truce. It was understood, when Union Government was formed, that the ag-

strongly on the question of tariff as any man. I have not sacrificed these views in entering a Union Government. 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 as a "truce"; in fact, it was more or less the general expression of opinion at the time of the formation of the Union Government that tariff matters would not be referred to until the war was over. The manufacturers, therefore, accepted this view and would have respected same throughout if others had done so. We have found, however, that in the Western

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AND

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The paid subscriptions to Farm and Dairy approximate 20,000. The actual circulation of each issue including copies of the paper sent to subscribers, who are but slightly in arrears, and sample copies, varies from 15,000 to 20,000 copies. No subscriptions are accepted for less than the full subscription rates.

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

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We guarantee that every advertiser in this issue is reliable. We are able to do this because the advertising columns of Farm and Dairy are as carefully edited as the reading columns, and because to protect our readers, we turn away all unscrupulous advertisers. Should any advertiser herein deal dishonestly with you as one of our paid-in-advance subscribers, we will make good the amount of your loss. In all transactions secured within one month from date of this issue, that it is reported to us within a week of its occurrence, and that we have your advice as to a condition of the contract that is in writing to advertisers you state: "I saw your advertisement in Farm and Dairy."
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PETERBORO AND TORONTO

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

The Manufacturers' View Point

ELSEWHERE in this issue of Farm and Dairy will be found a complete report of the address 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 lightly to Ottawa, and having legislation put through in their interest without giving the 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 hope 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 are in favor of food stuffs being placed on the free list, and of the customs tariff on all necessities 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 have 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" "U" 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 cows whose average production was 4,800 lbs. of milk and 250 lbs. of butterfat. The daughters of this bull have now replaced in the herd. These daughters exceed the production of their dams by 162 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 'bully' good investment."

Such is the evidence from Indiana. Just a few 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 composed 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 beef to persuade this progressive 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 practiced. And yet we find scrub bulls and cull pure-bred sires in even the best dairy countries. 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

TOO city lads in the same form in high school finished their courses of study early last spring 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;

a very good wage for a 19-year-old boy with only one season of farm experience. The second lad wanted to make more money, although without experience 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 now days 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 expects 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

"THE 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 present price of beef is the drawing card."

These remarks were made to 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. Beef was working up to seven cents a pound, which was considered a big price at that time. Many dairy farmers rushed to get into beef. About the time that they had their herds changed over, the price of beef 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 percentage 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 proportions. 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.

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That Alberta Telegram

How it Came to be Prepared, What it Said and Why it Was Sent to Ottawa.

EVER since the famous farmers' delegation that waited on the Dominion Government in Ottawa in May in an effort to have the Government reconsider its action in cancelling 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 executive of the United Farmers of Alberta sent the telegram to Ottawa, that was read at the meeting in the Opera House by Premier Borden, and which seemed to approve of the Government's action, and to oppose the desires of the United Farmers of Ontario. President H. W. Wood, of the United Farmers of Alberta, partly explained 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.

A complete explanation of the whole situation was given at a meeting of the Canadian Council of Agriculture held in Winnipeg recently. This meeting was attended by four representatives of the United Farmers of Ontario—Messrs. Col. J. Z. Fraser, of Burford, Ont.; C. W. Gurney, Paris; J. J. Morrison, Toronto, and H. B. Cowan, of Farm and Dairy. The matter was brought up for consideration because of the desire of the Ontario delegates to have it dealt with. However, the representatives of the United 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 telegram was prepared, were present also at the meeting in Winnipeg. These were—First Vice-President P. Baker, Ponoka; Third Vice-President J. W. Leahy, Wilton, and Fourth Vice-President Rine Shogbater, of 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 immediate protests from farmers in all parts of the province, just as there were in Ontario. Locals of the United Farmers of Alberta began to meet and pass resolutions condemning the Government's action and calling upon the central organization to take some steps in the matter.

These protests became so numerous 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 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 Association had received twenty-five resolutions from locals condemning the Government's action, and only one resolution supporting the Government.

Realizing that the country was at war, and that probably the Government had some very urgent reasons for taking the stand it had, the Executive did not feel like condemning the Government'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 farmers were not willing to support the Government, and possibly lead them to think that Canada was getting disheartened with the war. They felt also that such a telegram might be misunderstood by our soldiers overseas. At the same time the Executive did not feel that it could support the Government because of the effect the Government's action was likely to have on increased production and in other ways. After considerable discussion, it was decided that the best thing that could be done was to prepare a non-committal resolution, which, while not

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

The Famous Telegram.

1. 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 the fairness of the order in that it applies to all classes of citizens of this age, irrespective of their position or occupation.

3. While there will undoubtedly be a considerable loss of production resulting from the calling of these men at this time, this Executive believes that the Government, in this aspect of the situation the Government 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 production, and further recommends that cases of special hardship be referred 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 ANNOUNCEMENT.

AN important announcement 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 announcement 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. 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 Government, and it would have been a discourteous action on his part to disclose the contents of the resolution in advance at a public meeting in advance of the facts which he had been instructed to take to Ottawa and lay before the Government. He felt that he would be more likely to have a favorable influence on the Government if he would come down 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 5.)



