

FARM AND DAIRY

&
RURAL HOME



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AND CANADIAN
COUNTRY LIFE



Toronto, Ont. February 8, 1917



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13

A Referendum on the Dairy Standards Act

Farm and Dairy to Take Vote of the Dairymen of Ontario—Why This Action has been Deemed Advisable—Prominent Dairy Authorities Want It—Ballot to be Placed on February 22nd.

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WE WANT AGENTS IN A FEW UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

There is no better time, than the present when work has "eased off" a little to get things prepared and be ready for the next season. It is the man who is prepared—and well prepared—who finds the machinery of his business a move smoothly and the dollars roll in. There never was a time in the history of the dairy industry when prices were so high or prospects so rosy as now; but the "plum" fall to the man with the best timing and good equipment. Hundreds of dairymen are losing good money every day trying to get along without a separator, or working away with a poor one. When you buy a

As announced in last week's issue, it has been decided to conduct through the pages of Farm and Dairy a referendum on the Dairy Standards Act. This decision has been reached because of the uncertainty regarding public opinion on this legislation. At the last session of the legislature, the Dairy Standards Act was passed. Its main provision is that after March 31st of this year the payment for milk at cheese factories shall be placed on a quality basis, the factories having the power to decide whether the straight fat or the fat plus two method shall be used as a basis for payment. Members of both sides of the House had a hand in framing the measure, and it was passed without opposition. There is no doubt but that the discussion on the question, which has lasted for over 20 years, influenced the legislature to take action. Although proposals to abandon the pooling system had frequently been advanced, no definite measures had been taken and the legislature, deeming the time for action had arrived, put the Dairy Standards Act on the statute books.

Conflicting Opinions.

In Eastern Ontario most of the cheese output of the province is manufactured. In order to prepare the farmers of this section of the province for the introduction of the act, Messrs. Pulong and Zuffel prepared a number of demonstration cheeses, showing the influence of the fat content of milk on the quantity of cheese manufactured. District meetings were arranged at which these were displayed, and the advantages of the new legislation were advanced. The results of these meetings were varied. Although the majority seemed to be favorable to the legislation, some passed strong resolutions, calling on the Government to rescind the legislation or to postpone its enforcement. In Hastings county, the opposition was so strong that the cheese boards took the matter in hand and arranged the taking of a vote of the patrons of the factories of the county, the results of which will later be forwarded to the Government. Then the great dairy men's conventions were held. In Eastern Ontario a resolution calling for the postponement of the Act for one year was carried. At the Western Ontario convention, the legislation was confirmed and the Government asked to extend the quality basis of payment to all milk sold for whatever purpose. Later, a meeting of the Oxford County Milk Producers' Association, held in the same district as the W. O. D. A. convention, opposed the Act. Strong feelings on the question have arisen amongst the patrons of certain factories when called upon to decide which of the two systems of payment they would adopt. Individual opinion expressed on the platform, as well through the press is as inconclusive as the results of meetings and furnish no clue as to where the majority of dairymen stand on the question.

Where Are We At?

And so the question arises, where are we "at" on the Dairy Standards Act? What do the dairymen of the province desire regarding it? How, out of this conflict of opinions, are we to decide what they want? Is there a means of arriving at what is the widely opinion of the dairymen of the province? The answer is that there is only one way to do this and that is to give them an opportunity to vote on it. But, as we have stated before, there is no referendum law in the province. Provincial machinery does not exist for the taking of a vote of those interested

in the question. This suggested that Farm and Dairy, as the recognized organ of the dairy industry, circulating widely amongst dairymen and dairy farmers, would be a proper medium through which to conduct such a referendum. Upon consulting prominent men interested in dairy matters it was found that they strongly supported the idea. Deputy Minister of Agriculture, W. Bert Roadhouse, writes Farm and Dairy—as follows: "I can assure you that the expression of opinion which you will secure will be watched with keen interest by the Department of Agriculture." President Stratton of the Western Ontario Dairymen's Association, also favors the idea, intimating that the results should indicate the views of the dairymen on the subject. Others interviewed are equally favorable. We are therefore encouraged in believing that the plebiscite that has been planned will do much to clear up public opinion on the Dairy Standards Act, and that it will furnish valuable material for discussing the enforcement of the act in hand upon which to base further action regarding the legislation.

How and When to Vote.

The ballot will be published in Farm and Dairy, issue of Feb. 22nd. Only one ballot will appear in each copy of the paper, so that the voting can only be done by bona fide readers of the paper and there will be no possibility of ballot stuffing or other improper procedure. Only votes received on the regular ballot paper from residents of Ontario will be recognized. The returns will be counted by a committee of two men, one of whom is opposed to the act and the other in favor of it. The names of the two men selected will appear in next week's issue. The questions asked will not be complex but will simply ask whether you are in favor of the act and if not what you propose should be done with it?

Prizes for Essays.

In order that everyone who wishes to vote may be enabled to do so advisedly, Farm and Dairy has offered substantial prizes for the articles for and against the legislation. The condition of this contest appears on the opposite page. The prize winning essays will be published in the same issue as the ballot and should set forth the strongest arguments for and against the act.

Dairymen! what is your opinion on the Dairy Standards Act? Should it come into force on the day appointed, or be postponed for year, or indefinitely? The decision on this question may mean many dollars to you before the end of next factory season. We believe in the wisdom of the act and will have much to do in guiding legislative action regarding the enforcement of the Act. Watch for the ballot in Farm and Dairy, Feb. 22nd. Vote on the questions therein asked and return the ballot to us. You will then have done your share in clearing up the uncertainty regarding the opinion of dairymen on this much discussed legislation.

He Was Not a Joshua.

Little sister and brother had quarrelled. After supper, says Harper's Magazine, mother tried to establish friendly relations again, and quoted to them the Bible injunction: "Let not the sun go down upon your wrath."

Turning to Edward, the older, she said, "Now, Edward, are you going to let the sun go down upon your wrath?" Edward squinted at little as he looked up into her pleading face. "Well, how can I stop it?" he asked.

UNDISCOVERED ABILITY

Many a young farmer has discovered untamed of business ability within himself when securing new readers for farm papers. The writer of this advertisement had never sold a dollar's worth of anything in his life till one day he was literally forced to take subscriptions for a magazine. Since then he has had the opportunity of travelling as salesman in nearly all of Canada, and fully one-third of the United States.

Perhaps this is your opportunity. We need a special representative of Farm and Dairy in every dairy district in Canada. Write us and see if your district is open. We not only give our local agents exclusive territory, but supply them names of prospective subscribers and help them to get the business. We know how and will show you how. Write to-day.

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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 XXXVI

TORONTO, ONT., FEBRUARY 8, 1917

No. 6

Seed for 1917 Crop—Why We Should Conserve Our Supplies

\$50,000,000 Worth of Cereal Seed Needed—Sources Available—Rigid Selection Necessary—The Germination Test

ASSUMING that the acreage sown to the chief cereal crops in 1917 will be equal to that of 1916, how much grain will have to be met aside in Canada this winter for seed purposes? Taking the estimate of the census office at Ottawa as to the acreage sown last year and allowing for seed per acre, one and one-half bushels of wheat, two bushels of oats and one and three-quarter bushels of barley, the amount required for seed purposes will be in round numbers, 18,000,000 bushels of wheat, 20,000,000 bushels of oats, and 3,000,000 bushels of barley, a total of about 41,000,000 bushels of grain. Assuming further that the value of the grain sown will be equal to the ruling prices for the best grades of these three cereals for the last month, the total seed bill of the farmers for these three grains alone this year will be considerably over \$50,000,000, though our good friends, the crop statisticians, insist in putting this on the credit side of the ledger only, including it with the 1916 returns without charging it against the 1917 expense account.

In the faith that in due time the harvest shall reward him, the Canadian farmer will bury this \$50,000,000 worth of seed in the spring. In the same faith he planted in 1915. The seed was good, the weather favorable, and his reward was great; in number of bushels at least. In 1916 he again planted, but this time the fates conspired against him. The seed was not of the best, the planting was done under difficulties, and the weather man seemed to delight in forming, in each locality, those meteorological combinations which were most unfavorable to it. In Ontario and part of the eastern provinces the late wet spring, followed by drought, resulted in low yields and poor quality of grain, especially of oats. In the northern parts of the western provinces crops were considerably injured by frost. In the chief grain growing sections of Manitoba and Saskatchewan black rust practically ruined the wheat crop. Hail took its usual toll. In spite, however, of all these discouragements, the Canadian farmer will bury \$50,000,000 worth of choice grain in the spring, in the faith that things will turn out better next time.

But he will begin the season's work with a handicap. The unfavorable weather of last year depreciated the quality of the grain even more than its yield. Seed grain of the best quality is therefore difficult to obtain. Even should the weather conditions be as favorable as they were two years ago this is a serious matter, for under the best of conditions the seed used must be of strong vitality if good yields are to be secured. Not only must the germ be healthy and capable of rapid development, but the seed must be large and plump to give the young plant a start, for the seed is the storehouse in which the mother plant

has stored up food for carrying the young plant until it can forage for itself. It cannot do this until the leaves reach above ground. To carry the young plant over such a period requires abundance of vital strength and of stored up food. Hence the necessity of large, plump seed with vigorous germs.

The Seed Wheat Situation.

Black rust has been stated as one of the causes of the inferior quality of wheat for this year's sowing. Unlike smut, this disease does not infect the new plant through the seed. The damage done is due to a lowering of the vitality or strength of growth of the seed. This, to a con-

siderable extent, is also true of damage due to frost. With wheat, injury from frost, rust, drought, or any other cause is more apparent than with most other grains. The extent of the injury is largely indicated by the kernels. If they are badly shrunken or shriveled, the indication is that there is a deficiency in reserve food, which will interfere with the early growth of the wheat crop and will tell in the yields the following harvest. Experiments conducted at the Ontario Agricultural College, showing one year's influence on grain selection in the crop, gave the following results with wheat:

	Weight per measured bus.	Average yield per acre per annum	
		Tons	Bush. per acre
Spring Wheat—			
Large plump seed.	59.1	1.4	21.7
Small plump seed.	58.2	1.3	18.0
Shrunken seed	56.9	1.2	16.7
Fall wheat—			
Large plump seed.	59.4	2.6	46.9
Small plump seed.	59.2	2.3	40.4
Shrunken seed	59.1	2.1	39.1

Experiments conducted in North Dakota after the rust outbreak in 1904 showed that the affected seed planted beside large plump seed gave a yield of straw and grain in favor of the good seed in the proportion of five to three. If the 12,000,000 acres that will be planted to wheat this year in Canada were made to yield three bushels per acre more on the average by the selection of good seed, the increased returns to the farmer would probably be enough to pay this year's seed bill for the three major cereal crops.

Scarcity of Good Oat Seed.

In Ontario no grain suffered greater deterioration in quality as a result of the weather conditions of 1916 than did oats. In many places the grain obtained is altogether unfit for seed. An instance recently came to the attention of the writer which illustrates this very thoroughly. A farmer began feeding his chickens on oats only. After a few days he noticed that they were failing in flesh and becoming sickly; later some of them died. A careful examination did not show them to be diseased in any way and he applied for advice. The advice given was to change the ration so as to include some corn and barley. At once the condition of the chickens began to improve. As a matter of fact they were starving to death on the oats, which consisted of nothing but empty hulls, which though they had a certain amount of feed value for some farm animals, are useless for poultry feed. There is a danger that this spring will see much seed grain of little better quality than that fed to these chickens being sown in our fields, and from such seed what can the harvest be?

Experiments conducted at the Ontario Agricultural College (Continued on page 10.)



Prizes for Essays on Dairy Act

ON Feb. 22, the ballot on the Dairy Standards Act will be published in Farm and Dairy. Thousands of the dairy farmers of the province will avail themselves of the opportunity to express their opinion on the dairy legislation afforded by this plebiscite. Not all of them have followed developments closely. It is desirable that the chief arguments for and against the Act be published in that issue, so that everyone can read them and be enabled to vote intelligently. Farm and Dairy has decided, therefore, to give those who think strongly on the Dairy Standards Act an opportunity of placing their views before the voters. It has been decided to offer two prizes of \$3.00 each, one for the best article favoring the Act and the other for the best article opposing it. For other contributions published we will extend the writer's subscription to Farm and Dairy for six months. Essays must not exceed 800 words in length, and must be in our hands not later than Wednesday, Feb. 14. Allow two days for the contributions to reach us.

How We Trained for the Judging Competition at Guelph*

Members of the Highest Standing Teams Tell How They Prepared for the Inter-County Meet at the Winter Fair

How Steckley Trained the Winners

By James Hope, Newmarket, Ont.

IN giving an account of the training the York County stock judging team received in preparation for judging at the Guelph Fair, I will start back on the 8th of November, when we had our first workout. About 25 fellows met at the Department of Agriculture office, Newmarket, and proceeded to the farm of Mr. Edgar Dennis to judge Aberdeen-Angus cattle. We were given score cards and had to write the animals as we thought right and give our reasons. After we had placed them, Mr. Steckley, our District representative and coach, placed them correctly and pointed out the good and bad points of each animal. From Mr. Dennis we went to Mr. Roy Shaw's farm, Yonco St., for Holstein cattle.

The next week we went to Mr. Kilgour's at Eglinton, where we had classes of Holstein cattle, Clydesdale horses and Shropshire sheep. Here, instead of giving our reasons with the animals before us, we went before Mr. Steckley and gave our reasons orally. This was much harder, but helped us a lot when we got to Guelph.

The following week we were out three times. First we went to John Gardhouse & Sons at Highfield for Shorthorn cattle, then to P. Boynton & Sons, Dollar, where we judged Berkshire and Tamworth swine and Cotswold and Leicester sheep. On Saturday we visited James Torrance, Markham, to see some Clydesdale horses, and Jas. Robertson, Markham, for Shorthorn cattle. Five of us were still in the running for places on the team, but after a week's work Mr. Steckley picked out the three highest, although there was very little difference between us. Charlie Boynton and Harry Hill tied for first place, the writer coming next.

The next week we were out only one day, on which we went to Wm. Hill's, Queensville, for Percheron horses, and to Mr. Blackburn's at Kettleby for Shropshire sheep. After each class Mr. Steckley would coach us in giving reasons, and he surely did drill us at times. In fact, what success we achieved at Guelph was due to his coaching and his energy in making us work for all we were worth.

How the Durham Boys Were Drilled

By Wilfred Elson, Millbrook.

