

FARM AND DAIRY & RURAL HOME



DEVOTED TO
BETTER FARMING
AND CANADIAN
COUNTRY LIFE

Toronto, Ont. February 15, 1917

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The favorite everywhere it goes. Note its beauty and heavy compact construction, with low-down, handy supply can only 3/4 in. from the floor.

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you get a machine that has stood the test of time; that is noted for its labor saving devices; that skims to a nicety and saves its owner work, worry and money every day of the year. The SIMPLEX is beautiful in construction, with an extra heavy base and heavy rigid frame. The 11,000 sibs, when at speed and skimming milk takes no more power than an ordinary 5,000 lb. separator of other makes. You have here a direct saving of time, labor and money.

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Cleanse Out

Agricultural Societies Have Had Banner Year

Successful Convention Held—Short Courses Discussed—Andrew Broder, M.F. Recommended for Senate

EXCELLENT weather conditions during fair time, resulting in the largest crowds in their history, helped to make 1916 the banner year for the fairs and exhibitions of the Province of Ontario, according to the report of Superintendent J. Lockie Wilson at the 17th annual convention and Exhibitions, held in Toronto on Tuesday and Wednesday of last week. About the only unfavorable feature of the year's work appeared to be the dropping of the short courses for live stock and field crop judges. "The work of our Judges, both in live stock and field crops, has not been up to as high a standard as previous years, owing to the fact that we did not hold our judging courses as usual," said Mr. Wilson in his report. "It is almost an impossibility to continue uniformly in judging, particularly by score cards, without at least once a year bringing our judges together and with selected live stock going over the score cards, point by point."

Mr. E. S. Archibald, of the Central Experimental Farm, was also of the opinion that the courses should be resumed. "If the judges are to perform properly the work of educating exhibitors and spectators at fairs," he said, "they must first be trained so as to secure uniformity in their judging. Such courses help to secure the placing of the best work and to eliminate the unit altogether."

Prof. Squirell, in a paper entitled "The Benefits of Short Courses for Field Crop Judging," stated that the most important phase of short course work was the discussion of the meaning of each of the individual points included in a score card, and seeing that each judge clearly understood the definition of the different points considered, and gave the same valuation to them. Since many farmers who buy seed are influenced in their selection by the total score which a field has obtained in the competition, it is necessary and as far as possible put the same valuation on the individual points which make up this total score. Another point emphasized at the short courses was the identification of weeds and weed seeds, and as a result of their training a great many more weeds are now being mentioned and identified than formerly in the judges' reports. The judges are also in a position to tell the farmer what impurities are in his crop, and how he can best get rid of them. The course also enabled the judges to study different variety characteristics and special facilities existed at the college, and at Ottawa for giving this information, owing to the number of varieties grown on the experimental plots.

Improving the Competitions.

Prof. Zavitz, in discussing improvements that could be made in the field crop competitions, emphasized the necessity of reducing the number of varieties of farm crops and the proper placing before the people as early in the winter as possible, information as to the amount of seed each competitor had for sale, and as to the freedom from certain weeds of a noxious character in the field crop of each competitor. Giving this information should not injure the competitors, for there would not be great objection to buying grain containing them by men who had the same kind of weeds on their own farms. Surely, he said, out of the 70,000,000 bushels of oats produced in Ontario in 1916, we would be able to get the 5,000,000 bushels of

good seed oats necessary for putting in the 1917 crop.

Some of the features which have contributed much to the success of the Peleton Fair, now recognized as one of the best county fairs in the province, were, according to Mr. A. P. MacVannell, district representative for the county. Plenty of room; good housing for exhibitors, including a refrigerator for perishable products; special care of the exhibits; a rest room for women; music costing \$750, by the Highland band of Toronto, as the chief attraction; a children's parade, headed by the band and a baby show, in which every baby gets a prize, were some of the points mentioned by Mr. MacVannell. The receipts for the year from local sources were \$2,671, and the fair was almost self sustaining.

How the School Fair Helps.

An instance in which out of 25 students attending one of the short courses held by a district representative, nine were young men who had their zeal for agricultural knowledge first stimulated by the school fair, was given by Mr. W. Bert Roadhouse, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, who also stated that in a number of cases in 1916 young fellows who had won at school fairs showed up at the larger exhibitions and carried off some of the prizes. The object was to have the school fair and the larger fairs cooperate, and not to compete.

A spirited discussion as to how the competing area of a field should be marked off took place. President Scarf expressed the opinion that whole fields should be covered in each of such competitions. In one case, he said, a man had 15 acres in wheat. The five acres in the corner were kept free from weeds, while the other 10 were not, and the man got first prize on the five acres. At harvest, the farmers who bought seed from the first prize wheat got foul seeds. One delegate suggested that a swath be mowed around the competing acreage, and another that a scuffle be run up the lines. These suggestions were rejected as too wasteful. Superintendent Wilson stated that 180 societies did not now compete in the competition, and that it would be best not to hedge the competition around with too many restrictions until more of them took part. It was necessary to trust in some measure in men's honesty.

It came to light that some societies had forwarded war tax on tickets sold, whereas no tax is imposed on such tickets. They were requested to communicate with the Provincial Secretary's department to get a refund. Horse racing, or "speed trials," was discussed. It apparently being the feeling of some that stock raisers are individually responsible for accidents that might occur in connection with them, there should be a clear definition of the law on the point. No action on this matter was taken. The fair board at Mitchell asked that since their building was burned down the day of the fair, the loss being \$1,600, and since the receipts there were cut in two, that the convention endorse their request for the same insurance as they would have received in case of a wet day. This was heartily concurred in. The giving of the score card to each competitor was discussed, but Mr. Wilson showed how three competitors in a district might each have, say 87 points, and it would be necessary for the judge to refer to his field notes in order to decide where an extra half point would go in order to break the tie. Not all judges were

(Continued on page 6.)



We Welcome Practical Progressive Ideals

FARM AND DAIRY



& RURAL HOME

The Recognized Exponent of Dairying in Canada

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

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No. 7

The Prospects For Horse Breeding In Eastern Canada

Not Enough Horses to Do the Work—Unless More are Raised the Tractor Will Be Utilized

JOHN BRIGHT,

Dominion Live Stock Commissioner.

A YEAR ago I predicted that horses would be very scarce, and that probably 5,000 would go to the West in the spring of 1916. My predictions came true, and between 2,000 and 3,000 more than that number were taken to the West. Some horses went into the Eastern States, and some were taken by the French Government. A year ago I said there would not be enough horses to do the work in Canada, and I repeat that again at this meeting—there are not enough horses to do the work in Canada. Of course, there have been a great number of horses for sale, but they are horses that are of no use to the farmer himself, and, unfortunately, they are of no use to anyone else, consequently they could not be sold.

There is, then, an alarming scarcity of horses. The land has to be worked, and if the farmers do not breed more good horses, tractors will have to be brought into the country. Prices for a good horse are excellent. No farmer can say that \$225 is a poor price for a horse at this time of year, and previous to this. The trouble is there are not enough horses in this country, and when you see the tractors coming in, you, the farmers of this country, are to blame. Tractors won't be needed if you will breed horses, that is, horses that will do the work, because you will not find one man in a hundred who will not say that horses are by far the cheapest power. That has been proven in the west; tractors are not in favor to-day as they were some time ago. But the land has got to be worked, and if men cannot get horses, tractors will be used.

Better Breed Than Buy.

We are here for the purpose of breeding horses as well as other lines of stock. We require horses for horse-power on any farm, and we might just as well be breeding them as buying them—and breeding a few to spare for the cities. You would not find the transport people in cities and towns saying that motors are the cheapest power, if they could get the horses, but they cannot get them.

Now, gentlemen, we are facing the situation of not breeding the right kind of horses—not enough of us. I am willing to acknowledge that a number of people are saying all over this country that there are plenty of horses for sale in Canada, and they are asking, "Why don't they take them to the front?" I do not blame the owners for being willing to sell them, because they are of no use to them; they are of no use in Canada, and, unfortunately, they are of no use any place else. There are thousands of that kind of horses in Canada that should be sent to the glue factory or the tanning factory, when meat is scarce!

There are also in this country a great many blemished horses, and we are to blame for having them here. We find our horsemen buying horses and bringing them in for sale for war purposes, and it is wonderful the large percentage that are not fit to go to the front—even to France. Now, we are to blame for that, and why? We have not paid attention to breeding. The man who has

bred good females to good sires has no reason to complain, but the man who has been trying to save a few dollars at the start has horses on his hands that are not worth feeding during the winter, and I say that unhesitatingly. I am sorry for them, and would like to see them get rid of them and start afresh and start right. Breed the right kind of stock. To-day in Canada I believe the heavy horse is the most profitable to breed for the farm. I do not wish to say anything against the other breeds of horses; there are enough fanciers of light breeds in the country to supply the country, and I don't blame them for continuing with those breeds, but the average farmer needs a horse heavy enough to do the work on the farm, and there has always been a market for them. True, there has been a time since I have been farming that prices were not very luxurious, but that isn't to-day nor a year ago, because good horses command good prices. The farmer who breeds heavy horses, breeds his best and soundest mares to his best sires he is going to have something to sell that will make him as much money as any kind of live stock on his farm. That is encouraging, and it is sure. The only thing I am sorry about is before that happens here, the places of horses will be filled with mechanical ingenuities, such as gas motors, etc. However, that cannot be helped.

As to the other horses—the good, strong, light driving horse—it will always have a place in this country, but there are fanciers enough to breed those without me advising the average farmer to do so. I do not want to knock one, and as roadsters they cannot be beaten in this country. But there are too many too small, and a good deal of responsibility is laid at the door of the breeder for these little horses. Horses should be of proper size—1,050 pounds and over.

That is the trouble we are facing, as I predicted. There is going to be a big influx, that has already started for the west. Horses seem to be more needed in the west than in Ontario. I do not say Ontario can do without some horses. Three years ago the Minister of Agriculture adopted the policy of assisting in distributing stock from one province to another. We advertised that again last spring—paying the expenses of a man in one province to come to another to purchase carload lots for himself or others, not as a speculation, but for the use of the farmers. And there is going to be a great number of horses and other lines of stock go to the west. I think Ontario is not going to sell all her best mares to go to the west, because I am going to tell you right here a secret. Ontario has got to wake up, and quickly, and put a good deal of energy and force into horse breeding, or they are going to be "licked" by their western neighbors. The men



The Horseman's Opportunity

THE breeders of pure-bred horses are to-day at the parting of the ways.

Heretofore, the magic word "importer" has carried much weight. There is much good imported stock in the country. The question arises, "Is it necessary to go on importing year by year and paying high prices for imported stock when the breeders, by giving attention to mating and to feeding, care and management, which is the other half of successful breeding, can produce a horse as good as, if not better than, a high percentage of the animals heretofore imported? The horsemen of Canada have an opportunity now such as never hitherto came their way. There are many good pure-bred mares in the country as well as good sires. Now is the time for the good horsemen, who have the interests of the industry and of the country at heart, to devote their attention as never before to the production of more and better horses. Let them not only mate carefully, but feed and develop the progeny from birth to maturity, as do the breeders of the European countries. Let our importers prove title to their claim of being practical horsemen by breeding and developing high class animals.—John Bright.

from the western provinces have been buying for years some of the best stock in Ontario. They have you beaten now in many places, and I say of the old Province of Ontario, boasting as we have often boasted of being the breeding ground for the Dominion and North America, that she is going to take second place to the provinces in the west, if she does not wake up; but I think there is enough energy left in Ontario to wake up, start afresh, and show the people in the west we have just as good breeders left as those who have gone to the west.

Assistance to Breeders.

I want to announce to you that the Minister of Agriculture sees the situation as I am telling you. He sees the lack of breeding of good horses, he sees the lack of interest taken in the best sires, he sees and hears from people all over this country who want assistance, and who want to sell cheap horses, poor horses as sires, and he has decided to offer this year to pay 40 per cent. of the fees for good horses to any club of farmers in any part of the Dominion of Canada. But, remember, good horses must be used, typical of the breed and not the scrubs that many have been breeding to heretofore. It is up to the farmers of this country to grasp this opportunity. It never was done by any Government in the world before. The case has become so acute, now and in the near future, on account of this war, the scarcity of horses in the Old Country is remarkable. Why, gentlemen, horses that we were bringing out here by the scores are working in Scotland, and as draft horses, at more money than they cost Canadians to buy heretofore. What does that mean? That means stallions are going to be very, very high and scarce in the world, and it means that you should take care of the stock you have, and try to get more of the best, because there are going to be other countries looking to you for pure-bred male animals.

Importers Have Lost Money.

I want to say this to the breeders and importers before I close. We have had a number of enterprising men who have gone from different sections of the Dominion of Canada to the Old Countries to purchase pure-bred stock, both stallions and mares. They have brought hundreds over here, and the men who brought good stallions into this country and kept them lost money. There are exceptions to all rules, but the majority of them found no money in the business. They were up against this scrub stock. Of course, that is being got rid of in the different provinces. They have laws to that effect now. In Manitoba they do not allow grades, and in Ontario they have passed legislation to that effect this year. Quebec will suffer, because the scrub of Ontario will go into Quebec unless Quebec legislates to stop it. I say the horseman has not been making money. There is a great deal of risk in going to the Old Country to purchase horses and bringing them back to Canada, and there is the cost of insurance, transportation and keeping him year in and year out, and it has been a pretty hard task for the farmer to keep on the roads and get enough to live on or to feed the horse. The minister of Agriculture realized that, and in an announcement he stated that was the reason he is offering you this grant of 40 per cent. Accept a good offer when you have the chance. I hope it may continue for a number of years. I have no doubt under present circumstances it will, but the day may come when it will be withdrawn. In the meantime all the good colts bred in Canada are required to help out the farmer and the country to play their part in paying the big war debt for this most unfortunate war.

It is to the farmer's interest to keep his premises clean and orderly at all times. The whole community suffers from an aesthetic and business standpoint if one farmer neglects this important duty.

The Cause and Symptoms of Contagious Abortion

As Investigated by the U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry

THE chief and best known symptom of infectious abortion is the death and expulsion of the undeveloped fetus. This is brought about by the entrance of the germ into the pregnant uterus, where, growing and multiplying, it causes a separation between the maternal and fetal membranes. The attachment between the fetus and the mother being thus broken, the fetus is not supplied with nourishment and oxygen, and of course dies. It then acts as a foreign body,

abortion and retained afterbirth. White scours and calf pneumonia are common accompaniments of abortion, and exact a heavy toll. An animal may have acquired infection and not abort, or the calf may be born alive at full term, but be so weak that it soon succumbs to one of the calf ailments; yet that low is just as truly affected with abortion disease as though she had dropped an undeveloped fetus at seven months.

The signs of approaching abortion are usually

those which precede normal calving, with the exception that they are premature. Two or three days before abortion there will be swelling of the udder ("making bag"), swelling of the external genitals, and the appearance of an odorless discharge from the vagina. These symptoms may not, however, always appear, and abortion may occur without warning. In young animals and in those aborting for the first time the abortion usually occurs at an early period, and the fetus, surrounded by the intact membranes, is expelled. This may occur in the third or fourth month of pregnancy, and may pass unnoticed because of the smallness of the fetus and the absence of any disturbance in the health of the cow. On the other hand, where abortion takes place in the seventh or eighth month of pregnancy, retained afterbirth is a common occurrence, and the act is accompanied by restlessness and pain. In some cases pregnancy may continue almost to full term, and the calf may be born alive, but weak, and may soon die. In herds where the disease is known to be present, these cases, too, should be considered as abortions.

Following abortion there is a characteristic dirty, yellowish-gray flaky, and, at times, bloody discharge, which may persist for two weeks or more. If the membranes are retained their decomposition may cause blood poisoning and death, or if the cow is able to survive, permanent changes may result which render her permanently sterile. If proper treatment is given promptly, these changes frequently may be prevented. In view of the insidious nature of the disease, and the difficulty of tracing its path of introduction, it is always advisable to regard an abortion as one of the contagious variety, and to take ample precautions. Abortion is usually conveyed from herd to herd by the introduction of a diseased cow, which then infects the bull; or a bull from a diseased herd is purchased and he in turn infects the cows. Among small herds, where bulls are kept for public service, the disease may be disseminated throughout the community unless suitable precautions are taken.

Affected cows do not continue to abort indefinitely. Much more than 50 per cent. abort but once, relatively few abort twice, and a very small percentage lose their calves the third time, and thereafter they produce living calves. It is evident, therefore, that an immunity is produced. It is the hope of scientists to develop an effective immunizing agent which will induce this immunity without causing the loss of the fetus, but this hope has not yet been realized fully.



Work Horses on a Farm in Old Quebec.
On the farm of Octave Davlan, Yamaska Co., Que.

and is expelled, and this is called "abortion." Thus it can readily be understood that abortion is but one of the symptoms and not the disease itself.

Other manifestations are recognized by those familiar with disease. The infection does not always result in the death of the fetus. It frequently happens that the resisting power of the mother prevents abortion, or that the disease-producing power of the germ is not great enough to kill the fetus, and the calf is born alive and at full term. Under these conditions an inflammation is frequently produced which causes adhesions of the membranes, and there occurs what is known as retained afterbirth. Unless these membranes are removed in a proper manner, their subsequent decomposition will produce inflammation of the uterus, or even blood poisoning, which may cause the death of the cow.

Sterility is another sequel of abortion. Frequently it is a result of neglect following an abortion or retained afterbirth, where infection with pus-producing germs causes permanent changes in the genital organs. Again, sterility may be temporary, from the persistence of the infective agent in the uterine cavity. But whatever the cause, sterility can, to a considerable degree, be prevented by prompt treatment following

* Preventative and curative measures will be discussed in next week's issue.



Listening to Addresses at Brant County Holstein Breeders' Picnic.
Listening to the entertainment given by the Holstein Club in this county, a social time is spent and inspiration gathered at such gatherings. May we see more of them next summer.

—Photo by an Editor of Farm Dairy.

Feeding the Macdonald College Dairy Cows

The Scandinavian Feed Unit System is Used—Cows are Divided Into Groups

OUTLINING the method of feeding dairy cows at Macdonald College, Prof. Barton states in the Agricultural Gazette, that the Scandinavian Feed Unit system of determined requirements, has been the one employed for the last four years. The system referred to by Prof. Barton, as outlined by Henry is based mainly on an extensive experiment of Danish investigators at the Copenhagen station, and has been adopted in Denmark and other Scandinavian countries. By it the feeding value of different feeds is reduced to a standard unit. In Sweden the unit used is one kilo or 2.2 lbs. of mixed concentrates, or their equivalent. In Denmark, one pound of grain feed, such as corn and barley, or their equivalents in feeding value is used. The following table shows the value of many of the commonest feeds for dairy cows:

	Feed required to equal 1 unit. Average, Range.	
Indian corn, wheat, barley, dry matter in roots	1.0	
Cottonseed meal, peanut meal	3	
Linseed meal	3	
Oats and wheat bran	1.1	
Malt sprouts, molasses feed	1.2	
Dried beet pulp and molasses	1.3	1.2-1.5
Hay	2.5	2.0-3.0
Wet brewers' grains, potatoes, straw and chaff	5.0	4.0-6.0
Silage, green clover and mixed green grasses	8.0	6.0-10.0
Mangels, swedes, carrots, soiling crops other than clover and mixed grasses	10	
Turage and fresh beet pulp	12.5	10.0-15.0

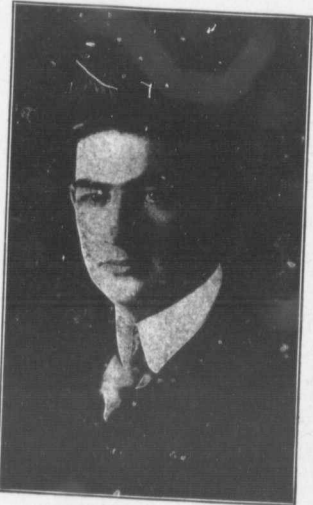
As is shown by the table, one pound of Indian corn, wheat, barley or the dry matter of roots is taken as the unit standard. On this basis .8 lbs. of cottonseed meal or 1.1 lbs. of oats, have the same feeding value as the unit standard one pound of corn. Of the roughage, 2.5 lbs. of good hay or eight pounds of silage, green clover or mixed grasses counts as one unit. The grass consumed by a cow at pasture is valued as 10 to 16 units, according to the capacity of the cow. The unit feed requirements for cows yielding different amounts show the requirements of protein and the number of feed units for different flows of milk is shown by what is known as the Scandinavian Feeding Standard. These figures are based on the results and findings of the cow testing associations, and are as follows:

	Digestible Protein, req'd. per day.	
When yielding 0 to 12 lbs. daily	1.10	15.0
When yielding 0 to 22 lbs. daily	1.65	14.5
When yielding 0 to 32 lbs. daily	2.2	18.3
When yielding 0 to 44 lbs. daily	2.75	22

As shown by the table, a cow yielding not over 12 lbs. milk daily requires 11 fed units containing

1.1 lbs. of digestible protein, while one yielding 44 lbs. of milk daily requires 22 fed units, containing 2.75 lbs. digestible protein. The standard assumes that for maintenance the cows required 1 fed unit for every 150 lbs. of body weight, and one additional unit for each three pounds milk produced. The ration should contain not less than .065 lbs. digestible protein per 100 lbs. live weight, and .054 to .05 lbs. digestible protein additional for each pound of milk produced. Prof. Barton states that he uses this system because its calculation and employment are simple; that it is the outcome of extensive tests and based on actual practice, and that it affords a ready means of valuing and comparing feeds. The cows are fed twice daily, each feeding including a full ration of roots, hay and meal, the hay being given last each time. The evening's roots are fed before milking to simplify feeding at night from the labor standpoint. The cows are watered before each feed, and have water before them at night in continuous troughs.

