

AN ATTRACTIVE ONTARIO HOME, MADE SO BY PAINT AND PLANTING

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Care of Mechanicai Milkers
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## Are You Working for the Machine or Is the Machine Working for You?

No one wants to be bossed by a bell, or ckased by a speedometer. Fixed-feed separators are hard taskmasters, unless cream waste means nothing to you. How much better it is to have your separator skim clean at any speed-working for you, not against you. Only one separator does this-the Sharples suction-feed. It slims equally clean at all speeds, averaging a saving of 10 lbs . of butter per cow yearly over any other separator. Every time you turn a Sharples you are saving the butterfat that will help win the war.

## SHARPLES 

-the only separator that will skim clean at widely-varying apeeds
-the only separator that sives cream of unchanging thickness-all apeeds
the only separator that will slim your milk quicker when you turn faster
-the only separator with just one plece in bowi-no disci, enarient to clean
the only separator with knee-low supply tank and once-a-month oiling.
Write today for catalog to nearest office,
 addressing Dept. 77
The Sharples Separator Co.
Toronto, Ont.
Regina, Sask.

## THERE IS ONE BOOK

That we would like to sell in the house of every dairy tarmer in Canada. It covers every subject in datrying, from growing the feed-to testing your herd. The price of the book could be saved in two weeks' time from the economical feeding methods outlined in it. "DAIRY FARMING," by Bekles \& Warren, tells how to balance the teed-what feeds to buy when prices are high-the cheapest feeds to grow on
your own farm-and a score of other gubjecte, it is a very readsblo your own farm-and a score of other gubjecte, It is
book for the practical farmer. Well bound in linen. Price is but $\$ 1.50$.
Book Dept.
FARM \& DAIRY
Poterboro, Ont.

## Fall Wheat Season 1918

To get the maximum production it is absolutely essential to use Fertilizers, and the most economical kind to buy is

## SYDNEY BASIC SLAG

It our goods are not being sold convenient to you why not take a carload of twenty tons, and take advantage of the lowest rate of frelght? You will need a tew tons yourself, and the nelghbors will help you out with the balance. The beat proof we can give you as to the value of Sydney Basic ghag is that the sales for Fall Wheat in 1917 were 6,242 tonk, as agatnst 230 tons in 1913, the first year of its introduction.

Drop us a lithe and let our man call on you.
THE CROSS FERTILIZER CO., Limited SYDNEY, NOVA SCOTIA

Standard Feed Contracts Out

Contracts have been malled to millers throughout Ontario by Committee, giving them the opportunty to manutacture a standard steck teed. The feed is to be placed on the market next fall and w'nter, and the contracts must is returned befcre July 1. The contract was drawn up at a conference held last week between the uub-committee which had the mitter in charge and the millers. Undar the contract the millers agree to:
Purchase the various ingredlents enterlng fato the preparation of the feeds, according to the formulae preneribed, to the best advantage and from sources to be approved by the from noure
Assemble the same at convenient Assemble the same at convenient
warehouses or places of storage, and warehouses or places of storage, and there mix and prepare the feed acording to the approved Iormuiae.
Store the same pending sale and delivery,
Sell. ship and distribute the same only to such farmers' organizations or auch other persons as shall be approved by the committee.

At all times maintain the standard and quality of the feeds aecording to the formulae supplied.

If required, used bags or other packages to be supplied by or through the committee.

Permit representatives of the committee to have free access to the books and warehonses so as to see that the contract is being properly carried out.
Furnish to the committee monthly statements of the quantities purchased, sold or distributed by each of the millers, and the quantities, on hand, whether prepared or otherwise.
Sell the feeds at a cash price not to exceed $\$ 5$ a ton over the actual dellivered cost of the ingredients. An additional chargs, satisfactory to the committee, may be made where credit is given or cartage service rendered.
Farntin the committee, when demanded, with samples of the feed for the purpose of analysis.

Ingredients of Feed.
The approved formula for dairy cattle ration is: 54 per cent. of the total teed must be made up of three or four of the following feeding stuffs - oll-cake meal, cottonseed meal, soya-bean meal, veivet-beal meal, and gluten feed, the latter contaiaing not less than 18 per cent. proteln, provided, however, that nol more than 20 per cent. of the cotal feed shall be made from any one of these feeds.
The balance of the feed shall contein suffelent hominy feed or corn to make 15 per cent. of the total teed, and one or more of the follow ing: corn feed, barley feed, oat feed, beet pulp and wheat, bran, and any other feeds that may be from time to time approved by the Feed Committee, provided also that the com pleted feed shall contaln not less than 24 per cent. of crude protefn, 4.5 per cent. of crade fet, and 4. per cent. of soluble carbon hydrates, and not inore than 10 per oent. of crude fibre.
The formula for the swine ration is: It shall consist of at least 6 per cent. of tankage, 20 per cent. of wheat or rye shorts, 33 per cent. of corn or hominy. The balance of the feed shall be made up of one or feed of the following: corn feed, barley feed, whest, bran or any bariey leed that may be from time to time approved by the Feed Comto ime approved also that the completed feed shall contain not less than 16 per cent of crude proteln, 4.5 per cent. of fat, and not more than 6 per cent, of crude abre.
Millers are warned that they mus be careful to comply with the be careful to comply with the
formulae. They are also advised
that it would be well to securo the consent of the committee to the par-
ticular ingredients proposed, before purchasing raw materfals.

## A Talk by Dr. Hastings

640NE quart of milk is equal in tood value to one and one-hall pounds of egicken, and yet people will grumble if there is an advance of a single cent in the price of a single quart of milk. Beet may advance five cents a pound is no newspaper comment. difference? The only explanation that oocurs to me is that milk is commodity of vaiversal use and there fore an facrease in its price affects aore people.
In these words Dr. J. G. Hastings, Medical Health Ofticer of the Toronto, opened one of his cha istic addresses to a group nen recently. He paid high tribul to the food value of millk, and to the importance of the daliry industry Likewise he did not healtate to put his finger on what he considered to se some of the weak polnts of th business. "Ordinary market inprotected, is the cause sickness and death than all othet And pat together, he declared And in it the man more than the barns in which the milk is produced hat is responsible for clean or dirt ailk? There is not a man here but hat can produce milk that will hav ess than the maximum germ content allowed for certified milk, if he will practice cleanliness and chill the will mmediately it is drawn."
In spite of cleanlines nilk may not be bacteriall Typhold and scarlet tever epidemis, or instance, have frequently raced to millk, and the presence hese germe in milk is not due to la $t$ cleanilness. Atso tuberculosis, which is proven to be transmitted to humans through milk, may be present in milk that iths been handled with the greatest care. "Results of i reatigations prove," sald Dr. Hast ings, "25 to 26 per cent. of all tirberciosis in children under 16 years of ag is of the bovine type, and therefor ontracted from cow's milk. Bovine uberculosis is rarety, if ever, tran iltted to the aduit. This danger ur childhood may be removed by acientifle pastearization, and I am strong advocate of pasteurization of all elty mill Pasteurization, ever, does not make dirty milk It merely makes clean milk saf Dr. Hastings adrocated Ing at a temperature of 145 derrees ing at a temperature of 145 degree
for 25 to 30 minutes. This destroy for 25 to 30 minutes. This destroy all germa, and does not interfere with digestibility. He had a flnal word for the consumer. "We must be pre pared to pay for pure milk if we ar to get it," he remarked. "I know tha present prices:

The pure-bred Ayrshire cow whos threnesa appeared on page five of Farm and Dafry of Jume 6 was Spring Farm and Dairy of June 6 was Spring-
hill White Feauty, 28757 . whl a Recond of Parformance teat as a three-year-old of 12,502 lbs. of milk three-year-old of $12,502 \mathrm{lbs}$. of milk
and 559.7 lbs , of fat She is now and 559.7 lbs. of fat. She is now
owned in the University of British owned in the Unive
Columbla dairy herd.