Ideal Green Feed Silos "last a life time"— Why?

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

BECAUSE the staves are carefully tongued, grooved, bevelled and spined—all painstakingly finished with machinery especially designed for the purpose.

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

BECAUSE the doors and staves are treated with specially prepared wood preservative, which insures maximum life.

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

Thousands of Canadian farmers "swear by" the Ideal.

And so will you when you have installed one.

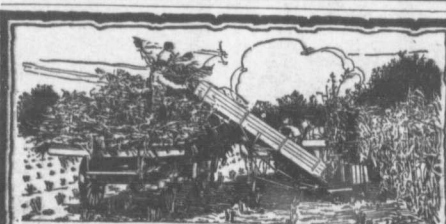
Write today to our nearest sales headquarters for our silo catalogue, which contains much valuable information about silos and silage.

THE DE LAVAL COMPANY, Ltd.

LARGEST MANUFACTURERS OF DAIRY SUPPLIES IN CANADA

Sole manufacturers in Canada of the famous De Laval Cream Separator and Ideal Green Feed Silos, Alpha Gas Engines, Alpha Churns and Butterworkers. Catalogue of one 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 men were to be had. In a season like this, when it is just about impossible to get help, the economy and efficiency of McCormick corn binders will be welcomed by thousands of farmers.

The output this year is limited. There may be delays in transportation. To be sure of having your machine in time please your order now with the local dealer or write the nearest branch house for full information on any corn harvesting machine you are going to need.

International Harvester Company of Canada, Limited

BRANCH HOUSES

WEST—Brandon, Man., Calgary, Alta., Edmonton, Alta., Estevan, Sask., Lethbridge, Alta., N. Battleford, Sask., Regina, Sask., Saskatoon, Sask., Winnipeg, Man., Yorkton, Sask.
EAST—Hamilton, Ont., London, Ont., Montreal, Que., Ottawa, Ont., Quebec, Que., St. John, N. B.

OUR FARM HOMES



NOW 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.)

"No he won't." Elmer's heart was in flight, for his Billie chum had proven true. "I'm going back home with you and tell your father how it happened. It wasn't any sin to use it; I used Harry Jennings' brace and bit one day when he wasn't in school and just because it didn't break doesn't make it any different."

After telling Mr. Linsey he wanted 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 combined story, was inclined to punish Fred severely, but finally at Elmer's insistence agreed not to. However, he insisted on his son's paying for the broken square. Miss Davis, also, was brought round by Elmer who again declared it wasn't any worse to break a tool borrowed without leave than simply to use it. Then, too, Fred felt so badly about it, she wisely let Elmer 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 tell 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 brightened visibly.

"Hello, Elmer!" he called; "how are you? I wasn't looking for you over." "I can't stay but a moment; I've been over to Fred's and I've got to be home for dinner, but I thought I'd remind you it's new moon Tuesday and we want to be looking 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. He soon found he must alter his view, for Joe Blake and Mr. Linsey sat in the cozy sitting room chatting away while Baby Jack clambered all over the new comer and searched his pockets for "handy." Dorothy and Jean both called Elmer to admire the sashes Joe had brought them. Dorothy's was blue, and Jean's was pink.

"This is my cousin, Elmer Wade," said John as the boy entered the room. Joe rose and shook 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 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 that, even if you had one just like it." From that moment Elmer ceased to regard Joe Blake as a servant, but instead 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, Elmer found a letter waiting for him. It was from his father. It was now the middle of April and farm work was getting under good headway. Joe was preparing the ground for planting 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.

How would the little folks in the homes of our readers enjoy being carried around in a conveyance similar to the one here illustrated? The snapshot was taken at Cochrane station in New Ontario and shows an Indian woman carrying her baby in her peculiar looking sack.

Photo by an Editor of Farm and Dairy.

Elmer reflected that that was about as near as she usually kept her promise. 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 present self for now he was hearty 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 surprised. Still it's hardly seems possible."

"Well," said Joe slowly, "that means 'go for me sooner or later.'"

"Oh no, Joe!" Mrs. Linsey protested. "The government will not want the 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 and not to risk our lives in battle."

"No," Joe answered, "I've been expecting this; I heard lots of talk around the mill and I read considerable evenings. No matter what they say now, the working men on farms and in factories will be the ones to carry on the war—the ones like me as soldiers and workmen in battle. I'll be called on for money to finance it."

"I guess you are right," assented Mr. Linsey. The government is all right and Germany needs a good lesson, 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 Hills, Miss Davis 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.

"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 wondering, she opened the package and shook out to view a large, beautiful flag. The delighted children clapped their hands and one small girl cried out, "Oh, good?" 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, isn't it?"

A glance at the blushing Elmer confirmed Elmer's suspicions. This cornered, Elmer blurted out, "I didn't mean for you to guess."