For the ration allowance, the herd is divided into groups based on milk production. These groups are arranged on the basis of weight, and averages are taken within them. Three divisions are made on the basis of weight, and three on the basis of milk. The ration this year consists of corn viliage, mangels, mixed hay, wheat bran, gluten feed, dried brewers' grains, oatmeal feed, high grade and nutted oil cake. The rations are made up and given to the herdsmen in the form of a guide sheet as below. It will be noted that roots and oil cake are not included in the rations for low milkers:



A Student Judge of Dairy Cattle.

Mr. H. H. Hawes, Rhode Island State College, winner of the gold medal donated by the National Dairy Show Association and the four hundred dollar scholarship offered by the De Laval Separator Co., for being high man in the Judging of all dairy breeds represented in the Students' National Dairy Cattle Judging Competition at the National Dairy Show, Springfield, in October, 1916.

MACDONALD DAIRY CATTLE RATIOMS.

I. 1,050 lb. and over Av. 1,100 lb.		Milk 35 lb. & over Av. 40 lb.		(2) Same wt. I. Wt. 25-35 lb. Milk Av. 30 lb.		(3) Same wt. I. Wt. Under 25 lb. Milk Av. 15 lb.	
Silage	25 "	35 "	25 "	Silage	35 lb.	Silage	35 lb.
Mangels	25 "	"	"	Mangels	25 "	Mangels	25 "
Hay (mixed)	10 "	"	"	Hay (mixed)	25 "	Hay (mixed)	42 lb.
Bran	10 "	"	"	Meal mixture	8 "	Meal mixture	5 "
D.B. Grains 2	"	"	"				
Oat feed 2	10 "	"	"				
Gluten feed 2	10 "	"	"				
Oil Cake	1/2 "	"	"				
Meal mixture, parts by weight							
II. 900-1,050 lb. Av. 950 lb.		Milk 35 lb. & over Av. 40 lb.		(2) Same wt. II. Wt. 25-35 lb. Milk Av. 30 lb.		(3) Same wt. II. Wt. Under 25 lb. Milk Av. 15 lb.	
Silage	25 "	35 "	25 "	Silage	35 "	Silage	35 lb.
Mangels	25 "	"	"	Mangels	25 "	Mangels	25 "
Hay (mixed)	20 "	"	"	Hay (mixed)	25 "	Hay (mixed)	25 "
Meal mixture	8 "	"	"	Meal mixture	8 "	Meal mixture	7 "
Oil Cake	1/2 "	"	"	Meal mixture	8 "	Meal mixture	5 "
III. 750 lb. and over Av. 800 lb.		Milk 35 lb. & over Av. 40 lb.		(3) Same wt. III. Wt. 25-35 lb. Milk Av. 30 lb.		(3) Same wt. III. Wt. Under 25 lb. Milk Av. 15 lb.	
Silage	30 "	35 "	30 "	Silage	30 lb.	Silage	35 lb.
Mangels	20 "	"	"	Mangels	25 "	Mangels	25 "
Hay (mixed)	20 "	"	"	Hay (mixed)	15 "	Hay (mixed)	15 "
Meal mixture	8 "	"	"	Meal mixture	8 "	Meal mixture	7 "
Oil Cake	1/2 "	"	"	Meal mixture	8 "	Meal mixture	4 "



Winners in the Dairy Calf Class at a Lennox and Addington School Fair, 1916. Willie Kennedy and Clifford Reid, with the best calves in the dairy, male or female, pure bred or grade claim at the Ouesasa School Fair.

Exception—Helpers in full milk may require an allowance of oil cake when not giving enough milk to them to it. Extra heavy milkers and extra heavy cows will have special allowance based on Group I.

In the matter of the improvement of butter, the Maritime provinces are now making rapid progress. Three-quarters of the creameries of Nova Scotia are grading cream. In Prince Edward Island enough money has been set aside to take up the grading of all butter. Rapid strides have been made in all the provinces except Ontario in this regard, and why should we not all progress together. I believe that 90 per cent. of the farmers are now ready for cream grading, and we shall get better for cream grading, and we take up cream grading. Every creamery gets some first class cream, but what inducement is there to a man to supply the best article, when he gets no more for it than his neighbor who takes no care of his cream whatever.—Geo Barr.

FARM CHATS

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

Parcel Post

WE all remember with what a grand hurrah the inauguration of the parcel post was hailed. It was going to reduce the high cost of living by means of the high cost would send their butter and eggs direct to their city customers; and so forth, and so on. But, do they? "parcel post" was in the air, a man manifested with a member at Ottawa. "Don't worry was the reply, 'we don't purpose to hurt the express companies do not seem to have suffered.

Tendency to Generalize.

The difficulty with nearly all Government doings, and here I refer to no particular party, is that they multiply expenses by attempting to generalize everything. Three cents takes a letter for 10 miles, or across the continent. This may be all right where trifling gets into higher values, it is absurd. This the postal authorities sort of recognize when it came to parcels, in their zone system. But it is actually by rail 50 lbs. from Halifax to Montreal, than 25 miles by horse conveyance. It must be remembered that Canada is not only a country of vast distances, but of sparse settlements. The parcel post rates prevailing in the States may perhaps not be feasible in Canada, for the reason that while the railways can carry for United States rates, the journey of many parcels must be begun or completed by horse vehicle.

One compensation to the man living away back from a railway is that as a rule his land is cheap. It is no reason, because he cannot be advantaged by cheap railway carriage, that others better situated should be denied the benefits. Surely it is practicable for present parcel post standing, to all parcels carried by mail on railways and steamers. This in effect is all that the express companies profess to do. Let the Government frankly admit that, while they can possibly carry parcels at a cheaper rate on railways and steamers, they cannot afford to carry them on the mail routes in horse vehicles. Then the radius of a horse smallest zone should be extended to 40 miles. A 20-mile radius, especially around a large city, is practically high-class suburban villa building lots.

Someone suggests under his breath parcel post to keep us from buying at Eaton's, Simpson's, etc. How does it work in practice? Some of these delivery on an order above \$10. So, when Mrs. A. wants a little parcel, she says she cannot get it at the village store, she finds that her \$3 order means her paying the freight. Straightway she goes to Mrs. B. and Mrs. C. and Farmer D. and beats up all the things they all, probably of \$20, adds it sent away to Toronto instead of \$3. With a cheap parcel post, Mrs. A. would have no incentive to drum up trade for an outside concern, and the home store would get its own natural business. Now, while I never noticed the local merchants falling over themselves to buy my stuff, I think we should patronize our home stores as far as we can. At the same time, my right to spend it where I think it can do the best. I would not like to think that the Post Office Department was causing cheap parcel post to prevent

me from buying where I liked. It is probably one of the things our United Farmers will do—to make an effort for a greatly reduced parcel post; at least on mails carried by rail or steamer.

Insurance on Farm Buildings

AT the last meeting of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, held in Winnipeg, one of the Ontario delegates, Col. J. Z. Fraser, of Burford, who presented the United Farmers of Ontario, called the attention of the Council to the unsatisfactory situation that exists in connection with insurance on farm buildings located near railway tracks. Col. Fraser stated that when buildings have been destroyed by fire started by sparks from passing trains, the railways compel the insurance companies to pay the full losses, but refuse themselves to become responsible for any loss in excess of the amount of the policy, or to make any refunds to the insurance company to cover its loss. For this reason, he said, some insurance companies refuse to accept risks from farmers living near railway lines.

The members of the Council recognized the situation to be one that needed attention. It was suggested by some that the insurance companies would be willing to cooperate with the farmers in obtaining necessary legislation to make the railways liable for losses incurred through their negligence. The matter was left in the hands of the executive committee, the understanding being that an effort would be made to draft the desired legislation, and to have it enacted into law.

Agricultural Societies' Banner Year

(Continued from Page 2.)

skilled in figures, and sometimes mistakes in addition might occur. It was the rule, however, for judges to leave the names of the first five winners with the secretary of the society.

Mr. Andrew Elliott, one of the few remaining members of the first Board of Directors for the Association, discussed farm problems and stated that men who remained on the farms and produced were doing as much as those who went to the front to win the war. The audience vigorously protested against this statement, showing thereby that writing the last year or so there has been considerable change in opinion on this point. Mr. A. R. G. Smith, of Waterloo county, was applauded when he favored rural recruiting.

Mr. E. F. Stevenson made a strong plea for liberal consideration for the societies in Now Ontario. The representatives of the different districts brought out many points in which favors might be improved, and these being plenty of seats, decorative planting, frosted glass in windows, better lavatories, rest rooms and free tickets for children, it was agreed that the crop competitions have resulted in much improvement in the seed grain situation.

A resolution was unanimously carried by the convention recommending that Andrew Broder, M.P., be appointed to one of the existing vacancies in the Senate. The officers for the ensuing year are as follows: President, Wm. Scarf, Durham; 1st Vice-Pres., L. J. C. Bull, Brampton; 2nd Vice-Pres., W. J. Connolly, Cobden; Sec., J. Lockie, Marlboro, Ferrville; Treas., Alex. McFarlane, Ferrville; Auditor, R. Agnew, Toronto; Directors—J. C. Stuart, Osgoode Sta.; J. S. Sibbald, Kingston; W. J. Barber, Rosemere; E. H. Purdy, Port Perry; R. B. Henry, Orangeville; J. E. S. Dillon; R. E. Cowan, Galt, R.R.; Monmouth, Stratford; F. W. Johnston, Walkerville; Jas. McDermid, Lucknow; W. J. Hanson, Raymond; E. F. Stephenson, N. Lebeard; and Wm. Marshall, Sandt Ste Marie.

Well, Sir, that's some fence

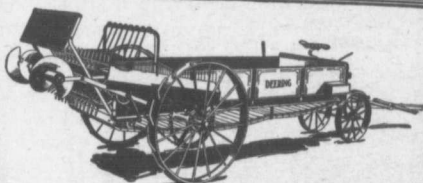
Because of its simplicity and amazing strength, "Ideal" Fence excites the admiration of every practical mind. "Some fence" is right. Take a look at it—

Ideal Fence

Notice how the Ideal lock takes a "grape-vine" grip of the upright and cross wires in a strong, even, uniform pressure. There are no sharp angular turns to break the surface of the wire and weaken the grip of the lock. Yet it grips, as you see, the wires in five places—twice on the upright, twice on the horizontal and again where the two wires cross. Thus, while it positively prevents either wire from slipping, it allows kinking the line wires. At the same time, it keeps the uprights perfectly straight. You wonder why Ideal Fences are so free of broken or bent uprights; well, that's the reason.

May we send you a copy of our catalogue which tells the whole story in a factual interesting way? A post card will bring it promptly.

The McGregor-Banwell Fence Co., Limited, Walkerville, Ontario 21



The New Deering Spreader

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 42 inches to the top of the box, 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 the same in the center as at the edges.

By the use of the DEERING 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.

Send your name and address to the nearest branch house and let us give you the details of this latest and best manure spreader.

International Harvester Company of Canada, Limited

BRANCH HOUSES

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

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

Jersey Breeders Are Optimistic

A Prosperous Year, a Grand Champion Over All Breeds, and a Smiling Future Are the Things Breeders Talked About at Their Annual Meeting

NEVER in the history of Canadian Jersey cattle have their owners had so many reasons for optimism as this year. The report of the officers of the Canadian Jersey Cattle Club shows a substantial increase in membership, registrations and general interest. The carrying off of the Grand Championship prize at the Guelph Winter Fair by "Fanny of Edgely," gave reason for further rejoicing, and the prospects for the future with the incoming of the Dairy Standards Act and the increased popularity of the Channel Island breed, are so bright that breeders are one and all looking for great prosperity.

The annual gathering at the Carrière Hotel on Tuesday, Feb. 6, was well attended, many breeders from other provinces being present. The interest manifested in the business and discussion was keen and several new members were added to the board of management.

The report of the Record office showed receipts to be \$2,588.71. The expenses were: Salaries, \$708.35; refunds audits, etc., \$56.79. Total \$765.14.

Financial Statement—Receipts.

Cash in Bank, Jan. 1, 1916.	\$1,964.55
Registration of farm names, herd book herd registers.	1,905.13
Membership	608.90
Interest	55.58
Total	\$4,533.26

Expenditures.

Prizes, R.O.P.	\$ 195.00
Toronto Exhibition	60.00
Guelph Exhibition	50.00
Sec. Salary, B. A. Bull, 1915.	500.00
Sec. Salary, B. A. Bull, 1916.	300.00
Other Salaries, 1915.	11.43
Other Salaries, 1916.	260.00
Directors' Expenses	89.00
General Expenses	668.03
Balance	2,189.50
Total	\$4,533.26

Officers Elected.

The following officers were elected: Pres., Jno. Pringle, London; 1st Vice-Pres., D. O. Bull, Brampton; 2nd Vice-Pres., H. A. Dolson, Alton; Sec-Treas., B. A. Bull, Brampton. Directors: J. L. Alexandra, Hillhurst, Que.; J. M. Donaldson, Alton; Geo. M. Bages, Edgely; R. J. Fleming, Toronto; Gordon Duncan, Tomdornien; Messrs. Alexandra and Duncan are new members of the executive.

Oleomargarine Discussed.

In the report of a special committee appointed by the directors to cooperate with similar committees from other breed associations to investigate the oleomargarine situation in Canada, given by the secretary, suggestions were offered that some action be taken by the club to prevent the manufacture of this product. A heated discussion followed in which different members strongly denounced the manufacture and sale of it. H. Glendenning pointed out that the Dominion Minister of Agriculture was much opposed to any legislation permitting its manufacture, but he was only one of the legislature. B. A. Bull very forcibly impressed upon the members the advisability of getting in touch with the member of their respective ridings and present their opinions on the matter. He also showed clearly that it was not the poor people who were benefited. It was also shown that the big business interests were largely responsible for the present movement in its favor. The Government had been approached before regarding it, but had refused to permit the manufacture with the result that until the present crisis no further

move was made. Its use would largely be, not on the poor man's table, but in lumber camps, restaurants and other places where some few persons would reap the benefit. A resolution was unanimously passed urging the Government to not permit its sale or manufacture in the Dominion.

The Dairy Standards Act. Much interest was taken in the discussion of the Dairy Standard Act. Mr. Glendenning explained the attitude of farmers in eastern Canada toward this measure. He stated that while traveling in company with Mr. Puhlow through the eastern counties in connection with the E.O.D.A. that very little opposition was found to the Act. The explanation of the working of the Act and the result obtained from the high testing milk in cheese making, was so convincingly made who were not in favor of it. Other members expressed their approval of the Act and a resolution was passed to be forwarded to the Government, stating that the Jersey Cattle Club were in favor of the Act and would support it.

The R.O.P. Test.

That the Jersey cow was first and always a producer of butter fat was the contention of several members. These men held that the standard of milk for entry in R.O.P. test was too high and that it barred many good cows from qualifying. Mr. Alexandera stated that he had a four year old cow who lacked seven pounds in milk of the required amount to qualify, yet exceeded the butter fat mark by 228 pounds. Another one was 117 pounds short in milk and 300 pounds over in butter fat.

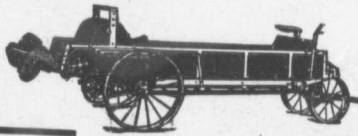
A resolution was passed asking the Dominion Live Stock Commissioner to place the Jersey standard in R.O.P. on a five per cent. butter fat basis. The required amounts to qualify in each class being as follows. Two year old, 5,500 pounds milk, 275 pounds milk fat; three year old, 6,000 pounds milk, 300 pounds butter fat; four year old, 7,000 pounds milk, 350 pounds butter fat; mature, 8,000 pounds milk and 400 pounds butter fat.

The constitution of the club as prepared a year ago, was adopted after a few minor revisions. This now puts the Canadian Jersey Cattle Club on a business basis similar to the other breed organizations and insures the more efficient working of their executive.

Judges and Representatives to Fairs.

The usual support to the different Fair Associations was assured and representatives appointed as follows: Toronto, D. O. Bull and B. A. Bull; London, A. Little, Mr. Moore and T. Hurdman; Halifax, Roy B. Pipes; Fredericton, C. Creighton; St. John, C. Creighton; Victoria, Gordon Burdell; New Westminster, N. Grimmer; Brandon and Regina, A. O. Pringle; Sherbrooke, E. O. Balfour; Guelph, H. H. Gee.

Judges were also appointed for the following fairs: Toronto, W. S. Archibald; London, W. W. Ballantyne, Stratford; Ottawa, Gordon Duncan, Tomdornien; Sherbrooke, Prof. H. Barton, Macdonald College, Que. Grants were made to the fairs the same as in previous years, excepting that Guelph Winter Fair grant was to be increased to \$100 if the winner of Dairy Test be a Jersey duly recorded in Jersey herd book. \$150 be given in prizes to the Jersey class and \$60 to the Jersey bull class if these amounts were duplicated by the Guelph Fair board.



The ONLY Manure Spreader with ALL the Good Points

Low for Loading Light Even Spread

YOU are losing money unless all the manure from your stables and barns is spread FRESH, evenly and lightly. The "New Idea" System is to load the manure right into the Spreader (the sides are less than 3½ feet high), and when the wagon box is full, hitch up the team and spread the finely pulverized manure on your fields. Manure standing in the heap on the ground leeches out and freetrags, a loss that is costing you hundreds of dollars.

Pulverizes 3 Times

NISCO
The New Idea

Spreads 7 Feet

The double cylinders of the NISCO pulverize finely; the revolving steel distributors give a spread of seven feet wide, across three rows—no need to drive over spread manure.

We have been building wide spread Spreaders for 17 years and were the first to use a double pulleying system.

Strong chain conveyor brings every bit of manure in the wagon to the pulverizers. The spreader is of

light draft, readily pulled on ordinary soil by two horses. Complete control from driver's seat. No gears is by strong chains. Lever regulates feed 3, 6, 9, 12, 15, 18 loads per acre. Strongly built and will last for a full year. Guaranteed last a lifetime.

When buying a Spreader insist on a Steel Distributor, with blades having proper curvature. Write for free booklet, "Helping Mother Nature," a book for farmers to show values of farmyard Manure and how it should be used. Address

NEW IDEA SPREADER COMPANY
320 Main St. GUELPH, ONT. Spreader Specialists

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When You Write--Mention Farm and Dairy

GASOLINE ENGINES!

NEW and REBUILT

To Be Cleared at Startling Prices

ENGINES:

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- 2 5 h.p. Stickey EnginesRe-built
- 7 7 h.p. Stickey EnginesRe-built
- 4 2 h.p. Chapman EnginesRe-built
- 1 5 h.p. Chapman, Magneto Type.Re-built
- 4 7 h.p. Chapman, Magneto Type.New
- 1 7 h.p. Chapman, Battery Type.New
- 2 7 h.p. Chapman, Battery Type.Re-built
- 2 8 h.p. Chapman, Battery Type.New
- 2 1½ h.p. Chapman, Battery Type.Re-built

Hereafter, we confine our efforts solely to the Toronto Engine. Having made the decision, we will take no half measures, but dispose of the Chapman and other gasoline engines on hand, new and used, at prices that will insure quick action.

Every item listed here is in A1 condition, thoroughly overhauled and a splendid investment. Write to-day for the prices you are interested in.

ONTARIO WIND ENGINE & PUMP CO
82 Atlantic Avenue, TORONTO

ZENOLEUM
THE GREAT COAL TAR DISINFECTANT

ZENOLEUM—the powerful Coal-Tar Disinfectant—is harmless to hands and is not greasy or inflammable. It kills lice, mites, fleas and germs. It not only PREVENTS disease, but is a recognized cure. Try it according to directions for diseases of live stock and poultry. Your barns, Stables and Poultry Houses clean and sanitary by liberal use of ZENOLEUM. If you want healthy birds and animals, free from lice, mites and fleas, use ZENOLEUM. It costs the cost of coal oil, and twenty times as cheap as carbolic acid, and three times as effective. Ask your dealer for send to us, 50c, 10c, 5c, and \$1.00 sizes. 1 gal. (\$1.50) makes 90 gals. disp.