THE three young farmers who were selected from Durham County by District Representative Duncan to compete for the trophy offered by the Minister of Agriculture at the Ontario Winter Fair in the Inter-Judging Competition were: A. C. Bragg, Bowmanville; Harry Philip, Nestleton, and the writer. All had taken a special short course in agriculture held by Mr. Duncan. In addition to the practice received at these courses in live stock judging, four days were spent in visiting a number of stock farmers and in getting practice in judging all classes of live stock. This training was received just previous to going to Guelph. The following is a short account of our visits to these farms and of the classes of stock judged at each place. The names of the breeders mentioned will, no doubt, be

familiar to many readers of Farm and Dairy.

On Thursday, Nov. 23, we visited the farm of Senator Oliver, of which W. H. Furber is manager. Here we had a class of Ayrshire heifers and a class of mature Ayrshire cows. We then called at Mr. D. B. Tracy's, where we had two classes of mature Holstein cows. From here we proceeded to the farm of Geo. Holdsworth, where we judged Shropshire ewe lambs, and then on to Mr. H. A. Holdsworth's, where a class of Oxford Downs were placed. On the following day we visited the farms of Thos. Allin & Sons, H. & M. Allin, A. A. Colwill and F. B. Lovekin, all of Newcastle, as well as R. T. Gill, of Bowmanville. During this day's judging we had an opportunity of placing Cotswolds and Leicester sheep and Tamworth, Yorkshire and Berkshire swine.

On Tuesday, Nov. 28, a special one-day short course was being held at Blackstock and we took

observation and study. The eye must be quick to detect the least variation from the correct standard. When a distinct ideal, based on the best types and their highest quality, has been formed in the mind, and this is supported by a discriminating eye, it will be found an easy matter to render a correct judgment.

The Simcoe Team Well Coached

Irving T. McMahon, Hawkestone.

THE young men on the Simcoe stock judging team had previously attended short courses in agriculture. Mr. Gilchrist took the course three years ago in Barrie. Mr. Reid and the writer attended the course last year in Orillia. Both courses were conducted by Jas. Laughland, B.S.A., district representative, and proved very instructive in all the departments of the work which he took up. On Nov. 21 we began training for the competition. As there was no snow we were able to motor from one place to another. On that date we went over the Hospital for the Feeble-minded at Orillia, where an excellent herd of dairy Shorthorns is kept, and also some Yorkshire hogs of the bacon type. From there we went to Mr. John Allan's, South Orillia, where we had a demonstration in sheep judging. Mr. Allan has a carefully selected flock of Leicesters, some of which would do credit to any show ring. The day following we went to Mr. Jas. Caldwell's, Shanty Bay, where we had a good class of Shorthorns and Clydesdale mares. Mr. Caldwell has been a careful breeder of these two lines of stock for over half a century. In addition, Mr. Caldwell has a select flock of Cotswold sheep, which was also used in course of instruction.

We also visited the stock farm of Mr. Henry Gilchrist, who is a breeder of Clydesdales, Shorthorns, Shropshires and Yorkshires. In the afternoon we attended a meeting at Mr. Partridge's, Crown Hill, conducted by Mr. Jas. Barber, of Waterloo County, on stock judging, which was held in connection with the Farmers' Institute. There were some good specimens of dairy Shorthorns as well as a good class of butchers' cattle. Mr. Barber gave some valuable information in regard to the conformation of the different types of stock. The next day Mr. Barber and Mr. Wiggins, assistant district representative, joined Mr. Laughland, and we all went to Mr. Richard Roe's, Hawkestone, who specializes in Clydesdale horses. Mr. Roe is one of the leading horse breeders of the country. Individuals of his breeding have been decorated with the championship ribbons at Guelph and Chicago. Here we found it an easy matter to secure a good class of breeding mares and a class of fillies. In the afternoon we went to Mr. Geo. Kirkpatrick's, Oro Station, who has been a careful breeder of Shorthorns for the last 50 years, and has some individuals that would hold their own in strong competition. Here we had a class of breeding stock and a class of butcher cattle. This completed our course of instruction. You will see that all five classes of stock were covered excepting dairy cattle. If you will examine our score you will see we were all away off on this class. This was the reason, at least we think so, and we will ever regret that we did not make an effort to secure a class of dairy cattle of distinct dairy breeds.



The Western Ontario Judging Champions, Their Trainer and the Trophy. From left to right: Jas. Hope, Harry Hill, Charlie Boynton and J. C. Steckley, B.S.A., District Representative for York, who coached the team.

it in. Here we had two classes each of beef cattle and heavy horses. The next day we proceeded to Solina, where we had two classes of Shropshire sheep at the farm of Thos. Baker & Son, and two classes of beef cattle and heavy horses at the short course which was being held at the village. Excellent types of animals were to be found at all the farms which we visited, and I would like to make special mention of the excellent Holsteins seen on the farm of Mr. D. B. Tracy.

In training the team the same method was followed by Mr. Duncan that was followed this year at the winter fair. Twenty minutes were given to place each class and write reasons. Afterward we had to give the reasons orally. Mr. Duncan and the owners of the animals offering suggestions as to where our reasons might be improved. At the Blackstock and Solina short courses we had the pleasure of hearing Dr. Baker, of Hamilton, lecture on heavy horses, and W. J. Bell, of Toronto, on beef cattle.

In conclusion, I would like to mention some of the factors which I consider must be possessed and which seem to require special development in order to judge live stock. They are observation and judgment. The eye must see quickly and accurately, so that there may be no mistake in the observations which are to form a basis for the conclusions. A distinct ideal must be formed in one's mind, and this will require experience,

* York County stood first, Durham second and Simcoe third in the inter-county judging competition at the Guelph Winter Fair. Jas. Hope of York, took first place in judging dairy cattle, and Wilfred Elson, of Durham, topped the list on horses.



The Stansel Ayrshires Possess Quality and Are Well Cared For. Part of the herd of J. L. Stansel, Elgin Co., Ont. They are queenly matrons of the heavy producing kind, showing almost ideal type and markings. —Photo by an Editor of Farm and Dairy.

A Breeder of Dairy Live Stock from Choice

The Rapid Rise of J. L. Stansel as an Ayrshire Breeder—His Business Principles

BY W. G. ORVIS.

THE chief aspiration of youth is to become successful in some line of work during life.

The sage advice given by most of our elders is to choose wisely the vocation which we follow. Parents oftentimes wish to see their children follow certain lines of work, yet sometimes the paths chosen by them are not very attractive to the child. This was the case with Mr. J. L. Stansel, Elgin Co., Ont., the noted breeder of Ayrshire cattle. His parents wished him to follow some profession other than that of a live stock breeder or a tiller of the soil. When he had spent two or three years at the Collegiate Institute they almost insisted that he obtain still further education along lines that would lead him away from these professions. Mr. Stansel, however, felt that he wanted to have something to do with live stock, and that he would not be as successful in his mission in life if he did not have something to do with them. So fascinating was this to him that he says he dreamed about them, and went so far as to make clippings of all animals appearing in agricultural papers that were in any way outstanding. By saving these clippings and comparing them one with another he was able to get the type of the biggest producers firmly fixed in his mind.

Like many other young men, the financial question was a serious one with him. When he decided to embark upon an agricultural venture he found that his total finances were considerably less than \$1,000.00. Nothing daunted, he purchased a farm in the year 1900 from his father,



The Block and Tackle Lightens the Work of the Ice Harvester.

Joseph Stansell, and started business on his own responsibility. A few head of ordinary cattle were picked up in the neighborhood. They had no particular breeding or records to their credit, and were purchased partly for cash and the balance on credit. One horse was bought for \$27.00. Another one cost \$80.00, and was sold thirty days after for \$110.00. When the notes came due Mr.

Stansel always made it a point to meet them, even if it were necessary to sell some of the animals owned to make up the amount. There was firmly fixed also in his mind the advantage of purchasing young stock and developing them, thus reaping the reward of their increased value. In order to do this to good advantage he was soon led to see that animals having a record of milk and butter fat to their credit would sell better than those without. The knowledge of these facts was an excellent guide also in grading up the animals in his own herd to a high standard of production. A cow giving 6,000 lbs. of milk in those times was considered an extra good one, and most

of the cattle were only milked seven or eight months in the year. When a fairly good herd had been established at Sellwood Farm, Mr. Stansel discovered that they represented at least four different breeds, Jersey, Ayrshire, Holstein and Durham, and he resolved to test them all, and, if possible, discover which breed would suit his locality and farm the best.

The Ayrshire Stood the Test.

The milk was weighed and tested for several years. Speaking of this he says: "The Ayrshire grade cows were the only ones that would stand the test. From them I could get 6,000 to 8,000 lbs. of milk in a year, and they yielded me a greater profit for the feed consumed. I had, however, an impression in my mind that I wanted a dual purpose cow, one that would give me a fair yearly production of milk and yield calves that would make good beef when two or three years old." After getting the herd culled down to Ayrshire grades, Mr. Stansel still wishing to get this dual purpose type established in his herd, purchased a Shorthorn bull from a good milking strain, but he says: "I never got a single heifer as good as her mother. This convinced me that these direct outcrosses were not the thing, and I decided to stay with the Ayrshires."

His First Pure Bred Ayrshire.

By carefully following the agricultural newspapers and attending educational meetings, Mr. Stansel had become convinced that in order to make any permanent advancement in grading his herd it would be necessary to have at its head a pure bred sire. He consequently visited several herds of pure bred sires with intentions of buying a young bull. He drove 23 miles one day to the home of Mr. Emerson Cohoon, of Aylmer, and there saw a four months old calf out of Garclough Prince Fortune and one of Mr. Cohoon's best cows. Before leaving he got an option on the calf for one week. He came home and went carefully over several other herds, with the result that he telephoned Mr. Cohoon in Aylmer upon the day appointed he was much pained to discover that the calf in coming in Mr. Cohoon's rig to Aylmer had broken through the rack and fractured its leg. This was a big disappointment, yet, after much negotiating, Mr. Stansel took the calf home with the understanding that if it recovered he was to pay for it, but if it did not Mr. Cohoon was to be the loser. The calf recovered and stood at the head of the Sellwood herd for a number of years. He was a good individual of strong type and conformation, and approached the ideal which Mr. Stansel had in mind. On December 28, 1916, Mr. Stansel sold



Unassuming, Yet Designed For Comfort and Convenience. The home of J. L. Stansel. The planning and work of modernizing this house was largely done by himself and family. —Photo by an Editor of Farm and Dairy.

one of his calves at the Southern Counties Club for \$210.00.

Two pure bred cows were shortly afterwards purchased from William Thorn, making the foundation for the splendid herd now in existence at Sellwood. Having a fixed ideal in his mind of the kind of animal which he wished to own, Mr. Stansel made it a point to attend all nearby pure bred sales and whenever a young female was offered that in any way measured up to this ideal he purchased it. As soon as the R.O.P. tests became popular all mature cows were tested. These animals were never forced, but were fed well and given the very best of care. The heifers from the first bull proved to be good individuals and were retained in the herd. Among them were some of the good testing heifers that have helped to make Sellwood famous.

The Southern Counties Ayrshire Club.

As soon as Mr. Stansel got well established in the pure bred business he realized that in order to get the most from it it would be necessary to keep in the closest possible touch with his fellow-breeders. He consequently joined the Ayrshire Breeders' Association, and has made it a point to always attend the annual meetings. While at one

(Continued on page 6.)

PEERLESS PERFECTION

Absolute Security

WHEN you go away for a day or turn in for the night, you are certain your stock is locked in—they can't get over, under or through the spaces—a perfect fence for hilly or uneven ground, through streams; protects poultry, ducks, geese, sheep and hogs. Can't sag or break down and will turn an unruly horse.

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The Banwell-Hoxie Wire Fence Co., Ltd.
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A Breeder of Dairy Live Stock

(Continued from page 5.)

of these annual meetings held in Toronto to be and a number of other Ayrshire men of the district conceived the idea of forming a local association for mutual benefit. A meeting was consequently called at Tillsonburg shortly after the annual meeting and the Southern Counties Ayrshire Club was organized. Mr. Stansell became its first Secretary and helped to carry it through the critical stages of its existence. The sales held under the auspices of this Club have meant much to the Ayrshire breeders in this district. It gives them an outlet for their cattle and an inspiration to produce animals of excellent type and good capacity. Among the most successful in making sales at these annual gatherings is Mr. Stansell. When I asked him how it was that his animals generally came near the top in money value, he said, "There is a great deal in having the animals in the right condition and looking their best. If the animals are not fit they should not be offered, and if they are not up to a high standard of conformation they should be withheld from these sales. The bigger and richer the record that they or their ancestry possess the more they bring under the hammer.

Some Principles of Successful Breeding.

While upon my visit at the Sellwood Farm, it was very pleasing to note the general tidiness and cleanliness of the barn, stable and buildings. When I first stepped into the stable, the bred man was busy cleaning the cows and their sleek appearance testified that this operation was not a chance one, but that a daily application was usually given. In speaking of this matter later to the proprietor, he gave me several pointers that should be recorded in connection with this story as "kindly advice," that might well be heeded by any breeder of high class cattle. I shall group them as follows:

"It is imperative that the owner know every animal in his herd; know their limitations, likings, their strong and weak points. In breeding always aim to make an animal with one outstandingly strong where it is weak. In selling, endeavor to know as much about the buyers' herd as possible, and only recommend the purchase of animals from your herd that will nick with his cattle to the best advantage. Guarantee satisfaction. Take back any animal if it is not satisfactory; do not over-boast; never tell a man so much about your cattle that he will not find the animal better than you represented. Always have animals fit or do not offer. If an animal is not up to the mark, fatten and sell to the butcher. If a man writes enquiring about cattle, answer his letter immediately and tell him in a pleasing manner what you have for sale that is likely to meet his requirements. Never keep more stock than can be well fed. Poorly fed animals, even if they are purebred, are always a loss. Sell to the butcher rather than carry too many on dry pastures, or on a small allowance in the barn. If success is courted, get education. Education is not all given in schools. The fundamentals may be received here, but the practical knowledge is of equal value and can only be gained by experience. Attend as many of the best exhibitions as possible. Use the agricultural newspapers; no man in the purebred business can neglect any means that will assist him to know all that is possible about his business and about others in the same business. Careful consistent attention to the herd at all times is

necessary. Comfortable quarters, that are sanitary and where the cattle can be kept clean, are essentials. These essentials are indispensable, and no man should keep cattle that cannot provide them.