To change the name of the $\mathrm{Bl}+$ teln cow to "Friestan" at the presen time would be unfatr to the breed Black and white cattle have beet known by the name of Holstein ave since the organtration of our nasoci atton. I cannot see but what w would be fust as well off to keep th nanie as to change tt- Fred Coni Renfrew Oo., Ont.

## A CORNER.

"Do you and your wite ever have vords ${ }^{7}$
"I haven't any; she corners th supply."-Baltimore American.

Membership,

MNY socealled ip largely of to a desise on
the aid of anybme at It may be due to tl
farmers, to have a farmers, to have a
business, Or the uf ooperative enterpr on sttraction, and be comes in to get matter of grave dou be allowed to conn
toth. Where diffleu capital among the f from any avallable tarmers' rlghts are ot prove dangerous orce in twisting th arce in twocintlon In the th dividends instead of ble results to each outsiders. want to ge rust be kept out. Where, for exam 0 town the tenden ireat himt mithe his me nnger in such a ca reat, but the safest
ise mansgement reat majority of th within the active-fa retired farmers ean
the associatlon th the association th
should be niade avai should be made avai
authorlty Ehdutd authorlty Bhoutd
Agricultural cooper not only for farmers Any organization ness-thke if It underti ness with hope of is in greater need of is in greater need of
pilvate concem. The mesponsfbilty is unff eoncern and diffused who belong to $\frac{A}{i}$ pany are not likely pany are not likely
thint two or three tending its meeting The directors are no Interest in the affatr by rallroiu or bank respective companfes vestment is amsill, as again the cooperntive modest return over
wise. Ait these fae thorough-gotne busfn cooperative company any time know how
those in charge may these in charge
for all they do. for all they do, There shoutd be an
accounting, such that


Trade increaser the wealiti and glorg of a conatiy; but its real streagth and'stamian are to be looked for among the cultivators of the land-Lord Chatham

## My Ideal of a Farmers' Cooperative Association

Membership, Finance, Accounting, Payment of Divicends and Cher Points in Cooperative Management Discussed by-
Professor B. H. Hibbard

MANY sorealled farmers' associations are made up largely of non-farmers. This may be dute the aid of anyone and everyone in raising the copital. It may be due to the desire on the part of men not farmers, to have a hand in the management of the business. Or the ufere matter of investment in some cooperative enterprises as now organized furnishes
an attraction, and where no rules bar the nonfarmer an attraction, and where no rules bar the non-farmer he comes in to get dividends; In all cases it is a matter of grave doubt whether such outsiders should be allowed to connect themseives with the assoelation. Where difficulty is experienced in ralaing the
captal among the farmers the temptation to falce it captal among the farmers the temptation to take it
from any avallable source fs great, and where the from any available source is great, and where the farmers rights are property safeguarded, this might
not prove dangerous. But safeguarded they must be not prove dangerous. But safeguar
or these investors/will become a or these in twisting the course of the association in the direction of stoek dividends instead of toward favorable results to each member on the basis of business furnished. Where
putsiders want to get control there is but one thing to be done; they must be kept out.
Where, for example, $\pi$ firmer member retireg and perhaps mos es
to town the tendancy is often to treat him still as a farmer and let him continue life membership. This dinger in such a case may not bep rreat, but the safest why is to leeep the management; at least, and a great majority of the membershitp, within the aotive furmer class. If retired farmers can be of service to the association thele assiftance thould be niade available, but thelr authority should be restricted. Agricultural cooperntton must be not only for farmern but by them.

Business-like in Character. Any organizatlon must be busi-
ness-Iike if it undertalies to do bent ness-like if it undertakes to do basiness with hope of success, but in is in greater neot of cave company is in greater need of caution than a
private concem. The reason ts that responsibility is unified In a private concern and diffused in a cooperalive concern. A- lumdred farmert Who belong to a cooperative cempany are not likely to epend more
canding its meetings and trangact The directors are net ind transacting ith. businese: iterest in the iftatry of the compeny quite the. vital ly railronis or bank dimetors in the that is takent espective compantes, since in the one cese the th vestment is amsill, and in the other case large; and agaln the cooperative company uanally makes but a modest return over what cbuld be obtained other Wise. Ail these faets point to the necessity of a thorough-golng business plan for the mecessity of a coeperative company so that the members may at any time know how matters stand, and in order that those in charge may be held to a striet aecounting or all they do.
There should be an adequate, but afmple system of accounting, sueh that expenses and investments may

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The modern dairy barn and sile on the farm of Mr. T. J. Griffin, President of the Wentwerth Milk Producers' Association:
be taken care of in a regular and equitable manner. For instance, in a cooperative croamery, it is un-busineas-like and unfalr to deduct from the prlee of butterfat for a given month or two s sum sufficient glven new vat or separator. Suppose, for example, particular patron is furnlahing almost no milk at that of the charge. he escapes payment of his proportion nishing the very mapimum a given patron to be furpays more than his just proportion of the charge. Again, in case the equipment purchased is to be used over a considerable perlod of years, the members of the company at the time the purchase is made atand The expense, while those who succeed them get mueh of the value. It. Is clear that the only fate way to sdjust these matters is to provide funds out of which the varlous expenditures may be made. Preferably

A truly cooperative company is essentially democratic. In this respect it is unifike the ordinary business organization in which one man, or a few most usual type of corporation wheren unlike the vote in proportion to where, therefore, few the amount of stock held, and Where, therefore, a few members may so out-vote the majority as to render the control extremely undemocratic is not, in a real sense, cooper whe is not demomay be such in form. Cooperation means a workit together of men for the accomplishment of some objeet to the advantage of all. Should the control all into a few hands this mutual relationship is al nost sure to sufier and the interest of those holiti the powr become the criterion by which all pollcies will b shaped.

This brings us to the "one-man-one-vote" princlple, usually put forward as the one thing needfut in stances the plan is to be commended. In this way it may be made dimeult if not imposslble cllque to get control of a company. For example, it is cuite utmal to provide that not over one-tenth of all out-standing stock may be owned by one man, in which case no one man or small group of men, is likely to get control of a majortty of the stock. Of course, the IImitution of the vote to one for each man is the greatest possible sateguard against concentration of power.