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

FARMERS OF ONTARIO

The Honourable the Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines is sending a number of agents to the bordering states for the purpose of inducing FARM HANDS to come over to ONTARIO.

Farmers requiring help during the season of 1917 are requested to communicate at once with

MR. H. A. MACDONELL

Director of Colonization,
Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

The very policy for you



Circumstances must determine the particular policy you should select.

Whatever your circumstances may be, however, we have the

particular policy to provide for them.

Is it protection you need? A straight Life Mutual policy, with profits applied to reduce premiums, is the one to choose.

If again you wish for protection, but do not care to be tied to paying throughout life, take a Mutual Life policy, but with payments limited to say twenty years.

If you wish to save money but find it difficult—as most of us do—take a Mutual Life 15, 20 or 25 year endowment payable to yourself at the end of that time.

It may be that you are liquidating a debt which will take some years to pay. Let your policy not live to complete the payments, take a term policy sufficient to pay the debt.

Do you fear that the proceeds of your policy might be misapplied on account of inexperience on the part of the beneficiary? The policy for you is our Life Income Policy payable in monthly instalments.

The Mutual Life
Assurance Company of Canada
Waterloo, Ontario

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B.C. Dairymen Meet at Nanaimo

Ontario Breeders Criticized, Also Condemned—Dairy Progress Recorded

THE breeders of pure-bred cattle came in for some severe criticism at the 17th annual convention of the B.C. Dairymen's Association, held in Nanaimo on Jan. 25 and 26. It was stated that pure-bred stock, which was supposed to be free from disease, reacted to tests for tuberculosis after arrival in British Columbia.

The B.C. Association is somewhat different from any of the other associations in the Dominion, in that its members are nearly all milk producers and breeders of pure-bred stock. For eloquent speakers and clear-cut debaters the B.C. dairymen cannot be surpassed. Although the attendance was not large, the enthusiasm shown in all the subjects discussed, indicates that the dairymen of the province are alive to the possibilities of their dairy industry, and will make their creamery butter an important factor in the markets of the west at no distant date.

Herds 95 per cent. Tuberculosis Free. The testing of herds for tuberculosis was a live subject. This work has been carried on very vigorously during the past year on account of lack of funds. The dairymen took exception to this, and passed a resolution requesting the government to continue the work of testing other herds until the disease is completely eradicated from the province. During the discussion it was stated that in 1916 only five per cent of the herds on the mainland and only three per cent of those on the island of Vancouver reacted when more live stock was believed that if the work was carried on vigorously for another year or two, the disease would be completely wiped out. It was at this point of the proceedings that the delegates met out some criticism of Ontario breeders. Much of the disease, which was supposed to be free from tuberculosis, reacted, after arrival, for general opinion was that the importation of stock from Ontario should be discouraged.

Seven new creameries were built and operated in 1916, making 27 for the province. Fruit growing has not been proving very successful in some districts and the farmers are turning their attention to dairying, which, with the prevailing high prices for milk, cream and butter, is giving splendid returns. In other districts the farmers are also quite alive to the advantages of raising more live stock. Many interesting addresses were given at the convention, one of the best being by Prof. P. A. Boving, of the Field Husbandry Dept. of the University of B.C., on "Succession Foods, and Social Reference to Corn and Alfalfa," showing the relative value of different feeds on a feed unit basis.

Mr. Geo. H. Barry, of the Dairy Division, Ottawa, attended the convention, besides assisting in judging the dairy products, gave two addresses, one on the care of milk and cream on the farm and the other on the importance of cow testing. The latter address brought out some very valuable points on cow testing. The latter place going to Dr. A. Knizht, Sardinia, his appreciation of the work done by the four cow-testing associations in Snowball, Althea, owned by L. F. Early valuable in that they take food costs into consideration. Dairy Com. as follows: Honorary president, A. C. missioner Marker, of Alberta, who assisted in judging the butter, reported on the competition and complimented Moore, B.S.A., Alderley Farm, H. H. exhibit, emphasizing the importance of grading and paying for cream on a quality basis. Deputy Minister Scott, W. Berry, S. P. Chapman, G. S. H. production; and Mr. W. H. Tierney, Heron, A. W. Hunter, E. Jamieson.

Prizes, a cup and a silver medal, were given for the animals in each breed, Ayrshire, Jersey, Guernsey and Holstein obtaining the highest records of fat for qualification in their particular sections of B.O.P. In the Ayrshire class, Joe, Thomson, Sardinia, shire class, Joe, Thomson, Sardinia, cured first with Rosbud's Pearl, whose average three-year production was 351 lbs. The Shannon Bros., Cloverdale, took second on Gravelly Grace, with her two-year production average being 282 lbs. In the Jersey classes Grimmes Bros., Port Washington, won first with Brampton Mariposa, average three-year production, 558 lbs.; and Wesley McIntyre, Sardinia, took second with Lady Pauline, two-year average production, 491 lbs. Bamford Bros., Chilliwack, won first the Guernsey class with Western Queen, second address brought out Dr. A. Knizht, Sardinia, his appreciation of the work done by the four cow-testing associations in Snowball, Althea, owned by L. F. Early valuable in that they take food costs into consideration. Dairy Com. as follows: Honorary president, A. C. missioner Marker, of Alberta, who assisted in judging the butter, reported on the competition and complimented Moore, B.S.A., Alderley Farm, H. H. exhibit, emphasizing the importance of grading and paying for cream on a quality basis. Deputy Minister Scott, W. Berry, S. P. Chapman, G. S. H. production; and Mr. W. H. Tierney, Heron, A. W. Hunter, E. Jamieson.

R.O.P. Awards.

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Holstein Breeders Prosperous and Progressive

A Steady Advancement in All Departments Reported at the Annual Meeting Last Week.

"THE 30th year of the Holstein Association has been one of steady progress," was the statement of the president, Mr. M. L. Haley, at their annual meeting held in Toronto on Thursday, last week. The demands upon the nation made by war conditions have been great, yet the dairy branch of agriculture has met all demands made upon it and the members of the Holstein Association have taken no small part in this work. The president showed in his opening address that the increase in all departments, as well as the financial surplus, had been beyond their expectation. He stated that the interests of the Association are so close-

Referring to the "Ontario Dairy Standards Act," Mr. Haley said that Canadian breeders have been paying particular attention to a high per cent. of fat along with a large flow of milk, it has found them with well prepared for a move of this kind. Proof was to be found in the fact that Holsteins have won, with few exceptions, all dairy tests throughout the country during the past few years, and that the Holstein cow believes in advertising herself by her production and is doing something sensational. There are more Holstein cows with records of 20,000 lbs. milk and 1,000 lbs. butter in a year than are found in all the other breeds combined. There had been recorded a goodly number of cows making 30 lbs. and over, and one reached the 40 lb. mark for butter production in seven days. Mr. Haley was justly proud in making the claim case of the world's milk records. May Echo Sylvia's wonderful record of 152.1 lbs. of milk in 1 day, 1,905.5 lbs. in 7 days, 4,196.9 lbs. in 30 days, 8,220.1 lbs. in 60 days, 11,855.1 lbs. in 90 days, and 12,899.8 lbs. in 100 days, gives Canadian Holsteins a record all their own. When it is remembered that a Holstein cow has passed the 50 lb. mark, Holstein breeders need not be weary in well doing. He advised them to keep pushing, not knocking, and not to let the spirit of antagonism to enter their ranks.

The Annual Report.
The annual report of the work of the Association showed that business had been progressive in every line. The registrations outnumber those of last year by nearly 800, reaching a total of 11,053. The number of transfers has increased 20 per cent. over last year, showing that trade had been created by 294 new names during 1916, which was very encouraging, though slightly below the previous year. More official testing was done than ever before, in spite of the reverse conditions. During the year certificates were issued for 1,071 tests made under Record of Merit rules, and several new records have been made. The new Canadian champions in the seven day classes are: Mature, May Echo Sylvia, 41.00 lbs. butter; Junior 4 year old, Lady Waldorf Pietje, 36.29 lbs. butter; Senior 3 year old, Lakeview Dutchland Artie, 34.56 lbs. butter; Junior 3 year old, Belle Model

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In the eight months after calving division, Hill Crest Pontiac Vale is new Canadian champion as a junior 4 year old, 18.95 lbs. butter, and Plus Pontiac Artis as a senior 4 year old, 14.57 lbs. butter. In the Record of Performance work 259 cows had qualified, making a total of 1,980 cows now recorded. The new champions in this yearly test are, mature class, Totilla of Riverside, 107.75 lbs. butter; 4 year old class, Hill Crest Pontiac Vale, 98.25 lbs. butter, and in 3 year old class, Plus Pontiac Artis, 99.00 lbs. butter.

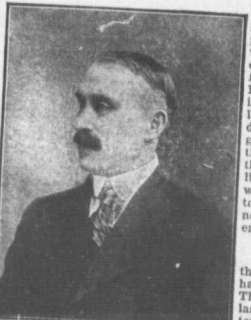
There were admitted to the Record of Merit during the year 36 bulls, making a total of 229 bulls and 3,557 cows, now recorded. Eight bulls were also admitted to the Record of Performance, bringing the total to 37. The secretary reported that Vol. 19 of the Herd Book was completed and distributed to members in August. It would have been ready much sooner had not the scarcity of paper caused a delay of about two months. Volume 5 of the Year Book was ready for distribution in October, and is being sold at \$1.00 per copy.

The work of the Literary Committee has been carried on along the usual lines, but more extensively than in previous years. In addition to the usual pamphlets, there was being distributed a handsome new booklet, entitled "Queens of the Dairy," showing illustrations of a number of the great cows of the breed in Canada. The dairy tests of the year, in connection with the Winter Fairs, had been well patronized by breeders. In many cases Holstein cows had been champions. Their average production was usually in the lead. A detailed report of registrations and the auditors' report follow:

Detailed Report of Registrations.

Total number of animals registered in 1916	11,053
Registry of animals under one year (non-members)	6,184
Registry of animals over one year (members)	1,436
	3,333

(Continued on page 2.)



J. W. Richardson, Caledonia, The new President of the Holstein Association.

ally allied with the prosperity of the dairy industry of the Dominion that there was no more important subject for their consideration at this time than whether they were going to receive proper legislation from the Government along the line of restricting the sale and manufacture of oleo in this country, and that they had sent on behalf of the Association a strong protest, and had also co-operated with other breed Associations in a deputation to wait upon the Minister of Agriculture, urging that there be no relaxation of the regulations regarding oleo.



"When Good Fellows Get Together." The annual banquet of Holstein breeders held in the Carle-Ridite Hotel, Toronto. Many prominent breeders of "Black and Whites" can be identified in this group.

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Shoemaker's 1917

Poultry Book and ALMANAC

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All about poultry laws and how to avoid them. It's an encyclopedia of chicken. You read it, you raise it. Many books if you want it. Send for it and we'll send you a 50-cent book, "The Poultry Book," free.

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When Good Fellows Get Together.

In Union There is Strength

Farmers' Organizer

THE Colborne Farmers' Club in Huron County is fortunate in having as its manager, Mr. J. N. Kernighan, who, besides being a substantial farmer has to his credit many years of experience of public life in his township. Mr. Kernighan has been a life long advocate of cooperation among farmers. He was born on the farm upon which he now resides and

has sought an opportunity for putting his ideas in practice, and is now sales manager of the Colborne Farmers' Club, which is affiliated with the U. S. Dairy, and which handles considerable business yearly, both in buying supplies for the members and selling their products.

He has been assessor of Colborne township for three years, councillor for the same number of years and also reeve for three years. During his term of office he was largely instrumental in having a municipal telephone system established, which in spite of all kinds of opposition is now one of the most successful and convenient systems in Ontario. He is secretary treasurer of this system. It was largely through his opposition that a bylaw guaranteeing the bonds of an electric railway for \$25,000 was defeated in his township, though by a margin of only four votes. Four adjoining municipalities did not escape and to-day are paying interest on bonds to the extent of \$400,000, though only twelve miles of the railway was built when it was abandoned.

The Council of Agriculture

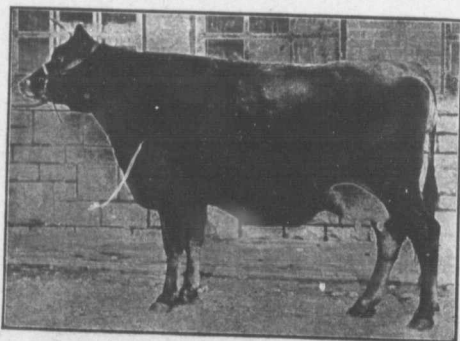
ONE of the most interesting subjects discussed at the last meeting of the Canadian Council of Agriculture held in Winnipeg, was attended by three representatives of the United Farmers of Ontario, was the matter of obtaining proper compensation from the railroads for stock killed on railway tracks. At present, farmers are entitled to receive the full value of animals killed or injured on the railway tracks, except where gates have been left open or the animals have been allowed to run at large, within one-half mile of the railway track unattended, and where farmers have not a lawful fence. At present the onus of proving that they have a lawful fence and that the negligence through which the animals were killed was not due to them, rests upon the farmers. This gives the railways a chance to quibble and use various means of holding up cases, and of making it difficult for



Mr. J. N. Kernighan, manager, Colborne Farmers' Club.

after attending public school, spent nine months at the Ontario Agricultural College. He is the owner of 250 acres of land and follows mixed farming with the feeding of fat cattle as a specialty, buying feeders in the fall and finishing some in the stall and the balance on grass.

Though an extensive farmer, Mr. Kernighan has found time for public service, having been an active member of the Farmers' Institute since its inauguration. Upwards of twenty years ago he delivered an address on cooperation and since that time he

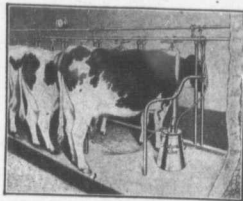


Brampton Central Princess, Jr. 2-yr.-old Butter Fat Champion Jersey of Canada.

Brampton Central Princess consumed the following feeds during the two months before freshening and the 12 months on test: 2,300 lbs. meal at \$22.00 a ton, \$41.25; 2,150 lbs. hay at \$7.00, \$15.05; 11,432 lbs. ensilage and 29 cents a ton, \$81.47; 1,362 lbs. green feed at \$5.00, \$6.81; one month at pasture, \$1.00; or a total cost but on an average was composed of: Bran, four parts; linseed oil meal, one part; dried distillers' grains, one part; gluten feed, two parts; and ground oats, one part. Valuing her butter at 35 cents a pound and skim milk at 20 cents a quart she made a profit of \$152.00 over feed. Valuing her milk at eight cents a quart she made a profit of \$232.37 over feed. And of butter 11.38 cents a lb. The cost of milk was 48.5 cents a hundredweight, and of butter 11.38 cents a lb. The accompanying photo was taken before calving for the first time.

Dairymen Should Buy the "Natural" Milking Machine

Mechanical Milkers are a necessity under present farming conditions. It is needless to spend time arguing that a farmer needs a Mechanical-Milker outfit because every farmer knows that a machine which will enable a man or boy to milk twenty-five to thirty cows in an hour, practically without labor, and get more milk with greater comfort to the cows, is a machine he must have. And yet the farmer or dairyman needs good advice in the selection of his Milker. The principle by which the milk is drawn from the udder differs in the different machines and the farmer must decide which is the SAFEST, MOST EFFICIENT and most RELIABLE principle to adopt in milking his cows. It is only right that the farmer should understand this before he commits himself to any purchase. As to the fear that Mechanical Milkers might injure a valuable cow, let us say that injury is impossible, under any conceivable circumstances, with



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The Council of Agriculture

(Continued from page 11)
the farmers to prove their rights and to receive what may be perfectly legitimate claims. To overcome this difficulty in the act, the late Judge Maybee prepared an amendment which reversed the situation by placing the onus of proving that the cattle strayed on to the tracks through the negligence of the farmer and through his having improper fences, on the railway companies instead of on the farmer. This would give the farmer, instead of to the railway company. This amendment, however, has never been passed by Parliament.

The Council of Agriculture decided to urge the passing of this amendment and will make an effort through the farmers' organizations, to find how many animals are killed by railways, in order to strengthen the case of the farmers when prepared for presentation to the Government. The following is the amendment that it is desired shall be made to the Act: Section 235.—The Company shall be liable to pay the full value thereof to the owner for all horses, sheep, swine, or other cattle that may be killed or injured upon the Company's lands through the operation of the Railway, save where such killing is caused by reason of any person:

- Failing to keep the gates at any farm crossing, at each side of the Railway, closed when not in use;
- Leaving open any gate on either side of the Railway provided for the use of any farm crossing, without some competent person being at or near such gate to prevent animals passing through such gate on to the Railway; or
- Turning any animal upon or within the enclosure of any Railway Company; or
- Except as authorized by this Act, without the consent of the Company, riding, leading or driving any animal upon any Railway and within the fences and grounds thereof.

The secretary of the Council was instructed to send a copy of this resolution to the Minister of Railways, the Premier, the Leader of the Opposition and other prominent members of Parliament.

Speakers From the West

WORD received from Mr. Rodrick Mackenzie, of Winnipeg, secretary of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, indicates that

a number of the most prominent leaders in the farmers' movement in western Canada, are to attend the annual convention of the United Farmers of Ontario at the end of February. These men will probably remain in Ontario for a couple of weeks and be free to address meetings of local farmers' clubs in different parts of the province. Among them will probably be Mr. H. W. Wood, President of the United Farmers of Alberta; Mr. J. Meharg, President of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association; Mr. R. C. Henderson, President of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, and President T. A. Cramer of the Grain Growers' Grain Company, Winnipeg.

Farmers' clubs who would like to secure some of these men to address their meetings should write immediately to Secretary J. J. Morrison, 110 Church St., Toronto, and advise him to that effect. It is probable that a nominal charge to cover railway expense will be made for the services of these speakers. No more encouraging sign of the interest the farmers of the west are taking in the farmers' movement in Ontario could be furnished than that men of such prominence in the movement are willing to come to Ontario and to give their time to addressing meetings of our Ontario clubs.

New Clubs Organized

INTEREST and confidence in the work of the United Farmers of Ontario is growing so rapidly that the desire for speakers to attend meetings and to organize clubs is much greater than the supply. The one thing that is holding back the work of organization is the lack of funds. For so many years the farmers of Ontario have been accustomed to having speakers sent around to them free by the Government, it never seems to occur to many that when an organization like the United Farmers of Ontario, which is without government assistance—and does not want any—has to send out speakers, the clubs themselves should be prepared to meet a proportion of the expenses. If the provincial organization had more funds it would be possible to organize several hundred more farmers' clubs in the course of a few months.

An excellent indication of how ready the farmers of Ontario are to organize was shown recently when Secretary J. J. Morrison left Toronto, January 19, at about 6 o'clock, and that night organized an excellent farmers' club at Campbellville, the president of which is Mr. F. E. Ellis, B.S.A., who, until about a year ago, was editor of Farm and Dairy, and who is now farming for himself in that vicinity. The next day Mr. Morrison organized two clubs, driving some 100 miles to do so. On January 23 he went to Listowel and within a few days spoke at Britton, Carthage, Atwood, Henfryn and Walton, driving some days from 20 to 40 miles over heavy roads. Good meetings were held at every place, and organizations formed with from 25 to 50 members. In all, eight clubs were formed by Mr. Morrison in four days.

Farm and Dairy has been in the habit of publishing the names of the officers of clubs organized in this way, but is not going to do so any more, as we have found that rival business organizations make use of these names to circulate these clubs and try and win their business away from the United Farmers of Ontario. In this way they take advantage of the efforts and expense put forth by the United Farmers of Ontario to organize clubs, but do not do anything to build up the farmers' movement in return, but rather, on the contrary, try to pull it down by bribing the locals away from supporting the central. Previous to the meetings mentioned an excellent farmers' club was organized at Unionville on January 14.

Wayside Cleanings

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

Feeding Pigs on Bran

THE high price of grains has a tendency to induce farmers to go out of the pig raising business. In these columns on several occasions mention has been made of the slaughtering of young pigs and of the low prices prevailing for them. One farmer who had a number of young pigs that came early in the winter and who did not wish to slaughter them or take the small price offered, decided to feed them through. He was very low in the grain line and it became necessary to purchase everything fed. One of the grains being purchased for the herd of cows was bran and he decided to feed the pigs upon this concentrate. The bran was mixed with water, or buttermilk twelve hours ahead of the feeding time. This mixture with plenty of skim milk has been fed to these hogs have received. They have grown remarkably well and show evidence of thrift and good health. Surprised as it may seem, they are in an almost marketable condition as far as fat is concerned. It may be possible to feed hogs quite economically from weaning time to the time they are ready for market on this feed, with the by-products of the dairy.

A Profitable Cow.