As evidence of the working out of these breeding principles, Mr. Stansell can point with pride to his own record as a breeder. Six years ago he started with one pure bred animal, the bull calf purchased from E. Cohoon, and this year he has sold 27 head, many of them descendants of this one animal. Of these, one is now the herd sire at the Manitoba Agricultural College, and another is at the head of the famous herd of M. St. Marie, President of the Ayrshire Breeders' Association of Canada.

We often hear the saying, that "Nothing succeeds like success." The story of Mr. Stansell's work at Sellwood Farm since the year 1900, should be one that would inspire any breeder even if his financial resources are small, to greater efforts along the road to success.

Secure Vigorous Potato Seed

THE importance of securing vigorous potato seed was well illustrated by experiments conducted at the Kenville, N.S. Experimental Station, with eight lots of Garnet Chilli potatoes secured from different growers in 1915. These show a variation in yield of from 36 bushels to 240 bushels per acre, or a difference of 204 bushels per acre when grown under uniform conditions. Seed from these eight lots planted in 1916 yielded from 68 bushels to 212 bushels per acre, a difference of 144 bushels per acre. The respective positions of the different lots were changed very little in the second year, but the lowest yielding one increased somewhat, and the highest yield was not so great. Seed from fifteen others of this variety was planted in 1916, and the lowest yield obtained was 158 bushels and the highest 278 bushels per acre, a difference in favor of the best over the poorest of 120 bushels per acre.

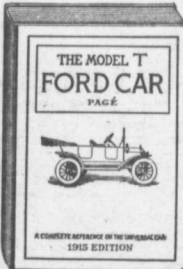
Green Mountains and Cobblers.

Ten lots of pure stock of Green Mountain from different growers ranged from 180½ bushels per acre to 313 bushels per acre, a difference of 132½ bushels. Seventeen lots of Irish Cobbler ranged from 93 bushels per acre as the poorest to 225 bushels as the best, a difference in favor of the best yielding strain of 142 bushels. This would show that there may be as great a difference between potatoes of the same variety as there is between potatoes of different varieties, and that it is wise to secure stock from farms which have had high yielding crops. Because the Green Mountain has failed in giving a crop on a certain farm, it is not proof that this variety will not yield well there; it may have been due to low vitality in the seed stock. Such reversion in yield may have been due to disease, or adverse soil or climatic conditions which affected the crop at some time, and it may be better to discard the stock entirely than to try to bring it up to its former vitality by selection.

Reducing the corn and increasing the ensilage increased the gains and cut down the cost of making the gains in fattening steers in Iowa. One lot, receiving each per day 17 pounds shelled corn, 29 pounds of ensilage, two pounds of meal and one and one-half pounds alfalfa, made gains at a cost of \$9.57, while another lot, receiving eight and one-half pounds corn, 51 pounds alfalfa, two pounds of meal and one and one-half pounds alfalfa, made gains at a cost of \$7.67. The first lot averaged 2.94 lbs. gain a day, while the second lot averaged 3.04 pounds.

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Wayside Gleanings

By W. G. Orvis, Field Representative, Farm and Dairy.

The Storekeeper

EVERY farmer needs and uses the local store for many things during the year. He may live near a town or city and do the bulk of his buying there, but there are many little things for which he must depend upon the local store to supply. How convenient it is in these times of hurry to be able to say over the telephone to the storekeeper, "Bring me out five pounds of nails (or some other commodity) when you come for the eggs." The farmers in the Oakwood district in Victoria Co., Ont., believe in standing behind their local merchant in this way. The story of their successful egg circles was told in last week's issue. Mr. Deyman gives, as evidence of the harmonious spirit existing between them, the fact that his business, notwithstanding hard conditions and high prices, has increased 10 per cent. during the last year.

Fasting Down the Fanning Mill.

The season is fast approaching when farmers will be cleaning their grain for sowing. Consequently the fanning mill will soon be heard in the granary or barn. One of the recollections of this operation that comes clearly to mind is that of an unsuccessful attempt to keep a shanty mill from straggling over the floor. Some people have cleats nailed on the floor, to keep it in place. Others drive nails through the corner standards, thus endeavoring to hold it down. Among the best contrivances that has ever come to my notice to overcome this difficulty was seen not long since in an up-to-date granary in Prince Edward County. The owner had evidently had trouble like many others in keeping his machine stationary, so he had iron rods made with an eye at one end and pointed at the other. This rod was attached to the standards of the fanning mill by means of a bracket through which it could be screwed up and down by means of a thread on the rod. This meant that when the fanning mill was in use the weight of it itself standing on these four iron points held it stationary on the floor.

Alfalfa-and-Corn Silage.

In the October 26th issue of Farm and Dairy there appeared an account of a man using alfalfa and corn in his silo. Recently I visited this man and enquired about the experiment. He seemed perfectly satisfied with the results obtained. The alfalfa came out in good condition, ensilage and when fed gave a much stronger food to the cows than could be had from corn silage. The man remarked that corn silage in a silo as green as it was necessary to have it so in last autumn was improved by the semi-cured alfalfa. It would seem from the results obtained by his experiments that corn in the green state should have with it some material like alfalfa or clover to prevent the waste of the juices and to improve its quality. Further experiments will likely be carried on next year by this farmer in treating his corn and alfalfa for ensilage. Where practical it might be wise if others would follow his example and thus improve the feeding qualities of these two fodder crops.

One of the most common mistakes in feeding dairy cows is the failure to feed high producing cows enough feed to allow them to produce to their full capacity. This is the poorest kind of economy, since, after maintenance is provided for, the remainder of the ration is used entirely for milk production.

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A cow's milk yield falls off during the winter months simply because under the dry feeding system she does not get the stimulating green feed that she has during the summer. Silage supplies this green feed and reproduces, to a great extent, the conditions that make her give a big yield of milk in the summer months when she is out at pasture.

Silage is the cheapest feed and the greatest milk-producing feed known. While it is especially valuable in the cold winter months when dairy products are bringing their highest prices and cows ordinarily give less milk, it is hardly less valuable during the dry summer months when pasturage is scarce. Many cow-owners find that it pays to feed carried-over silage when pastures fail, because by so doing they prevent the falling off in the milk yield that is never fully restored, even with the return of good pasturage in the fall.

A good silo is the best investment you can make—an investment that will return you 100% every year you have it. No other equipment you could add to your farm will give you as great returns. Make up your mind now that you will not let another winter find you without an Ideal Green Feed Silo.

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In Union There is Strength

U.F.A. Supports Canadian Council

THE United Farmers of Alberta, in convention at Edmonton, adopted by an overwhelming majority its platform, which was in accord with the decision of the Dominion Council of Agriculture. It will be submitted to all candidates for political office, irrespective of their political affiliations. It calls for immediate reduction of the tariff between Canada and Great Britain, and eventually free trade with the mother country; reciprocity with the United States; direct taxation of unimproved land values; a graduated income tax and a graduated inheritance tax; election by proportional representation; publicity of campaign expenditures; direct legislation; competitive examinations for civil service appointments; nationalization of railways, telegraph and express business, and Provincial control of natural resources.

The convention approved of the amalgamation of the Alberta Farmers' Cooperative Company and the Grain Growers' Grain Company.

The delegates also favored a system of Federal taxation for the Patriotic Fund in order that every resident of Canada would be compelled to pay his fair share.

Farmer Organizers

ONE of the most encouraging auguries of success in connection with the organization of the United Farmers of Ontario is found in the character of the men who are coming to the front in the different parts of the province to help in the work of organization. These include many prominent institute officers, wardens and ex-wardens, township councillors and other men of experience in public affairs. There seems to be a widespread feeling throughout the province that farmers should be better organized.

A well-known farmer in Dundas county, who has been helping on the movement is Mr. E. A. Van Allen, the secretary of the Riverside Farmers' Club. Mr. Van Allen is a member of the township of Williamsburg council. This year he was re-elected by acclamation. He has attended three of the central conventions of the United Farmers, and in 1915 was elected to the provincial directorate and re-elected in 1916.

Mr. Van Allen's club was organized in December, 1915, with a mem-

bership of 50, which has been well sustained. It was largely through Mr. Van Allen's efforts that the district convention held last July in Chesterville proved so successful, this convention being addressed by John Kennedy, vice-president of the Grain Growers' Grain Company of Winnipeg, and other prominent speakers.

The Riverside Farmers' Club has

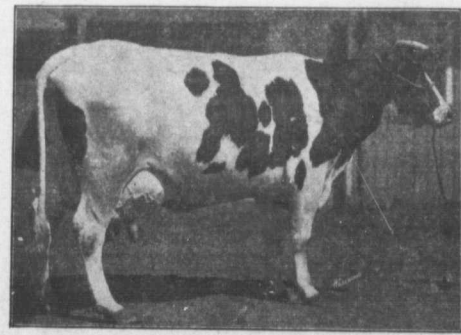


Mr. A. E. Van Allen.

not handled as large quantities of supplies as other clubs nearer Toronto. This is owing largely to the fact that shipping arrangements are not so convenient, Montreal being a better centre for Dundas county than Toronto. If the United Farmers Company opens up a branch in Montreal or Ottawa, then the eastern clubs will be able to do much more buying than they have. The purchases of the club, so far, have averaged between \$600 and \$700 a year. One important transaction was the purchase of a car of oats and barley through the United Farmers' Cooperative Company from the Grain Growers' Grain Company of Winnipeg, the price and quality both proving entirely satisfactory. In subsequent issues we hope to publish information concerning other prominent workers in the farmers' cause.

Farmers' Movement Growing

NOW that the United Farmers of Ontario are affiliated with the Canadian Council of Agriculture, which included also the farmers' organizations of western Canada, more



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Interest is being taken than ever before in the actions of the Canadian Council of Agriculture. At the last meeting of the Council held in Winnipeg, which was attended by three representatives of the Ontario Association, Secretary Roderick McKenzie made some important recommendations. One was that the Council should prepare a platform that would be in the best interests of the farmers of Canada and which would be drafted with the object of protecting the interests of the farmers just as the manufacturers and other similar organizations seek to secure legislation that will promote their interests. This platform was later prepared and is to be discussed at the approaching annual convention of the United Farmers of Ontario.

Mr. McKenzie's second recommendation was that the Council should take the initiative in preparing plans that would result in the returning to parliament at the next election, of as many representative farmers as possible. At present, although the farmers of Canada form over half the population of the Dominion, there is only a mere handful of farmers in the House of Commons at Ottawa and in most of the Provincial legislatures, except in Saskatchewan and Alberta where the farmers are well represented. In Ontario there are less than 20 farmers in the legislature, which has about 110 members.

During the discussion of this suggestion, attention was called to the fact that sometimes political parties succeed in securing farmers as candidates who refuse to support the farmers' platform. Such a farmer, particularly in Ontario where towns and cities frequently form part of a country riding, sometimes has as an opponent a city man who accepts the farmers' platform and pledges himself to work for it. The question was raised, what should farmers do under the circumstances, providing both men are known to be men of their word? The discussion on this point was not completed, although the following resolution relating to Mr. McKenzie's recommendation, was finally carried:

"WHEREAS representation to the Parliament of Canada is largely composed of men whose training and environment is that of the town and city, and as a result their viewpoint is that of the urban population;

"WHEREAS the basic interest of Canada is agriculture, and whereas in order to adequately represent the viewpoint and needs of agriculture, and secure well balanced legislation which would put the agricultural industry on an equality with other industries, it is necessary to have an adequate representation of farmers in the House.

"THEREFORE be it resolved that this Council urge farmers in Canada to take such steps in every rural constituency as is every found necessary to assure a fair representation of farmers in the next Parliament, when pledged to stand by the farmers' platform.

Conditions in Ontario.

Mr. McKenzie reported that as a result of his trip last fall to Ontario, that he had addressed meetings of farmers in different parts of the Province, as well as meetings of business men in some of the towns and cities and he had become convinced that the farmers of Ontario are ready to unite and work with the farmers of Western Canada for the improvement of the position of the farmers as a class. "Heavy farmers" he said, "are beginning to find out that the system of protection has been framed mainly to help the big manufacturing industries and not the farmers, with the result that the manufacturing industries have been growing while the farming

industry has been declining. As a result, many farmers are becoming dissatisfied with these conditions and are beginning to realize that they are being unfairly taxed in these respects."

It was recommended by Mr. McKenzie that an effort should be made to raise enough funds to send to Ontario and eastern points, speakers from western Canada, who would be able to explain to the Ontario farmers how western farmers have succeeded in organizing as they have, the various ways in which the protective tariff tends to build up city business at the expense of the farmers and other ways in which farmers as a class are discriminated against by our laws. He further recommended that these speakers should address city gatherings wherever possible, as well as meetings of farmers in order to make the farmers' platform better known and because, as it is a perfectly fair platform to all classes, it would be likely to win support from many city people.

Action was not taken on this last recommendation, although its importance was realized. In this connection it is interesting to note, however, that for the approaching convention of the United Farmers of Ontario, several of the leaders in the farmers' movement in western Canada are likely to be present and speak. Some of them are willing to address meetings of local farmers' clubs in the province after the convention. It is expected that quite a number of these meetings will be held. An interesting feature of the discussion was that it showed a growing desire for united action on behalf of the farmers in both eastern and western Canada.

At a recent meeting of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, held in Winnipeg, an application was received from the British Columbia Fruit Growers Association to be admitted to membership. The Canadian Council of Agriculture is composed of delegates from the provincial farmers' organizations of the prairie provinces and of Ontario. The application created an interesting discussion as the result of which the view was expressed that the secretary of the Canadian Council of Agriculture should visit British Columbia and talk the matter over with the officers of the British Columbia Fruit Growers' Association. The view was held by some of the delegates that the interests of the British Columbia Fruit Growers' Association and the farmers' organizations, who are organized in various ways, that it might not be advisable to admit the association to membership. In this connection it was pointed out that the fruit growers of British Columbia had succeeded in having the tariff on apples increased, thereby imposing a burden on the farmers of the prairies, who would have to buy such apples. It was pointed out also, that the Fruit Growers' Association was supported largely by a government grant and that its object was confined largely to the fruit industry only. The final decision, however, was that the matter deserved careful consideration. It is probable that Secretary R. McKenzie will attend the annual convention of the Fruit Growers' Association in February.

According to the investigations by the United States Forest Service the greatest number of trees struck by lightning in any locality is the dominant variety. Laboratory tests have shown that the conductivity of wood depends on its water content. Investigations of the old theories about some trees being struck more by lightning than others have shown that no species of trees is more susceptible to lightning stroke than any other, except in so far as the species determines the height of the tree.