Where Large Farmers Object:
Under some circumstances the "oneman-one-vote" may prove to be too rigid a safeguard. Where the Interests of the members are nearly identical, or equat, there why sach men to no good reasom Why each man should not have an equal voice in the control of pollwidely varying interestir et in have widely varying interests et stake it is often hard to get those whose interests are greatest to agree to liappen that one member it may acres of strawherries and relles on strawterry sntes almost exelasively for hifs fucome.. Another man may Cor his income. Another man may
have a tenth of an acre and get a
closely related cooperative associatlons sueh as a group of ereameries, or a aroup of frut exchanges should use the same syatem of accountimg so that comparisons may easily be made, and that federiindiv, if such be formed, may deal intelligently with authority asiociations with respect to audits or other body.
Whether the audit should be by the board of direc tors, by a special committee, or by some outaide authority may be an open question, but audit there should be so that the members of the company, and all doing business with them, may know the uisiness standing of the association. The main thing for rarmers to learn, is that a business will not run right aimply because it is started right. Neither can all managers be trusted to keep records strafght and intelligible without some occasional authoritative Inspection from outside the office. Publicity of ael counts will work as good results in farmers' cooper ntive enterprises as it does in quasi-public corpora-
tions serving the community at a fixed charge.
trifing part of his income from the sale of such fruit. It is not likely that the big grower will take kindly to the proposition givine the small grower the same volce ts himself in the man keting policies. And it hardiy seems reasonable that the two should be put on an equal basis with respect to authority in control. In fact, the wisdom of a union of large and small producers in the same company is often questioned. Yet if the Interests of the bla producers are not jeopardized by the frresponsilility, stubbornness, or jealousy of the small producers, there is nothing to be said against such an arrangement. It is even possible for the small producer to proft hy the better business methods of the large producer if only the two classes can get along smoothly together, In Europe, where the "one-man-one-vote" predominates in nearly all cases there is a tendeney toward segregation of large and small produeers.
One very satisfactory way of bringing the large and the small producer together on a basis fair to both is ta nernst viting in proportion to business (Continued on page 12.)

## Organic Matter in the Soil

It May Be Increased by Commercial Fertulizer

${ }^{66}$ APLENTIFUL supply of organic matter in the soil is the basis of soil fertility," said Prof.
R. Harcourt, of Guelph, i: a recent address "Not only does it conserve moisture and improve soil
texture, but through it the great suppites of unavaitable plant food in the soll are made avallable for plant Erowth." Another suthority on fertilizer problems, Prof. F. E. Bear, now of Ohio, but formerly of the Weat Virginia Experiment Station, gives organic matter the same htgh place in soll improvement, and prefaces a recent press utterance with the statement that we need organic matter because "we need to
think in terms of 100 bushel corn crops, 50 bushel wheat crops, and 4 ton clover crops." In the past the usual way of getting this organic matter has been to apply barnyard manure, and regarding this Professor
Bear makes the following statement: "Manure the following statement
"Manure enthusiasts point to manure as being a most necessary material on the farm because it sup plies organic matter. One of the chief objections tain little or no organle matter and that they contain little or no organte matter and that their use tore,"

Following athis, Professor Bear reports results on nome of the Work done by himself
at Weat Virginia Experiment Sta. tion, in which it was shown that the use of fertizer, far from deaoll, actually Increased It. Prowork are as follows

Elgger Crops-more Orgaple
Rightly interpreted it means that organie matter in solls can be fincreased by the use of any material which will tncrease the yield of erops, whether that material be fertilizer, manure, Imestone or anything else. It also means that such operations as drainaga, the use of proper rotations, the growmorease the productivity of solls will also the productivity of solls. organic matter in these solle.
orgamic
encured In large nart thronch the Im secured in large part through the roots and stubble left behind after have large root system and a thick matting of stubble or sod. Poor - matung of stubble or sod. Pmall root systems. The difference between the check rlot and the fertilizer plot lles in the amount of material left behind in the soll a
Frot. Meart conclusion is that "If the conteat of organte matter in soils is to be increased to any con-
siderable extent it will be possible largely as a result of growing larger erops, wth the resulting large root systems, and heavy
stubble and sod. If we grow big
crops in aultable rotations, whether
fertilizer or manure, the, whether we make use of care of ftrelf:" Large crops are possible through fertilizing with barnyard manure or commercial fertilizer. It is signfficant that in those counties Where the soll is most protictive the two counties are combined, live stock is kept in large numbers when the slize of the farms is considered and commercial fertilizer is used as well. Just how ntuch of the latter the Canadian farmer can afford to use in a point yet to be determined. Of the value and proft of tive stock in maintaining soll fertility he has
already had abundant evidence. already had abundant evidence.

## Feeds Meal in the Summer But the Cows are Good Ones walburn rivers, oxford Co., Ont.

DoEs it pay to feed meal to dairy cows while on pasture? It depends a great deal on the cow. producing cows all through the summer for a number of years, but the mill is all weighed and also the meal snd each individual cow is fed in proportion to the amount of millk she is giving and the percent of butterfat in the millk. As we separate all our milk and sell cream it is not always the cow that is giving the largest flow of milk that is making the most butterfat or money, nor needs the most meal to keep her in conded for seven or 30 days, and all have been rumning in R. O. P, test, and their millk tented regularly we know fust about what they are doing, and can feed accordingly. Of course, we feed heffers a they are siving than mature cown, as we like to keep
them growing all the time, and think this tends to develop their milking sualities and tncrease thetr cepacity for all kinds of feed. We have cows giving over 70 lbs . and up to neariy 80 lbs , millk daily on twice a day milking, and testing nearly 4 per cent. fat, and, of course, could not expect them to do this and keep in condition to keep it up very long without some meal.
Taking it all round I certainly think that er, o at the high prices of meal, provided you have the right class of cows, naturally heavy producers of milk a 1 d butterfat, it pays to feed some meal on pasturs if one will study the cows, weigh the milk, pay some attention to the particular kinds of meal that each
Individual cow requires, and feed each cow accordindividual cow requires, and feed each cow according to what she is doing.

## Why Not Grow Clover Seed? A Dundas Field Yielded $\$ 320$ Worth

THE high price paid by farmers for clover seed this year should be an incentive towards its of Cannda where it has heene farm. In many paris that clover seed could not be grown, it has been re peatedly proven ould not be grown, it has been rebardest strains could be successfully and proftably produced. Seed of excellent quality is now grown in

## Time to Cut Hay

## Better Too Early Than Too Late

## By H. L. SPDONER.

ALTHOUGH there is some difference of opinlan as to the best time to cut hay, there should not
be much variation in these opinions, as a differ ence of two or three days, or even pne day in cuit ting often makes a wide difference in the quality of the product. Arcording to hay dealers, early-cut hay is invariably ine best. An extensive shipper of In an address to a farmerg' inatitute a few said, "Better cut some of the hay when it seems too perience in miping perience in shipping, objection has never been made The beat time to cut timothy is when it is bloom, before the seeds begin to when it is in full bloom, before the seeds begin to ripen. The seeds height that one who has àlarge acreage should its wait until the whole crop is in full bloom before be ginning the harvest, as some of the crop will ripe. The stenss are then woody and do not tol good feed. Better to cut half the crop a ilttle madem ripe than to cut any of it over-ripe
The cutting of clover is a more difficult proposition than that of timothy as clover is so hard to cure when green, If the weather is favorable, however, clover that is cut perfectly green may be perfectly cured. Most farm-

An Expensive Way of Adding Humus


This is not a picture of prairie breaking in the serub districts of the Northwest. Neither is it plowing down corn that had been "hogged over" in one of the corn belt states.