Cousin Elizabeth who had arrived early with the picnic basket saved the day by explaining: "Since Elmer 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 patriotism made known to the world, 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 halcyon afternoon, 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 followed Joe to the barn. It was a beautiful May morning; birds were twittering because as they do only in spring. The late apple trees were in full bloom and all together with the fresh green world was as beautiful as possible. Mr. Linsey had taken

the car and gone to the county seat on business, so Elmer looked to Joe for orders.

"What do you want me to do today, Joe? Cousin John went so early I didn't think to ask him."

"Well," said Joe, "you can take out the harness and get the horse in the patch and then you'll have it ready to sow to alfalfa."

"Gee! Can I have the team and harrow the field myself, without you being along?"

"You sure can. I'm planting these days, and Joe threw the harness across the back of freshly mowed hay. Kate. And when you've prepared you can run the drill, the Go ahead and see if you can harrow up alone."

Bursting with pride and importance Elmer drew at this complicated harness on getting every strap and buckle exactly right. He had broken harness many times and had driven the horse to take up the harrow and work in the pile field, but this because it was shaped like that piece of pie, was as a thought of pleasure!

"You see," he continued as he began harnessing the horse, "Black Dan, it's this way, Elmer, you've heard about the registration law and all about the men between twenty and thirty-one? Well, it takes me in. I'm twenty-three; I'm single and so on as I know I'm physically all right, so I'm pretty certain to go."

"Oh, Joe! You're going to be a soldier! Do you want to be?"

"I think I ought to. I haven't any relatives living nor anyone near that I can't hope—no, never mind that; hopes must wait, but I've volunteered now, but I believe I can do more good here staying here until the war is in and the small grain harvested and in showing you how you can take my place here. You're not fourteen now, I was but when I came here it was my father's share. Things wasn't so hard either as they are now."

Elmer drew himself up to his full height and answered soberly, "I'll do what I can, Joe, and stay right in the job until you get back. That with a sudden revulsion of feeling he cried, "But you may never see back Joe, did you think about that?"

"If I don't you'll have to stop taking into my shoes; with a good standing of machinery you can let it. Maybe Mr. Linsey will get a tractor to help out, too."

"Well, I'll stay," promised Elmer. "I'll be eighteen; then I can go to the war, but you can't over bid that, but if it isn't, come on. I may not be there to greet you except in spirit, but you'll think of me just the same."

They shook hands on their agreement.

CHAPTER VII. Summer Days.

Elmer's promise to Joe was new out of his mind, even though other things sometimes crowded it into a dark corner for a while. At first it was much like a college professor who after laboring all day for one workman for help, says, "Can you not render me some assistance? I've harnessed this horse three times, six and every time the harness came to the tall, sir."

However, each day found Elmer more proficient and more sure of himself. When he first went to the field and saw the old team was the first step to death at the very idea, though of course, no one knew it, but by the last of June he was cultivating the sturdy young corn with a "Go ahead" because, as they do only in spring, the late apple trees were in full bloom and all together with the fresh green world was as beautiful as possible. Mr. Linsey had taken

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The Upward Look

God Has Untied You to Him

"O P God are ye in Christ Jesus, who was made unto us wisdom from God, both righteousness and sanctification, and redemption—(Cor. 1: 30 (R. V. marg.).

"My Father is the Husbandman."—John 15: 1.

"Ye are in Christ Jesus." The believers at Corinth were still feeble and carnal, only babes in Christ. And yet Paul wastes 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." He would have us not only remember our union to Christ, but especially that it is not our own doing, but the work of 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, becomes 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 He does is something distinct and tangible. Conversion and faith, prayer and obedience, are conscious acts of which we can give a direct account; while the spiritual quickening and strengthening that come from above are secret and beyond the reach of human sight. And so it comes that when the believer tries to say, "I am in Christ Jesus," he looks more to the work he did, than to that wondrous secret work of God by which he was united to Christ. He cannot it well be otherwise at the commencement of the Christian course. "I know that I have believed," is a valid testimony. But it is of great consequence that the mind should be led to see that at the back of our turning, and believing, and accepting of Christ, there was God's almighty power doing His work,—inspiring our willing possession of us, and carrying out its own purpose of love in placing us into Christ Jesus.

The words will lead him even further and higher, even to the depths of eternity. "Whom He hath predestinated, them He also called." The result in time is the manifestation of the purpose in eternity. Ere the world was, God had fixed the eye of His merciful love on motionless man in the station of grace, and chosen these in Christ. That thou knowest thyself to be in Christ, is the stepping-stone 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 how very low before it, than this knowledge of the mystery "Of God in Christ Jesus."

It is easy to see what a mighty influence it must exert on the believer who seeks to abide in Christ. What a sure standing-ground it gives him, as he sees his right to Christ and all His fulness, and nothing less than the fullness of His own purpose and work! We have thought of Christ as the Vine, and the believer as the branch; let us now, however high we have risen, remember that the Husbandman "My Father is the Husbandman."