Some people are of the opinion that pure bred animals are a rich man's luxury, and that the man of small means should not invest any money in them. It is true that the men of wealth are increasing their wealth by the use of pure bred cattle, but it is equally true that money can be made out of them by the ordinary farmer. In the year 1906, Mr. A. E. Phillips, Prince Edward County, purchased a pure bred cow for \$150.00. One evening this month while I was visiting at his home we tallied up the value of the offspring of this cow, and found it to be as follows: Females sold, now in the herd, \$1,440; males sold, \$150.00; making a total of \$1,590.00, as the value of her offspring in eleven years. When we come to consider the granddaughters and grandsons this amount would possibly reach well on to the \$3,000 mark. No doubt many other breeders could tell stories similar to the one given above. Examples of this kind should be a means of inspiration to men who have only moderate means to enter into the pure bred game. Under present conditions they are almost assured of a profit similar to the case outlined.

The Breeding Pen.

The hens are, or should be, laying well by this time, and close observation should be given so as to know those that are doing the most conscientious work. Trap nests will tell the true story, but they are not practicable with farm flocks. Experts tell us, however, that the profitable hen is the busy one. If this be true, she should be marked, and when the mating season comes around, she should be one of the pen from which are secured the eggs for this year's hatching. It is very necessary if the best results are desired, that the hens selected for these pens be the best layers in the flock, and now is the time to pick them out. The male bird to be used is equally important. He should be strong, well developed, and from a heavy laying strain. The high price of feed demands big results from the flock this year. The success or failure is largely determined by the choice of male birds.

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DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, OTTAWA.
OCTOBER 7th, 1916.

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AND RURAL HOME
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY

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We guarantee that every advertiser in this issue is reliable. We are able to do this because the advertising columns of Farm and Dairy are as carefully edited as the reading column, and because to protect our readers, we turn away all unscrupulous advertisers. Should any advertiser herein deal dishonestly with you as one of our patrons, we will make good such transaction occurs within one month from date of its occurrence, that is it is reported to us within a week stated. It is a condition of this contract that in writing to our subscribers you state: "I saw your advertisement in Farm and Dairy."
Requests shall not pay 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.

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PETERBORO AND TORONTO

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

The Fight Against Margarine

EVERYWHERE the dairymen are up in arms against the agitation to have margarine admitted into Canada. A delegation of Ontario dairymen, headed by J. R. Dargavel, M.P., recently waited on members of the government and entered a strong protest against the removal of the margarine restrictions. The dairymen of British Columbia and of Alberta, in their recent conventions, passed strong resolutions favoring the maintenance of the present regulations, and pressed these resolutions to the attention of the federal authorities. The Jersey Cattle breeders, and the Shorthorn breeders, in their conventions at Toronto, passed similar resolutions.

The dairy interests, which include a large proportion of the most progressive dairymen of Canada, are unanimously arrayed against any attempt to introduce this butter substitute into Canada. They are determined that the butter industry of Canada shall be kept closed to the tremendous possibilities for fraud which would be introduced with margarine, and that they shall keep out of the hands of the big manufacturers the tremendous leverage that the margarine trade gives them for manipulating the dairy market to their own advantage. They take the ground that the tremendous difficulties which have arisen in attempting to regulate the manufacture and sale of margarine in countries where these are now permitted, and the great expense that is being continually incurred in that regulation, are sufficient grounds for the exclusion of this product from competition with Canadian butter in the home market. The action of these great associations should be backed up by farmers' clubs, councils of agriculture and individual farmers in pressing upon their representatives in the Dominion Legislature and upon the government the necessity of maintaining the embargo against margarine.

FARM AND DAIRY

The Harvest That Never Fails

NO crop pays bigger dividends than the ice crop if it is properly housed and utilized.

Last year, experiments conducted by eleven instructors in Eastern Ontario showed that it took 11.51 lbs. of uncooled milk to make a pound of cheese, while only 11.04 lbs. of cooled milk were required to make that amount, a difference of nearly half a pound, or about four per cent. of the milk. This amount was lost when the milk was not properly cooled. John H. Scott found that only 46 per cent. of the butter going on the Toronto market during the hot weather scored the 92 points required to put it into first grade, while after cool weather returned, 70 per cent. of the butter reached the first grade. Plenty of ice on the farms for the cooling of milk and cream would mean a bigger cheese output and more first quality butter.

The tank of ice-cooled water is the best and cheapest way yet designed for cooling milk or cream. In order to provide that cool bath to bring the milk and cream down to 65 degrees or lower as rapidly as possible on the warm nights next summer, it is necessary to harvest the ice crop this winter. The amount that is harvested will not appear in the crop statistics, but the returns will appear in the milk and cream checks when the thermometer again registers those temperatures at which bacteria develop so rapidly. In no way can the production of first quality dairy products in 1917 be more readily increased than in utilizing the ice with which our Canadian winter climate provides so generously and so unfliningly.

The Tuberculosis Plague

IN a recent issue of the Holstein Friesian Mail appears the following statement:

"Tuberculosis probably is the most common, destructive, and widely disseminated of the infectious diseases of domestic animals, especially of cattle and swine. Its seriousness is emphasized by the fact that it is transmitted to human beings. This may be prevented in reasonable measure by the pasteurization of milk and the inspection of meat. There remains, however, the problem of eliminating the disease from farm animals in order to prevent losses estimated at \$25,000,000 a year in the United States. This is the greatest problem confronting the live stock industry of the country. The disease can be prevented, and some definite system of eradication should be inaugurated."

If there is need of inaugurating a definite system of eradication in the United States to put an equally great need in Canada. There has been much said and written about this plague, yet even some of the men owning the highest priced and most up-to-date herds are doing nothing to ward off the probable disaster they are facing, when they should be doing their utmost to stamp out the pest. Many of the best herds of pure-bred cattle, which receive the most scientific and sanitary treatment in other things, have never been submitted to the tuberculin test.

Much information has been given to live stock owners regarding the treatment for eradication of tuberculosis. Men in a position to know the facts state that we are making progress. This advancement, however, is not as rapid as it might be, largely because of lack of united effort. If all the herds in a certain district were tested regularly, and those reacting disposed of in a proper manner, that district would soon become tuberculosis free. A plan of this nature would necessitate the spending of money for educational purposes and for the giving of a reasonable indemnity. This expenditure would not, however, exceed the loss annually incurred from the disease.

The different pure-bred stock associations could

February 15, 1917.

to their mutual advantage take up some system of eradication that would prove profitable to them. If there is any stock in our country to-day that should be free from this plague, it should be the pure-breds. Any breed association which could advertise its cattle free from tuberculosis would be placed in a position of vantage. Constant vigilance and united effort are necessary for the stamping out of tuberculosis.

Making a War Loan Available

SOME months ago attention was called in Farm and Dairy to the manner in which the people of Great Britain were encouraged to save and enabled to invest their savings in war bonds. Provision, it was stated, was made so that the poorest could participate. They could save their pennies with the purchase of a war bond in view. As small a sum as \$3.75 (Canadian money) could be invested, that amount being worth one pound sterling at the end of five years. At the same time it was pointed out that in Canada the war loans were in such large denominations that the poor man could not share in them, except through the banks, and that those institutions secured two per cent. for turning over his money to the government.

It is gratifying to note that in Canada the poor man as well as the rich corporation has now an opportunity to help win the war with his savings, without the banks getting two-fifths of the proceeds. The war bond has been brought within his reach. True it is that the adjustments are not so fine as in the Old Country, but as yet such fine adjustments are not required. A bond modelled after the British one can be purchased for \$21.50, which in three years will be redeemed by the government for \$25. Bonds of \$50 and \$100, matured value, are also issued. Provision is made for surrendering these bonds at any time should the investor require his money back. This form of loan should do much in marshalling the financial resources of the people of Canada for war purposes.

Pooling Encourages Deterioration

ONE of the baneful results of the pooling system is the encouragement it lends to the deterioration of milk sent to cheese factories. When milk is paid for by weight and quality is not taken into consideration, every pound of water added, or every pint of cream retained, means clear gain to the patron so long as he can evade the law regarding deterioration. That these dishonest practices are all too generally indulged in is shown by the annual reports of the chief instructors. Each year large numbers of cases are investigated, and many prosecutions are conducted, resulting in many convictions in which fines are imposed. So numerous are these cases that much of the time of official prosecutors is devoted to dealing with this class of offenders.

When milk is paid for at these factories on a quality basis there is no inducement to tamper with the milk. If cream is retained, the milk will test lower, and no resulting gain accrues from the deterioration. If water is added, nothing is gained for the butter fat content of the milk is not increased. In such a case there is really a loss for the added weight of water increases the labor of handling. One of the first results of the Dairy Standards Act would be that milk delivered at factories would cease to be deteriorated. A strong point in favor of the Act is that it would remove the temptation for a patron to dishonestly tamper with the quality of his milk.

Honesty, loyalty and democracy applied to business methods is the essence of the spirit of the co-operative movement.—E. C. Drury.

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February 15, 1917.

FARM AND DAIRY

A Chance to Vote on the Dairy Act

More About Farm and Dairy's Referendum--The Men Who Will Count the Ballots--Only Another Week to Decide - Representative Vote Desired

WHERE do you stand on the Dairy Standards Act? Are you in favor of the legislation or opposed to it? That is what every one who takes an active interest in dairying in Ontario is desirous of knowing. The date set for the legislation to take effect is only six weeks away. Shall it go into force on the day appointed, or be postponed for a year or indefinitely? Many have expressed themselves as being strongly in favor of having the Act put into operation without delay, others have voiced a desire to have it held over. What is your opinion as to what should be done in the matter?

Hitherto the dairymen of Ontario have not had an opportunity of expressing themselves in a representative manner on this all-important question. It has been found impossible to arrive at even an approximate estimate of whether the majority favor the Act or are opposed to it. Meetings of dairymen have voted on the question in one county the patrons of cheese factories, at their annual meetings, were asked to register their views; the results are being compiled and forwarded to the Government. Meetings and conventions, representing sections of the great dairy interests of the province, have expressed their opposition or

the results of such a referendum will, therefore, serve as a fair indication of the views of Ontario dairymen on the Dairy Standards Act. The referendum will be conducted with the one object of reaching a fair estimate of public opinion on the Act. As we have frequently stated, we are strongly in favor of the Act, and reason why it should come into force as provided. This does not interfere in any way, however, with the right of every subscriber of Farm and Dairy to vote on the question as his conscience directs. We recognize that it will be useless to enforce the Act if public opinion is strongly against it, and it is in an endeavor to discover the true state of public opinion on the subject that the referendum is being taken. We wish to serve the dairy interests of Ontario by making an honest effort to clear up the uncertainty that exists regarding the state of the public mind concerning this legislation.

Counting the Ballots.

Last week we announced that in order to assure our readers that the referendum would be conducted with fairness to all concerned the ballots would be counted by a committee of two men, one of whom is opposed to

EVERY DAIRY FARMER SHOULD VOTE on the DAIRY STANDARDS ACT

It is in his interest to do so. Farm and Dairy's Referendum will be watched by those having the enforcement of the Act in hand. Remember the date of the issue in which the ballot will appear--FEBRUARY 22. Mark your ballot, return it to us, and

HELP US TO SECURE A REPRESENTATIVE VOTE

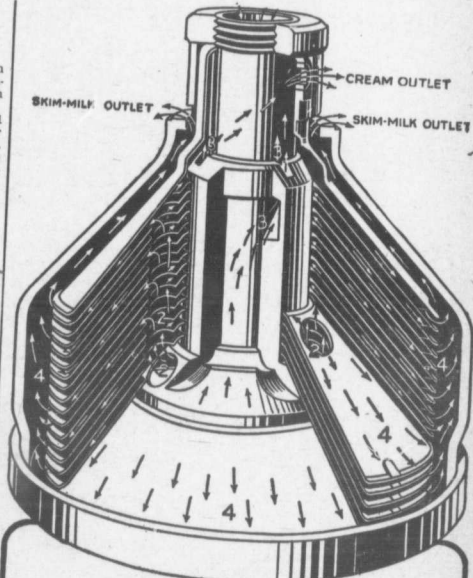
approval of the Act. All these are valuable, but the results are inconclusive, in that they do not furnish a clue as to the majority opinion of the dairymen of Ontario on the legislation. It still remains for a vote to be taken that will be fairly representative of the province as a whole. Farm and Dairy has made arrangements to secure such a vote. It is endeavoring to give the dairymen of the province an opportunity to register their views in such a way that the results will be fairly representative of their opinion on the subject.

A Referendum on the Act. On February 22--one week from today--a ballot on the Dairy Standards Act will be published in Farm and Dairy. By it every subscriber will have an opportunity of stating whether or not he is in favor of having the Act, by which it is provided that all milk received at cheese factories shall be paid for according to quality. It postponed for a year or indefinitely.

As representing the great dairy interests, circulating widely amongst those who are intimately concerned in this legislation, and whose returns from their dairy operations next season will be materially affected by it, it is felt that such a referendum will reflect the opinion of the majority of dairymen on the question to be voted upon. It will give to thousands of patrons of cheese factories, who have not hitherto had the privilege of registering their views on the Act, an opportunity for so doing. It will reach large numbers of dairymen in every county, and patrons of practically every factory in the province will have an opportunity of utilizing

the Act, and the other in favor of it. We are pleased to announce in this connection that we have secured the services of Mr. W. A. Anderson and Mr. James Seymour, who have promised to count the returns. Mr. Anderson is a supporter of the legislation, and a prominent dairy farmer of Peterboro County. For years he has been prominent in the public life of his district, having served several terms as Reeve of Otanabee township and as county councillor. For over a decade he has paid by test at his own factory. Mr. Seymour, who is opposed to the Act, is a prominent farmer and breeder of Durham county, being well and favorably known not only as a progressive dairyman, but also as a worker in the great organized farmers' movement. Both men have enviable reputations for ability and integrity, and we consider ourselves fortunate in securing their services.

Prizes have been offered for the best essays for and against the legislation. These will be published, along with the ballot, in next week's issue. We ask the cooperation of the dairymen in making the results of this referendum as representative as possible of their opinion on the subject. Talk the matter over with your neighbors. Watch for the ballot. Remember the date of the issue in which it will appear--February 22. Give the matter your earnest consideration. Mark your ballot carefully and reach it to us promptly. The results of this referendum will be likely to have a strong influence in deciding whether the Act shall be postponed or carried into effect on March 31.



Here is the heart of

THE NEW DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATOR

THIS is the new self-centering De Laval bowl with detached spindle, that is creating such a sensation in the dairy world.

This new De Laval bowl, with patented tangential tubular milk passages and patented removable milk conveyor, makes possible in a bowl of given size and weight, operated at a given speed, greater skimming efficiency and capacity than has ever before been attained in any other cream separator bowl.

These are big advantages that you can secure only in the De Laval.

But aside from the big advantages of greater capacity and closer skimming, there are many other important improvements in the New De Laval.

All discs are now interchangeable and are unnumbered. There are fewer discs. On account of greater simplicity of bowl construction, the New De Laval is easier to wash and, capacity considered, is still easier to run than before. High grade construction and design, together with perfect automatic lubrication, are a guarantee that the splendid De Laval record for durability will be maintained in the new style machine.



If you are trying to get along without a cream separator or with a half-worn-out or unreliable machine, why not get a NEW De Laval NOW and stop your cream waste? You don't need to count the cost, because the De Laval will soon pay for itself.

There is a De Laval agent near you who will be glad to explain all the improvements and advantages of the NEW De Laval, and who will set and start a machine for you on your farm and let you by it for yourself.

Why not see the nearest De Laval agent at once? If you do not know him, write to the nearest office for any desired information.

Every New De Laval is now equipped with a Ball Speed-Indicator, the "Insuring Signal" which insures proper speed and uniform cream.

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When You Write--Mention Farm & Dairy

OUR FARM HOMES



NO great deed is done by falterers who ask for certainty.
—Geo. Elliot.

Winning the Wilderness

(Continued from last week.)

Synopsis of Preceding Chapters.

WITH the first shot of the Civil War, Asher Aydelot, the hero of the story, with the careless, impulsive courage of the Huguenot blood, marches away as a drummer boy, accompanied by his chum, Jim Shirley, the tavern keeper's son. Asher fights through the war, is wounded and nursed back to health by Virginia Thaine, a southern girl, and a daughter of a bitter enemy of the Aydelots. On his return from the war, Asher refuses to settle down on his father's farm and announces his intention of marrying Virginia Thaine. His father disinherits him, but he marries Virginia, and together they trek westward to the Kansas plains, where Asher and Jim Shirley have taken up land. Here they settle down to win success from the land. Many hardships are encountered.

Jim Shirley becomes dangerously ill and Virginia is obliged to go to Carey's Crossing for the plain doctor. In the meantime Dr. Carey, along with a number of other men, are waiting for their mail at the post office at Carey's Crossing. Among these are Darley Chambers, the real estate hawk, and a stranger, who has registered at the Jacob House as Mr. Thomas Smith, Wilmington, Delaware. When Todd Stewart, who is distributing the mail, calls out that there is a letter for Mr. Jim Shirley, the stranger comes forward, but Dr. Carey quietly takes charge of the letter and determines to deliver it in person. He sets out to take this mail to Jim. Virginia loses her way in the fierce storm, but Dr. Carey comes to her rescue. He is surprised to learn that she is Virginia Thaine, whom he knew and loved in the past.

Gradually more settlers come to Grass River valley and the days of lonely solitude for Virginia Aydelot were ended. The prairie yielded but slowly to its possessors, however, and only after they had paid out time, energy, hope and unshakable faith in its possibilities. A wrathful sun and a rainless sky wrought havoc to the crops. Darley Chambers did much these days to try and persuade the settlers to turn their backs on Grass River, but they all refused to listen to him. He even comes to Asher Aydelot with the inducement that he will pay Asher a handsome sum every claim and will take no commission at all on Asher's claim. Asher sees that the other settlers, however, and he, with the other settlers, decide to stay with their claims, hoping for the terrible drought will soon be ended.

667 T may rain to-day, but it won't rain rain. It will be hot air and trouble. The soil is so shack is cool, anyhow, June. Not so cool, though, as that little green in the mountains where the clear spring bubbles and babbles all day long." She brushed her hair back from her forehead, and, sure as Jim's man, she added, "We don't want to go back yet, though. Not yet, do we, Juno, even if it rains trouble instead of rain?" Inherited pride and the will to do as we please make us defy the plains, still."

The day was exceedingly hot, but by noon a cloud seemed rising in the northwest; not a glorious, black thunder cloud, that meant cool wind and sharp lightning and a shower of longed-for rain. A yellow-gray cloud with no deeper nor shallower tints to it, rising steadily, moving swiftly, shut off the Monday afternoon shadows deepened below this strange uncloud-like cloud, not dark, but dense. The

few chickens in the settlement mistook the clock and went to roost. At every settler's house, wondering eyes watched the unheard-of phenomenon, so like, yet utterly unlike, the sun's eclipse.

"Listen, Asher," Virginia exclaimed, as the two stood on the low wall behind the house. "Listen, Asher, the roar, but there's no wind nor thunder."
"Hear that rasping edge to the rumble. It isn't like anything I ever knew," Asher said, watching the coming cloud intently.

From their height they could see it sweeping far across the land, not high in the air, but beclouding the prairie



The Large and Comfortable Home on Oak Park Stock Farm, Brant Co., Ont., owned by Mr. W. G. Bailey.

like a fog. Only this thing was dry and carried no cool breath with it. Nearer it came, and the sun above looked wanly through it, as surging, whipping, shimmering with silver splinters of light, roaring with the whirl of grating vines, countless millions of grasshoppers filled the earth below and the air above.

"The plague of Egypt," Asher cried, and he and Virginia retreated hastily before its force.

But they were not swift enough. The mosquito netting across the open windows was eaten through and the hopping, wriggling, flying pest surged down. They smeared greasily on the floor; they gnawed ravenously at every bit of linen or cotton fabric; they fell into every open vessel.

ing shred of grass, or weed, or stalk of corn, or straw of stubble or tiniest garden growth; no leaf or bit of tender bark of tree, or shrub, escaped these many-mouthed monster.

In the little peach orchard where there were a few half-ripe peaches, the very first fruits of the orchards in this unfamed land, the hard peach stones, from which the meat was eaten away, hung on their stems among the leafless branches. The weed-grown bed of Grass River was swept as by a prairie fire. And for the labor of the fields, nothing remained. The cottonwood trees and wild plum bushes belonged to a mid-winter landscape, and of the many young catalpa groves, only stubby sticks stood up, making a darker spot on the face of the bare plains.

For three days the Saint Bartholomew of vegetation continued. Then the pest, still hungry, rose and passed to the southeast, leaving behind it only a honey-combed soil where eggs were deposited for future hatching, and a famine-breeding desolation.

In days of great calamity or sorrow, sometimes little things annoy strangely, and it is not until after the grief has passed that the memory recalls and the mind wonders why trifles should have such power amid such vastly important things. While the grasshopper was a burden, one loss wore heavily on Virginia Aydelot's mind. She had given up hope for vines and daintier flowers in the early summer, but one clump of coarse sunflowers she had tended and watered and loved.