It is plowing down eorn, but it is in one of the best dairy districts of ontario, and it is corn which should have spent the winter in the silo, and not in the field.

The reason that it was not put in the silo is because sufficient help could not be obtained to get it.out before the hard frost came, and rendered it worthless.

It is to prevent a repetition of such conditions as this that farmers object to necessary men being taken from the farms. ers cut clover when it is just comIng into full bloom-before many of the heads have turned brown. Thls
seems to be the proper stage in seems to be the proper stage in
which to secure the greatest feedwhich to secure the greatest feed
ing value and to retain the leares ing value and to retain the leaves
or the stems. The same thing however, applies to clover as to timothy-if the acreage is large, the harvesting must begin in time heads have matured many of the heady have matured.
ling of clover hay is to the handling of clover hay is to haul it to the barn too soon, before it is prop.
erly cured. With good weather it eriy cured. With good weather it the next morning, and put in the mow in the afternoon. If cut when mow in the afternoon. If cut when it must be tedded soon after cutting and perhaps two or three thmes in order to let the sun and air get to
it quickly. If allowed to lay withit quickly. If allowed to lay with-
out betng turned over, it will turn butack and lose a good share of its feeding value.
Timothy may be cut down in the Forenoon after the dew if gone, and hauled in the same afternoon if the weather condtions are favor able. If compelled to leave any of
$f t$ out at $n i g h t$, it should be tedded f out at night, it should be tedded
the next morning before being the next
drawn in.

Equal parts bran, ground oats, cornmeal and one-third part oil-
meal makes a splendid ration for meal makes a
tne young call.
the Kenora district of Northern Ontario. One farmer in Dundas county, where the Commis sion of Conservation is conducting illustration work, was induced to keep a small field of second crop red clover for seed. When ripe it was cut with the
binder and left unbound in the swath. After it had binder and left unbound in the swath. After it had been rained on several times and blown about by an exceptional windstorm, the farmer decided that he certainly would not grow a clover seed crop again.
However, when threshing yielded 16 buthels of first However, when threshing ylelded 16 bushels of first class saleable seeu which he sold at over $\$ 20$ per bushel, he afterwards found that it was the best pay Ing crop grown on his farm, because he had already stored away a good crop of hay from the same field. This experience could and should be repeated on thousands of farms where clover seed is not now grown and where the farmer is taling a risk of intro ducing noxious weeds every time he buys clover seed. In order to get best results in seed production, the first erop, for hay, must be cut early. This gives the second crop, from which the seed is secured, an opportunity to start eariy and to blossom and ripen the seed before the killing frosts of autumn.
it weil to cut or pull noxious weeds in the second crop clover in order that the seed may be clean. will command a higher price when put upon the market.-F. C. N. $\qquad$ when

The man who is expecting to feed a number of ley. While oats is probably more generally fed in Canada than any other grain for hogs, it in a poor feed for fattening plgs. Its best place is in feeding krowing pigs or milking sows. Barley is our fattening grain in Canada. It must be used with oats and shorts for young pigs, and as a finlshing ration for hogs oyer $100 \mathrm{lbs},-\mathrm{G}$. B. Rothwell, O.E.F.,
Ottaw.

## Supplementing Cow Pasture Even a Little Meal Will Help

WITH coarse grains at abnormally high prices the question will arise in the minds of many dairy farmers as to whether or not it will pay to feed concentrate
cows while on pasture.

Given an abundance of good pasture, experiments nt Macdonald College have proved that it will not pay $t 0$ feed the average dairy cow grain. With limited pasture and a summer of extremely untavorable wea. ther, it will pay to feed milking cows something be Bides the pasture, If solling crop or silage is avall. able, concentrated feed is less important, but for the best returns from every standpolint a combination of the two is necessary.
The prevailing practice in many districta is to dehaving as she does small miling capacity and usually quite a territory of rough pasture, it is questionable If grain feeding will pay under present conditions. On the other hand, when farming is more fatensified, with less acreage in pasture and better cows, it is ahaolutely necessary, and it will pey to enpplemant the srass when it gets short with at least a limited amount of grain feed.
The time to commence feeding is just when the cows begin or even a little before they begin to shrink heeause of short pastare. If feed is delayed until the cows have materially decreased in milk nad flesh the results from feeding will at first be disappointing and will continue so until the cows regain normal condition. This fact explains many of the apparently peor resulte from extra feedinms. The amount of feed necessary must debend of
the cow's work, recelving. In the
of meal per day of meal per day and mixturcs are cake meal seems and is a splendid tody wetght. it o so much the on short gra

## Care of 1

Cleanliness GEO. B. H

"N${ }^{0}$, siree blamed m asked his reason, t ally expressed him
used one. The mi tion, and the milk the time It was dra
In all likelihood But that is certain machine should re It is the fault of tt milk from his cowi
to expend a little t not properly looke of time-every oth similar
Affer being used,
have on them have on them a th
becomes an excel and an ideal breedi and an ideal breedi
of various kinds. To Was
The metal parts be thoroughly was
rubbed with a.clot and put away fn a
cups and tubing sl cups and tubing sl
machine and well machine and weil
After milking th rinsed. Use warm
the latter to be powder and hot wa kept in a
milkings.
All teat cups sh once a week and using suitable brus rinse with hot wate together, afterw
the disinfectant. The disinfectan
The is really a source of oral cases disinfect to be breeding stead of "Killing" not happen.

Preparation of Chloride of lime as a disming 20 to 32 per terial being bought ars, as that put up trength. Mix this or several hours, gi
the cow's work, her condition, and what else she is receiving. In the average case three to five pounds of meal per day will suffice. At the present time it is often a caso of taking what meal may be available and mixturcs are aimost out of the question. Of cake meal seems about as good value as anything and less of and is a splendid feed for sustsining and incressing jody weight. if otuer reeds cas be combined with it o much the better, bat one pound of it per day even alone on short grass will go a long way in tiding the
cows over a bad time.

## Care of Mechanical Milkers

## Cleanliness the Most Important Point

 GEO. B. HOOD, Wellington Co., Ont."N, siree! I wouldn't have one of them not even if they machines around the place; asked his reason, the farmer, who had thus emphatic. ally expressed himself, replied that a neighbor of his sed one. The machine was kept in a It Ithy conditon, and the millt was about ready for tine pigs by he time it was drawn.
In ail ikellhood there are numeious similar cases. But that is certainly no reason why the milking machine should receive such unqualified conviction. it is the fault of the owner. If he wishes to extract milk from his cows mechanically he must be willing experly looked after the milker can indeed be ome a very unsanitary the milker can indeed beof time-every other utensil concerned with mill is similar

After being used, the verfous parts of the machine have on them a thin film of milk. This come idal excellent collector of dirt if various kinds. The result is bacteria kind. To Wash Parts.
The metal parts of the machine chould be thoroughly washed and scalded-not rubbed with a cloth-after eatch mifkint and put away in a clean piace. The teat cups and tubing should be fitted to the machine and well rinsed out before use After milking they should again be rinsed. Uso warm water before milking the latter to be followed by washing powder and hot water. They should be kept in a disinfectant solution between milkings.
All teat cups should be taken apart once a week and thoroughly serubbed
with hot water and washing with hot water and washing powder, using suitable brushes to do it. Then rinse with hot water before putting them together, afterwards returning them to the disinfectant.
Is really a source of contams kept renewed, is really a source of contamination. In sevto be breeding centres for bacteris instead of "kitling" solutions. Great care should be exercised to see that this cloes not happen.