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Seed for 1917 Crop

(Continued from page 3.)

tural College in the selection of seed oats are quite as convincing as those in connection with wheat. The results are as follows:

Outs—	Weight per bushel per measured bu.	Yield per acre per annum.
Large seed	33.2	12 1/2
Medium sized	32.2	1.8
Small seed	31.8	1.8

With oats it is more difficult to detect injury from a seed standpoint than with wheat. Professor Murray stated at the Experimental Union meeting in Guelph this year that western oats might weigh as high as 45 lbs. per bushel and still be frosted sufficiently to render them almost useless as seed. Recently the seed branch at Ottawa gave out a press notice calling the attention of farmers to the fact that frozen oats will not germinate satisfactorily and advising them if planting western oats to guard against the use of even No. one seed for seed purpose unless a germination test was first made. The Canada Western grades, it was stated, were fairly reliable from the germination standpoint.

Poor seed acts in various ways in reducing the yield of the crop which follows. The effect is not only seen in the stand of the grain which is secured, but the plants, being lower in vitality, are more susceptible to disease, insect and weed injury than strong, vigorous growing plants. They are especially susceptible to infection from smut and other diseases which contaminate them before they emerge from the ground. Weak growth leaves the crop more liable to injury from adverse weather conditions, and it allows the weeds to get better start and to choke out the crop, resulting in a reduced yield and a lower grade. Another point is that weak seed may be still further weakened by the formalin or bisulphite treatment for smut. Strong, vigorous seed is not materially injured by this treatment, but with weak seed there is a danger of still further lessening its vitality by the use of fungicides, and it is therefore, in some cases, advisable to omit the treatment for smut, or to use a weaker solution than ordinary, unless there is evidence of contamination from the disease.

Secure Strongest Seed Available.

There is more than enough good grain available to supply the demands of the country for seeding purposes if those wishing to secure good seed can be placed in touch with those having seed for sale. Even in Manitoba, which was so badly hit with the pest, it is claimed that there is abundance of good wheat seed in the province if it can be made available to those who need it. The difficulty there, as everywhere else, is to get buyers and sellers together. Many men are feeding good grain which could be used to better advantage for seed on their neighbors' farms, or at least in neighboring counties. Those looking for seed should first examine the grain on their own farm to see if it is suitable. The vigorous use of the fanning-mill should be resorted to in selecting the best seed from the bins. Even a bin of inferior grain contains large numbers of sound, thrifty seeds, because some fields or parts of fields are less affected by adverse conditions than others. If good seed can be selected out in sufficient quantity by ordinary means to supply the seed needs of the farm, it is best to utilize it, as the farmer is then sure

(Concluded on page 13.)



A Profit of \$388 on a Farm Flock

Mrs. Geo. A. Moffatt, Dundas Co., Ont.
 W^h started the year 1916 with 100 Barred Rocks, 75 of which were pullets and the balance hens in their second year. In the summer we sold to make room for young stock, until by Sept. 1 we had only 25 left. These we kept over for our 1917 breeding pen. The 1916 pullets began to lay on October 21.

Of White Leghorns we had 42, all pullets.

Plymouth Rocks.		White Leghorns.	
No. Hens.	Eggs Laid.	No. Hens.	Eggs Laid.
Jan. 100	1,114	42	650
Feb. 100	1,398	42	574
Mar. 100	1,936	42	769
Apr. 100	1,531	35	780
May 78	919	35	620
June 78	963	35	640
July 53	794	35	619
Aug. 53	687	35	655
Sept. 25	345	35	424
Oct. 25	221	35	219
Nov. 25	47	35	23
Dec. 25	33	35	53

Total 9,991 Total 6,135

The 1916 Rock pullets began to lay on October 21, laying in that month 29 eggs and in November and December 150 and 433 eggs respectively, a total of 603. The total eggs laid by all the hens for the year was 16,719.

The poultry and egg account in full for the year was as follows:

Expenses:	
Bran	\$ 30.60
Oats	41.60
Wheat	113.80
Corn	11.10
Proxender	12.84
Midlines and	7.35
Beef Scrap	6.60
Grit and Shell	6.77
Chick feed	7.25
Express and mail charges	12.92
Coal Oil, Sulphur, Disinfectant	1.50
Eggs for hatching	13.18
Advertising	1.00

Total

Proceeds:	
Eggs marketed	\$251.74
Sold for hatching	24.05
Used at home and for hatching	44.08
Old fowl sold	74.85
Broilers	19.29
Crate fed roasters	72.64
Cockerels and pullets sold for breeding purposes	57.55
Extra pullets on hand	10.00

Total proceeds

Total expenses

Net profit

The highest price received for eggs was 60 cents a dozen in December and the lowest 22 cents in April.

Blue Orpingtons the Farmer's Business Fowl

Jas. Meldrum, Sec. Orpington Club of Canada.

IN this age of radical development, it is but natural that poultry fanciers and breeders should be continually striving to produce something better than that already attained. Many a mind is never at rest. Particularly is this so of poultry breeders, many of whom have been putting time and money and hard-gained experience to the task of producing the perfect fowl.

Heart's desire in this respect has not yet been attained, and possibly never will be, but in the struggle to improve the old established breeds some excellent varieties have been produced in the last few years, many of them meeting with success and finding favor in the eyes of the poultry world. Of the new varieties presented recently none have gained in favor as have the Blue Orpingtons; destined to prove in more ways than one to more than one farmer the Blue Bird of Happiness.

Their Recent Origin.

Blue Orpingtons were first introduced in 1806 by A. C. Gilbert, of Swanley, Kent, England. At once they were hailed as one of the most beautiful of the Orpington family; finding many ardent devotees, who gradually perfected the variety with the result that in 1910 they were announced as having arrived. The first pair ever seen in America were exhibited at New York that year. Two years later found the Canadian fanciers with some of the best blood stock that could be bought in England, and the leading poultry shows all over the country had good displays of them. Such growth as this could indi-

cate but one thing—that the Blue Orpington had come to stay. This is now evident, for the demand for stock and eggs is beyond the point where it can be met by the established breeders. Those breeders who took them up when they first came out are still breeding them with the greatest enthusiasm.

As a farmer's fowl they fill a long-felt want. As chicks they are hardy, they make rapid growth, and are grand winter layers. Their table qualities have been proven beyond dispute. They can be grown profitably for broilers and roasters, and when full grown and dressed present the appearance of a turkey, with lots of tender and juicy meat. Eight to 12 pounds is a common weight for a cockerel; the writer has seen a 10-month-old Blue Orpington cockerel dress 14 lbs. 3½ ozs. It is their great laying qualities, together with their large size, that is winning for them a place with the farmers of Canada. Should you not be satisfied with the breed you are now raising, try Blue Orpingtons. They can be raised just as well in the town, as they stand confinement well, and an ordinary four-foot fence will keep

them in. If given the range of the farm they are good foragers, and will almost pick up their living. The males are a grand bird to cross with any other variety. They will increase the size of your present flocks and help to increase the egg output.

P.E.I. Poultry Assn. Flourishing

Reports submitted at the annual meeting of the Provincial Cooperative Poultry Association, held in Charlottetown on Jan. 25, showed that 812,595 dozen eggs, valued at \$206,059, were sold through the egg crates. There are fifty of these on the Island, and this is the largest Cooperative Egg Association in Canada. There was an increase of 261,000 dozen over those handled in 1915. The average price last year was 25-13 cents. An outline of the development and business activity of this association was published in our Poultry Number.

Quick growth makes tender meat. It don't pay to send poor stock to market. Market as soon as the desired weight is attained.

In mating for market poultry, select the best bred birds.

Every Dairy Farmer Should VOTE on the Dairy Standards Act

YOU have read the announcements and editorial on pages two and twelve of this issue, telling about the vote Farm and Dairy is taking on the Dairy Standards Act.

Whether the Act remains in force or its enforcement is postponed will mean many dollars to nearly every patron of a cheese factory in Ontario during 1917. As many dairy farmers as possible, therefore, should vote on this question. The ballot form will appear in the February 22nd issue of Farm and Dairy. Every subscriber of Farm and Dairy will be entitled to vote once on this question without cost. But we believe there are some dairy farmers in Ontario who ought to vote on this, but are not yet taking Farm and Dairy.

To enable as many dairy farmers as possible to vote and yet prevent ballot stuffing, it has been decided that any farmer not already taking Farm and Dairy, may vote by sending only 25c for a three months' subscription. This subscription will include the issue of February 22nd, containing the ballot. Were no charge made the vote might be padded by interested parties, thereby preventing the securing of a representative vote.

Your Neighbor is Included in This

Possibly one of your neighbors is equally interested with you in voting on this question, but not being a subscriber to Farm and Dairy, will not receive the ballot. We would suggest that you see him at once and show him the announcement, or phone and tell him about it. He would appreciate your letting him know.

This calls for immediate action, as new subscriptions must reach Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, Ont., not later than Monday, February 19th, to enable us to send the ballot in good time. Every step taken by the Government on the Dairy Standards Act will be carefully and completely recorded in succeeding issues of Farm and Dairy, all of which you will receive.

As a dairy farmer you ought to be in your own interests, vote on this question and get others to vote. Assist us to show the Government what the dairy farmers desire on this important matter.

P.S.—If you can induce your friend to subscribe for a full year, do so, sending us the dollar, and we will send you, and also your neighbor, each a copy of Van Felt's Cow Demonstration Book, a complete and practical guide on cow judging and other information, valuable to every dairy farmer.

Farm and Dairy Peterboro, Ont.

FARM AND DAIRY

AND RURAL HOME
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY



SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, \$1.00 a year. Great Britain, \$1.50 a year. For all countries, except Canada and Great Britain, add 50c for postage.
ADVERTISING RATES. If of less than 10 lines, \$1.50 an inch an insertion. One page 45 inches, one column 12 inches. Copy received up to Saturday preceding the following week in issue.

UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVES

STOCKWELL'S SPECIAL AGENCY
Chicago Office—People's Gas Building
New York Office—Tribune Building
Toronto Office—37 McCall Street.

CIRCULATION STATEMENT.

The paid subscriptions to Farm and Dairy exceeds 23,000. The actual circulation of each issue, including the copies of the paper sent to subscribers who are but slightly in arrears, and sample copies, varies from 25,000 to 25,000 copies. No subscriptions are accepted at less than the full subscription rates.

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

OUR GUARANTEE

We guarantee that every advertiser in this issue is reliable. We are able to do this because the advertising columns of Farm and Dairy are as carefully considered as the rest of the columns, and because to protect our readers, we turn away all unscrupulous advertisers.

Should any advertiser herein deal dishonestly with you as our readers, we will advance subscribers, we will make good the amount of your loss, provided such transaction occurs within one month from date of its occurrence, and that it is reported to us within a week stated. It is a condition of this contract that in writing to advertisers you state: "I saw your advertisement in Farm and Dairy."

Requests shall not ply their trade at the expense of our subscribers, who are our friends, through the medium of these columns; but we shall not attempt to adjust trifling disputes between subscribers and honorable business men who advertise, nor pay the debts of honest bankrupts.

The Rural Publishing Company, Ltd PETERBORO AND TORONTO

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

A Vote on the Dairy Act

THE attention of our readers is directed to page two of this issue on which appears an outline of the referendum which Farm and Dairy has planned to conduct on the Dairy Standards Act. As there stated, the object in conducting a plebiscite on this important matter is to endeavor to arrive at an estimate of where the majority of dairy farmers stand on the dairy legislation. Those who have listened to the discussion which has taken place at the dairymen's meetings throughout the province, or followed the reports of these discussions, will have noted the great divergence of views that are held on the subject. Representative gatherings of dairymen have expressed their unqualified approval of the legislation. Equally representative gatherings have expressed their disapproval of it. Leading dairymen have hailed it as marking an epoch in the advance of dairying in the province. Others have been just as outspoken in condemning it as an unmarked for and unwarrantable interference in the conduct of the dairy business. How amongst this conflict of opinions are those who have the enforcement of the dairy legislation in hand to find out where the majority stands. Obviously that stand can only be ascertained by giving the dairymen an opportunity of expressing their opinion through a referendum on the question. But as we have stated before, there is no referendum law on the statute books of Ontario. There is no provincial machinery by which the people interested can register their opinion. It is because of this difficulty that Farm and Dairy has decided to conduct a plebiscite on the legislation. As the recognized organ of the dairy interests, it is believed that such a plebiscite conducted among its readers will reflect, with a fair degree of accuracy, the majority opinion of the dairymen of the province on the Dairy Standards Act.

It is our desire in conducting this plebiscite to have the fullest expression of opinion from

those whose interests are affected by the dairy legislation. Although Farm and Dairy reaches the homes of over 16,000 dairymen in Ontario alone, we realize that there are many who are interested in the legislation, but who are not included amongst our readers. In order to bring the plebiscite to the attention of practically all of these dairymen, and therefore to get the fullest possible expression of opinion on the subject of the vote, we have, at considerable expense, made arrangements for advertising it through the pages of other mediums. We have endeavored, as near as possible, to place this opportunity of voting on the Dairy Standards Act within the reach of every dairy farmer in the province.

From the first Farm and Dairy has taken a stand in favor of the Dairy Standards Act. We stated, shortly after the Act was passed by the Legislature that, provided steps were taken to have the testing done by thoroughly competent and reliable men, we stood for the Act to take effect on March 31st next as provided. In taking steps to have the instructions do the testing for the factories, we believe that the Department of Agriculture removed any ground for objection to the Act that might be taken on the score that unsatisfactory tests would be made. We wish to reaffirm the stand we have taken and to again voice our support of the Act. The plebiscite will be conducted in a perfectly fair manner for those on both sides of the controversy. The ballots will be counted by two men who hold opposite views on the question. Everything will be done to make the referendum reflect the true sentiment of the dairy interests on the Dairy Standards Act. We reserve the right, however, to continue the support of the Act and to continue to urge that it take effect on the day appointed.

Everybody Should Vote

THOSE opposed to the Dairy Standards Act have not been slow in voicing their objections to that measure. On the other hand, there has been discernible among those who favor the Act a certain amount of apathy regarding it. Their attitude apparently is that the Act has been passed, that it will come into effect on the day provided for, and that, therefore, to use a phrase of current—and expressive—slogan, "they should worry." They have not, it seems to us, attached weight enough to the fact that the Legislature, which had power to pass the Act, has also power to postpone it or to remove it from the statute books.

It cannot be urged too strongly upon those who favor the Act that if those who oppose it continue to press their objections upon the government, while those who favor it remain quiescent on the subject, the government will have no alternative but to conclude that the Act has not met with a kindly reception at the hands of the majority of dairymen, and it may therefore be rescinded, or at least postponed. The time has come when, to assume a passive attitude, is almost equivalent to active opposition. Those who favor the Act and believe that it is in the best interests of dairying that it take effect on the day appointed, should miss no opportunity of registering their views on the matter.