What confident trust this faith inspires,—not only as to the being kept

in safety to the end, but specially as to the being able to fulfil in every point the object for which I have been united to Christ. The branch is as much in the charge and keeping of the husbandman as the vine; his honour as much concerned in the well-being and growth of the branch as of the vine. The God who chose Christ to be the Vine fitted Him thoroughly for the work He had as Vine to perform. This God who has chosen me and planted me in Christ, has thereby engaged to secure, if I will but let Him, by yielding 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 to my prayer to the God and Father of Jesus Christ! How it would quicken the sense of dependence, and make me see that praying without ceasing is indeed the one need of my life,—an unceasing waiting, moment by moment, on the God who has 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! Motives are mighty powers. It is of infinite importance to have them high and clear. Here surely is the highest: "You are God's workmanship,

WANTED—A HOME.

Mr. Hugh Ferguson, Inspector of the Children's Aid Society, Stratford, Ont., desires to make known to Farm and Dairy readers that he is in search of a home for a little boy, three years of age. This little fellow is healthy, pleasing in appearance and disposition, and desires a home with a good Roman Catholic family of our Folk who would like to take this little boy into their home, may secure fuller information by communicating with Mr. Ferguson.

created in Christ Jesus into good works," grafts 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 purpose.

Of God I am in Christ: created anew, made a branch of the Vine, fitted for fruit-bearing. Would God that believers would cease looking most at their old nature, and complaining of their weakness, if God called them to what they were united for? Would that they would believe and joyfully accept the wondrous revelation of how God, in uniting them to Christ, has made Him the source of their spiritual growth and fruitfulness! How all sickly hesitancy and sloth would disappear, and under the influence 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 fulfill their glorious destiny!

Note—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 attain, some one who needs our help, some good work we can do. Do all this sound idle because we have heard it so often? But have we ever really believed it, and are we acting upon it, day by day? If we are, we should never high, but when, one thing is sure, we are not among those who are fretting over life as a failure.

The Community Canning Kitchen

The women of Ontario must be given the credit of originating one of the most effective means of canning foods for the military hospitals at home and abroad—the community 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 Ontario 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 Department of Agriculture furnishes the complete equipment and also an instructor 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, peeling machines, 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, the Red Cross societies have offered to supply tin cans, labels, cases, sugar, glass peckles 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, Gainsville, Ont., advised the branches very strongly to take community canning. He pointed out that in several districts throughout the province 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 chickens may be canned and the work done rapidly.

While these canning centres are being originated primarily for the canning 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 operations over a hot stove. Some of us have more or less trouble when canning fruit or vegetables through spoilage. 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 minimum.

It is interesting to note that a community canning kitchen will be operated at Guelph, Ont., by the Guelph Creamery Company during the present season. This company has offered the free use of a portion of the building for a cannery and will also supply the steam from their boilers. On community days any person may bring fruit 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 promised donations of chickens, tomatoes, apples and various other vegetables and fruits. Besides the Women's Institutes branches, several other organizations, including the Red Cross Society and Food Resources Committee of Guelph, are deeply interested in this community kitchen.

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



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

Stopping an advertisement to save money is like stopping a clock to save time. Advertising is an insurance policy against forgetfulness — it compels people to think of you

Wash Suits Should Be Selected Carefully

Farm and Dairy patterns shown in these columns are especially prepared for our Women Folk. They can be relied upon to be the latest models and include the most modern features of the paper pattern. When sending your order please be careful to state the bust or waist measure for adults, for children, and the number of the pattern described. Orders are filled within one week to 10 days after receipt. Price of all patterns to our Women Folk, 10 cents each. Address orders to Pattern Dept., Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, Ont.



WASH suits are a very popular part of the summer wardrobe. In fact, some people consider it about as difficult to manage without such a suit as to get along without a winter coat. Those of us who live on the farm will find such a suit very useful, as there are few evenings in the summer months when we do not need a wrap of some kind. A wash suit always looks cool and summery. There is one point about wash suits which we should not overlook. That is, they should be chosen with particular care. To invest in a suit that attracts broad recognition the very first time it is washed is quite a calamity. For this reason we must be especially careful to choose material that is going to retain its appearance. The most appropriate material for summer suitings this year, seen to be shantung, cotton sateen and honeycomb weave. The styles are attractive, including the newest ideas in neatly trimmed, detachable belts, novel pocket effects and many buttons. One of the newest touches in neckwear is neckties or cuffs. These are equally effective worn with a dress or a separate blouse. They come in many styles and are washed, button-trimmed, or embroidered.

2484—Dress for Misses and Small Women—Is this not a cool and comfortable looking costume for the hot weather? It is very simple and as may be noted, the belt crosses in front and hangs on either side with a button and buttonhole. Sleeves may be either long or short. Three sizes: 16, 18 and 20 years.

2485—Girls Dress—One zig-zag feature, worthy of note in connection with this little frock is the loose waist going around from the sides and tying in the back. This relieves the plain appearance of the back. The yoke, both back and front, should also prove practical in making the dress wear longer. Five sizes: 2, 4, 6, 8 and 10 years.

2486—2487—A Smart Sport Suit—This attractive combination should prove a favorite with many of our home dress-makers. If desired sleeves may be made as a thin under blouse of the same ma-

terial as the skirt, or one may wear white blouses with the outfit equally well. Sleeveless coats are very popular and this design is very neat in appearance. Two patterns are required for this design, 10 cents for each. The coat is cut in sizes 34 to 46 inches and the skirt from 32 to 34 inches waist measure.