Preparation of Chloride of Lime.

Chloride of lime solution is most conmonly used as a disinfectant. Take one pound of chloride of lime ing chloride of ime, know the strength of In buy terial being bought. It wheuld be bought of the ma fars, as thg jtrengith enamelled crock or wooden tub Alion of water in an for several hours, giying it an Allow this to stand


The Winner in the Dry Cow Class, Harieyholm Rosie 5th.
Tirat prize dry cow is slways it elose contestant for champa atronghip one and the Clans winaer this year was exhibited hy R . R . Neas, Howick, Que. Fhotos by an
Editor of Farm and Dairy.

M
allow it to settle and pour off tho ciear liquid. The sediment is discardsd. Add enough water to this solution
to make ten gallons. Fill this into the tank and immerse the tubes and teat cups in it. The solution will remain active for about two weeks in summer and three weeks in winter.

The disinfecting solution is good as long as there is
present available chlorine present available chlorine. The presence of chlorine may be tested by the use of iodine starch indicator paper. This can be prepared in the following manner:
Mtx one part cf starch with about 100 parts of water. Soft water is preferable. Heat to boiling. This gives a dilute liguid. Add about 8
  .


[^1]

## Farm Management

More Thoughts on Winter Wheat C ARM and Dairy readers who are interested in winter wheat proter from Mr. E. Terrill, Northumberland $\mathrm{Co}_{0}$, on tollowing corn with fall whent, in our lasue oi last week, Incilentally Mr. Terrill made wome remarics as to the causes of winter remanics as to the causes of winter. the anow lay too long and too deesky there is a chanee of smotherink the wheat. An efttor of Farm and Dairy mentioned in reply that he had notioed on his own farm that the only place where the fall whent was good this epring whas where the snow had been deeper. Mr. Terdill writes us further, as follows:
"I have noticed that invariably our Wheat is much the best along the fences where the snow lies the longest upon it, yet with our field of wheat this seasos there were three ehowed promise of halk a crop. while enowed promise of har a crap, while
on the other side the wheat was on the other side the wheat was
totally gone. If there was any differ-
ence ns to the length of time the snow eovered the wheat along the fences, it lay rather longer on the side There was a post and rail fence on thls slde, whlle on the other three sides the tences were the ordiney crooked rall fence. How can we account for this? is it from the fact that along the ordinary rall fence the crop is to a certain extent protected from the cold winds and eonsequent. is froot does not penstrate quite so deeply as it dioss a utitle distance away from the feace? Or is it partially due to the ground being more solid along the fences, being tramped miore by the turiling of the horses while preparthg the ground and putting in the crop? Or would it be from the faot that the sod is rather promens, and the anow does not lie so tlebtily to the earth as on the tiled land, thus siving the wheat sdiacent to the feaces broach, so that it is kent to
wigorous, although
so that it is kept
eovered
with show? You see 1 am getting back to my old theory that winter wheat must get breath trom some source. ${ }^{-1}$ must get breath from same source. tensive grower of fall wheat, and this one thing as to why che wheat is usually better along the fences where the snow Ifes longeet, has always
been guite a query to me. I used to think that it was because the anow protented it is epring until after most of the thawing and freezing was over. I am not propared to say yet that I am wrong in this idea. To olf. set this however, I once had oceaslon to keep a winter road open acrose a field of wheat. The road rat angling across the field from southeast to north or northwest, so in order to keep the snow from filling in the track wyh the went winda, took some surplus ralls white I had on band and tuilt a fence on the west on hand and vilt a fence on the mest
side of the trall, with the combined side of the trall, with the combined object of keeping the snuw irom dil. ling in the track, and also thinking the Wheat would prove to be much beneated by the dopth of mow that would avou:nunate for some dastance on etther side of the fence. As the winter monthe gave rather a surplus en sailen, yery poonty all over the fleld ebrauigh yery poonly all over the fold, and ald aot sonu to be the toast bit beneffted by the holding of the gnow by the temporary fence, and we were disappointed that it was not of any benceft to the wheat 80 there ro. mains a intule mystery yot as to why It is that the wheat is commonly the beat along our fences. What is your
thought on the subject?"

# SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PaINTS \& VARNISHES 5 管 



## Your Home Needs Protection

You can't afford to "let the painting gothis year". Rot
 and decay are the greatest menace to property. You keep up life and fire insurance-why neglect your home?

A little paint or varnish on the outside or inside now will save you much greater expense later on.
LOoKIT OVER ! THINKIT OVER. PANTITHOVER A vith

## SHERWM-WILLIANS меmts an numeras

swp for the House asaures you of guality and durability, eevering capacity and permanence of colot.
 and coilingh. The beft decorators recognize the value of Flat Tone for Pre it permanent, veivoty finith that trub ofr and is wachable.
Send for our free books. "The A.B.C. of Home Puluting" witten by m pratioel ppinter, telling how to paint, varmith, stain or enamel every surface in and around your home.
THE SHERWIN-WILLIMMS Co, ereames, umine Ant, CentreSL, Mllentreni, Que, 110 Sutheriand Ave, Wipalpeg, Man,


Manure Worth $\$ 5.50$ a Ton

$T^{B}$Her tell value of a ton of tresh horse increasing value is still more. Now that looks good, doess't But Just walt a moment. We sald treah manure. Lat's see what tagy happen to this pille if it is not prop erly taken care of
Experiments tell us that if that ton ahou'd be lets to leach in the yari foom April 25 th to Septomber 25 th about six months, there will be a loss of 60 per cent. nitrogen, 47 per cent phosphorus, and 76 per cent of potasi The commerclal value will have fallen from 35.50 to $\$ 2.38$ per ton, a waste of 43.15. Can you alford this?

The biggest help towards prevent ing such lose ls a manure apreader It saves so much time and labor that manure ean be hauled out daily and epread on the fleld where it belong. It's easy to spread with a spreader The job is not put off, as it is when opreading munt be done ty hand. Pr perimenters tell us that manure lose nothing by drying. The fermentation which goes on in the pile, eausing lose of ammonia, stops whan the manurg is dried up. Of course, ratns will tall on the manure spread on the fleld, but the plant food is wastied Into the soll where it belongs.
Many people are still of the ides that composting is negesaary for 1.1 b enation of the plant fopd. This way be neoessary on truck farms, but ac tual experimenting along this line has shown that for general farm purposen eomposting is not necessary, Too much valuable plant food is lost by leaching and other processes. The plants cannot assimiliate enoush.
Many, many testa have ahown the spreader to pay for ltselt in one see son on less than 15 acres of land when comparing its resuits with thone of hand spreacting. Thls is due to more even distribution and the sas. ligg of labor and horse power
The more Mberal use of spreadens would be a mighty good thing.