"It is our flower," she said to Asher,

God of my salvation. The Lord God is my strength, and He will make my feet like hind's feet, and He will make me to walk upon mine high places."

So the scholarly man, crippled and held to the land, prayed; and comfort came with his prayers.

Then Jim Shirley stood up to sing "I'm no preacher," he said, holding the song book open a moment, "but I do believe the Lord loves the fellow who can laugh at his own hair. I luck. We weren't so sure that Darley Chambers tried to have us believe, because the hoppers didn't bite at us when they took every other green and growing thing, and we have life enough in us to keep on growing. Furthermore, we aren't the only people that have been pest-ridden. It's even worse up on Big Wolf Creek, where Wyker's short on corn to feed his brewery this fall. I'm going to ask everyone who is still glad he's in the Grass River settlement in Kansas to stand up and sing just like he means it. It's the old Portuguese hymn." Asher and Jim joined it back on Clover Creek in Ohio.

"How firm a foundation, ye saints of the Lord, Is laid for your faith—in His excellent word!"

Every man and woman rose at once.

"The 'aves' have it," Jim declared. Then strong and sweet the song floated out across the desolate drouth-ridden, pest-despoiled prairie. The same song that day, no doubt, where many worshippers were met togeth'er. The same song, sung in country chapel and city church; in mining villages, and in lonely lumber camps; on vessels far out at sea, and in the missionary service of distant heathen lands; by sick beds in sun to homes, and beneath the groined arches of the Old World cathedrals.

Put nowhere above the good green sod of Christendom did it rise in braver, truer worship than in the unconquered hearts that it rose that day in the little schoolhouse on the Kansas prairie, pouring its melody down the wide spaces of the Grass River Valley.

CHAPTER VII.

The Last Bridge Burned.

Score of better men had died. I could reach the township living, but He knew what terrors tor me— But I didn't! But I didn't! I went down the other side.

—The Explorer.

Pryor Gaines never preached a better sermon than the one that followed the singing of that old Portuguese hymn; and there were no doleful faces in that little company when the service closed. The men stopped long enough to discuss the best crops to put in for the fall, and how and where they might get seeds for the same; to consider ways for destroying the ground left by grasshoppers in honey-combed ground, and to trade help in the wheat-breaking to begin the next day. The women lingered to give a picnic dinner for the coming Saturday. Jim Shirley hummed an old love tune as he helped Pryor Gaines to close the windows and door for the week. Only little Todd Stewart, with his face, scratched thoughtfully at the hard earth with his hard little toes.

"Can't there be no more little children where there's grasshoppers and Darley Chambers?" he asked his mother.

"Yes, yes, Todd. You won't be lone-gone long," his mother assured him. "Some time when you are a man you can say, 'I was the only little boy the grasshoppers and Darley Chambers didn't get.' You stout little Trojan!"

And then Todd, too, caught the spirit of the day and went singing blithely away. Across the bare hollow of Grass River, and beyond the sand

(Continued on Page 20.)



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Coffee Icing

Cook two Cups of Lantic Sugar with half a cup of strong coffee until the syrup forms in soft ball when dropped in cold water. Add a teaspoonful of vanilla extract and beat until cold enough to spread.

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is specially good for cake baking on account of the fine granulation.

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say, as I had mistakenly been supposing I must say, "To me to live is to be Christlike," nor, "To me to live is to have Christ's help," nor, "To me to live is to serve Christ." No; he plunged through and beyond all that in the bold, glorious, mysterious claim, "To me to live is Christ." I had never understood that verse before. Now thanks to His gift of Himself, I am beginning to enter into a glimpse of His wonderful meaning: As a young missionary friend put it, whose life, as he was about to sail for the field, was revealed through his new appropriation of Christ, "For me to live is for Christ to live."

And that is a life that wins; that it is the life of Jesus Christ; that it may be our life for the asking, if we let Him—in absolute, unconditional surrender of ourselves to Him, our wills to His will, making Him the Master of our lives as well as our Saviour—enter in, occupy us, overwhelm us with Himself, yea, fill us with Himself "what has the result been? Did this experience give me only a new intellectual conception of Christ, more interesting and satisfying than before? If it were only that, I should have little to tell you to-day. No; it meant a revolutionized, fundamentally changed life, within and without. If any man be in Christ, I know, there is a new creation.

Do not think that I am suggesting any mistaken, unbalanced theory of perfection or sinlessness in what I have been saying. The life that is Christ reveals to a man a score of sins and failures in himself where he only saw one before. He is still left in the power of sin; and my life, since the new experience of which I speak, has recorded shamefully many failures and sins of such restoration after failure can be supernaturally blessed and complete. I have learned that, as I trust Christ in surrender, there need be no fighting against known sin, but rather freedom from the power of sin. I have learned that this freedom, this more than conquering, is sustained in unbroken continuance just in proportion as I trust Christ to be my reigning life.

The three great lacks or needs of which I spoke at the opening have been miraculously met as follows: 1. There has been a fellowship with God, when I have trusted fully, utterly different from and infinitely better than anything I had ever known in all my life before. 2. There has been victory-by-freedom over certain besetting sins—the old ones that used to throttle and wreck me—when I have trusted Christ for this freedom. There is yet infinitely much ground to be occupied by Christ; of that I am more painfully aware than I ever used to be; and I know, also, that there is in my life, know, also, that there is in my life, of undiscovered sin" that I have not let Him, as I must by ever completer surrender and obedience, yet open my eyes to.

3. And, lastly, the spiritual results in service have given me such a sharing of the joy of Heaven as I never knew was possible on earth. Six of my most intimate friends, most of them mature Christians, soon had their lives completely revolutionized by Christ, laying hold on Him in this new way and receiving Him unto all the fulness of God. Two of these were a mother and a son, the son a young business man twenty-five years old. Another was the general manager of one of the largest business houses in Philadelphia. Though consecrated and active as a Christian for years, he began letting Christ work out through him in a new way into the lives of his many associates, and of his salesmen all over the country.

A white-haired man of over seventy found a peace in life and a joy in prayer that he had long ago given up as impossible for him. Life fairly teems with the miracle-evidences of what Christ is willing and able to do for other lives through any one who just turns over the keys to His complete indwelling.

Jesus Christ does not want to be our helper; He wants to be our life; He does not want us to work for Him; He wants us to let Him to do His work through us, using us as we use a pencil to write with.

When our life is not only Christ's, but Christ, our life will be a winning life; for He cannot fail. But, remember, a life cannot win unless it serves. A prize-fighter may win, but he does not serve. It is only a small part of our life, and a wholly negative part, to overcome; we must bear fruit, for service if we would really enter into the fulness and joy of the life that is Christ. If we are not bearing fruit, constantly and habitually, as a life-habit, we cannot do the lesser thing of habitual winning.

The conditions of this receiving Christ as the fulness of the life seem to be three—after, of course, complete confession of sin and our personal acceptance of Christ as our Saviour from the guilt and consequences of our sin.

1. Surrender absolutely and unconditionally to Christ as Master of all that we are and all that we have. 2. Ask God for this gift of the fulness of Christ as our life.

3. Believe, then, that God has done what we have asked—not will do, but has done it. Upon this third step, the quiet act of faith, all may depend. Faith must be willing to believe God in entire absence of any feeling or evidence. For God's word is safer, better and surer than any evidence of His word.

And remember that Christ Himself is better than Christ's His blessings; better than the power, or the victory, or the service, that He grants. God creates the electricity that drives cars, and carries messengers, and lights our houses; but God is better than electricity. Christ creates spiritual power; but Christ is better than that power. He is God's best; He is God; and we may have this best: we may have Christ, yielding to Him in such completeness and abandonment of self that it is no longer we that live, but Christ liveth in us. Will you thus take Him?

Note.—A pamphlet giving the full account of Mr. Trumbull's experience may be ordered from the Sunday School Times, Philadelphia, for two cents apiece. 20 cents a dozen. If any reader of Farm and Dairy would like to ask questions bearing on this great subject or desire more information about it we will be glad to hear from them. Address Editor, "Upward Look," Farm and Dairy, Peterboro.—Editor.

Worthy of Study and Application

HOW often do we pause to consider whether or not we are eating, sleeping, talking exercise and caring for our bodies generally to the extent that we should in order to preserve health. Martha Foote Crow has given some simple yet exact and scientific rules in her book, "The American Country Girl," which we as mothers and daughters could use to very good advantage. Here are some of them:

Hold the head erect; keep the chest high; hold the abdomen in; rest the weight of the body on the balls of the feet; keep this position constantly, by day and by night; when lying down, stretch out, do not curl up.

Make a special study of the proper times for exercise and take a normal amount of it at those times. Let



MICA AXLE GREASE

forms a smooth, slippery surface on the axle spindle. The ground Mica fills the pores of the steel and makes easier turning. Dealers everywhere.

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Help for the Farmer

TO assist in meeting the demand for agricultural laborers in Ontario during the season of 1917, H. A. Macdonell, Director of Colonization of the Department of Lands, Forests and Mines, is sending a number of agents to points in United States to attract men to this Province for the coming season. A year ago this experiment met with considerable success, and the results amply justified the enterprise of the Department.

In order that the services may be of real benefit to the farmers of the Province, it will be necessary for those desiring this class of help to agree to accept the services of such as early as February 15th, if possible, and notify the Director of Colonization, Parliament Buildings, Toronto, accordingly. Those engaging help early will escape the inevitable scarcity following the spring rush.

While it is expected that the supply of men available will be in excess of what it was last year, there is no doubt the number who respond will be more or less limited, and it is most desirable that the farmers should cooperate with the Department in making the endeavor this year a complete success.—Adv.

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Government Standard No. 2
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Wisconsin No. 7, Golden Glow, Leaning, Bailey, White Cap corn, 100 lbs. in bags, \$2.00; crib cured \$2.50; Longfellow, Cornbelt's North Dakota, etc., Corn, 100 lbs. of rack cured, in crates, \$2.25 bus. Rack cured in bags, \$3.10 bus. Crib cured in bags, \$2.50 bus.

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We are buyers of Alaska, Alalfa, Red Clover, Timothy and Seed Grain. Send samples. We are especially in need of Rye, Buckwheat, Spring Rye, Emmer, Daubrow Oats, O.A.C. 71 Oats, Black Oats, Black Hullless Barley, Two-rowed Barley, Hairy Vetch, and Pearce's Tree Beans, Siberian and Hungarian Millet.

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ADVERTISING DEPT.
FARM & DAIRY PETERBORO, ONT.

Winning the Wilderness

(Continued from page 16.)

dunes into the brown wastes that had been grassy prairies, his young voice came trailing back still singing, as he rode behind his father, following the long hot trail toward their home. And the other settlers went their ways, each with courage renewed, for the new week's work.

Yet, they were lonesomely few in number, and the prairies were vast; they were poverty-stricken, with little means by which to sustain life through the coming season; on every hand the desolate plains lay robbed of every green growth, and to this land they were nailed hand and foot as to a cross of crucifixion. But they were young. They believed in the West and in themselves. Their faces were set toward the future. They had voted themselves into holding on, and, except for the Aydelots, no one family had more resource than another. The Aydelots could leave the West if they chose. But they did not choose. So together they laughed at meager possessions; they helped each other as one family—and they trusted to Providence for the future. And Providence, albeit she shows a seamy side to poverty, still loves the man who laughs at hard luck. The seasons following were not unkind. The late summer rains, the long autumn, and the mild winter were blessings. But the wild winter were days on days of real hunger. Stock died for lack of encouragement to live without food. And the grim white of waiting for seed time and signs of prosperity was lived through with that old Anglo-Saxon tenacity that has led the English-speaking peoples to fight and colonize to the ends of the earth.

"Virginia," Asher said one noon-time, as the two sat at their spare meal, "the folks are coming up tonight to hold a council. I saw Benjamin this morning and he had heard from the men over Todd Stewart's way. Dust the piano, polish up the chandelier, and decorate with smiles," he added, as he saw the shadow on his wife's face.

"I'll have the maid put the reception room in order," Virginia replied, with an attempt at merriment.

"Then through the long afternoon she sought to a finish with the yearning for the things she missed daily.

At supper time, however, she was the same cheery woman who had laughed at loss and lack so often that she wondered sometimes if abundance might not really make her sad.

In the evening the men sat on the ground about the door of the Sunflower Inn. Their wives had not come with them. One woman was sick at home; little Todd Stewart was at the beginning of a fever, and the other women were taking turns at nursing. Virginia's turn had been the night before. She was weary now and she sat in the doorway listening to the men, and remembering how on just such a moonlit September night she and Asher had sat together under the Sign of the Sunflower and planned a future of wealth and comfort.

"The case is desperate," Cyrus bennington was saying. "Sickness and starvation and the horses failing every day and the need for all the plowing and getting winter fuel. Something must be done."

Others agreed, citing additional needs no less pressing.

"There are supplies and money coming from the East right now," Asher Shirley declared. "A hunting party crossed south two days ago. I was down on lower Plum Creek searching for firewood, and I met them. They said we might get help from Wykerton if we went up right away."

"Well, you are Mr. Swift, Jim," one of the men exclaimed. "If you knew it two days ago, why in thunder didn't you reposit. We'd have made a wooden horse gallop to Wykerton before night."

"How'd I round up the neighborhood? I didn't get home till nearly noon to-day. And, besides, they said Darley Chumpers has the distributing of the supplies and money, and he's not putting it where it will do the most good, not giving to everybody alike, he says."

A sudden blankness fell upon each face, as each recalled the last words of Chumpers when he left them on the Sabbath day in August.

"Well, you said a wooden horse could have galloped up to Wykerton," Jim Shirley tried to speak cheerfully. "A horse of iron might, too, but who's got a critter in Grass River Valley right now that could make a trip like that? Mine couldn't. It took me two

days and a half to haul up a load of stuff, mostly sunflower stalks, that I gathered down south."

"Aydelot's black mare could do it if anything could," Pryor Gaines declared, trying to speak cheerfully, yet he was the least able to meet the hardships of that season.

"Yes, maybe," Shirley commented. "She's a thoroughbred, and they finally win, you know. But knowing what you do, who of you wants to face Darley Chumpers'?"

Again a hopeless despair filled the hearts of the little company. Todd Stewart clinched his hands together. The husband of the sick woman set his jaws like iron. Pryor Gaines turned his face away and offered no further word. Asher Aydelot sat looking out across the prairie, touched to silvery beauty by the plying moonlight, and Jim Shirley bowed his head and said nothing.

"I will go to Wykerton," Virginia Aydelot's soft voice broke the silence. "I'll take Juno and go to-morrow morning. Chumpers refuses me, he would do the same to you."

"Oh, Mrs. Aydelot, will you go? Can you try it? Do you think you could do it?" The questions came from the eager settlers.

"We'll try it, Juno and I," Virginia replied.

"Thoroughbreds, both of 'em," Jim Shirley murmured under his breath, and Pryor Gaines' face expressed the things he could not say.

"I believe that is the best thing to do," Asher Aydelot declared.

Then the retifiers said good night, and sought their homes.

As Virginia Aydelot rode away in the early morning, the wind breeze came surging to her out of the west. The plains were more barren than she had ever seen them before, but the sky above them had no nothing of its beauty. No color had faded from the eastern horizon line, no magnificence had slipped away from the sunset.

"The heavens declare the glory of God," Virginia said to herself. "Has He forgotten the earth which is His also?"

She turned at the little swell to the northward to wave good-by to Asher, standing with arms folded beside a corral post, looking after her.

"Is he thinking of Cloverdale and the big cool farmhouse and the well-kept farm, and the many people coming and going along that old National Pike road? He gave it all up for me—all his inheritance for me and this."

She looked back once more at the long slope of colorless land and the solitary figure watching her in the midst of it all.

"I'll tell him to-night I'm ready to go back East. We can go to Ohio, and Asher can live where his boyhood days were spent. My Virginia can never be as it was in my childhood, but Asher can have some of the pleasures of his eastern home." She pushed back the sunbonnet from her face, and let the west breeze sweep across it.

"I used to wear a veil and was somewhat acquainted with cold cream, and my hands were really white and soft. They are hard and brown now. When I get home I'll put it straight to Asher about going back to civilization, even if there are only a few dollars waiting to take us there, and nothing waiting for us to do."

With a sigh, half of anticipation and half of regret, she rode away toward the little town of Wykerton in the Big Wolf Creek settlement.

(To be continued.)

To remove ink spots from wash goods melt a piece of tallow and plunge the spot into the hot fat, then wash the article and all traces of the ink will be gone. For colored goods washing in milk white the ink is fresh will remove the stain.

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REQUESTS
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NEXT WAR LOAN

JAN. 8, 1917

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE
OTTAWA

A Glance at Spring Fashion Features

IMPORTANT NOTICE

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



OVERRUNNERS of styles that are to come in the spring, show that clothes are to be cut on decidedly youthful lines. Colors are to be cheerful with an appearance of smartness. The silhouette, we are again to be considered the proper figure. Some of our new spring suit combinations have come to our notice, and one has been checked or plaid material. The skirt collar, cuffs and belt of the coat. Raglan yoke are noteworthy new spring coat designs. Machine stitching and a plentiful number of buttons constitute the trimmings on many of the tailor-made dresses for spring.

1915—Lady's Kimono. Probably at some of the January or February sales you have purchased some dainty material for kimono, and have been watching for a suitable model from which to design them. Herewith we show a neat pattern. Note the pointed effect at the back of the collar. Six sizes: 34 to 44 inches bust measure.

1921—Lady's One-Piece Corset Cover. Some people prefer the one-piece corset cover which slips on over the head. Here is a very practical design for such a garment, and does not require much making time. Now is a good time to make up the summer underwear, before the rush of spring work sets in. Six sizes: 32 to 42 inches bust measure.

1965—Lady's Overall Apron. This apron is different to any we have shown recently, and would be satisfactory as a dress in warm summer weather. Four sizes: 32, 34, 42 and 46 inches bust measure.

1961-1962—Lady's Costume. Here is a neat and attractive style, from which a dress might be fashioned, which would be suitable for many occasions. If an especially chic costume was desired, the sleeves might be made in relation to match the collar and belt are nicely shaped, and the skirt is neatly trimmed with buttons and braid or whatever one may please. The overskirt and belt could be edged with the same kind of trimming. This costume calls for two patterns, 10 cents for each. The blouse is cut in sizes from 24 to 46 inches bust measure, and the 1948—Child's Set. This set of short-sleeved blouse and skirt will prove of value to many busy mothers, as it includes the dress, slip and drawers. Cut in five sizes: 6 months, 1, 2, 3 and 4 years.

1964—Child's Dress. Here is what we consider a very chic style for the little miss. Note the set in plaids at the side, the neat turn-down collar, and the pocket, two or three dresses might be made up from the one pattern and trimmed differently, probably having one set in plaids and another with the belt in. Four sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years.

1928—Lady's House Dress. Now is a good time to get all our house dresses made up for next spring and summer. This style is very attractive. Note the neat trimming of pockets, cuffs and collar. Six sizes: 34 to 42 inches bust measure.

Many of Our Women Folk are availing themselves of our new spring and summer catalogues, and we hope that many others will take advantage of our offer and send along an extra 10 cents with their pattern orders.



The Future Prosperity of the Farmers of Ontario

Lies in Mutual Respect, Mutual Confidence AND CO-OPERATION

The railroad situation for freight handling is worse to-day than has ever been known in the experience of the oldest shippers. In spite of this great congestion, your executive appeals, and this has enabled us to make shipments fully prompt, however, we encounter almost insurmountable difficulties.

Keep in close touch with our prices on every commodity you require. Fat poultry is in demand.

For our Annual Meeting here, Feb. 28 to March 2, we expect to have with us several outstanding men from the west—Messrs. T. A. Crerar, J. A. McIlrath, R. C. Henders, Rice-Jones and H. W. Wood. Plan now to be in Toronto for our big Annual Meeting. The programmes will go out in a day or two.

Prices of coal oil and gasoline will advance 1c per gallon after Feb. 15. Get your orders in early.

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"THE ONTARIO FARMERS' OWN ORGANIZATION"
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\$ 25.00	FOR	\$21.50
50.00	"	43.00
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JAN. 9, 1917

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The churn with the adjustable handle on top cover.



THE BOW LEVEL is just one of the exclusive features of the Maxwell "Favorite" churn. No other churn has it. You can adjust the handle to centre, right or left which ever is easiest for driving.

It makes churning a pleasure. It's so easy to drive—requires so little effort to produce the butter.

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Take Good Care Of The Colts

It's cheaper to *raise* colts than to *buy* horses. But it's *costly* if you *lose* the colts. Keep a bottle of Kendall's Spavin Cure handy. For thirty-five years has proved it the safe, reliable remedy for spavin, splint, curb, ring-bone, bony growths and lameness from many causes.

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is sold by druggists everywhere at \$1.00 bottles, 6 bottles for \$5. Get a free copy of our book "A Treatise on the Horse" at your druggist's or write us. 119

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BOOKS

Write for our catalogue of farm books. It is sent free on request. Ask us for information on any books you require.