2488—Lady's Dress—Peplum still hold a prominent place and are very becoming to many figures. A dress of pretty flowered material would make up very nicely from this design. Note the attractive sleeve, also the unique style of belt. Contrasting material for the belt and collar will add a nice trimming. Sleeves may be made short and flaring if desired. Six sizes: 34 to 44 inches bust measure.

2489—Lady's Apron—This apron would almost fit the bill as a house-working dress on hot days, as the sleeves come down well over the shoulders and the apron is fitted in front. Four sizes: small, medium, large and extra large.

2490—Lady's Working Costume—How does this "service" uniform appeal to our readers? Is it not neat and business-like? It has the new style of collar and also the wide belt which goes into slanting at each side. The pockets, too, are unique. Seven sizes: 34 to 46 inches waist measure.

2491—Girl's Dress—This little dress looks very suitable for a dress-up occasion and would make up nicely from some of the dainty white materials trimmed with fine lace and tucks. Four sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years.

2492—Girl's Dress—Another dainty dress for the young girl is here shown. The fabric effect is quite pleasing with a trimming of lace and insertion, also a loosely tied sash. Four sizes: small, medium, large and extra large.

2493—Lady's Nightdress—If looking for a pretty, tasteful pattern, what could be more pleasing than the one herewith. It is cut in a very effective pattern, hanging full from the yoke in the back and full in front. Dainty lace and insertion will add decidedly to its attractiveness. Four sizes: small, medium, large and extra large.

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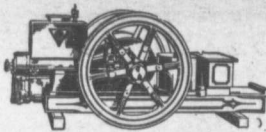
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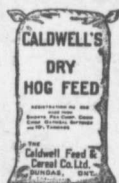


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Will you help produce it? If you require meal to help balance the ration for your hogs give Caldwell's Hog Feed a trial. Our hog feed has found favor with many large feeders and breeders of hogs, and it therefore should be of special value to the patriotic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

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Manufacturers of all kinds of stock and Poultry Feeds. (Capacity 100 tons daily).

The Makers' Corner

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

Washing the Cream Separator

LIKE all other milk utensils, the separator should be cleaned thoroughly immediately after each time it is used. Merely rinsing the bowl with warm water after use and taking it apart for washing but once a day is a filthy practice and must be condemned. All parts of the separator bowl, together with the other tinware, should first be rinsed with lukewarm water, then thoroughly scrubbed with a brush in warm water in which washing powder has been dissolved. Soap or soap powder are liable to leave a soapy film on the utensils and should not be used. Soda ash or one of the commercial dairy cleaning powders is satisfactory, as either is easily rinsed off. The utensils should then be sterilized by means of the farm steamer or boiled for five minutes. The use of a dish towel or cloth for drying is not necessary or desirable, because the hot utensils will dry themselves, and in order they may remain until 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, contaminate the milk and cream and develop bad flavors and thus injure the butter.

Progress in Manitoba Dairying

MORE than twice as much butter was exported by Manitoba during 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 province; last year 25 carloads during the same period and the cost of the 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 last, this year, with the grass season only a few begun, are only two cars short of the number for the whole 12 months two years ago.

All our butter now is going eastward to Montreal where it is being taken for export for the Allies. All shipments are being made in 56 pound solid, and, on the basis of 409 boxes per car, at present prices, each carload is worth close to \$10,000. Thus Manitoba's butter exports this year should considerably exceed one million dollars in value.

Cream grading in Manitoba creameries is now fairly general, but, according to Dairy Commissioner Gibson, the creameries are not grading with sufficient accuracy. This, of course, is due to the keen competition among the factories for cream. The highest grade of sweet cream, known as "Specials," brings 2 cents above No. 1, and this is 3 cents above No. 2 cream. The present tendency is for creameries to accept too much No. 2 cream at No. 1 price, or rather, No. 2 cream too easily. The present day market demands a mild, clean-flavored butter, which can be made only from practically sweet cream. It is a common 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 99 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. Gibson says that sweet cream pasteurized by heating to 170 degrees and held at

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

The application of the Storck test, which has now for some time been carried on by the Dairy Branch, has been very satisfactory. By this method the dairy officials determine whether pasteurizing has been properly done. At rural points the travelling inspector tests the cream in the factories he visits; in the laboratory of the Department of Agriculture the test is applied to representative samples of butter. The test works perfectly, and Mr. Gibson claims that by this method the partition now tests and grades a carload of butter it can, to all practical purposes, test just how much cold storage it will stand before deterioration. All carloads of butter are graded by representatives of the Department.

At time of writing the creameries in Manitoba are receiving 43 cars at point of shipment for "special" grade butter; 42 cars for No. 1, and 40 cents for No. 2.