Margarine Men Show Their Hands

MARGARINE manufacturers and dealers never let up in their fight against any restrictions that are calculated to prevent them from selling their product as butter. In the United States it has been found that since, by long usage, the yellow color has become a distinctive characteristic of butter, the best way to prevent substitution is to reserve for it this distinguishing feature. The federal authorities impose a tax of ten cents a pound for the privilege of coloring margarine, but it appears that

States have the right to prevent the coloring process within their borders. Minnesota, for instance, has a law providing that oleomargarine must not be sold as yellow butter. This law is not satisfactory to the interests, and they are moving heaven and earth to have it declared unconstitutional. Commenting on this fight, Hoard's Dairyman says:

"Now come Swift & Co. with a suit to enjoin J. J. Farrell, Dairy and Food Commissioner of Minnesota, from enforcing the Minnesota oleomargarine law. Swift & Co. desire to have the law declared void and unconstitutional. If they can accomplish 'this their product can be sold in semblance of yellow butter as it did before this law 'was passed. In other words, when States 'permit yellow oleomargarine to be sold 'there is a larger chance for deception and 'to sell it at higher prices. Both of these 'opportunities are greatly desired by the oleo 'dealer and manufacturer. . . . If Swift ' & Co. want to test the constitutionality of 'the Minnesota law they will have a chance, 'for Commissioner Farrell is game and a 'read, fighter for justice."

A Noted Advertising Man Gone

NO profession is more exacting in its demands than that of the advertising man. Having for its object education for consumption; having the deciding voice, on this continent alone, of how millions of dollars weekly shall be spent, and being responsible to the business interests for results that will warrant the expenditure of such enormous sums, this profession has an importance in modern life that is not in all cases fully realized. It may seem to farmers at first sight that their sphere of activity is far removed from that of the advertising agency, but such, upon examination, does not prove to be the case. The make of binder they drive, the kind of breakfast food they use, or the brand of shoes they wear, may have in reality been decided for them in the city offices where the great advertising campaigns, designed to place the merits of this and that commodity before the consumers, are planned. The planning and directing of such campaigns is the business of some of the strongest in business or professional life.

Such a man was Anson McKim, of McKim, Limited, the great advertising house of Montreal, and the largest of its kind in Canada, who recently met his death in a train accident. Like so many successful men, Mr. McKim was born and raised on a farm, the Napanee district, in Ontario, claiming the honor in this case. Although his work was apparently remote from agriculture in reality owing to the complexity of modern business life, lines of influence spread out from his office to the farms all over Canada, and he may have had more to do with directing the course of farm life than many whose names have become household words.

The name of C. H. Eckles, Professor of Dairy Husbandry at the University of Missouri, stands high in the list of dairy authorities in this continent. Prof. G. F. Warren, of Cornell, has an equally enviable reputation as the foremost investigator of the day on the business aspects of farming. When, therefore, a book appears with the names of these two men on the cover, it is a guarantee of the quality of its contents. There has just come from the press a book entitled "Dairy Farming" by these two authorities. Prof. Eckles deals with the scientific side of dairy farming, while Prof. Warren is keen up the business aspects of the question. From the standpoint of the dairy farmer, this book is one of the most important of the recent additions to dairy literature.

That actually exodus from try village does not now net stationmen Laurel, in. In h vacant h were oc Village co trade-men lation of crossed 3 to this a roads, the West were as some c gence. His school with gnymanus; hold scier one of the transform ball shocid farmers c llectual en Archde there were married co dren in the mending th in rural di lack of ide seemed to has been p must be lae It in the r some thes pow.r. A S. J. Cole, summed up ing: "There Ontario, and farms. Wh a farmer li vision stopa man deserv developed o We want m social being themselves, own experie farmer's so charge of c Young People Mr. L. S. Jege, stated most hopefu hum. "Hilg could never were the re and mankin division to ti The goal wa The appeal of cial and its "specializat unity." "The conquer," said

Rural Church Discussed at Students' Conference

O.A.C. Receives Return Visit From Toronto Colleges—Rural Decadence the Theme

LAST November students and graduates of the Ontario Agricultural College attended a conference of students in Toronto and gave addresses on problems relating to rural life. The Toronto students in attendance at this conference were largely from the denominational colleges, which are engaged in training young men for church work. Many of these will, of course, first assume country charges, and of late are showing a gratifying interest in problems relating to country life. On Jan. 26 and 27 a return visit was paid to the college at Guelph, and many of the divinity students, together with professors of Toronto colleges, gave addresses. Naturally, the country church was prominent in the discussion, although economic questions were also discussed by some of the speakers.

The Deserted Village.

That the deserted village is an actuality in Ontario, and that if the exodus from the farms and the country villages to the towns and cities does not cease, Ontario will soon need new settlers on the land, was the statement made by Rev. J. A. Bell, of Laurel, Ont., the only outside speaker. In his own parish there were 54 vacant homes, which, 25 years ago, were occupied by large families. Village craft was decaying; the small tradesmen passing away. The population of Dufferin county had decreased 3,047 in recent years owing to the exodus. Small returns, bad West were enumerated by Mr. Bell as some of the causes of rural decadence. He regarded the consolidated gymnasium, manual training, household science and school gardens as one of the institutions necessary to transform rural life. The community hall should also be established, which farmers can use for social and intellectual enjoyment.

Archdeacon Warren stated that there were altogether too many unmarried couples with few or no children in the country, though commending the hospitality to be found in rural districts, he deplored the lack of ideals to be found there. It has been presented to country people must be lacking in this ideal element. It is the privilege of the church to restore these lost ideals to place and a young rural bred student, S. J. Cole, of McMaster University, summed up the rural problem by saying: "There are too many farmers in Ontario and not enough men on the farms. What I want to show is that a farmer limits himself when his vision stops at his vocation. When a man degenerates into a farmer he has developed only one side of his being. We want more men on the farm, real social beings who are not existing for themselves. Mr. Cole spoke from his own experience in the country as a farmer's son and as having had charge of country parsonages.

Young People the Hope of the Country.
Mr. L. S. Albright, of Victoria College, stated that the young were the most hopeful factor of the rural problem. Village crafts, he declared, could never come back again; they were the remnants of individualism and mankind was moving from the individual to the social consciousness. The goal was "community salvation." The appeal of the future must be social and its watchwords must be social specialization, cooperation and unity. "The churches must unite to conquer," said Mr. Albright. "If

seven different nations in Europe could combine organically in a great cause, God help the churches if they cannot sink their differences and unite in the common cause of the social brood." He believed that the itinerant pastoriate should displace the settled system, and that a pastor should grow up with his people.

"The Church's Appeal to the O.A.C. Students" was the subject of an address by H. A. R. Petten, of Trinity College, who declared that many country ministers had fallen asleep and their congregations had followed suit. Country people should be able to discuss the social questions of the world and not merely sit on the back fence talking about what they will do when they make a little more money. He hoped the students would go back to their farms and try to lift rural Ontario to a higher plane socially, intellectually and spiritually.

Seed for 1917 Crops

(Continued on page 10.)

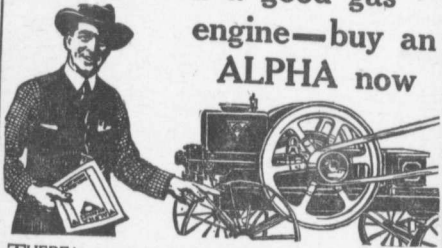
that he is introducing no new weeds on his farm. If this source fails, it is best to procure seed from the nearest source available in the country or the province. Only when these sources are exhausted should seed from outside be used. Western oats this year, but they should be rigorously tested before being put into the hands of Prof. Murray, at the meeting of the Maritime Provinces as a source of splendid seed oats this year, and it is likely that before spring considerable quantities will be introduced into Ontario and Quebec from that source.

The Germination Test.

Before trusting that 500,000,000 worth of seed to the ground there is one precaution that the Canadian farmer should take, and that is to see that representative samples of it are put through the germination test. The importance of this test is well recognized at the great seed fair held in Winnipeg, one of the rules of which is that an ounce of the grain to be exhibited must be forwarded to the college two weeks before the exhibition opens in order that a germination test may be made. It is a simple matter to make a germination test. Facilities are provided by which this work is done free for the farmer, but it is more desirable that he conduct it on his own responsibility. All that is necessary for purpose is a shallow box filled with ordinary soil. In this a definite number of seeds is planted at the ordinary depth for sowing and the soil is kept moist, but not too wet. Care should be taken that the box is placed where it will not be too warm in the day time and where it will be cooler, but will still freeze, at night; the alternation of temperature favors germination. By noticing the number of plants produced, and whether they come up quickly, or are strong or weak, one is enabled to determine the suitability for seeding purposes. The test is made still more reliable if some vitality is put beside it for comparative purposes.

Encourage mature chickens to range by feeding them sparingly. A good summer ration of hens suggested by the College of Agriculture consists of 1 part wheat, 1 part oats, and 1 part corn, by weight. More eggs are obtained where the birds are fed a little grain than when forced to depend upon "pickings" about the farm.

You need a good gas engine—buy an ALPHA now



There is no question about your needing a good gas engine. Every day you can see ways in which it would be a big help. Why delay the purchase any longer? You are not saving money by doing without an engine. You are actually losing money. You will not begin to save the price of a good engine until you buy an Alpha and let it do the saving.

But be sure the engine you buy is a good engine—a high-grade, reliable, durable engine that you can depend upon to do the work you expect of an engine.

The first cost is the last thing to consider. The lower the first cost, the lower the quality of an engine, and you cannot get reliable service, durability, low repair and fuel costs, with such an engine. Buy your engine with an eye to the future.

There is nothing mysterious about the superiority of an Alpha. The better design of this engine, the quality of material and workmanship that go into it, are easily seen. Every feature of this engine has in it some sound reason why the Alpha will give you better service and last longer.

Ask for and read our large engine catalogue carefully, and you will see where the extra value comes in.

Alpha Gas Engines are made in eleven sizes, 2 to 28 H.P., and each size: furnished in stationary, semi-portable, or portable style, with hopper or tank-cooled cylinder.

THE DE LAVAL COMPANY, Ltd.

LARGEST MANUFACTURERS OF DAIRY SUPPLIES IN CANADA. Sole distributors in Canada of the famous De Laval Cream Separators and Alpha Gas Engines. Manufacturers of Ideal Green Feed Silos. Catalogue of any of our lines mailed upon request.

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



The Future Prosperity of the Farmers of Ontario

Lies in Mutual Respect, Mutual Confidence AND CO-OPERATION

Our supply of Mill Feeds is still limited, though we have been able to place considerable car.

We can also supply cars of Bran if ordered with cars of Oats.

Write for prices. Send us your requirements for Seed Corn, Oats, Barley, Grass Seed, Root Seed.

Our supply of sleighs is exhausted. Make arrangements to attend the annual meeting, February 28 to March 2.

The United Farmers' Co-Operative Co. LIMITED

"THE ONTARIO FARMERS' OWN ORGANIZATION"

110 Church Street Toronto, Ont.



GREAT souls by instinct to each other turn,
Demand alliance, and in friendship burn.—*Addison.*

Winning the Wilderness

(Continued from last week.)

"TIMES are getting worse every day," one man observed. "No rain since the tenth of May, and the prettiest stand of wheat I ever saw, burned to a half-yield or less before cutting time. I'd counted on wheat for my living this year."

"It's the same if you'd had corn, Bennington, Jim Shirley observed. "I was polishing my crown for a Corn King Festival this fall. I don't believe I'll harvest fifteen bushels to the acre."

"Fifteen bushels!" another neighbor exclaimed. "Fifteen ears to the row a section long would encourage me. Darley Champers told me when I took up my claim, if I'd plant a grove or two, that in three years the trees would be so big that rainfall would be abundant. You all know my catawa woods is a wonder," he added with a wink.

Darley Champers himself had just come down the trail and was entering the door.

"Well, come over our way if you are on the hunt for prosperity," Todd Stewart interposed. "Grass River isn't living up to its name any better than our creek; isn't any fuller of weeds than our brook is of—ahale. I did lose the trail in your river this morning, though. The weeds are nearly up to the pony's flanks. Think of the fertility of a river bed that will grow weeds three feet high and two shades more yellow green than the dead grass on the bank. If there's a drop of water in our creek for twenty miles, I'd go get it and have Brother Gaines analyze it to make sure it wasn't resin."

"You do well to see the humor of the situation, Stewart," Pryor Gaines began, with the cheery tone of a man who believes in hope.

"I don't see that that helps any," Bennington, the first speaker, broke in dolefully. "Joking isn't going to give us feed and clothes and fuel till crop time comes again—if it ever does."

"I'm not suffering for extra clothes.

What I wear now is a burden," Todd Stewart declared.

"Well, gentlemen," Darley Champers took the floor. "What are you going to do? That's what brought me here to-day. I knowed I'd find you all here. When I sent some of you fellows into this blasted Sahara, I was honest. I thought Grass River was a real stream, not a weed patch and a stone out-crop. I'd seen water in it, as I can prove by Aydelot. Remember, when we met down by the bend here, one winter day."

"Yes, I remember," Asher replied. "Well, I just come by there and there ain't a drop of water in that deep bend, no more'n in my hat."

Champers plumped his hat down on the floor with the words. "And the creek, on Stewart's testimony, is a blasted fissure in the earth."

"I always said when that bend went dry I'd leave the country, but I can't," Jim Shirley said doggedly.

"Why not?" Champers inquired. "Because I can't throw away the only property I have in the world, and I haven't the means to get away, let alone start up anywhere else."

"We're all in the same boat," Bennington declared.

"Same boat, every fellow rocking it, too, and no water to drown in if we fall out. We're in the queerest streak of luck yet developed," Todd Stewart observed.

"Let's take a vote, then, and see how many of us really have no visible means of support and couldn't walk out of here at all. Let's have a show of hands," Jim Shirley proposed.

"How did you decide?" Champers asked, as the hands dropped.

His eyes were on Asher Aydelot, who had not voted.

"Didn't you see? Everybody, except Asher there, is nailed fast to the gumbo," Stewart declared.