BOOK DEPT., FARM AND DAIRY PETERBORO, ONT.

Holstein Breeders Prosperous and Progressive

(Continued from page 10.)

Registry of animals over one year (non-members)	190
Re-registry of animals from the N.B. Herd Book	4
Re-registry of Canadian animals from A.L.P.H.B.	169
Duplicate certificates of registry	10
Certificates on new form	10
Import certificates (bulls)	11
Import certificates (cows)	10
Total transfers for year	5,544
Transfers (members)	1,069
Transfers (non-members)	1,069
Transfers (genity)	1,240
Duplicate certificates of registry	36
Registration of farm names	24

Auditors' Report For 1916.

Balance on hand, December 31, 1915	\$ 1,587.94
Registry and transfer fees	18,038.35
Membership fees	1,470.00
Annual dues	1,861.90
Books sold	444.25
Over-payments	425.69
Interest on bank account	73.55
Interest on Fannie bonds	200.00
Interest on Keweenaw bonds	320.00
Interest on Waterloo bonds	204.76
.....	\$34,656.46

Disbursements.	
Printing account	\$ 7,750.00
Record of Merit prizes	1,850.00
Grant to fair and dairy tests	4,014.35
Salaries, office staff and auditors	4,050.00
Postage	1,065.92
Expenses, officers and delegates	442.05
Refund to exhibitors	1,000.00
Office furniture and supplies	206.70
Exhibit expenses	74.00
Retains	318.56
Advertising	480.63
Canadian War	1,463.51
Grant to Messrs. Laidlaw and Brock	200.00
Grant	46.41
Breeders' Association	214.35
Breeder's Dominion	214.35
Balance on hand, December 31, 1916	1,940.15

Statement of Assets and Liabilities.

Assets.	\$4,656.45
Balance on hand	\$ 1,940.15
Bonds	1,317.25
Merchandise	3,285.75
Western Loan	4,080.00
Canadian War Loan	1,458.31
Date and typewriters	250.00
Office equipment	3,850.00
Herd Books and Year Books	3,850.00
Liabilities—None.	\$30,671.67

In opening the meeting for discussion the president made a ruling similar to last year that no man should take the floor more than once on any subject without the consent of the chairman. The minutes of the executive meetings held during the year, were read by the secretary and passed by the Association. Much discussion followed upon the distribution of prizes in the Record of Performance. Seven prizes are offered in each class, making a total of \$560 for this work. The executive had inserted a clause making it impossible for Government herds to receive any of this money. Dr. English, of the Hospital for the Insane, Hamilton, spoke strongly against this ruling and was supported by a number of others. Mr. G. A. Brethen expressed his views in these words: "The best cow should be in under a uniform system of rules." Dr. Farwell stated that "Every record boosted the breed, no matter who or what institution made it." Mr. Loney said that "Fair play was good sport and equal right to all." Some members objected to the Government herds competing because they were in a position to make records largely with out regard to labor and expense. Others thought that the Government should offer inducements to their men in charge of the cattle other than through the breed associations. A vote was taken upon the matter, which gave the Government herds equal rights with others. The Record of Merit prizes were passed to be the same as other years.

Reports were read from the Quebec and Alberta branches of the association. These showed a good optimistic spirit prevailing, both east and west, which was received with much satisfaction by the meeting.

The distribution of prize money to the different fairs caused much discussion. The executive recommended a decrease in the money granted Toronto Fair from \$1,000 to \$700. This move was supported of the ground that the Holstein Association did not receive the treatment nor representation by this Fair Board that they were entitled to. Others thought that the money might better be spent to encourage the making of records, as though these were more valuable than prizes won at fairs. In support of this it was stated that a good record added more to the value of an animal, and also to her breed, than even a championship prize from a leading show. This brought forth a storm of protests from the supporters of the show ring. They claimed type to be necessary, even as much so as large production. Mr. F. Mallory poured oil on the troubled waters by claiming both to be necessary for best results, but he thought the main trouble was that the Holstein breeders were not well enough represented in the Cattle Breeders' Association.

The following grants to fairs were made: Toronto, \$1,000; London, \$350; Ottawa, \$350; Ormstown, \$100; Valleyfield, \$100; Quebec, \$50; Halifax, \$75; Charlottetown, 75; St. John and Fredericton, \$75; Sydney, \$50; Brandon, \$125; Saskatoon, \$125; Regina, \$125; Calgary, \$125; Red Deer, \$125; Edmonton, \$125; Vancouver, \$125; New Westminster, \$125; Victoria, \$125.

Contagious Diseases.

The great loss to breeders through the ravages of contagious abortion was considered and a recommendation forwarded to the Live Stock Commissioner that some measures be adopted to cope with this disease. The strict regulations prevailing in some of the western provinces regarding tuberculosis in cattle was also commended, and it was felt that there should be a further move in Ontario and the east to keep in check this disease. Eastern breeders look to the west for the sale of much of their stock, and the regulations here should be such that no trouble would be experienced in having cattle pass the tuberculin test. A resolution was passed to be forwarded to the government authorities regarding this matter also.

Discussion of Motions.
In the absence of Mr. Hardy, the motion of a change in the Record of Merit rules was moved by Mr. D. C. Platt. This carried without discussion.

Mr. R. F. Hicks brought forward a lengthy motion for the amendment of the constitution, giving each province a representation on the executive according to the number of members resident in that province and providing for the election of these representatives. As this was an important motion, it was considered clause by clause, and after some changes were made it was adopted. It being necessary that this resolution come before the Department of Agriculture before it can come into force, these changes will not be made until 1918. Mr. Hicks's motion provided for a president, four vice-presidents, a secretary, treasurer, and nine directors as the executive committee of the Association. These were to be elected from the different provinces, one group of provinces, as follows: Ontario, 3; Quebec, 2; Maritime Provinces, 1; Manitoba, 1; Saskatchewan, 1; Alberta, 1; British Columbia, 1.

The directors were to be elected by ballot in the following manner: The secretary was to mail to each member in these provinces, on or before



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Bred-to-Lay Barred Rock Cockerels

Price at \$1.50. A choice lot to select from Mrs. J. K. Moore, R. F. D. Peterboro, Ont.

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WANTED—A young married man to hire, or work a farm on shares in Alberta, 228 acres ready for crop. An excellent opportunity. Box 440, Farm and Dairy.

EXPERIENCED cheese and butter maker wanted for Springhill cheese and butter factory. Apply to Wm. Wallace, R. E. J. Clifford, Ont.

the first day of November in each year, a ballot paper, upon which appears his signature and full instructions for voting. This was to be returned to him by a certain date, and the results tabulated and counted in the presence of a notary public. The members in Ontario were to elect their directors at the annual meeting, held in Toronto.

After much discussion it was finally decided that the 15 directors were to be elected according to Mr. Hicks's motion, and that the president and vice-presidents were to be elected from among them and by them. The voting to be by ballot and each officer to be voted upon singly. Much satisfaction was expressed by the members in this change, and it is expected that it will be a much appreciated and profitable change.

Election of Officers.

The election of officers followed after the old system, and a splendid new executive formed. They are as follows: President, J. W. Richardson, Caledonia; first vice-president, M. Mitchener, Red Deer, Alta.; second vice-president, Neil Sangster, Ormsburg, Que.; third vice-president, Dr. S. F. Tolmie, B.C.; fourth vice-president, G. A. Brethen, Norwood. Directors: F. R. Mallory, Frankford; R. J. Kelly, Culloden; A. Dickie, Central Onslow, N.S., and A. E. Hulet, Norwich.

Mr. G. W. Clemons was re-elected secretary-treasurer and B. Mallory and A. C. Hallman auditors at the same salary as last year.

The Holstein Banquet.

The annual banquet was held on Wednesday evening at the Carls-Rite Hotel. The president, Mr. M. L. Haley, in his opening remarks, sounded the keynote that rang through the entire proceedings. This note was "Advancement." In spite of war like advanced until today she has 25,000 members, and still the same note patriotic lines.

Live Stock Men Hold Successful Banquet

Farmers' Week in Toronto a Great Success—Cattle Industry is Prosperous—Sheep Men Favor Wool Grading and Co-operative Selling—Swine Breeders Favor Standardization Along Bacon Lines—Adulteration of Mill Feeds Charged—New Executive Elected

LIVE Stock Week in Toronto was a busy one. Practically all of the live stock associations of national scope held their annual meetings at this time, and other associations, taking advantage of the cheaper fares and matters which reaches a climax at this time, also held their annual conventions as usual. The meetings are not confined to those engaged in agricultural pursuits, labor and various other interests also holding conventions. This year the Ayrshire breeders are meeting at Montreal, but most of the other associations met during the second week of February, and within the space of three or four days the majority of the leading live stock men and agricultural authorities of the Dominion addressed meetings of one or more of the meetings. The meetings of the Jersey Cattle Club, the Holstein Breeders' Association, the Fairs and Exhibitions Association, are given elsewhere in this issue. Important matters of interest to many farmers were also dealt with at the meetings of the Shorthorn Breeders', Swine Breeders' and Sheep Breeders' Associations.

Cattle Industry Prosperous.

"The cattle industry of Canada has never been as prosperous as it is just now, and the scarcity of feed which has caused a reduction in holdings has

risings true. About 175 persons sat down to the sumptuous repast, and were well entertained throughout by music, etc., under the direction of Prof. Fudge.

The subject of agriculture was presented by the far-famed humorist, writer and adviser, Peter McArthur. Those present listened with rapt attention as he told, by request, the story of the pioneers, "The Saving of the Settlement," by McAlpine, was old, yet new, and many were the expressions of appreciation heard in the hall. One man was heard to say, "God grant that we may have more men like McAlpine." Many live and practical subjects were touched upon by the speaker, who drove home sure to stick much better than if given by the most wise and sage adviser.

A very strong and appealing address was given by Dr. Helen McMurhio upon the needs, ways and means we can serve our country now and in the future. Brave hearts are needed home and abroad. Conservation of energy, strength and Canadian principles were the things we all should work for.

Prof. Hutton brought greetings and a clear outline of dairy work in the western provinces with an appeal to eastern breeders to breed for type and constitution, as well as for records, as these were the kind of animals buyers from the west were going to demand in the near future. The dairy cow was doing two things for the west, said Prof. Hutton: first, maintaining and increasing the soil fertility; secondly, the developing of better and more permanent homes. This latter is accomplished by supplying the western farmer with a congenial and profitable employment in all seasons.

Mr. G. A. Putnam, of the Department of Agriculture, gave an instructive address upon Ontario conditions, and McGreor Young, one of the new breeders of Holsteins, spoke along patriotic lines.

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STEWART BROS., Peterboro County, STEWART'S HALL P.O., ONT.

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I have about 150 bushels for sale. First-class seed, pure and free from any noxious weed, at \$1.50 per bushel, f.o.b. here. Bags free.

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At \$1.10 F.O.B. Waterford; also some seed grown in 1915 at \$1.25 per bus. F.O.B. Waterford. Just a limited quantity of the 1915 oats.

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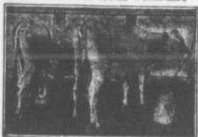
Good plump clean seed barley, Mandan's variety. Weight 50 lbs. to the bush, & it came from the separator. Yield, 50 bus. per acre in 1915. Price, \$1.50 per bus. Bags extra.

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W. G. BAILEY Oak Park Stock Farm **R.R. No. 4, PARIS, ONT.**

HOLSTEINS

RIVERSIDE HOLSTEINS For Sale, Choice Young Bulls, sired by King Johanna Pontiac Korndyke, a grandson of Pontiac Korndyke, and a brother of Pontiac Lady Korndyke, 58.02 butter in 7 days, 156.92 lbs. 30 days—world's record when made. Also females bred to "King." **J. W. RICHARDSON, - CALEDONIA, ONT.**

FOSTERCREST HOLSTEINS

Two Holstein bulls eleven months old, that will surely please, sired by a one of them, you'll not do wrong. If you come and see them you are sure to buy, if you only write you may pass them by. They're bred from thirty-six lb. record stock, so come and see them.
R. B. BROCK, R.R. No. 5, SIMCOE, Ont. R.R. Stn. JARVIS, Ont.

SILVER STREAM HOLSTEINS

FOR SALE—Choice bulls, fit for service, of very rich breeding. Sired by such noted bulls as King Lyons, King Silverstream and King Lyons Colantins, and from R.O.P.'s Dams. For price write
JACOB MOCK, R. R. No. 1, Tavistock, Ont.

TWO SONS OF PONTIAC HERMES

No. 1.—From a good producing half-sister of Lulu Keyes. His grand-dam also closed as white the May Bebo family. Three-quarters light in color and a fine individual, one year old. Price, \$125, delivered anywhere in Ontario.

No. 2.—From a 15,000-lb. half-sister of May Bebo Verbeke. A little more black than white, straight and well grown, over a year old. Price, \$140, delivered anywhere in Ontario.

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

SPRUCE LAWN

dual purpose Shorthorns and Yorkshires.
T. W. McCamus, Millbrook, Ont.

FAIRMONT HOLSTEINS

For sale. Two bulls ready for service, sired by King Sogga Alcarita Calanthy whose ten nearest dams average over 30 lbs. butter and almost 450g. fat from E.M. dams, also four heifers in calf to King due in April.

PETER S. ARBOGAST, R.R. No. 2, - MITCHELL, Ont.

Alberta Dairymen Convene at Calgary

Wonderful Progress Made—Pasteurization of All Cream Advocated—Margarine Condemned

ALBERTA occupies an enviable position with regard to the quality of her dairy products. This is particularly noticeable in her butter. In the adoption of improved methods, she strides on at the head of the procession of the provinces, with Saskatchewan coming second, followed by Manitoba and British Columbia, and with Ontario, the oldest and greatest dairy province of all, far back in the line. But Alberta's dairymen are not satisfied to rest on their laurels. Having put their butter trade on a grading basis, and accomplished the introduction of cream grading in practically all of their creameries, they are now vigorously attacking the problem of pasteurizing cream and have declared that they will not rest content until every pound of butter made in their creameries is made from pasteurized cream. Dairy Commissioner Marker has been breaking new ground in the matter of pasteurization. He explained to the convention that it had been necessary to get away from preconceived ideas regarding pasteurization, and that it was not now unusual to run the temperature up to 180 degrees F. and to hold for a longer time than would have even been suggested a year ago. Effective pasteurization had done away with fishy flavors in the creamery which received the poorest cream of any in the province.

Pasteurization Costs.

Everett T. Love, of Edmonton, gave details as to the cost of pasteurization, including heating, cooling, additional help, extra depreciation, extra loss of fat and buttermilk, loss of cans, and other general losses. These, when summed up, totalled \$4.12 for 2,250 lbs. of cream which gave 876 lbs. of butter, or less than half a cent per pound of butter for pasteurization. Don Marksburg, who operates four creameries, concurred in Mr. Love's estimate, and Mr. P. Pullsen said he believed by pasteurizing the increase in price had been raised at least a cent and a half per pound, leaving a full cent increase in returns, to say nothing of the increase of good will and in standard, which were, in his opinion, incalculable.

Dairy Commissioner Marker showed that hitherto Canadian butter makers who are succeeding in making butter from pasteurized cream which was a better product than that produced from raw cream, were unable to overcome the fishy flavor which militated against the Canadian product in the British market. Mr. Marker, with the cooperation of Alberta dairymen, has found the solution of this to be the raising of the temperature of the cream 30 to 40 degrees higher than that usually attained. This, together with certain other modifications of method, has resulted in the elimination of this undesirable flavor. In view of the marked success of Alberta makers in making perfectly flavored butter from pasteurized cream, the convention took the radical step of recommending that the Department of Agriculture of the province confine the granting of grade certificates for butter to butter manufactured from cream which has been properly pasteurized. Another resolution requested that the provincial government continue the services of butter graders at Calgary and Edmonton, alternating these once a month, if possible, in order to secure uniform grading.

Resolution Against Margarine.

A strong resolution of protest against the manufacture or sale of oleomargarine in Canada was passed and forwarded to Ottawa. The resolution was introduced by C. B.

Millar, of Sylvan Lake, and P. Pullsen, of Calgary, took the ground that whereas the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine in Canada would give rise to tremendous opportunities of fraud in the substitution of oleomargarine for butter, and would be a big leverage in the hands of manufacturers for the manipulation of the dairy market to their own advantage, and in consideration of the great expense in attempting to enforce regulation of the manufacture and sale of margarine in countries where this is now permitted, the dairymen of Alberta should place themselves as being strongly opposed to any change in the Dominion law which would permit the manufacture and sale of this product.

Cheese Making Discussed.

"The wonder is not that Alberta is able to beat Ontario in making cheese of high quality," said Mr. Geo. H. Barr in the course of an address at the session devoted to cheese making. "It would be a shame if Alberta could not. The province of Alberta has no excuse to offer for failing to produce the best cheese in the Dominion." He pointed out that the climate was ideal for cheese making, the nights were cooler than in many dairy sections, the water was colder, and the weather was dry. Milk was milk the world over, and these conditions were the very best for its handling. In addition some of the best cheesemakers from Ontario were now employed in the province. The successful substitution of rennet for pepsin was dealt with by Mr. Barr. In view of the fact that the cheese industry of the province increased from 80,000 lbs. in 1906 to 680,000 lbs. made from 15 factories last year, the convention asked that the government provide a factory instructor to visit all these factories throughout the province and give instruction where needed.

Produce Men in Attendance.

One of the secrets of Alberta's success in placing her butter industry on a grading basis, has been the close cooperation between the dairymen, the Department of Agriculture and the produce dealers. Members of the produce trade from many points attended the convention and paid the highest compliments to the buttermakers on the quality of their product. The representative of the Swift Canadian Co. stated that they had shipped Alberta butter to Ontario and had found a good market in the big cities of the east. Another dealer informed the convention that his firm had shipped a carload of Alberta butter to the old dairy and had been advised that it was of a quality which would compete successfully with the Danish product. He predicted that markets would shortly open up in South Africa, China, Australia and Britain for Alberta specials. "I take off my hat to the Alberta makers and to Commissioner Marker," said Mr. Geo. Barr, enthusiastically. "You are leading the Dominion to-day, and all other provinces are following your lead. But that is not all. It remained for you to prove conclusively in the past year that the flavor peculiar to butter made from pasteurized cream can be eliminated. You have eliminated it. That is wonderful! You can congratulate yourselves as much as you like. I hope the other provinces will immediately follow your discovery. It means a big step forward in the Canadian dairy industry."

The feeding of dairy cattle was discussed by Supt. Histon, of the Lacombe Experimental Station,

Live Stock Men Hold Successful Convention

(Continued from page 23.)

ing were the chief themes for discussion at the sheep breeders' convention. There are 25 cooperative wool-selling associations in Canada, nine of which are in Quebec, seven in Ontario, five in Manitoba and one in Newfoundland. This is located in Manitoba, and sold 18,000 lbs. of wool last year at an average of 35 cents a pound. One association in The Saskatchewan wool crop is handled largely through government agencies. E. L. Richardson, of Calgary, said that Alberta wool was shipped in large quantities to Chicago. They had asked for bids from Canadian dealers without getting a reply, although the wool had been graded from the Dominion Live Stock Producers of Canada come together in the marketing of wool, and stated that there should be a national wool warehouse established at some point in the east. This suggestion was incorporated into a motion, which was seconded by R. H. Harding and carried unanimously.

"We must grade up our wool to the level of a quality grade that of Australia," said E. S. Bates, editor of the Canadian Textile Journal. "To do that end there should be more cooperation among producers. You are co-marketing 25 per cent. of the output cooperatively now. You should market 100 per cent. that way. The manufacturers are ready to cooperate, our Canadian wool can be listed on the London wool market as Canadian wool." Dr. Rutherford, of Alberta, strongly supported the idea of a national warehouse, and stated that Canadian farmers should grow more sheep. "We talk about our resources," he said, "when we have only 2,000,000 sheep against 110,000,000 in Australia. There is no limit to the number of sheep we can keep if we act cooperatively and get all out of the wool there is in it." Officers elected were: President, Lieut.-Col. McEwen; first vice-president, Jas. Bryson; secretary, R. W. Addison.

At a meeting of the Ontario Sheep Breeders' Association a resolution was passed that it undertake to buy, grade and market wool in Ontario as in the other provinces.

Educational Campaign on Bacon Hog Production.

Energetic steps are to be taken to maintain the foothold which has been gained since the opening of the war in Canadian bacon in England. At the Dominion Swine Breeders' Association meeting this question was raised by Mr. H. S. A. Bell, of the Dominion Live Stock Branch. "It," he said, "we are to retain our hold on the British market when the war ends in the face of the competition that will then exist, we must standardize our product, and standardization must be along bacon lines. Denmark has standardized her product; every step in the Danish bacon industry is controlled from the breeding of the hog to the sale of the finished product. A similar course must be followed here. The agricultural colleges cannot lead; the government cannot lead. You must choose your own leader, who can direct the industry along right lines and speak with the authority of the whole bacon industry behind him. There is one man pre-eminently fitted for such leadership, a man acceptable to the government, to the packers and to the producers, a man who is recognized as the best authority on the bacon hog in Canada. That man is Prof. Day." Mr. Arkell's remarks were heartily applauded.