## Hog Millet

 1 here in Ontario? How much meed pef
 Bruce © Oo, Om.
Hog or broomi norn millot is grown most extensively in the Dakotas and we know no reason wity it abould not aucceed as well in Ontario as the common millet, which in sanerally grown, The seed should be sown from June 10th to 20th, as later saedings wonid be rinky on acosunt af fall frosts. Hog millet is a voraoloun feeder and te quires strong land. Satisfactory crops eaninot be expeted from huss gry or light soll. This variety of millet is not so auttable for forage as elkher the common or Japanese milh lota. It is, however, a heavy yielder of seed, and a common yleld in the Dakotas is 35 bushela to the acre. Ase periments show that a buahel of hog mollimet need, sroumil finto chop, wif! compare very favorably in pls feeding with a bushel of ground barley.

Spraying to Kill Mustard By Prof. J. E. Howitt. T RON mulphate or copper can be suc 1 coserfully used to destroy mustard in standing graia mitation ajary lo applied. Thls can be preparol by diasolving so lbs of fron suiphate fin 40 gallons of water. Iron suiphiate is dimmolved gulte readily in eokl water. The -solution shoutld be straised the soiution shoutd as a chessecloth as it is put finte throogh a chessecloth as it 18 put into
the apray pump tank. This will to the apray pump tank. This wilt to mowe dirt and manh parti. apt to clog the nozzles.
Apply on a calm, clear day, fust as soon as the frst fow plants in the feids show flowers. IT is very
IMPORTANT TO SPRAY EARLY. TMPORTANT TO spRay EARLY,
if a heavy rala comes wilthla al

Get $T$
The Haw It combines one, via.; A hipe wrench, re-threading b inch.
eqtions

8ABSORB from a Bone Splint, Curb troubles and
It acts mildly It acts mildiy
sults are lastin or rempove be worked. P each bottle tell ABSORBINE, JR. for mankind, reducea harged Glands, Wens, more if you write. 8 W.F.VBUNS, P.D.E.8.29] Anorbles sod Absorblae?
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ecres, and to supply Aphy to Boox 70, Fiana

ROAN SHORTHOR ald, from a beavy mi tarisg cow. Price ${ }^{4}$ ?
partleulars. A. Bint 3MALL QUANTIT
Do pheeta of letter sretopes printed wi ther provinces exire varton, Ont ontario. FOR SALE-Two b ola Perfectly tame,
har. Mr. J. P. LaP WHITE AND COI
DOTTES, WHAHT 星
WHITE LEC Wichnel K. Beyer

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a Pəoket Tool-kit.
It comblnes six handy tools in one, viz.; A monkey wrench, a nipe wrench, a screwdriver, and hree ateel dies for threading or 1.2 Inch.


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eammuting distance sroat dty, ${ }^{2}{ }^{2}$
by Now York menufacturer. (in
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 THREE CENTS A WORD, CASH WITH ORDER Worthy TED,-Expen enced and truatmanall herd of Holstetns and formage a ecran and to mupply one extrm milker.bors, Ott.
old, from a heavinn Bul , one yaar theing cow. Price fits, and buttor pro particular.. A. Bingle, Grimsby, Ont.
100 sMALL QUAN of lettor STA STATIONERYing mheets of letter paper 8
envelopes printed with name $11 ;$
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ad. dras and businems, in Oantario ond ad. Oner provinces extra postage 26 cts .verton, Ontarlo.
FOR SALE-Two bears, $21 / 5$ months adi Perfectly tame. Write for partictsOna Mr. J. P. Laporte, 8t. Charles,

[^2]hours after the solution is a sile
Will be necopsary to spray again. An -ordiaary hand pump barrel sprayer, such as is employed to bpray fruit trees may be used, or a potato prayer can be rigged up to do the work. Many of the up-to-dnte potato sprayers have a special broadcast attachment for spraying weeds. These are excellent for large areas, as they cover a wide strip at each round. Care must be taken to see that every mustard plant is covered with the solution in the form of fine spray.
Iron sulphate may be obtained at any hardware store or from the Nichols Chemical Co., Toronto. In wholeaale lots it is better purchased from this company, who can supply than it can be purchased at local hardware stores,

Clearing Up Waste Land
$\square-$ DITOR, Farm and Dairy.-We - usually have a little breathing - space between seeding and harvest and, when help is available, we have found this a good time to clear up waste land and remove obstruc. tions in the plowed flelds. When we moved on to our farm eight years ago several of what should have been our best fields, were badly broken by stumps and stones. Every year at this season we have managed to do a little work in clearing away these obstructions. The stones we have usually blasted or buried. We have used various methods in getting rid of the stumps.
For stumps of average or even a fairly large slze, the hand operated stump puller is a very effectual Httle machine. Its power is something wonderful. With "our machine we have found it possible to pull out three or four small stumps at once, If the machins is of extra large size we dig aroand the roots on the side removed from the anchor selected for the stump puller and cut some of the largest of them. The stump is then easy to remove. We have used blast ing powder on the stumps also and thes finished the job with the stump puiter. The amount of work that we have accomplished in any one year this way has never seemed very large, but the amount of work that we have accomplished in eight years, a IIttle at a time, has made the difference between a farm difficult to work and one with fine clear fields.- "Ploneer" Muskoks Dist., Ont,

The Irigation Convention

THE Western Canadian Irrigation Association will hold its 18 th anon July 24-25-26. The membershis of this convention is distribnted over three provinces of Saskatchewan, Al berta and British Columbls Amons the speakers who have de nitely promised to be at this year's convention are: Jolan H Barl ahlet of the Irrigation Jomstigation Branch of the Canadlan Puclific Railway, who the talk on "Don'ts in Connection with Irrigation": Prof. F Clement of Van couver, who will opeal on "OrehanProblems": Re Fr Drale, Ouperchard dent of Irrigation, Ottiwe, superintenJect is t"The Conservation whose subthon of our Water Supplyt, M BLiza dleton, Victoris "What ${ }^{\text {II }}$ : M. 8. Midareton, Yictoria, what can the FarmAfford to pay for British Columbla Aiford to pay for Irrigation,"" and connection with the well known in loms of Weatern Candagation proboms of Western Canada
Business and pleasure will be combined at this convention and the Nel on people are setting themselves about to make preparations for entercimment on a echedule which, whille will be in keeping with the war pirit of the times, will lack nothing of the hospitality for which the ploare famed.

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 But firt cort it not by my menant the inportant conideration. What you ue looding loo ori many yean of good eserice, bow foel bille and freedom from repairs.
With these points in mind, carefully investigate the performance of the Alpha on any of the thousands of Canadian farms where they are in use. That will convince you that, although the price of the Alpha is a little more than that of some others, it is the most economical engine you can use, Before buying an engine, write for our illustrated catalogue.

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## Dunlop Tires go Further and go Better.