Darley Champers looked Asher Aydelot straight in the eyes, and no other body could have said that pity or dislike or surprise controlled the man's

mind, for something of all three were in that look. Then he said:

"Gentlemen, I know your condition just as well as you do. You're in a losing game, and it's stay and starve, or—but they ain't no 'or.' Now, I'll advance money tomorrow on every claim held here and take it and resume the mortgage. Not that they are worth it. Oh, Lord, no. I'll be land-logged, and it's out of kindness to you that I'm going to stretch them fellers I represent in the East. But I'll take chances. I'll help each feller of you to get away for a reasonable price on your claim. It's a humanitarian move, but I may be able to lump it off for range land in a few years for about what it costs to pay taxes. But, gents, I got some of you in and I'm no scallawag when it comes to helpin' you out. Think it over, and I'll be down this way in two weeks. I've got to go now. It's too infernal hot to keep alive here. I know where there's two sunflowers stalks up on the trail that's fully two feet tall. I've got to have shade. Good-day." And Champers was gone.

"Well, what you say?" The question seemed to come from all at once.

"Let Pryor Gaines speak first. He's our preacher," Asher said with a smile.

Pryor Gaines was a small, fair-faced man, a scholar, a dreamer, too, maybe. By birth or accident, he had suffered from a deformity. He limped when he walked, and his left hand had less than a normal efficiency. On his face the pathos of the large will and the limited power was written over by the ready smile, the mark of abundant good will toward men.

"I am out of the race," he said calmly. "I'm as poor as any of you, of course, and I must stay here anyhow, Dr. Carey tells me. I came West on account of heart action and some pulmonary necessities. I cannot choose where I shall go, even if I had the means to carry out my choice. But my necessities need not influence anyone," he added with a smile. "I can live without you, if I have to."

"How about you?" Stewart said, turning to Asher. "You take no risk at all in leaving, so you'll go first, I suppose!"

All this time the settlers' wives sat listening to the considerations that meant so much to them. They wore calico dresses, and not one of them had on a hat. But their sunbonnets were clean and stiffly starched, and while they were warmly clad, there was not a stupid face among them; neither was their conversation stupid. Their homes and home devices for improvement, the last reading in the all too few papers that came their way, the memories of books and lectures and college life of other days, and the hope of the future, were among the things of which they spoke.

Virginia Aydelot was no longer the pretty pink and white girl-bride who had come to the West three years before. Her face and arms were brown as a gypsy's, but her hair, rumpled

by the white sunbonnet she had worn, was abundant, and her dark eyes and the outline of her face had not changed. She would always be handsome without regard to age or locality. Nor had the harshness of the wilderness made harsh the soft Southern tongue that was her heritage.

At Stewart's words, Asher glanced at his wife, and he knew from her eyes what her choice would be.

"When I was a boy on the old farm at Cloverdale, Ohio, my mother's advice was as useful to me as my father's." Swift through Asher's mind ran the memory of that moonlit April night on his father's verandah five years before. "Out here it is our wives who bear the heaviest burdens. Let us have their thoughts on the situation."

"That's right," Jim Shirley exclaimed. "Mrs. Aydelot, you are first in point of time in this settlement. What do you say?"

"It's a big responsibility, Mrs. Aydelot," Bennington, who had not smiled hitherto, said with a twinkle in his eye.

"As goes Asher Aydelot, so goes Grass River," Todd Stewart declared. "You speak for him, Mrs. Aydelot, and tell us what to do."

"I can't tell you what to do. I can speak only for the Aydelots, Virginia said. "When we came West Asher told me he had left one bridge not burned. He had put aside enough money to take us back to Ohio and to start a new life, on small dimensions, of course, back East, whenever we found the prairie too hostile. They've often been rough, never worse than now, but"—her eyes were bright with the unquerable will to do as she pleased, true heritage of the Thaines of old—"but I'm not ready to go yet."

Jim Shirley clapped his hands, and Pryor Gaines spoke earnestly. "There is no failure in a land where the women will to win. By them the heart-strings stand or crumble to dust. The Plains are master now. They must be servant some day."

"Amen!" responded Asher Aydelot, and the Sabbath service ended.

Two weeks later Darley Champers came again to the barren valley and met the settlers in the sod school-house. Not a cloud had yet scarred the heavens, not a dewdrop had glistened—in the morning sunlight. Clearly, August was outranking July as king of a season of glaring light and withering heat. The settlers drooped listlessly on the backless seats and the barefoot children did not even try to recite the golden text.

"I'd like to speak to you, Aydelot," Champers said at the door, as the school service ended.

The two men sought the shady side of the cabin and dropped on the ground.

"I'm going to be plain, now, and you mustn't misunderstand me for a minute."

(Continued on page 18.)



The attractive display of cakes, bread, pastry, preserves and flowers, as shown in the girl's section of the School Fair at Selby, in Lennox Co., Ont., last fall.

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The Upward Look

The Life That Wins

IS your daily life as a Christian so full of victory over sin that other people, as they come in contact with you, are led to long to enjoy a similar power in their own lives? If not, why not? What kind of a life does God desire and expect us to live? We know that when we accept Christ as our atonement we are saved from the effect of our sins. Do we realize that God offers, also, to guard us from the power of sin? He has said, "My grace is sufficient for thee; for my strength is made perfect in weakness." (2 Cor. 12: 9.) By this we learn that no matter how weak we may be His strength is always sufficient to give us the victory if we will but permit Him to exercise it on our behalf. It is His work, not ours. The weaker we are, if we but recognize our weakness and His strength, the greater will be our victory. When our eyes have been opened to see their great truth we are astonished and delighted to find how full the Scriptures are of God's promises to give us victory over sin in our lives. This does not mean that we may live lives of sinless perfection, for "if we say that we have no sin, we deceive ourselves and the truth is not in us." (1 John 1: 8.) It does mean that when we do recognize our sinful nature and look away to Christ for victory He will Himself come and abide within us and give us victory over it. As long as Christ dwells within us our sinful nature is unable to assert itself and is pronounced dead. This is what Paul meant when he said: "Knowing this, that our old man is crucified with Him, that the body of sin might be destroyed, that henceforth we should not serve sin. For he that is dead is freed from sin. For sin shall not have dominion over you; for ye are not under law but under grace." (Romans 6: 6, 7 and 14.)

This life of victory is not a permanent possession except as we look to Christ, and moment by moment permit Him to live out His life in us. When we look away from Him our sinful natures assert themselves and we fall into sin. Such experiences, however, are due always to our faithlessness and not to His lack of strength or His willingness to give us the victory.

Some six years ago the editor of the Sunday School Times, of Philadelphia, Mr. C. Gallaudet Trumbull, heard of this life of victory in Christ for the first time, and after earnest seeking was enabled to experience it in his own life. His story of how he discovered it has been told in a little pamphlet under the title, "The Life That Wins," that has proved a means of blessing to thousands, as have also the writings on the same subject that have been appearing of late years in the Sunday School Times. So interesting is this pamphlet we have decided to reproduce it in full in Farm and Dairy. Only a portion of it appears this week. The balance we trust to publish next week. Copies of the pamphlet may be obtained from the Sunday School Times, Philadelphia, for two cents apiece. Mr. Trumbull's statement is as follows:

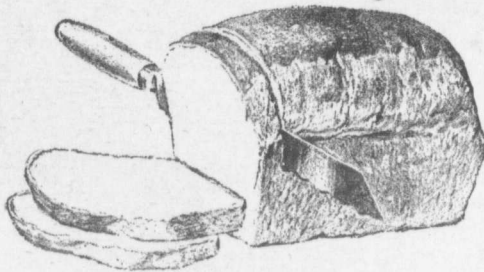
The Life That Wins.

There is only one life that wins; and that is the life of Jesus Christ. Every man may have that life; every man may live that life.

I do not mean that every man may be Christlike; I mean something very much better than that. I do not mean that a man may always have Christ's help; I mean something better than that. I do not mean that a man may

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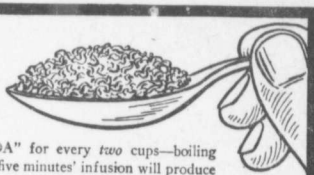
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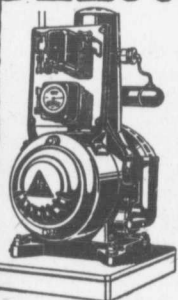
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have power from Christ; I mean something very much better than power. And I do not mean that a man shall be saved from his sins and kept from sinning; I mean something better than even that victory.

To explain what I do mean, I must simply tell you a very personal and recent experience of my own. I think I am correct when I say that I have known more than most men know about failure, about betrayals and dishonorings of Christ, about disobedience to heavenly visions, about the conscious fallings short of that which I saw other men attain, and which I knew Christ was expecting of me. Not a great while ago I should have had to stop just here, and only say I hoped that some day I would be led out of all that into something better. If you had asked me how, I would have had to say I did not know. But, thanks be to His long-suffering, patience and infinite love, and mercy, I do not have to stop there, but I can go on to speak of something more than a miserable story of personal failure and disappointment.

The conscious needs of my life, before there came the new experience of Christ of which I would tell you, were definite enough. Three in particular stand out:

1. There were great fluctuations in my spiritual life, in my conscious closeness of fellowship with God. Sometimes I was on the heights spiritually; sometimes I would be in the depths. A strong, arousing convention; a stirring, searching address from some consecrated, victorious Christian leader of men; a searching, Spirit-filled book, or the obligation to do a difficult piece of Christian service myself, with the preparation in prayer that it involved, would lift me up; and I would stay up—for a while—and God would seem very close and my spiritual life deep. But it wouldn't last. Sometimes by some single failure before temptation, sometimes by a gradual downhill process, my best experiences would be lost, and I would find myself back on the lower levels. And a lower level is a perilous place for a man who calls himself a Christian, as the Devil showed me over and over again.

It seemed to me that it ought to be possible for me to live habitually on a high plane of close fellowship with God, as I saw certain other men doing, and as I was not doing. Those men were exceptional, to be sure; they were in the minority among the Christians whom I knew. I wanted to be in that minority. Why shouldn't we all be, and turn it into a majority?

2. Another conscious lack of my life was in the matter of failure before sinning. I was not fighting a winning fight in certain lines. Yet if Christ was not equal to a winning fight, what were my Christian beliefs and professions good for? I did not look for sinlessness. But I did believe that I could be enabled to win in certain directions habitually, yes, always, instead of uncertainly and interruptedly, the victories interspersed with crushing and humiliating defeats. Yet I had prayed, oh, so earnestly, for deliverance; and the habitual deliverance had not come.

3. A third conscious lack was in the matter of dynamic, convincing spiritual power that would win miracle changes in other men's lives. I was doing a lot of Christian work—had been at it ever since I was a boy of fifteen. I was going through the motions—oh, yes. So can anybody. I was even doing personal work—the hardest kind of all; talking with people, one by one, about giving themselves to my Saviour! But I wasn't getting results. Once in a great while I would see a little in the way of result, of course; but not much. I didn't see lives made over by Christ, revolutionised, turned into firebrands for

Christ themselves, because of my work; and it seemed to me I ought to. Other men did, who were not comforted myself with the old assurance (so much used by the Devil) that it wasn't for me to see results; that I could safely leave that to the Lord if I did my part. But this didn't satisfy me, and I was sometimes heart-sick over the spiritual barrenness of my Christian service.

About a year before I had begun, in various ways, to get intimations that certain men to whom I looked up as consciously blessed in their Christian service, should have a conception or consciousness of Christ that I did not have—that was beyond, bigger, deeper than any thought of Christ I had ever had. I rebelled at the suggestion when it first came to me. How could any one have a better idea of Christ than I? (I am just laying bare to you the blind, self-satisfied workings of my sin-stained mind and heart.) Did I not believe in Christ and worship Him as the Son of God and one with God? Had I not accepted Him as my personal Saviour more than two years before? Did I not believe that in Him alone was eternal life, and was I not trying to live in His service, giving my whole life to Him? Did I not ask His help and guidance constantly, and believe that in Him was my only hope? Was I not championing the very cause of the highest, possible conception of Christ, by conducting in the columns of "The Sunday School Times" a symposium on the Deity of Christ, in which the leading Bible scholars of the world were testifying to their personal belief in Christ as God? All this I was doing; how could a higher or better conception of Christ than mine be possible? I didn't know that I needed to serve Him far better than I had ever done; but that I needed a new conception of Him I would not admit.

And yet it kept coming at me, from directions that I could not ignore. I heard from a preacher who gave a sermon on Ephesians 4: 12, 13: "Unto the building up of the body of Christ; till we all attain unto the unity of the faith, and of the knowledge of the Son of God, unto a fullgrown man, unto the measure of the stature of the fulness of Christ"; and as I followed it I was amazed, bewildered, I couldn't follow him. He was beyond my depth. He was talking about Christ, unfolding Christ in a way that I admitted was utterly unknown to me. Whether he was right or wrong I wasn't quite ready to say that night; but if he was right, then I was wrong. And I came away realising that I had heard what was to me the most wonderful sermon I had ever listened to.

A little later I read another sermon by this same man on "Paul's Conception of the Lord Jesus Christ." As I read it, I was conscious of the same uneasy realization that he and Paul were talking about a Christ whom I simply did not know. Could they be right? If they were right, how could I get their knowledge?

(To be continued.)
[In next week's issue we hope to tell how Mr. Trumbull got it.—Ed.]

The Country Faith

By Norman Gale.

Here in the country's heart,
Where the grass is green,
Life is the same sweet life,
As it'er hath been.

Trust in God still lives,
And the bell at morn,
Floats with a thought of God
O'er the rising corn.

God comes down in the rain,
And the crop grows tall—
This is the Country faith,
And the best of all!

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HOME CLUB

Improve Neglected Cemeteries

WHY is it that we see so many neglected country—yes, and seen cemeteries in the heart of a village that were anything but a credit to the residents of that village. On visiting them I found on the grand monuments the names of the grand early settlers—men who had hewn out and earned homes for themselves and their families under very difficult circumstances. These men and women, too, might have had more comforts around them, had it not been for the thought of leaving behind them a comfortable home for their children. From the looks of their resting place, however, it would lead much to think that the children had not memory, beyond erecting an imposing looking piece of marble. Upon looking at the surroundings of those grand monuments, one would actually think that there had been a clause in the will stating that such a monument must be erected, and so it could one can find Brambles and every conceivable graveyard weed that ever grew. Why should this be so? Is it the fact that our country cemeteries are so poorly kept which leads so many country people nowadays to bury their loved ones in crowded town or city cemeteries, instead of laying them below the whispering leaves of

the trees which they knew and loved? How can this condition of things be remedied? Can nothing be done to improve our cemetery grounds? What if the friends of many who are buried there have moved away from the community? Are we so self-centred that we cannot earnestly look after, as if we were to move away from our present neighborhood. I would like to hear suggestions from other Home Club members as to how we may improve and care for our cemetery grounds, so that we may all go as crusaders next spring into the old and neglected "God's Acres," and make them what they should be—a spot of beauty, instead of a disquieting sight.—"Aunt Beth."