The history of the bacon trade was

traced by Mr. Duncan Anderson, who stated that our trade with Britain had declined from \$15,000,000 in 1904 to \$5,000,000 in 1914, but had reached \$11,000,000 in 1915 and \$25,000,000 in 1916. The question now is, can we do by producing the bacon type. Of the hogs reaching the bacon type, of 95 are of the bacon type, and the price received is \$3 above that paid at Chicago for large hogs. W. H. English, of Manitoba, and G. H. Hutton, of Alberta, said western farmers' organizations were prepared to hold the Dominion Live Stock Congress at Edmonton. It was brought out in a discussion that American emigrants are bringing many hogs of the pair type into Western Canada. The question of hog cholera came up, Prof. Grisdale stating that there was danger of importation of the disease in American dressed carcasses. The offal, if fed to hogs, would spread the disease. Mr. H. Caspell said an outbreak in London county was attributed to offal from a Sydney plant.

Danger in Mill Feeds.
The adulteration of mill feeds was dealt with at the meetings of several of the live stock associations. Mr. J. B. Bryan stated that he was fitting a bunch of wethers for the Chicago International and the Guelph Winter fairs, and two while they were in progress. An analysis of the stomachs of the animals proved that they had been poisoned by foul seeds in the mill feeds given them. Mr. Doyle, of the Saskatchewan, stated that he had had an analysis made of a sample of a five-ton lot of mill feed he had purchased and that it was found to contain 75 per cent. of noxious weeds. At the Sheep Breeders' meeting it was moved by Prof. Barton, of Macdonald College, and seconded by Prof. Day, that the Dominion Minister of Agriculture be requested to investigate the adulteration of feeds. At one of the swine breeders' meetings Mr. J. E. Brethour moved, seconded by J. B. Bryan, that the executive take action in this matter.

Take Issue With Mr. Ayer

At a meeting of the U.F.O., held on Tuesday, the following resolution was passed:

Whereas Mr. Ayer, while addressing a meeting at Napanee, said that the farmers were not making sacrifices as other men are doing at this time of national crises; whereas we know that many mothers and fathers on the farm of this Province are mourning for their sons who no more will return to them; and whereas we know that the farmers are doing all they can, and are conscious that only a portion of what should be done on the farm can be done on account of the patriotic convictions of the farmers and their sons;

It is resolved that we, as a branch of the U.F.O., put ourselves on record as believing Mr. Ayer's statements to be false and dishonoring to our boys who have gone from us, and base in gratitude to the parents who have made such sacrifices.

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

HOLSTEINS
19 Cows Unreserved Sale 2 Bulls

Registered Holsteins

Tuesday March 6th 1917

Vernham Farm, Mitchell, Ont.



This is an exceptional opportunity to secure some fine females, or a sire to head your herd. Send for a catalogue and see what we have to offer. You will want to be with us on March 6. The farm is North East of Mitchell. Your catalogue is waiting for you. Send for it.
THOS. SMITH, Auctioneer, R. R. 1, Sebringville.
JESSE LOOKER, Prop., R. R. 3, Mitchell.

SONS OF KING SEGIS ALCARTRA SPOFFORD

These photos appeared in Farm and Dairy of February 1st. 1st—A son of a senior two-year-old holder with an official record of over 25 1/2 lbs. butter in 7 days, the highest of any cow in Canada in her class of any breed. Her dam has two sisters dairy. Big record holder also with 40 lbs. butter in 7 days and one with 45 lbs. butter in 7 days. Her other sons are listed in his consideration him both sides. As an individual we consider him equal to any young bull in Canada. 2nd—Another young fellow, whose dam has a dam's sisters have 33 and 40-lb. records. We have some other sorts out of good dams, fit for service, and priced to sell. Write or phone.



LEAVENS & PURTELL Bloomfield, Ontario

HOLSTIENS
Could spare 15 cows or heifers bred to the Great Bull KING SEGIS PONDOWN, MILK, C.P.F. Manchester, G.T.R.
R. M. HOLTYB, Port Perry, R. R. 4

SPRUCEDALE HOLSTIENS
One son and two grandsons of ALACE MERCHANTS DE LAISS, 1853. Official test 25.20 lbs. butter in 7 days; 126.35 lbs. in 30 days. Priced low considering quality. Sebringville Station, one mile from farm.
EZRA G. SCHWEITZER, R. R. No. 3, Stratford, Ont.

KING SEGIS ALCARTRA CALAMITY, No. 20449

(THE \$2,000.00 BULL)
At the time of his purchase a great many people said, "He will never pay for himself." His first crop of bull calves are all sold. He will never pay for himself. They have realized the nice sum of \$1,000. Besides, he has 50 daughters and a second crop of bulls coming. We have only one over 36 months at \$125, and he is nearly ready for service. His dam made 15 lbs. butter at 28 months, under the worst possible conditions. The grand-dam has 21 lbs. at three years.

ARBAGAST BROTHERS, SEBRINGVILLE, ONT.

UNRESERVED SALE

21 Head Registered Holstein Females 21 Head

Thorhill, February 22, 1917
All mature animals are bred to May Echo Champion, No. 15443, the full brother of May Echo Sylvia, the world's record milk producer.

9 Head Registered Clydesdales MARES and 9 Head FILLIES

also Farm Stock and Implements

Farm is right at step 40 on the Metropolitan car line—nine miles north of Toronto.

J. H. PRENTICE, J. W. BRAKEY & SON
Auctioneer Thorhill, Ont.



MAPLE VILLA HOLSTIENS

An offering for sale choice young bulls fit for service. Sired by a son of "Old" J. W. Brakey. Marston avoided. His dam, butter in seven days. Price \$75.00 each. F.O.E. Long distance phone Watford.
R. W. JOHNSTON, R. R. No. 1, Wilsonville

WHITE AND COLUMBIA WYANDOTTES, LIGHT BRAHMAS, & WHITE LEGHORNS.
Michael K. Boyer, Box 23, Hamonton, N.J.
DEAL WITH Farm & Dairy's Advertisers

35 Head Entire Herd 35 Head

Exclusively Registered Holsteins AT AUCTION ON

Tuesday, Feb. 27th, 1:30 p.m. at "CLARUM BRAE" FARM, SOLINA, ONT.

One cow has record of 107.9 lbs. milk 1 day, and her daughter, two sp. daughters and five G. Granddaughters of PIET HENG. COUNT DE KOL. Two great granddaughters of HENGERVELD DE KOL four Great granddaughters of COUNT ECHO DE KOL, one grandson of PONTIAC KORNDYKE and others of desirable breeding.

C.N.R. Station Solina on the Farm. Write for catalogue and attend this sale.

GEO. J. NORTHCOTE, "Clarum Brae," Solina, Ont.

HIGH LAWN HOLSTEINS

We have a few choice bull calves—about four months old, sired by a son of MAY ECHO and three-quarter brother of MAY ECHO SYLVIA. They are out of dams with records up to 19,000 lbs. milk in a year. We have several females due to freshen shortly, and are offering these calves at attractive prices to make room. Write us. It will pay you.

JOSEPH O'REILLY R. R. No. 9, PETERBOROUGH.

HIGHLAND LAKE FARMS

Jointly with J. Alex. Wallace, of Simcoe, we have leased for the season the great young bull, AVONDALE PONTIAC ECHO, a son of MAY ECHO SYLVIA, 41 lbs. butter in seven days, 152 lbs. milk in one day, and other great records for milk production. Two fine young bulls of servicable age for sale. One from a 34-lb. bull and a daughter of a 30-lb. son of the great KING SIGIS. The other from a son of the \$35,000 bull. Both grand individuals and from high B.O.B. cows. Over seventy females to choose from. Send for pedigrees and prices.

R. W. E. BURNABY (Farm at Stop 55, Yonge St. Radial), Jefferson, Ont.

AVONDALE FARM OFFERINGS

We have a few young bulls sired by King Pontiac Arts Canada, and Woodcrest Sir Clyde, and from some dams, which we are offering from \$100 to \$500. All good individuals and worth much more, but we want dams have fine prospects. For example, a beautiful calf from our best daughter of a 19 lb. daughter of Netherby Gene Jane, with an untested milk in a week, \$125.00. A beautiful son of KING PONTIAC ARTS CANADA, with a record at two years of 21.36 pounds. A bargain. We have several from high record cows at all prices, including one by our great son of May Echo Syvia, a great one.

M. L'VNN, Sup't., Avondale Farm, Brockville, Ont.

DISPERSION SALE

OF REGISTERED

45 HEAD HOLSTEINS 45 HEAD

1 Male and 44 Females

As I am retiring from the Dairy Business, I am offering my entire herd, without reserve, by Public Auction, at 1 o'clock.

Wednesday, 21st February, 1917,

at MERTON LODGE FARM, Putnam Station, on the Woodstock and St. Thomas branch of the C.P.R. All times will be met at Putnam. The farm is 7 miles from INGERSOLL. Our herd, one of the oldest in Canada, consists of daughters and granddaughters of such noted sires as PONTIAC HERMES, KING SIGIS PONTIAC DUPLICATE, SIR KORNDYKE BOON, HENGERVELD DE KOL, and PONTIAC KORNDYKE.

We have had the honor of selling from our stable an untested heifer that has since broken the world's record, and cows that have made 50 lbs. records.

Sale under cover. Write for catalogues.

T. MERRIT MOORE, W. W. GEORGE, Auctioneer, Prop.

R. R. No. 2, MOSSLEY, ONT.

Market Review and Forecast

TORONTO, Feb. 15.

War expenditures have amounted to \$443,850,000, while it is estimated that for 1917-18 the expenditure will be \$432,374,000. On Jan. 1st the net debt of Canada was \$746,900,000 compared with \$416,000,000 on March 31, 1916, and \$322,900,000 on March 31, 1914. Finance Minister White has stated in the House that he expects the revenue this year to pay ordinary capital expenditures and liquidate \$100,000,000 for war expenditures. Great Britain is borrowing from Canada at the rate of about \$25,000,000, this action being necessary to support the purchase of munitions in this country. In 1916, the total imports were \$764,726,891, and the exports of merchandise \$1,112,446,692, an excess over imports of \$347,719,801, compared with an adverse trade balance in 1914 of \$26,000,000. Over \$400,000,000 of our export trade in 1917. Over \$100,000,000 of our export trade last year was war munitions, and increased values in the export of animal and agricultural products accounted for a considerable amount of the balance of the increase.

WHEAT.

The wheat market during the last two weeks has been interesting. Previous to the German note, fluctuations were rapid, but within narrow limits. However, weather conditions being the chief factor taken into consideration, the Chicago market dropped 11 points upon the day following the German note, and the Canadian market followed a further decline, six cents was registered, but almost immediately wheat returned to the former level, jumping 11 points. Later, the market again strengthened. The ordinary factor in the market situation are again, unweaving, and railway congestion on eastern lines was given the principal reason for the decline that was registered on the week.

"Toronto board of quotations are now: Manitoba wheat, track, bay port, No. 1 Northern, \$1.89; No. 2, \$1.87; No. 3, \$1.85; No. 4, \$1.83; No. 5, \$1.81; No. 6, \$1.79; No. 7, \$1.77; No. 8, \$1.75; No. 9, \$1.73; No. 10, \$1.71; No. 11, \$1.69; No. 12, \$1.67; No. 13, \$1.65; No. 14, \$1.63; No. 15, \$1.61; No. 16, \$1.59; No. 17, \$1.57; No. 18, \$1.55; No. 19, \$1.53; No. 20, \$1.51; No. 21, \$1.49; No. 22, \$1.47; No. 23, \$1.45; No. 24, \$1.43; No. 25, \$1.41; No. 26, \$1.39; No. 27, \$1.37; No. 28, \$1.35; No. 29, \$1.33; No. 30, \$1.31; No. 31, \$1.29; No. 32, \$1.27; No. 33, \$1.25; No. 34, \$1.23; No. 35, \$1.21; No. 36, \$1.19; No. 37, \$1.17; No. 38, \$1.15; No. 39, \$1.13; No. 40, \$1.11; No. 41, \$1.09; No. 42, \$1.07; No. 43, \$1.05; No. 44, \$1.03; No. 45, \$1.01; No. 46, \$0.99; No. 47, \$0.97; No. 48, \$0.95; No. 49, \$0.93; No. 50, \$0.91; No. 51, \$0.89; No. 52, \$0.87; No. 53, \$0.85; No. 54, \$0.83; No. 55, \$0.81; No. 56, \$0.79; No. 57, \$0.77; No. 58, \$0.75; No. 59, \$0.73; No. 60, \$0.71; No. 61, \$0.69; No. 62, \$0.67; No. 63, \$0.65; No. 64, \$0.63; No. 65, \$0.61; No. 66, \$0.59; No. 67, \$0.57; No. 68, \$0.55; No. 69, \$0.53; No. 70, \$0.51; No. 71, \$0.49; No. 72, \$0.47; No. 73, \$0.45; No. 74, \$0.43; No. 75, \$0.41; No. 76, \$0.39; No. 77, \$0.37; No. 78, \$0.35; No. 79, \$0.33; No. 80, \$0.31; No. 81, \$0.29; No. 82, \$0.27; No. 83, \$0.25; No. 84, \$0.23; No. 85, \$0.21; No. 86, \$0.19; No. 87, \$0.17; No. 88, \$0.15; No. 89, \$0.13; No. 90, \$0.11; No. 91, \$0.09; No. 92, \$0.07; No. 93, \$0.05; No. 94, \$0.03; No. 95, \$0.01; No. 96, \$0.00; No. 97, \$0.00; No. 98, \$0.00; No. 99, \$0.00; No. 100, \$0.00.

COARSE GRAINS.

The principal feature in the coarse grain market was the announcement that the feed corn embargo had been modified somewhat, and that 25 cars would be allowed to be moved in. The order became effective on Saturday, and should be received with delight by farmers all over Ontario, owing to the absolute necessity of such action in the seed corn situation. The embargo was modified to carry cattle on. Remarkable strength is quotable in the oat market. Track, bay port, No. 2, C.W., 70c; No. 3, 68c; No. 4, 66c; No. 5, 64c; No. 6, 62c; No. 7, 60c; No. 8, 58c; No. 9, 56c; No. 10, 54c; No. 11, 52c; No. 12, 50c; No. 13, 48c; No. 14, 46c; No. 15, 44c; No. 16, 42c; No. 17, 40c; No. 18, 38c; No. 19, 36c; No. 20, 34c; No. 21, 32c; No. 22, 30c; No. 23, 28c; No. 24, 26c; No. 25, 24c; No. 26, 22c; No. 27, 20c; No. 28, 18c; No. 29, 16c; No. 30, 14c; No. 31, 12c; No. 32, 10c; No. 33, 8c; No. 34, 6c; No. 35, 4c; No. 36, 2c; No. 37, 0c; No. 38, 0c; No. 39, 0c; No. 40, 0c; No. 41, 0c; No. 42, 0c; No. 43, 0c; No. 44, 0c; No. 45, 0c; No. 46, 0c; No. 47, 0c; No. 48, 0c; No. 49, 0c; No. 50, 0c; No. 51, 0c; No. 52, 0c; No. 53, 0c; No. 54, 0c; No. 55, 0c; No. 56, 0c; No. 57, 0c; No. 58, 0c; No. 59, 0c; No. 60, 0c; No. 61, 0c; No. 62, 0c; No. 63, 0c; No. 64, 0c; No. 65, 0c; No. 66, 0c; No. 67, 0c; No. 68, 0c; No. 69, 0c; No. 70, 0c; No. 71, 0c; No. 72, 0c; No. 73, 0c; No. 74, 0c; No. 75, 0c; No. 76, 0c; No. 77, 0c; No. 78, 0c; No. 79, 0c; No. 80, 0c; No. 81, 0c; No. 82, 0c; No. 83, 0c; No. 84, 0c; No. 85, 0c; No. 86, 0c; No. 87, 0c; No. 88, 0c; No. 89, 0c; No. 90, 0c; No. 91, 0c; No. 92, 0c; No. 93, 0c; No. 94, 0c; No. 95, 0c; No. 96, 0c; No. 97, 0c; No. 98, 0c; No. 99, 0c; No. 100, 0c.

MILL FEEDS.

The mill feed prices are very firm, and great difficulty has been encountered in filling orders, owing to the unsatisfactory trade conditions east of Winnipeg; by which the by-products of Western mills have not been coming forward as fast as required. Quotations are: Carrots, delivered, Montreal freights, shorts, 140; bran, 25c; good feed flour, per bag, \$2.70 to \$2.80. At Montreal: Bran, \$2 to \$2.30; shorts, \$18 to \$27; middlings, \$28 to \$40; middie, \$45 to \$48.

HAY AND STRAW.

Hay, track, Toronto, extra No. 2, \$12; mixed, \$9 to \$11; straw, car lots, \$9. At Montreal, hay No. 2, car lots, \$13.

POTATOES AND BEANS.

Wholesalers state that they have little difficulty in obtaining 3 1/2 bags for Delta, while the carlot price of which is now \$2.85. There are no Ontonarios on the market. New Brunswick carlots are quoted at \$2.50 to \$2.75. Western, carlots, \$2.50.

Beans, Japanese, hand-picked, bush, \$5.25; prime, \$4.75; Canadian hand-picked, bush, \$7.25; prime, \$6.75.

SEEDS.

Following are wholesale seed prices at country points: Rye, No. 1, \$1.10 to \$1.00; No. 2, \$0.90 to \$0.80; No. 3, \$0.70 to \$0.60; No. 4, \$0.60 to \$0.50; No. 5, \$0.50 to \$0.40; No. 6, \$0.40 to \$0.30; No. 7, \$0.30 to \$0.20; No. 8, \$0.20 to \$0.10; No. 9, \$0.10 to \$0.00; No. 10, \$0.00 to \$0.00; No. 11, \$0.00 to \$0.00; No. 12, \$0.00 to \$0.00; No. 13, \$0.00 to \$0.00; No. 14, \$0.00 to \$0.00; No. 15, \$0.00 to \$0.00; No. 16, \$0.00 to \$0.00; No. 17, \$0.00 to \$0.00; No. 18, \$0.00 to \$0.00; No. 19, \$0.00 to \$0.00; No. 20, \$0.00 to \$0.00; No. 21, \$0.00 to \$0.00; No. 22, \$0.00 to \$0.00; No. 23, \$0.00 to \$0.00; No. 24, \$0.00 to \$0.00; No. 25, \$0.00 to \$0.00; No. 26, \$0.00 to \$0.00; No. 27, \$0.00 to \$0.00; No. 28, \$0.00 to \$0.00; No. 29, \$0.00 to \$0.00; No. 30, \$0.00 to \$0.00; No. 31, \$0.00 to \$0.00; No. 32, \$0.00 to \$0.00; No. 33, \$0.00 to \$0.00; No. 34, \$0.00 to \$0.00; No. 35, \$0.00 to \$0.00; No. 36, \$0.00 to \$0.00; No. 37, \$0.00 to \$0.00; No. 38, \$0.00 to \$0.00; No. 39, \$0.00 to \$0.00; No. 40, \$0.00 to \$0.00; No. 41, \$0.00 to \$0.00; No. 42, \$0.00 to \$0.00; No. 43, \$0.00 to \$0.00; No. 44, \$0.00 to \$0.00; No. 45, \$0.00 to \$0.00; No. 46, \$0.00 to \$0.00; No. 47, \$0.00 to \$0.00; No. 48, \$0.00 to \$0.00; No. 49, \$0.00 to \$0.00; No. 50, \$0.00 to \$0.00; No. 51, \$0.00 to \$0.00; No. 52, \$0.00 to \$0.00; No. 53, \$0.00 to \$0.00; No. 54, \$0.00 to \$0.00; No. 55, \$0.00 to \$0.00; No. 56, \$0.00 to \$0.00; No. 57, \$0.00 to \$0.00; No. 58, \$0.00 to \$0.00; No. 59, \$0.00 to \$0.00; No. 60, \$0.00 to \$0.00; No. 61, \$0.00 to \$0.00; No. 62, \$0.00 to \$0.00; No. 63, \$0.00 to \$0.00; No. 64, \$0.00 to \$0.00; No. 65, \$0.00 to \$0.00; No. 66, \$0.00 to \$0.00; No. 67, \$0.00 to \$0.00; No. 68, \$0.00 to \$0.00; No. 69, \$0.00 to \$0.00; No. 70, \$0.00 to \$0.00; No. 71, \$0.00 to \$0.00; No. 72, \$0.00 to \$0.00; No. 73, \$0.00 to \$0.00; No. 74, \$0.00 to \$0.00; No. 75, \$0.00 to \$0.00; No. 76, \$0.00 to \$0.00; No. 77, \$0.00 to \$0.00; No. 78, \$0.00 to \$0.00; No. 79, \$0.00 to \$0.00; No. 80, \$0.00 to \$0.00; No. 81, \$0.00 to \$0.00; No. 82, \$0.00 to \$0.00; No. 83, \$0.00 to \$0.00; No. 84, \$0.00 to \$0.00; No. 85, \$0.00 to \$0.00; No. 86, \$0.00 to \$0.00; No. 87, \$0.00 to \$0.00; No. 88, \$0.00 to \$0.00; No. 89, \$0.00 to \$0.00; No. 90, \$0.00 to \$0.00; No. 91, \$0.00 to \$0.00; No. 92, \$0.00 to \$0.00; No. 93, \$0.00 to \$0.00; No. 94, \$0.00 to \$0.00; No. 95, \$0.00 to \$0.00; No. 96, \$0.00 to \$0.00; No. 97, \$0.00 to \$0.00; No. 98, \$0.00 to \$0.00; No. 99, \$0.00 to \$0.00; No. 100, \$0.00 to \$0.00.