## Make Your Barns Safe This Year

$\$ 100,000$ is roughly estimated as loss Ontario farmers suffiered in the great electrical storm of Tuesday night, June 11th. Barns were destroyed in almost every part of Southern and Eastern Ontario. Nearly all of thls great' loss could be saved by the proper rodding of buildings, Such has been proved by practical experience.

## Here's the Proof-.-

Two-thirds of all rural barn claims settled by 40 Insurance Companies in Ontario, over a period of $121 / 2$ years were due to

## Lightning

This year the country can IIIafford the loss of your barn or your crop. It will be well spent money to put your buildings in the "Bafe" cluss. You can pre vent the loss and reduce the cost of your insurance by equipping them with rods made by

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## FARM AND DAIRY REACHES THE FAR AWAY BUYERS

 As Well as the Nearer OnesR. R. No. I. Gerrte, Ont Dear Pirtirboro, Ont

April 12th, 1918.
We had many inguiries for the bulls, Some from all the Provinces East of Ontario. Could have sold them three or four times over.

Yours truly.
(Bigned) W. L. LAMBIKIN,

## The Best Book

Dairy Farming
Perhaps You Have it in Your Library
If so its title will be "DAIRY FARMING,"

Eckles \& Warren
After a elone study of the great number of dairy publications that are as the most comprehenaive of tia kind ever writteli. The book to only recently published and covera practically ever whate. of dsiry work the maiancing of rations, feeding cows for heavy production, the best feeds to use when pricell aro high-crops to grow, ete, If you want a book that
you wouldn't sell for double the price later, order one and study it
The book sells for $\$ 1,50$ and can be aecured direct from our
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FARM AND DAIRY
Peterboro, Ont.


## "Swat Him"

## E. Bergey, B.s.A

Gkill htm can ronster! Sell him, kill him, can him, eat him, or him , but get him away from your poultry!
Fertilization is responstble for heavy losses in the quality of eggs. This is made particularly true during the hot weather of July and August. A fertlle egs, under a broody hen for 24 hours, is a total loss. In a temperature of even 70 degrees for any length of time fertile eggs will be spolled. An infer. tile egs put under the same condt tions will not spoil, though it will lose nomewhat in guality.
of the eggs dnapeoted in
during July and Ausust, Winnipes $50 \%$ were mant for 500 on 1917, over $\mathbf{1 . 5 \%}$ were anat for vse on the tatle; only or coten; $\mathbf{4 6 . 6 \%}$ were fit only for cooking and balchg pur poses. There was a dead loss from broken and rots" of $\$ 1,200$. The indireot lons from poor suality is hard to entimate, but is very evasilderable. Mont of these losses could he prevented by protading only nondertle eggs. Therefure, re-
move the male hird. He cont us too move
much:

## A Hot Weather Calendar

 By Prof. W. R. Graham.Tthat lay over 100 -Keep hens and lay over 100 egss yearly and foed them carefully; kili the rooster and sell infertile eises: gather the eggs dally and kecp di a ceol place in clean basketa; send the eggs to market quitokly and regularly.
The rooster, unless kept for next year's freeding, is too expensive is luxure to keep-and helli helngreLieve the meat thortaze.
The ciarket for the cull stulf promines to be good this month-ant by marketing in June the diatribution is more equalized.
By eating the poor layers the farmer gains in two ways--he eliminate the proflt takers from his flock and he lowers the meat fill for hiss tathle The small farm flook of good lay ers is alwayo-more proftable and satisfactory than the large flock of poor layers.
The good layer of the yellow-leg. ged breeds at this season loses the color from the feet and bili, and these latter become almost white. The sleek-plumaged, fat. yellow-log. ged hens are usually very poor hayers. It will pay to cull them out now
The abdominal eavity, or the apace between the peivic bones (stuated under the tali), and the end of the breast or keel bones mhould be relatheely soft and flextble. if it is tult of hard fat the hen ts usually a very indifferent layer.
As a rule the earlier-maturing pullets are the earlier and most praftable layers. By marking these the best breeders may be selected.
In grading up a laying flock pureIn grading up a laying flock pureFrom the chicks good female breeding may be secured. The male may ing may be secured. The male may
be secured in vary many cases fin Ontario, from eggs secured by chill. dren taking part in sehool tairs. Watch the school fatr winners this Watch
year.
The Hen That Pays.
The hen that latd 183 egse in 1917 made the same groflt as the 123 egs hem in 1914.
The hen that laid leas than 123 eggs tn 1917 mado $s$ amallor jroalt than in 1014

The hen that laid more egge than 123 in 1917 made a larger proft thas in 1914.
In view of the high price of teed ean the farmer afford to keep the poorlaying hens in 1918?

What and How to Feed
Given exr rcise, sour skim milk, plenty of green feed and barley or oats (rolled) the tarm flock of layers will gite a good account of themselves.
It saves work to let the hens feed themselves-a hopper may be bult at home with cut great expense.
Only the well-fed, well-bred hens will be found in the wery heary produclag class
Feed plenty of the feeds you have on hand. Hens prefer rolled oats and barley to whole grain. A ration of one-third each of oats, parley and eracked corn gives first-class results. Supply plenty of tender green feed, thade and clean driak. Water should be given in abundgnce and must al. ways be clean and treah. Bernyara water is extremely bad. Sour sklim millk is excellent.
Where the hopper plan of feeding is adopted on the farm the labor problem is much reduced. It the hoppers are kept supplied with grain there will be much less danger of underteeding and producing atunted chloks.

## Corn for Laying Hens

Ptirncina have quite genep er arrest that wheart is a bee. orn. Experiments conducted at the ohlo experiment intation, however. avor corn as the better of the twa grains for feeding hens.
of 50 pnllets fed 94 weeks on a rir tion consiating largely of wheat, with some bran, meat scrap and ollmeal, 21 died. Onily one died wilthin the next 28 weoks when corn was fed isstead of wheat in the mixture. Only two hens died in the year in the lot fed mainly corn with no wheat.
Ege produation decreased as the proportionate quantity of wisat fed in rations to four lots increased. Hens fed corn with a little hran, meat sorap and aflmest latd in 28 weeks 68 per cent more egss than other hens similarly fed excent that wheat replaced corn in the ration. The addition of what in the mixture fed in this ex. periment decreased the egg produc tion and finereased the cost of a unit of production.
It would almost seem that in the Ohio exparimenth, fortune must have favored the corn slet. We have hac excellent results, however, feeding corn as the sole scratch feed. An acro of luuking corn should provide enough ahelled grain to feed 100 hens for a year, providing they have acees to a suitable stry mash-FF. E. E.

The value of bran as a poultry food Is not appreciated as it should be by poultry ralsers. It is rioh in protein pouitry paiseng. being in carbohydrates is of little value as a fattening food. isut as a regulator of the system there is nothing better. The dry, flaky bran, free from middilings, is to be preferred to bran that is rich in midadiligs or low grade flour. In a mash it should be two parts bran to one part of each of the other ingredients, and always by weight, not measure and always by weight, not measure ment kept constantly before the troed er chicks, will set wonderfully well fin regulating the system of the chlcks so that cases of bowel trouble will bo scarce.