Fireside Meditations

SATED in an easy chair by a bright fire one cold winter evening, I pored over the pages of an old autograph album. Here were messages from dear friends, some now far distant climes, and others who have crossed the "Great Divide." As I read, my mind wandering to the past, to different parts of the globe, I was arrested in my friends' journeys by the following lines:

"If you cannot on the ocean sail among the swiftest fleet, Toeing on the highest billows, laughing at the storms you meet, You can stand among the sailors, anchored yet within the bay, You can lend a hand to help them as they launch their boat away."

What grand thoughts are here expressed. So many are not content to be among the sailors anchored within the bay. We are trying to fill the highest positions in life where there is so much of the world's pomp and show. Few care to walk the more humble path, though there the real true honor lies, the final great reward. We strive to reach the mountain top, where trials and temptations abound, oftentimes in far greater numbers than in the valley. As the poet says:

"It is the distant and the dim that we are fain to greet; A man's best things are nearest him, lie close about his feet."

If we could only be content with our positions and do our best in whatever sphere we are placed, what a happy old world ours would be. To quote a few lines written by Smiles: "The grandest of heroic deeds are those which are performed within four walls and in domestic privacy." Let us earnestly endeavor to make the most of our opportunities, of our positions in life, even if the environment is not the most desirable. Let us give to the world the best we have, and above all, try to cultivate the spirit of contentment and of humility.—"Sunbeam."

Palatable Cranberry Dishes

WE have recently received a couple of recipes on ways for serving cranberries, from an interested reader in this department who signs herself "Grandma." The recipes appear herewith: **Cranberry Short Cake.**—Make a sweet biscuit dough, rolling out an inch thick. Spread with butter and bake. Cook cranberries in one and one-half cups of water for filling, stewing slowly for one hour, and sugar to taste. This is excellent served with whipped cream or meringue. Another recipe is to make a simple better pudding and add a cup or more of chopped, cooked cranberries and flour enough, cooked cranberries and steam for two hours and serve with cranberry sauce.

ANOTHER CONTEST UNDER WAY.

WHAT do Our Women Folk think of having another contest in this department? Our last one on the "Money and Marriage" question created a great deal of interest, as was evidenced by the number of contributions which were sent in and the comments which came to us from their source.

This is the subject we have in mind for another competition: "What Has Worked the Greatest Revolution in Your Home Life During the Year 1916?" By this we do not mean that anyone should disclose their experiences touching upon sacred home relations, but here are some examples of points which might be dealt with: During the year, probably a new way of doing housework may have been worked out which has proved of untold value; a course of reading or study may have been taken up; perhaps a new way has been discovered for benefiting the neighbourhood or becoming more hospitable and friendly; some way of earning money may have been discovered, or a new viewpoint has been grasped which has helped us to live a happier and more unselfish life.

A contribution on any of these points or something entirely different which has not occurred to us, should prove very interesting and helpful to our readers and we trust that many will consider it a privilege to send along their message. For the best letter received, a year's renewal subscription will be given and for all letters published, a six months' renewal. Contributions should reach us by Feb. 24th. Address, Household Editor, FARM AND DAIRY, Peterboro, Ont.

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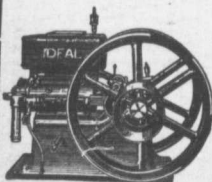
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Hot Supper Dishes

THESE are certain dishes which taste particularly well to the majority of us on cold winter evenings. Probably, we women-folk who are in the house most of the day and are busy with household duties, do not realize how much the men and boys appreciate the efforts when we prepare an inviting meal and they come in with appetites well sharpened by their work and exercise in the open air.

Soup, as a rule, is one of the most palatable and nourishing of hot supper dishes. A hot plate of soup seems to "touch the right spot" and is more appetizing in the winter than in warm. Let us then have soup on our menu frequently these cold days. Oysters, which are now seasonable, make a nice variety in soup dishes occasionally. Possibly the most acceptable way of using them is somewhat as follows:

Two tablespoon cracker crumbs, one tablespoon butter, one cup milk to eight or 10 oysters and salt and pepper. Soak the milk first, add cracker crumbs and seasonings, then butter and oysters. When the butter is melted, the oysters should be cooked.

Another soup which can be easily made is from left-over beans, that have either been boiled or baked. Press the beans through a sieve. To a pint of the pressed material, add one quart of milk. Slightly brown a medium sized onion sliced; add to the soup and cook about 10 minutes.

Tomato soup is also quite a favorite with most people and it is a good plan to can a supply of tomatoes for this purpose. Use one can of tomatoes use one quart milk, two tablespoons butter, one tablespoon cornstarch, salt and pepper and a pinch of soda. Heat milk and tomatoes separately and add to the soup, then strain through a sieve and add to the milk. The milk may be thickened with cornstarch either before or after the macaroni has been added.

The macaroni dish is always acceptable for supper and the remaining portion of that can of tomatoes which was opened for tomato soup can be utilized here to splendid advantage. Put the macaroni in to boil for about 20 minutes then drain and pour cold water over it in order to separate the pieces which would otherwise stick together. Then add tomatoes, salt and pepper, butter, and cracker or bread crumbs, place a layer of crumbs over the top. Set in oven until heated through and nicely browned. If preferred, cheese may be used instead of tomatoes.

Potato dishes are good appetizers. Here is one which may be new to Washington chowder. Take one and one-half cups sliced potatoes, one and one-half cups water, a couple of small onions, one cup stewed tomatoes, one teaspoon salt, one cup milk and cream, one teaspoon salt. Slice onion and cook with potatoes in boiling water. When tender add tomatoes and corn and bring to boiling point. Heat cream and milk and add just before serving. Serve hot over crackers.

For those who are fond of fish, salmon or leftover fish may be daintily served by mixing with mashed potatoes formed into cakes and fried.

It is sometimes rather difficult to clean fluff better properly. Try putting a little common cooking salt into the bottle and cover with a little vinegar. Shake up well, then rinse in cold water. This will make the dirtiest bottle shine like crystal.

"Mr. Cleaver, how do you account for the fact that I found a piece of rubber tire in one of the saucages I bought here last week?"

"My dear madam, that only goes to show that the motor car is replacing the horse everywhere."

Winning the Wilderness

(Continued from page 14.)

Chambers declared. The buxer is rarely tactful.

"All right."

Chambers seemed to take the cheery tone as a personal matter. "Two weeks ago, I understood you and Mrs. Asher had headed off these poor devils from their own chance of escape. Now, you know damned well you don't intend to stay here a minute longer. I'll take it kite out of you being human lives by persuading these folks to hold onto this land they just der five years and pay the interest keep, nor make a livin' on, untill their mortgages expire. And I've just thie to say." Chambers spoke persuasively. "I'm not a shark. I'm human. If you'll help me to get these poor settlers out of Grass River Valley, I'm willing to pay two a good commission on every single claim and I will help you a lot toward making a bigger start back East. Don't listen to your woman now; listen to me. I'm givin' you the chance of your life, robbin' myself to do it, too. But—his tone changed abruptly—"if you figer you can take your damned rainy-day bank account out'n the Cloverdale bank and grab onto this land, you leave yourself, and hold onto it while you may beat a few years, then and sneak back here and get rich off their loss, I tell you now, you influence right now to get 'em to sell to my company, you're going to regret it. Don't ask how I know, I know. I warn you once for all, right now—let me hear the men decide figer, you understand—and you're goin' to help make 'em sell to save their fool skins from starvation and their wives and their little ones, or you're going to rue the day you drove into Kansas. What do you say? What are you goin' to do?"

The man's voice was full of menace, and he looked at Asher Aydelot with the determination of one who will not be thwarted. Asher looked back at him with the clear eyes that saw deeper than the threatening words, a half smile hovered about his lips as he replied. "So that's your game, Darley Chambers. If I'll help you to get hold of this land, you'll pay the settlers more than the claims are worth and you'll pay me more than they are worth. A pretty good price for worthless ground."

"Well, look at the landscape and tell me what you see," Darley Chambers fang his hand out toward the sweep of brown prairie with the dry river bed and bracken sands beyond it. Lean cattle and disconsolately in the shadeless open, a mass of yellow fields were a mass of yellow clouds about the starveling crops.

Asher did not heed the interruption. "You declare that I'll leave here as soon as I can get away, and that I'm brutal to use my influence to keep the settlers here; that I am working a trick you have worked out already for me, to get the land myself because it is valuable; you, in your humane love for your fellow-men, you threaten me with all unknown calamities if I refuse your demand. And then you ask me what I have to say, what I am going to do, and, with fine gestures, what I see?"

"Well," Chambers queried urgently. The plains life made men patient and deliberate of speech, and Asher did not hasten his words for all the bluster. "I say I am not using my influence to keep any man here or push him out of here. I speak only for the family at the Sunflower farm. I know damned well I am not going to leave

the Grass River country this fall. Further, I know your hands before you play it, and I know that if you can play it against Todd Stewart and Jim Ashbury and Cyrus Bennington and measure right, you know again, that I am not afraid of you, nor can any threat you make have an influence on my action. And, lastly, as to what I see."

Asher turned toward the west where the hot air quivered between the iron earth and a sky of brass.

"I see a land fair as the garden of Eden, with gardens here on fields of meadows, and fields on fields of wheat, and groves and little lakes and rivers, a land of comfortable homes and schools and churches—and no alms on nor here."

"I see a danged fool," Darley Chambers cried, springing up. "Come down here in twenty-five years and make a hunt for me, then," Asher said with a smile, but Chambers had already plunged inside the schoolhouse.

The council following was a brief one. Three or four Grass River settlers agreed to hold the equity on their claims of one hundred and sixty acres for enough money to transport themselves and their families to their former homes east of the Mississippi River. The decision left only one child of all the little ones there, Todd Stewart, a stubby little fellow, as much of a Scotchman as his fair-haired father, who wound one arm about his father's neck and whispered: "They can't budge us, can they, dad?"

When the matter was concluded, Darley Chambers rose to his feet. "I want to say one thing," he began doggedly. "I give you the chance. Don't never blame me because you are too green to know what's good for you. You are the best of green things here, though. And don't forget, there ain't a man of you can get out of here on your own income or on your own credit. Not a one. You're all locked into this valley of the key's in purgatory. An I'd see you with the key before I'd ever lift a finger to help one of you, and not a one of you can help yourselves."

With these words Chambers left the company and rode away up the trail toward civilization and safety.

In the silence that followed, Pryor Gaines said: "Friends, let us not forget that this is the Sabbath day on the prairie as in the crowded city. Let us not leave until we have God's blessing in whose sight no sparrow falls unnoticed."

And together the little band of resolute men and women offered prayer to Him whose is the earth and the fullness, or the continuities thereof.

Four days and nights went by in the fifth morning at daybreak the cool breezes that swept the prairies in the early dawn flowed carelessly along the Grass River. The settlers rose early. This was the best part of the day, and they made use of it.

"You poor Juno!" Virginia Aydelot said, as she leaned against the corral post in the morning twilight, and patting the mare gently.

"You are all right," she said, "I am certain. We don't care for hot winds, nor cold winds, nor prairie fire, nor even a hailstorm, if it would only has the water of the prairie, I am sure, I say because he hasn't stopped blowing. That's why you must keep on working. Maybe it will rain to-day, and you'll get to rest. Rain and rest!"

She looked toward the shadowy purple west, and then away to the east, decked in a barbaric magnificence of a plain sunrise.

(To be continued.)

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The Makers' Corner

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

Why Pasteurization a Simple Matter

THE pasteurization clause in the Dairy Standards Act, by which provision is made that whey shall be pasteurized during the coagulating season and after, has encountered considerable opposition in some quarters, where it is feared that it will greatly add to the expense of running cheese factories. That such a fear is groundless is shown by the experience of those who have already installed apparatus for pasteurizing whey. The Alma Cheese and Butter Company, of Atwood, Ont., is one of the companies that have installed a pasteurizing system, which is giving splendid satisfaction. Mr. Jas. Donaldson, a farmer-director of the W.O.D.A., is president of the company. Interviewed by an editor of Farm and Dairy as to the service the pasteurizer was giving him, Mr. Donaldson expressed himself as being entirely satisfied with it.

"We put the pasteurizing apparatus in as a matter of convenience for the women folk of our patrons," said Mr. Donaldson. "They were complaining of the hard work that was required to clean the dirty, greasy milk cans in which the curd they had been returned to them. They also thought it would have more wholesome condition, it would have more feeding value. Our system is simplicity itself. We have a ground tank, into which the whey is emptied. Formerly we pumped the whey from this tank to the elevated tank, from which it was taken by the patrons. We found, however, that the pump did not give satisfaction. The leathers of the valves were kept soft by the whey and the acid soon cut them out. We replaced the pump with an ejector, made of brass and costing about \$10. It gives better satisfaction in elevating the whey than the pump did, and besides, it materially assists in the pasteurizing process. The steam raises the temperature of the whey to 125 degrees F. in the ejector. A live steam pipe connects with the whey pipe just above the ejector, and is completed. The amount of steam entering is regulated by a tap, and we adjust it so that the milk comes out at about 155 or 160 degrees F. We take care not to raise the temperature to 165 degrees, because at this temperature whey will cook. All that is required when the ground and elevated tanks are in position, is an ejector costing about \$10, and the extra steam at the cost of 10 or 12 cents a foot. The extra fuel required only amounts to about 75 cents for each ton of cheese made. The whey is still warm when it reaches the patrons. In this condition it is better relished by the animals than when it is cold and sour, and, besides, the labor of keeping the cans clean is lessened."

It has been found by Professor Wheeler, of the New York Experimental Station, that 500 pounds of live weight of hens in full laying, each hen weighing from three to five pounds (about 100 hens), would require, per day, 27.5 pounds of dry matter, 1.5 pounds of ash, 5 pounds of protein, and 18.75 pounds of fat. This has a nutritive ration of 1:4.6.



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The height of this print of 80,000,000 lbs. of butter is 90 feet—its length 180 feet. An average loss of 10 lbs. of butter per cow by all separators except Sharples causes this appalling yearly cream loss in the United States alone. If all separators were Sharples this immense pile would be saved annually. For this reason: Sharples is the only separator that skims clean regardless of speed. Look back over your past experience with cream separators. Many a day you determined to turn at top speed and not lose cream. But unconsciously, little by little, you slackened and lost cream. That separator was not a

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If it were you could have slowed down and still gotten every particle of cream. Sharples is the only separator that "meets the moods"—almost human in its adaptability to every day conditions. The separator that not only can do things, but will do it, regardless of unfavorable circumstances. Sharples is

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*The term "Curdalac" is used to distinguish the liquid with equivalent manufactured by Parke, Davis & Co.