Not only is the butter trade good, but a new milestone has been passed in the cheese industry. No longer ago than the year 1916 between 50 and 60 carloads of cheese were sent to Manitoba for local consumption. This was greatly reduced in 1917, and today, for the first time, a carload of Manitoba cheese is on its way to consumption elsewhere. In fact, the first carload left for Montreal to be graded and shipped overseas. This cheese netted 21 cents per pound at the factory.

Difficult Churning

THE farm buttermaker sometimes fails to obtain butter after churning the usual length of time; in fact, 55 churning is sometimes prolonged for several hours without obtaining butter. The causes of the difficulty, together with the remedies, are as follows:

1. Churning temperature too low. It may be necessary, under exceptional conditions, to raise it to between 65 degrees and 70 degrees F.
2. Cream too fat or too rich. It should contain about 30 per cent. lactifer.
3. Cream too sweet. If ripened to a moderate acidity it will churn more easily.
4. Churn too full. In order to obtain the maximum concussion the churn should be not more than one-third full.
5. Ropy fermentation of the cream preventing concussion. This may be prevented by sterilizing all the utensils and producing the milk and cream under the most sanitary conditions. If additional measures are needed, the pasteurization of the cream, with subsequent protection from contamination, and ripening it with a good starter, will be effective.
6. Individuality of the cow. The only remedy is to obtain cream from a cow recently fresh, or a cow that is known to churn easily, and before ripening mix it with the cream that is difficult to churn.
7. The cow being far advanced in the period of lactation. The effect may be at least partially overcome by adding, before ripening, some cream 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 timothy hay. Linseed meal, gluten feed, and succulent feeds such as alfalfa and roots tend to overcome the condition.

In order to overwhelm the prairie drought with its snows, a ship further contribute to the success of the Western Canada Irrigation convention, which will be held at Nelson, B.C., July 24, 25 and 26, the people of Nelson have not only been asked to show up until the same time. The boundary country is famous for its flowers and fruit, and delegates to the convention are entertaining visions of roses far and away, the cheer to the appetite. It is said that both will be available in greatest profusion.

Mr. Fa

at that time, it emphasize our minds on the to what the United States, in a letter to Colonel Ross afterwards, Pre

"The amount we would want of business Canada and the world make use of the United States for all their Chicago and bank credits and a total increase of Canada for use this is an greatly made it a good one."

We all know extremely capable as well as political at once what they mean to do would thus appreciate in the Canadian political mind to the reciprocity that hardly a valid operation in the national standpoint not be foolish to place our own existence in the hands of Mr. To believe that assurance of Great Britain is all parts of the closer commercial trade was

helped to create heavy Empire ought to be of peace response national and of thought and plan and more in the past

"Hostility by agenda being was against the Canada that is the tariff benefit the express all other the farming contract, one of paragraphs in a throughout by manufacturers, by quoting from June, 1893, a "But I appeal the face of the fifteen years un was introduced party, which was

Mr. Farmer— We Believe you to Be Fair

(Continued from page 11.)

at that time, it is perhaps well now to emphasize our views and refresh our minds on the question by referring to what the then President of the United States thought of the reciprocity 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 current 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 it would increase greatly the demand for our manufactures. I see this is an argument against reciprocity 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 at once what even a measure of reciprocity, such as was then proposed, would mean to both countries. It would thus appear that our friends in the United States saw in the proposition what some of our Canadian politicians and others were blind to. The war-time measures of reciprocity that have been created are hardly a valid argument for their operation in normal times from a national standpoint. Surely we would 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 after-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 national and our Empire obligations 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 propaganda being waged with such vehemence against the manufacturers of Canada that the chief view presented is that the tariff is retained solely to benefit the manufacturers and to oppress all other classes of the people, the farming community in particular. 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 the face of the experiment of the last fifteen years under the system which was introduced by the Conservative party, which was dubbed the 'National

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 and 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 fisheries, 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-producers 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 20.67 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 7½ 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 remembered that manufacturers pay heavy duties on much of their imported raw material; for instance, a large machinery manufacturing concern in Toronto has advised me that while the tariff on their finished article would appear to give them a protection of 27½ 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.

Honorable Chas. A. Dunning, Canadian Director of Protection, 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 national history, when employment and state returned soldiers is going to be a matter of paramount importance, and when the largest possible revenue must be obtained in all directions to carry our gigantic war debt, the question 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 impaired, 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. However, 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 car, making an investment of sixty million dollars, and that another ten million dollars' worth of accessories will be purchased in these three provinces that will be in the United 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 prospect for your sales efforts in 1918." Another significant statement is that:

"A recent investigation, conducted by the Grain Growers' Guide, into nearly three hundred districts in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, confirms emphatically the oft-asserted claim that growers meet with such unanimity over such a wide area, is nature so bountiful or is the return

obligations at the time to be made greatly in a position, the fact being that would use such Government and the farm and the way of the farm-ary cases of the farmer co- the man- the Allies of our would have of the bal- us. This been recog- Smith, in the (Canada) the ability of supposed her, therefore, members of at the fr- racters of der their icked about the and other, spected. The yone too ide. Interesting the Prime all the conference very details help and pro- the Govern- secure expert- the Govern- ed and being the plans of co- mmerce. dress at Mil- with these y that with an increas and second- ary export trade. in farm hats will aid the cease his own pro- reasonable way we shall upon by the policy of and attract right kind of brought in the abilities. We under them, reduce more and to de- Empire and that there is far-thing done Empire own as animal and life is un- amitable. Our use- ment to a more wealth pass alien pass. Relation rests day and plan of that which we uncaused. reduce the policy as sources, b-

increase our production, and ensure our national safety."
Great Britain and Industry.
Great Britain realizes that in order to be great as a nation and maintain her prosperity, she has not only to do everything possible to get hold of trade again, which has temporarily left during the war, but she must also put herself in a position to regain that which other nations, particularly Germany, have taken away from her during recent years, and on account of the industrial direction and help. All sorts of guilds and associations are being formed, acting under the supervision and co-operation of the Government in Great Britain, to secure the industrial measure of trade for British Industries. Sir Albert Stanley, M.P., President of the Board of Trade, said recently:
"It could not help thinking, perhaps wrongly, that past Governments of Great Britain really failed to take into account the fundamental fact that this was a commercial era, and that an efficient conduct of the great industries of the country was absolutely vital to its welfare. Unless industries could be carried on with an equal degree of efficiency as they had done, produce their manufactured products at prices that would compare favorably with those of their foreign competitors, what chance had they of succeeding in establishing their place with the other nations of the world? He thought that the governments from now on would take an infinitely greater interest in industry, and could make it their business, to ensure that it was carried on efficiently, and that there would be secured to the country the establishment of industries of the magnitude which would make it absolutely secure against dependence as any foreign country for any essential commodity."
Canada Being Poisoned.
It is, however, not only have we received no direct help and lead from the Government in connection with planning for our industries after the war in the nation's interests, but the Government's policy of population is keeping the country in a ferment of agitation which would tend to destroy rather than to build up. There is only one way to pay off our accumulated debts, and that is by producing in field, forest, mine and factory all that we possibly can, and selling these products at as high a margin over the cost of production as we are able to secure.
As far as export trade is concerned, manufacturers in Canada may be forced in the national interests to sell their wares at a merely nominal margin of profit so as to help preserve the balance of trade and at the same time give employment to the largest possible number of people. The crux of the matter is calling forth denunciation of the industry, we believe to be just here. Interested parties have poisoned the minds of agriculturists and other classes in this country and have led them to believe that the manufacturers not only received directly an enormous advantage from the tariff which they were not entitled to, and in consequence were making profits which were out of all proportion to the risk involved, but were also actuated by the most selfish motives. It is, therefore, opportune to say fairly, honestly, and emphatically that the average net return from the investment of capital in the industry is not more than that which is to encourage men to take the risks incident thereto. Further, while here and there large profits have been made by manufacturers, as is also the case of agriculturists and other classes, yet the history of the past generation shows thousands of abandoned industrial enterprises in which men have lost their lives, just as there have been abandoned farms that were not made to pay.
In the United States, according to

recent returns made to the Federal Trade Commission, out of \$30,000 trading and manufacturing concerns over 100,000 of the net income whatever; in addition, 90,000 of them make less than \$5,000 per year, some of whom have very large capital invested. It is in the same thing in Canada; the few succeed, whom we will not mention, the hoiuseholds, and the many either just get along or languish and die.
Agriculture Needs Home Markets.
Old-fashioned farmers are already taking steps to make themselves more self-contained and self-supporting in the matter of food stuffs. It may not be long, therefore, before the agriculturists of this country realize that they must depend more largely than ever before upon the home markets. To this end, manufacturing industries, if encouraged, should be established all through the West as soon as the population is able to take care of them and raw materials may be secured. No nation can become great that is concerned solely with agriculture. Every important country in the world, except Great Britain, has found it necessary to adopt a policy which gives protection to its home industries, and many believe that the best way for us to fall into line after the war is over. Under free trade, agriculture has not prospered. A writer in *The Alliance*, for June, 1918, in a remarkable article, said that it was "brought up to reverse free trade," but believes the time has arrived for fresh consideration and revision. He says: "The politician who would argue that it is life and death for England, and for English men and women; and it is no game for political struggles, no academic arena for non-participant, detached philistines to play with."
This section of my address would not be complete without the statement that the challenge of the grain growers, through their official paper, to the manufacturers' and other classes on the tariff, and to which I was compelled to respond, led me to study the question from their standpoint, as well as from mine. Figures given do not tell all the story, and although 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 some condition existing among the truck farmers and gardeners of the East whereby they 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 members of the Executive Committee and of the Council, as well as the membership throughout for the remarkable sympathy, support and encouragement so often expressed during my term of office. This association and experience have been to me a source of happiness and joy that I treasure 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 warmest feelings of esteem towards our loyal, hard-working and efficient staff at Head Office and at all the Branches. We have a splendid organization, extending from sea to sea, and 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 down; a time for co-operation and not competition; a time to stand by our tasks and not be afraid of making a time to act unselfishly and not be moved by greed—a time for national unity and not discord—a time to fight our battles here and not to fight in God that right, not belief, will soon rule all the world.