EGGS AND POULTRY.

Stocks of storage eggs in Toronto are reported to be almost depleted, and prices for fresh ones are very firm. Wholesalers

are selling to the trade, eggs, new-laid, carton, 50c to 55c; ex-cartons, 50c to 52c; storage, select, 45c to 47c; No. 1, 45c to 46c.

Poultry—Dressed. Spring chickens, lb. 25c to 30c Old fowl, lb. 25c to 30c Geese, lb. 15c to 20c Ducks, lb. 15c to 20c

DAIRY PRODUCE.

Dairy produce trade is featured, dairy butter being unusually scarce. The cheese stocks in store at Montreal consist wholly of government cheese and of goods already bought by Great Britain. Types here are: Swiss, creamery prints, fresh made, 45c to 46c; storage, 45c to 46c; creamery solid, 45c to 46c; choice dairy butter, 57c to 58c; choice dairy butter, 57c to 58c; cheese, new large, 25c to 26c; Swiss, 25c to 26c; triple, 25c to 26c; Swiss, 25c to 26c; triple, 25c to 26c; triple, 25c to 26c.

LIVE STOCK.

Fifteen-dollar hogs are an activity. This price was reached on Wednesday, when select lots on the off-car basis brought that figure for the first time in the history of the Toronto market. Buyers were very keen. Cattle prices show some advancement over last week's quotations. Quotations are about as follows:

Coming Dairy Stock Sales

The annual winter sale of Holstein breeders by the Oxford District Holstein Breeders' Club, will be held this year on March 22nd at Westport, Ont. Mr. W. E. Thomson, Westport, is the secretary.

The complete dispersion sale of 21 head of registered Holstein females, registered in the Clyde, Ind. animals belonging to Mr. J. W. Brester & Co., will be held on March 22nd. Ellis Snyder, Westport, will sell 19 head of choice registered Holsteins at public auction on March 15th.

The Menie District Ayrshire Breeders' Club will hold a sale of 50 head of pure bred Ayrshires in Campbellton on March 7th. Mr. Campbell, Campbellton, P.R. No. 3, is the secretary.

Mr. W. George, Merton Lodge Stock Farm, R. R. No. 2, Mossley, Ontario, will hold a dispersion sale of his entire herd of registered Holsteins, on February 21st, 1917. On March 2nd, Mr. J. registered 25 head of his entire herd of pure bred Holsteins, on February 21st, 1917. On March 2nd, Mr. J. registered 25 head of his entire herd of pure bred Holsteins, on February 21st, 1917. On March 2nd, Mr. J. registered 25 head of his entire herd of pure bred Holsteins, on February 21st, 1917.

Tuesday, March 6th, is the date of the dispersal of 30 head of registered Holsteins at head base Farm, Mitchell, Ont. Mr. Jesse Looker, R. R. No. 3, Mitchell, is the proprietor. George Northcote, of "Clarum Brae" Stock Farm, Solina, Ont., is having a sale of his entire herd of registered Holsteins on Tuesday, February 27th.

Mr. W. F. Poole, Ingersoll, R. R. No. 5, will sell by public auction, his herd of registered Holsteins, at his farm on Wednesday, March 14th. Dispersion sale of 28 head of registered Holsteins at Villa Nova, Ont., on Wednesday, Feb. 28. Mr. Frank Barber, Proprietor.

Steers, choice weights, \$12.00 to \$11; handy, \$9.00 to \$10.25; butchers' choice, \$8.00 to \$9.00; to feed, \$7.75 to \$8.50; butchers' choice, \$7.50 to \$8.50; good, \$7.00 to \$8.00; to feed, \$6.75 to \$7.50; butchers' choice, \$6.50 to \$7.50; good, \$6.00 to \$7.00; to feed, \$5.75 to \$6.50; butchers' choice, \$5.50 to \$6.50; good, \$5.00 to \$6.00; to feed, \$4.75 to \$5.50; butchers' choice, \$4.50 to \$5.50; good, \$4.00 to \$5.00; to feed, \$3.75 to \$4.50.

Milkers' springers brought good prices, top figures being approached more frequently than has been the case in recent weeks. Quotations here are: Registered, choice, \$30 to \$100; coin, to med, \$19 to \$25. Calfers, real, choice, \$25 to \$30; med., \$8 to \$10.50; coin, \$5 to \$7.50; straw, \$5 to \$7.

Ayrshire News

AYRSHIRE BREEDERS' ANNUAL MEETING.

THE annual meeting of the Canadian Ayrshire Breeders' Association was held in Hall No. 11, Monrovia, Montreal, Que., on February 14th, commencing at 10 a.m. Following the annual banquet will be held in the Queen's Hotel, at which the silver cups will be presented to the successful winners in the R.O.P. work—Messrs. A. S. Turner & Son and Harrison McArthur. The speakers expected are the Hon. J. E. Carson, Minister of Agriculture, Quebec; John Bright, Laro Stock Commissioner, Ottawa; D. Drummond, Chief Inspector, R.O.P.; J. G. Watson, Field United States; Prof. Letich, O.A.C. and College, Que.; Prof. E. S. Archibald, C.E.P., Ottawa; and H. Barton, Montreal. John McKee, Norwich, Ont., will give a few words on the "Jean Armour"; Gilbert McKinnon, Huntington, W. P. Vaughan, who will give a few times be had from Gilbert McKinnon. The day following the annual meeting (Thursday) visits will be made to "Ferme de Laro," at Boucherville, owned by J. E. Turie; "Abercrombie Dairy and Stock Farm," at Beaconsfield, owned by Sir H. Woodhouse; "Stonewort Farm," at St. Anne de Bellevue, owned by James Morgan, and to Macdonald College. At the College demonstrations on Ayrshire judging will be given by Prof. Barton and his assistants. On Friday and Saturday all who wish to have an opportunity to visit the many Ayrshire herds in the Howick, Ormstown and Huntington districts. Purchase required return tickets on railways.

W. F. STEPHENSON, Secretary-Treasurer.

SOUTHERN COUNTIES AYRSHIRE CLUB.

AT the annual meeting of the Southern Counties Ayrshire Club, held in Woodstock on Jan. 31st, President W. W. Beatty, voted the transfer of the membership in the Ayrshire in that district. His referred to

the Dairy Standards Act, stating that with it in force a tremendous amount of quality milk would then be paid for at the factories of Ontario. However, some disadvantages in this regard, interest in the Ayrshire had steadily increased over 500 per cent. since its formation. The Dairy Standards Act, presenting also for the first time into or manufactured in Canada. The secretary's report showed that the club has in a good sound financial condition, and the small duties of the previous year having been turned into a comfortable surplus.

The matter of holding two consignments each year, one in the spring and one in the late fall or early winter, was thoroughly discussed, and finally it was decided on the motion of F. H. Harris and Alexander MacVicar that a spring sale of about 50 head of Ayrshires would be held in Woodstock. E. E. Stannell moved that the date be fixed for Thursday, Apr. 5, and that date was adopted. It was also decided to hold the annual sale of MacVicar Bros., Beaumont, and an evening of Prof. Letich, of Macdonald College, and Prof. Letich, of the O.A.C.

John A. Morrison, of Mt. Elgin, referred to a test made last May at the Mt. Elgin cheese factory, where the maker ran into Mr. F. H. Harris, and another person who kept Shorthorns. This was made up from 38 lbs. of the Ayrshire-shorthorn of the factory requiring 12 1/2 lbs. to a pound of cheese. A resolution by John A. Morrison and Alexander MacVicar, expressing the club's hearty appreciation of the Dairy Standards Act in passing unanimously. The motion of Jas. Collier to allow margarine to be imported into or manufactured in Canada, was also unanimously carried.

The officers elected for the ensuing year are: President, W. Beatty; Vice-President, F. H. Harris; Auditor, E. Burges Palmer, Norwich; Secretaries—Jas. Collier, Howick; R. J. A. Smith, Hatchley St., John Straffordville; and Alex. MacVicar, Bel-

Glenwood Stock Farm
DISPERSION SALE
— OF —
40 Registered Holsteins HEAD
THURSDAY, MARCH 1st, 1917, at 1 P.M.

Lot 1, Concession 3, North Dorchester
30 Choice Cows (a number with good official records) and 10 Heifers, all raised on the farm, descended from A.R.O. sires and dams, including older ones from the imported sire, HOUWTT'S PLEDGE BUTTER BOY, Gr. son of DeKoi 2nd's BUTTER BOY 3rd, with 118 A.R.O. daughters and 94 proven sons, and OURLVILLE SIE HELSON COLANLTHA (whose 5 nearest dams average 28.17), son of DUTCHLAND COLANLTHA SIE ABBEKERK, with more tested daughters than any other bull in Canada.



At the same time I will sell several registered Poland China brood sows, and young pigs, both sexes. Trains met at Putnam Station, C.P.R., and Oxford House, Ingersoll, on day of sale. Terms—6 months, at 6% per annum. Sale under cover. No reserve.

Write for Catalogue.
I. N. HOWE,
R. R. No. 2, Mossley, Ont.
T. MERRITT MOORE & WINTERS, Auctioneers.

11 FEMALES
11 FEMALES
AUCTION SALE
OF REGISTERED
HOLSTEIN CATTLE
and Implements

February 20th, 1917, at 12 noon
60 rods north of Fredericksburg Station (G.T.R.) All lots spot. Foundation stock is by Bayle Wayne Past Concordia, sire of four tested daughters and 11 proven sons, and Daisy Akbar, 24 1/2 lbs. Daughter and daughters of above by a son of Prince Posh, 21 1/2 lbs. and 13 tested sires and six proven sons. Karel Joseph the 2nd, whose dam is a half sire of four tested daughters. Extend of pedigree produced and terms announced at sale.

W. CLARK, Auctioneer, ODESSA.
W. R. SMITH, R.R. 1, NAPANEE, Lennox Co. L.D. Phone via Napanee.

LAKEVIEW HOLSTEINS
Are still in the lead. The latest Holstein year book shows that they hold 4 Canadian Records for butter, and Lakeview bulls have won all honors are offering several highly bred young fellows that are looking forward to the fall fair, and we have decided to give \$25.00 in gold to the man that buys the 1st winner.
Don't miss this opportunity. Act quick, and plan to spend a day at Lakeview. Terms cash or time.
Major E. F. OSLER, Prop. Brant, Ont.
T. A. DAWSON, Mgr.

LAKESIDE AYRSHIRES
A select lot of young bulls, all sires, bred by Auchenbain (See Post) (Imp.) 25769 (8865), Grand Champion at both Quebec and Sherbrooke, from Record of Performance Dams. Write for catalogue.
Proprietor: GEO. H. MONTGOMERY, Dominion Express Bldg., Montreal.
Manager: D. MCARTHUR, Phillipburg, Que.

RIVERSIDE AYRSHIRES
calves male and female; bulls all for service; by Netherington's Lochinvar, Imp. 39431. Females all sires, from 1st Prize stock and good producers. One Standard Bred Stallion 16 months, by His Nibs 24, "5590".
Apply to Robert Sinton, Manager Riverside Farm, Monte Bello, Que. Or to Hon. W. Owens, Westmount, Que.

Humeshaugh Ayrshires
Our crop of 1917 calves are now coming, bred by our Grand Champion bull, HILLSIDE PETER PAN. As Menie Ayrshire Club is having a sale on March 7th, in Campbellford, we are holding our females for that date, also a choice junior yearling bull. Some of our best goes into the sale.
R. R. No. 3 ALEX. HUME & COMPANY, CAMPBELLFORD, ONT.



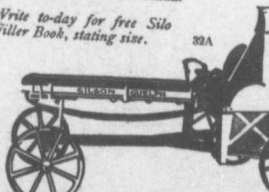
GUARANTEED

—to cut and elevate more corn with the same power than any other Blower Cutter.

THE Gilson Silo Filler—made in different sizes for engines from 6 to 20 H.P.—is amazingly light running—easy to feed—does rapid work of the highest quality—and is simple, safe and substantial.

Exclusive Gilson Features, and correct design, material and workmanship make the Gilson Silo Filler the most talked of Ensilage cutter in Canada.

Write to-day for free Silo Filler Book, stating size.



GILSON
GILSON MFG. CO. LTD 327A YORK ST. GUELPH CAN.

SARNIA FENCE PRICES

Advance March 1st, 1917

Direct From Factory to Farm

Buy Now and Save Money on Your Spring Requirements

Owing to the continually advancing cost of raw material, we are compelled to advance the price on all styles of Sarnia Fence on March 1st next. But in accordance with our established policy, we are notifying our customers previous to the advance, and thereby give them a chance to take advantage of the present low prices. MAIL US YOUR ORDER TO-DAY, enclosing Post Office order, check or draft, and we will ship your fence at your convenience until April 15th.

Guarantee

We guarantee our fence to be made from the best galvanized hard steel wire, both stay, line wire and knot, and to be the most perfectly woven fence on the market, and of full Government gauge No. 9 wire.

Quality

Sarnia Fence is the best known fence in the Dominion of Canada to-day, which is due largely to the fact that it has lived up to every claim we have made for it. From the first we have used a most rigid system of inspection that insures our customers of getting the most perfect fence possible.

We buy our wire on the open market of the world, and our business is of such a tremendous volume that we are in a position to demand the best. Our wire is galvanized to the highest possible standard, and is all full Government gauge No. 9 wire.

Notice

These prices are freight prepaid to any station in Old Ontario on shipments in lots of 200 pounds or over.

Remit direct to The Sarnia Fence Co., Ltd., Sarnia, Ont., by Post Office order, money order, or bank draft.

We want your order whether for one bale or a carload.

Send Your Order Today

REMEMBER WE ARE NOT UNLOADING OLD RUSTY STOCK

Every bale of SARNIA FENCE is made from new wire, and is not exposed to the weather from the time the wire leaves the mills until the fence is delivered at your station.

You can readily see that a fence which has been stored outside for three or four years will last a comparatively shorter time than a new fence. When buying fence be sure that you get a new fence, and not an old discolored fence.

For prices delivered in the Maritime Provinces and New Ontario add 3c per rod to the prices offered below. 25c advance for gates and stretchers, and 10c advance for staples and brace wire.

Cash With the Order Saves Expense and You Get the Benefit of the Saving in the Price.

	Delivered to Ont. or P.O.B. Head of Lakes Before March 1	Delivered to Ont. or P.O.B. Head of Lakes After March 1
4-34-0 HORSE AND CATTLE FENCE. Has 4 line wires, 34 in. high, 9 stays per rod. Made of all No. 9 wire. Spacing, 11, 12, 13. Weight, 5 1/2 lbs. per rod. Price, per rod	24c	26c
5-40-0 HORSE AND CATTLE FENCE. Has 5 line wires, 40 in. high, 9 stays to the rod, all No. 9 hard steel wire. Spacing, 10, 10, 10, 10. Weight, per rod, 6 1/2 lbs. Price, per rod	28c	30c
6-40-0 HORSE AND CATTLE FENCE. Has 6 line wires, 40 in. high, 9 stays to the rod, all No. 9 hard steel wire. Spacing, 7, 7, 8, 9. Weight, per rod, 7 1/2 lbs. Price, per rod	32c	34c
7-40-0 HORSE, CATTLE AND SHEEP FENCE. Has 7 line wires, 40 in. high, 9 stays to the rod, all No. 9 hard steel wire. Spacing, 5, 6, 6, 7, 7, 7 1/2, 8 1/2. Weight, per rod, 8 lbs. Price, per rod	36c	38c
7-48-0 HORSE AND CATTLE FENCE. Has 7 line wires, 48 in. high, 9 stays to the rod, all No. 9 hard steel wire. Spacing, 5, 5, 7, 9, 10, 11. Weight, per rod, 9 lbs. Price, per rod	38c	40c
8-40-0 GENERAL STOCK FENCE. Has 8 line wires, 40 in. high, 12 stays to the rod, all No. 9 hard steel wire. Spacing, 3, 4, 5, 6, 6, 6, 6. Weight, per rod, 10 1/2 lbs. Price, per rod	45c	47c
8-48-0 GENERAL STOCK FENCE. Has 8 line wires, 48 in. high, 12 stays to the rod, all No. 9 hard steel wire. Spacing, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 8, 9. Weight, per rod, 11 lbs. Price, per rod	48c	51c
9-48-0 GENERAL STOCK FENCE. Has 9 line wires, 48 in. high, 9 stays to the rod, all No. 9 hard steel wire. Spacing, 3, 4, 5, 6, 6, 6, 6. Weight, per rod, 11 lbs. Price, per rod	48c	51c
9-48-0 SPECIAL HORSE AND CATTLE FENCE. Has 9 line wires, 48 in. high, 9 stays to the rod, all No. 9 hard steel wire. Spacing, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6. Weight, per rod, 11 lbs. Price, per rod, freight prepaid	48c	51c
9-48-0 GENERAL STOCK FENCE. Has 9 line wires, 48 in. high, 12 stays to the rod, all No. 9 hard steel wire. Spacing, 3, 4, 5, 6, 6, 6, 6. Weight, per rod, 12 lbs. Price, per rod, freight prepaid	53c	56c
10-50-0 HORSE, CATTLE, SHEEP AND HOG FENCE. Has 10 line wires, 50 in. high, 12 stays to the rod, all No. 9 hard steel wire. Spacing, 3 1/2, 3 1/2, 3 1/2, 3 1/2, 3 1/2, 3 1/2, 3 1/2. Weight, per rod, 13 1/2 lbs. Price, per rod	58c	61c
18-50-0 PULTRY FENCE. Has 18 line wires, 48 in. high, 24 stays to the rod, top and bottom wire No. 12 filling No. 12 hard steel wire. Spacing, 1 1/2, 1 1/2, 1 1/2, 1 1/2, 1 1/2, 1 1/2, 1 1/2, 1 1/2, 1 1/2, 1 1/2, 1 1/2, 1 1/2, 1 1/2, 1 1/2, 1 1/2, 1 1/2, 1 1/2, 1 1/2, 1 1/2, 1 1/2. Weight, 13 1/2 lbs. Price, per rod, freight prepaid	60c	62c
WALK GATE, 3 1/2 x 48	2.50	2.75
FARM GATE, 12 x 48	5.00	5.25
FARM GATE, 13 x 48	5.25	5.50
FARM GATE, 14 x 48	5.50	5.75
FARM GATE, 16 x 48	6.00	6.25
STAPLES, GALVANIZED, 1 1/4 in. Per box of 25 staples.	1.10	1.20
BRACE WIRE, No. 9, soft. Per coil, 25 lbs.	1.10	1.20
STRETCHER. All iron top and bottom, draw very heavy tested chain, extra single wire stretcher and splitter. The best stretcher made at any price	9.00	9.50

Fence put up in 20, 30 and 40 Rod Rolls Only

PRICE

Sarnia Fence is sold Direct from Factory to Farmer for cash. By our unique selling plan we eliminate everything that adds unnecessarily to the price of our fence, such as excessive overhead expense, Travellers' expense, Jobber's profit, Dealer's profit, bad debts, and charges for handling two or possibly three times. Thus we give you our fence at first cost.

Sarnia Fence is made in what is conceded by the best industrial experts to be the best equipped and most economical fence factory in America.

Combining these features—Our Direct Selling Policy—Our Low Cost of Manufacture, our Unconditional Guarantee, and the fact that we are not connected in any way with Manufacturers' combines for the elimination of competition and the maintenance of high prices, we believe you will give us credit for being in a position to sell you the best fence it is possible to make at the lowest possible cost.

THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS

Have been saved each year by the Farmers of Canada through the Direct from Factory to Farm Policy of The Sarnia Fence Co., Ltd. You will remember the high prices the fence combine forced you to pay before Sarnia Fence came on the market. At that time wire cost less than half the present market price. To-day our prices are lower than the previous high prices, in spite of the doubled cost of raw material.

The Sarnia Fence Company, Limited, Sarnia, Ontario