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More Opinions on Cream Grading

The Proper System
J. A. Henderson, Galt.

I THINK it is the only and proper system to adopt. We have great difficulty in our factory to keep the careless farmer's milk up to the mark, and consequently all the good cream is left for the careless few, and each patron would be obliged to have his cream up to the higher grade. Just now there is no inducement to send a superior quality of cream.

Should Take Keen Interest

A. Hesson, Stratford.
I BELIEVE when cream is proving so satisfactory in the provinces where it is used, it is time Ontario for the best price on order to compete with my experience with cream producers, as president of the Stratford Creamery Co., I think that they would take a keen interest in the grading of their cream, like they do in the test and price per pound of fat.

Has Graded for Five Years

W E have been grading cream for the past five years, as a result of which we are quite prepared to recommend the practice in meeting the keen competition at present prevailing, we are obliged to extend our dealings to large sections of country where the production of cream is very largely a side issue. The quantity is, therefore, small and the facilities for caring for it are in many cases very primitive. Were one to set too high a standard and demand the purchase and use of expensive equipment would mean that a supply of ice, it is the storing of a supply of ice, it is the marketing of cream. We, therefore, have to make the best of prevailing conditions and strive to educate the producers by kindly methods, which, unfortunately, result in slow progress.

Briefly, our practice has been to set a price which applies to No. 1 commercial cream of such quality as will produce the finest butter. Then for each cream we will not produce the finest creamery butter we grade as No. 2, the basis of one cent less than for No. 1. Then for such cream as we find to be of extra fine quality, suitable in some cases for table use, we pay a premium of one cent a pound and class this as "premium" cream. It will thus be seen this method gives us three grades in the proportion of these grades in our daily receipts varies largely according to weather conditions and season of the year.

As to our opinion of the probable effects of such a system on the quality of cream and butter, we think it should certainly encourage the production of a higher standard of butter. There are many details, however, which each individual operator must work out according to his own conditions. For instance, in some cases it is necessary to churn a No. two cream separately, which, of course, produces a No. two butter. At other times of the year the supply of it would scarcely be so plentiful while making a separate churning. On the other hand, the supply of premium cream is usually very small, but would to the No. 2 cream when it is all mixed together. There are times when practice may necessitate a departure from good theory. For instance, in the postal regulations of Canada it costs as much to send a letter five miles as a thousand miles. Still, strictly speaking, this should not be the case, but the cost of regulation charges according to mileage would be so great as to offset any advantages that might accrue therefrom.

Referring to the chief difficulties in the way of adopting such a system, our idea would be to launch a campaign of education rather than one of legislation. If creamery men in general could be convinced that it is good business to pay a premium for "premium" grade, then the matter would soon adjust itself, and the producer of No. two cream would eventually be without a market for his product.

Prepared to Urge It

A. J. McLean, Toronto.
THIS is not a new thing with us, as we have always graded the cream, and we might also say that at our produce convention last government in Belleville, we petitioned the government to put in a system of grading butter. So far, we have not heard that they have made any move in the matter. We have always felt that there should be no difference between the produce of this sort as a fruit, and we know that the Fruit Marks Act is very stringent and holds all these things up to a standard. We know, of course, that in Alberta there is more or less grading by the government, although it is not absolutely carried out all over the province, but there are a good many creameries that are operated in that way, that the government puts a grading on each churning.

A Farmer's Opinion

E DITOR, Farm and Dairy:—In reading reports and opinions on cream and butter grading, I notice that it is creamery makers and buyers who are doing most of the talking. They like to lay the blame on the farmer. Why? Because he is the easy tool; he takes all kinds of bad laws to compel makers to make a first grade butter and if they failed to come up to the standard impose a heavy fine on them, it would do some good. If that wouldn't make them out of business.

Creamery men should have the cream delivered at least three times a week. They should weigh, losing sample. Pipette sampling, pays a premium on thin cream, which is often the worst cream that comes to the creamery. The cream should be graded for butter making, and too many men trying to make an easy butter grade at Toronto, there are too many creamery men who do not know how to make butter.

Farmers need fewer laws and more man power. We are getting too many give the women some of the easy farm jobs and let the men use their muscles. Those butter buyers are speaking for themselves. If they can get the government to grade butter and cream, it will save them the expense—"An Old Creamery Boy."
Editor's Note.—Farm and Dairy is anxious to secure the opinions of creamery patrons on the grading question, the only stipulation being that the matter be discussed on its merits. We do not wish to open our columns to an acrimonious discussion, but will welcome a full consideration of the question by the men most affected—the farmers. Name and address must accompany each contribution as evidence of good faith.

"Hogan's cow bruk into the strawberry patch this mornin', sorr, an' it's heavy damages we shuld git from him."
"It's no use, Patrick. He'll be sure to swear it was somebody else's cow."
"The devil a bit, sorr; he can't. Oi stru the baste in there for his vidence."

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HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN NEWS

Farm and Dairy is the leading exponent of dairying in Canada. The great majority of its members of the Canadian Holstein-Friesian Association are readers of the paper...

A NOTED SIRE SOLD.

THE famous Holstein firm of Leavena and Purtille, Bloomfield, Ont., have recently sold a bull of interest in their bull, KING'S SEIGNS ALCAZETTA SEAF-PORD, to W. J. Shaw, Boycott Farm, Newmarket, Ont. This young sire has become quite famous in his own district...

ANOTHER 46-LB. B.R. 4-YEAR-OLD.

I am advised through preliminary reports and by wire that the Holstein-cow Fancher Farm Maxie 186589 has broken the record for fat production in the senior four-year class of seven consecutive days...

THE W. S. BREAKEY SALE.

On February 17th, Mr. W. S. Breakey intends holding an auction Sale of their entire herd. Some exceptionally good individuals will be offered...

J. H. CHALK SALE.

A VERY successful sale of Holstein cattle was held by Mr. J. H. Chalk on Thursday, Feb. 1st. Some excellent individuals were offered at good prices. The weather was not as favorable as it had seemed, but notwithstanding was brisk and keen...

Dispersion Sale

37 OF 37 HEAD Registered HEAD HOLSTEINS



35 FEMALES 2 MALES AT Weston, Ont., Tuesday, Feb. 13th AT 10 O'CLOCK

Make a point of being at this sale if you are on the look out for some bargains in Pure Breds. Everything will be sold without reservation...

J. K. McEWEN & SON, Weston, Auctioneers.

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For sale - Two bulls ten months old sired by King Segis Alcazar...

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TWO SONS OF PONTIAC HERMES

No. 1.—From a good producing half-sister of Lulu Keyes. His dam is May Echo family. Three-quarters light in color and a fine individual, one year old. Price, delivered anywhere in Ontario...

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SPRUCEDALE HOLSTEINS One son and two grandsons of ONIAT test 25.88 lbs butter in 7 days...

LAKEVIEW Dutchland Hengerveld 2nd THE GRAND CHAMPION Holstein-Friesian bull at the Canadian National Exhibition and Western Fair...

HIGHLAND FARM HOLSTEINS Highland Farm offers choice young bulls from R.O.P. Dams ranging in age from eleven months down...

LAKEVIEW HOLSTEINS Are still in the lead. The latest Holstein year book shows that they held 4 Canadian records for butter and Lakeview bulls have won all honors possible at both Toronto and London Exhibitions...

Market Review and Forecast

TORONTO, Feb. 8.—Although the heads of financial institutions which have recently been holding their annual meetings have declared optimistically that the winning of the war is the first consideration for Canada, few remarks as to what should be expected to happen in industrial and commercial circles following the close of hostilities. Though more or less agreed that there will be a period of financial depression following the war, during which there will be a period of readjustment for peace conditions are uppermost in the mind as to the probable length or stagnation. Sir Edmund Osler differs from many in believing that the period of adjustment will be an anxious one and that it will last for two or three years at least. He predicts with confidence that after this period of readjustment will come fast and the development of Canada will be rapid.

WHEAT.
Prices have declined rapidly since the last report. The lack of export buying by Britain, coupled with persistent rumors that the government agents have given the export board, were mainly responsible for the decline. There are few indications as to the extent to which the dealers appear to be carried, but there seems to be not enough wheat to meet domestic and foreign demands. The Toronto Board of Trade official quotations for Manitoba wheat, No. 1, truck, 4c; 4, wheat, \$1.85; No. 2, \$1.75; No. 3, \$1.70; No. 4, \$1.70. Old crop wheat 4c high. According to freight outside, \$1.45 to \$1.62. No. 3, winter, new crop, \$1.60 to \$1.62.

COARSE GRAINS.
Coarse grains declined in sympathy with wheat, ruling quotations now being: No. 1, 64c; No. 2, 63c; No. 3, 62c; No. 4, 61c; No. 5, 60c; No. 6, 59c; No. 7, 58c; No. 8, 57c; No. 9, 56c; No. 10, 55c; No. 11, 54c; No. 12, 53c; No. 13, 52c; No. 14, 51c; No. 15, 50c; No. 16, 49c; No. 17, 48c; No. 18, 47c; No. 19, 46c; No. 20, 45c; No. 21, 44c; No. 22, 43c; No. 23, 42c; No. 24, 41c; No. 25, 40c; No. 26, 39c; No. 27, 38c; No. 28, 37c; No. 29, 36c; No. 30, 35c; No. 31, 34c; No. 32, 33c; No. 33, 32c; No. 34, 31c; No. 35, 30c; No. 36, 29c; No. 37, 28c; No. 38, 27c; No. 39, 26c; No. 40, 25c; No. 41, 24c; No. 42, 23c; No. 43, 22c; No. 44, 21c; No. 45, 20c; No. 46, 19c; No. 47, 18c; No. 48, 17c; No. 49, 16c; No. 50, 15c; No. 51, 14c; No. 52, 13c; No. 53, 12c; No. 54, 11c; No. 55, 10c; No. 56, 9c; No. 57, 8c; No. 58, 7c; No. 59, 6c; No. 60, 5c; No. 61, 4c; No. 62, 3c; No. 63, 2c; No. 64, 1c; No. 65, 1c; No. 66, 1c; No. 67, 1c; No. 68, 1c; No. 69, 1c; No. 70, 1c; No. 71, 1c; No. 72, 1c; No. 73, 1c; No. 74, 1c; 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POULTRY.
Dressed, 22c to 24c.
Spring chickens, lb. 15c to 21c.
Old fowls, lb. 10c to 14c.
Dressed, lb. 13c to 18c.
Track, lb. 21c to 25c.
HONEY.
Tins, 2 1/2 lbs., 12 1/2c; 5-lb. tins, 12c to 12 1/2c; usual honey, selects, \$2.40 to \$2.75; No. 2, \$2 to \$2.15; buckwheat, 60-1b, 10c to 15c.

DAIRY PRODUCE.
The demand for butter is only for immediate use, on account of high prices, and dealers consider further advances unlikely. The make good is larger, and with the increased supply, butter prices are expected to rise in the near future. There is no demand from outside sources, though this is expected before the end of this month. The practice of economy in Great Britain has increased the demand for the finest to the trade here, creamery primals, fresh creamery, solids, 42c to 43c; dairy primals, 40c to 41c; creamery, 38c to 39c; ordinary, 36c to 37c; but, 21c to 22c.
There is practically no cheese offering, though Ontario produces United States brands, for which there is demand from abroad. Wholesale prices here are: New triples, 26 1/2c to 28c; twins, 25c to 26 1/2c; twins, 25 1/2c to 26 1/2c; triplets, 25c.

LIVE STOCK.
The cattle market remained firm on somewhat over last week's quotations. Choice steers sold for as high as \$11.25 good quality butchers' cows and bulls of good quality, with a steady inquiry. Quotations are as follows: Steers, 10 1/2c to 11 1/2c; butchers' cows, 10 1/2c to 11 1/2c; butchers' calves, 10 1/2c to 11 1/2c; butchers' heifers, 10 1/2c to 11 1/2c; butchers'

The Dominion Bank The Dominion's Silo

Both safe, handsome, and permanent — one guarding the savings of its depositors, the other, feeding profits of Canadian dairymen — for that's what the **Natco Imperishable Silo** does. Built of enduring Natco hollow vitrified clay tile, it will last till the Great War is ancient history — a yearly source of profit. First cost is the only cost of this most economical of all silos. This year erect a

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A perfect preserver of sweet, succulent silage, in all weathers — a guarantee of contented, well-fed cows and full pails of milk. Its salt-glazed hollow tile are impervious to air and moisture. Weatherproof, decayproof, vermin-proof and fireproof. Reinforced by bands of steel, laid in the mortar, within the tile. Stands permanent under severest wind or silage pressure. A handsome silo. Economical. Convenient. No adjusting, repairs or painting. Just the silo for the Canadian dairy farm.

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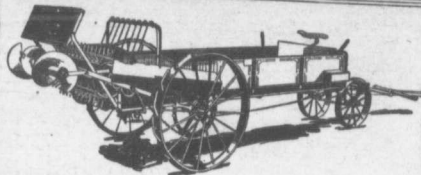
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Toronto Ontario

Sydney Basic Slag

If you want information about Sydney Basic Slag don't go to the man who is selling other fertilizers. Write to the Editor of this Journal, or apply to the District Representative of the Department of Agriculture. These men have no interest in one fertilizer more than another, their sole aim being to protect the farmer. Or we will give you the names of men of reputation who have been using slag for the last two or three years with whom you can speak on the telephone. Sydney Basic Slag costs \$20 per ton. Compare this with what you have been paying and write us and we will have our General Salesman call on you.

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We now offer to farmers a spreader that makes 20 loads of manure do the work for which 40 used to be required. Besides making this important saving, it is a light draft machine, low, only 43 inches to the top of the hop, yet with ample clearance, and it is slow, with the most effective wide spreading device we have ever seen.

The spiral you see just behind the beater does the work. It catches the manure just as it comes from the beater, breaks it up into still finer pieces and spreads so much wider than the machine that the rear wheels always travel on uncovered ground when matching the last strip. The spread is even all across, the same in the center as at the edges.

By the use of the McCORMICK SPREADER stable manure becomes at once the cheapest and the most effective fertilizer for most soils. The spreader is made in two sizes, No. 5 for small truck farms and No. 6 for large farms.

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