Ontario District Representatives in Conference
(Continued from page 7.)
by Tippet of Ontario county, and seconded by Jackson of Caledon, and was unanimously adopted, recommending that the law as it stands be strictly enforced.
In the discussion which preceded the adoption of the resolution, Mr. C. F. Bailey, assistant Deputy Minister of Agriculture, suggested two plans 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 Ottawa about February next; the other a propaganda for the formation of Horse Breeders' Clubs for the hiring of stallions for service.
Principal Bell of Kempenfelt Agricultural School pointed out that arrangements for the formation of such clubs should be made early, as application for Federal assistance in the hiring of stallions will not be entertained after April 1.
As indicative of the activity of present demand for good draft horses, Dr. Grenville stated that the sale of draft horses held by him last spring had realized higher prices than he had paid seven or eight years ago when horses were high.
Stray Settling.
Dr. G. C. Crowlman believes that there should be one or two grain and grass seed elevators in Ontario under Government control.
At present the Organization of Regulation 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. Carron has the pig club movement well started in Lennox and Addington, and Mr. Sere, is doing similar work through the Junior Farmers' Improvement Association in Peel County.
Mr. Nelson Mosteth believes that the farm labor situation might be relieved 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 town people go out and help with the farm work.
In Kent county, 22,000 acres of sugar beets have been contracted for. J. Dougherty told of the good work done by city boys, located in camps, in blocking and housing these beets. The general rate was \$10 an acre for the first hooch and \$3.50 an acre for the second. Only one camp was a failure.
The cooperative associations in Great Britain have made sufficient profits in their history to have made £100 millionaires, stated F. C. Hart, of the Cooperation and Markets Branch. But \$1,100,000,000 was distributed back to the cooperator themselves.
F. C. Hart strongly urged that farmers' cooperative business organizations should be incorporated. This limits the personal obligations of each member, if not incorporated, and one member may be sued for all the liabilities of an association. The cost of incorporation in Ontario is \$10.
Twelve cooperator associations in Ontario each shipped over 100,000 worth of live stock in Ontario last year, according to E. G. Gordon, who has been appointed by the Cooperation and Markets Branch to devote his time entirely to promoting this work. He advised that cattle and hogs be sold competitively on the market. Any man can ship just as cheaply and conveniently as the drovers, and there are 1,200 shipping to the Toronto market alone.
The Victoria Club in Grey county, it is reported by H. G. Duff, divided \$128,000 among its members. The cattle shipped last year, representing 62 carloads. This club pays its stevenmen \$7 a car.
On July 4, 1918, Mr. Street planted

corn on his Ontario county farm. On October last it had reached the milk stage and five acres of it filled a 10x12 x 30. Chewing news this year!
P. L. Faucher, corn specialist, urges that all corn growers save good material for seed, particularly those whose tires crop is grown from Ontario seed. Only about 25 per cent of the crop in south-western Ontario is from this seed. Hence the quality is poor.
President Douglas of the Ontario Sheep Breeders' Association said that 1,500 Ontario wool growers had sold their product through the cooperative organization in 1917, and secured 2,450 this year. Only one county in the Province had remained out of the cooperative movement. Wellington furnished the largest number of breeders selling their wool cooperatively—232. Manitowlin Island made, considering distance and limited population, one of the best showings with 128 contributors, or 37 more than the good county of Simcoe. Mr. Douglas pointed out that while 36,000 pounds of the wool handled was graded as first, a good deal of this would have been graded No. 1 but for the presence of burrs and dirt.
The Ontario Department of Agriculture now owns 17 tractors, which, with their equipment represent an expenditure of \$250,500. In the 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 plant an acre.
Messrs. Finn and Hamper believe that the college should keep more closely in touch with the farmers through demonstration work. Mr. Finn actually went so far as to suggest that the college professors should spend three months a year visiting farmers on their own farms.
W. H. Smith, of Leeds county, believes that farmers should be encouraged proper marketing than by poor prices. He advised that cooperation start at the selling rather than the buying end. With this most disagreed.
"School fair and concert course work is the greatest in which the district representative can engage," states Hon. Geo. S. Henry. Its influence will be felt in keeping young folks of the next generation on the farm. "That is of paramount importance."

That Alberta Telegram
(Concluded from page 13.)
board of directors was as follows:
1. We desire to assure the Government that we are willing to do our full share in giving our best efforts in winning this war, and do not desire to bring down upon us a tax 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 vigilance in counsel and steadfastness of purpose, and that hearty support that a loyal people owe to their Government is 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 measures, and especially the last Order-in-Council, April 20, 1918. The seriousness of this situation is only too becomingly clearly apparent, and this organization feels that the Government cannot fully have appreciated the far-reaching effects of the measures that have been taken. The directors of the Alberta Farmers' Union, therefore, have thought it their duty to place this memorial before the Government, so that in assuming responsibility for any further measures clearly and conscientiously will be clearly advised as to the seriousness of the situation which has already been created.

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, assistance—even 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? If not, why? 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 can 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

United Farmers of Ontario

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