## THE EDITOR'S FORTUNE

A country editor out in Minsourl recently retired with a comfortable tortune of $\$ 50,000$. His successor ex plaing that the money was acqutred by Induatry, economy, consclentlous effort to give full value, indomitable perseverance, and the death of ai unele who left the editor $\boldsymbol{2} 5,99390$. -Buttalo Courier.

## Orchard a

Fruit Crop F

T
 out to that o bared, Nova Bcotis crap, Whille in ont wire very unfaver condition tian crop with it few varleties, wiy few ranieties, wia

alienably below 25 are particularly las, perhaps more taria. Georglan Ba Fard county; in over, the crop yoss Just bow a year juat bow aorious fort of May 24 is mate at thls deta wio al yrod thapie arol jared than other frosk, earlier entlim curate or but allgh quite poosibie bat of the province will trees just coming I average yield per t be less than in 191 | in New York Stat |
| :--- |
| wentera States | wentera States is

Sweet ehierntor regularly in Nlagar elles bloomed heav ern Ontario except is iltile bloom in th Toronte. The see damasod the peach dend treen in the A 10 per cent, of cent. of an ar
Hation, Lamble
the loss through been even moro oxt lsh Columbla fruft e eusly reduced by f crop Burlington dhatr In the Niagara dist be only a fair crop.
Grape vines have vinter in good wiaterase orop is ex ern Canada the str be a large one, but bla frosts have red about 30 per cent. of

Orchard $\mathrm{C}_{0}$ T

IE main unes in the orcha ford greater roots of treen; to tige and treesing af essell the depth to able matter in the purpose of oblain itrogen of to ain trogen, and to act mautumin to preven summer. The cove means of reducing be soll by transpt adis in ripening th rrees tiable to be ing soil has been long aeeds additionai pia y ntrogen, legumin as clovers and vet
talke free nitrogen thus idd a large usefal and expenative soll at alight cost, while where the so
long under eultive long under eultive
supplied with humu supplied with humu or buckwheat may holding of know an of the rooth of the

## Orchard and Garden

## Fruit Crop Report No. 1

$T$HE a apes situation is quite differ: ant to that of 3 year aeo. At that times, it wilt be remiembored, Nova Bcotia expected a layge crap, while in Ontario the prospecte wiro very unfaverable. Today the condition is reversed an regarde those two provinces. The Nova Sooian crop, witu the exoeption of 6 lew variatios will probably tall conuenubly below 2017 ; hase varieties are partioularly lyth In Ontario prompects are generally quilte pramislag, parhape more ao in Freitern Onario. Georgelan Bay and 4 Aince Edrard county; in all disfrlets, how orer, the crop prosilses to groatiy ex ceed that af a year age.
Just bow eoriouily the Britush Oohumbia crop hase been redueed by the Gorst of May 24 it is ainfloult to outh mate at this date Apparantly, how over, the apple crop hase boun leas isfured than other frulta we may hervtore presumese that in apile of the trosh, earlier estimates are fairly accurate or but allghely redriced. It in guite poosible that the total outpui of the province will equal that of last year; this is due to the number of treea just coming into bearing. The average yield per tree is expected to be lees than in 1917. The apple crop in New York State and the Northwestera States ls reported as heavy. Sweet ehernies have bloomed irrocularly in Nlagara, All sour varkettes bloomed heavily all over Weeters Outario except in Eniex. There is little bloom in the cons ios east of Toronto. The severe witer has damasod the peach or Conservative cotimntes plane o number of dead treen in the Ni ars district at 10 per cent, of tho alated, and the rep is not expir is reseh be Far cent. of an artin and Furan counties, the loss through winter lulling has been even more extensive. The Brittht Columbla frutt erop han been serlously reduced by frost. The pear crop will vary from 25 per cent. in the Burlington dhatrlet to a full orop in the Niagara distriet. Plums wil be onty a falr evep.
Grape vines have come through the vlater in good condition and an average arop is expected. In Eastern Canada the strawberry crop will be a lange one, but in British Colnm: ifs frosts lave reduced the arop to about 30 per cent. of normal.

Orchard Cover Crops

$T$HE main uses of the cover crop in the orchard are: To haid
the snow in winter and thus ats
iond graater jruievion to the fous and freesing of the the thaw: lag and treeaing of the ground; to will go in the soll. wimen the iroat will go in the soll; to furniah vere table matter fin the apring for the purpose of obtaining humus and nitrogen; and to act as a catch crop In autumin to prevent the leaching of plant food made avallable during the summer. The cover crop is also a means of reducing the molsture in the soll by transpiration and thus aids in ripening the wood of frult trees liable to be injured. Where the soll has been long cultivatea, and needs additional plant foed, eapectal Iy nitrogen, leguminous planth, such as clovers and vetches, which will take free nitrogen from the air and thus add a large guantety of thts useful and expensive fertilizer to the soll at sight cost, are usually beat; While where the noll has not bee long under cuitivation and is we. aupplied with humus and nttrogot, a non-leguminous plant'such as rape or buckwheat may be better, as the holding of snow and the protection of the roots of the trees are then more important than atittus firtity

## to the soll, especially whers the

 In mint in licht.In the colder parta of Canada, where there is uasally plenty of nolature in sir cmer, it if better to sow seed for the cover orop in the first hale of July or even in late June, rather than in the secoad halt of July, as it is important to have the wood of trees thoroughly ripened befure whater sets in, and by sowing the seed early the growth of the tree phould be aided in ripening by the arying of the soll cansed by the transpiration of molstrve from the growing cover arop. In the arier and millder parts of Canada it in not ncceanary to sew seed for the cover crop until about the midale of July, as the early ripening of the wood is not so important as the conserving of molinture in the sati by coultivation
$\qquad$
No nupse crap is, as a rule, necesaaryo some of the desirable characcristies of a gooil plant for cover crops are: first, that it will germinweeds quickly and grow rapidly, no that weeds will be checked. It should be strog growez, as there abould he a dense cover to prevent the frost ground. It should stand fatrly erect, so that it will hold the snow well in winter. It should also be a plant which can be easily handled in the orohards. In distriets where there is dancer of making the soll too dry by a strong grower, as there should be chosen which will be killed ly early trost, such as buckwheat. Some of the best Nlants for cover crops are: Mammoth red clover, crimson clo-
ver, hairy vetch, summer vetch, buckwheat and rape. The lant has Prairies for holdiag unew on the weeds are not liable to eprend into wenasent aress and conse extra into adjacent areas and canes exira lhbor lowed to erow up after thep ond al o grow up after the end of June.

Cabbage Worm Sprayz


FE common cabbage worm, the roost deatructive insect enomy Cunads and the and ralatad crops in Its depredations ass soon as the young plants are set eus in the apring stepa to ebmbat it ehould be taken. at an equally ambly date. Thase are now polnted ous in Farmers' Butletin 766 of the Unted States depantment of


DD you ever work so long and so hard before? Did you ever before get a chance to do so much for your country? Were you ever sc well able to afford really good equip. ment-for your personal use as well as for your farm and home? auto-the modern machinery-the home convaniences-lbut to the last word in personal comiort, a Gillette Sefety Razor.

Not alone for the satisfaction and enjoyment you'll get out of t , elthert It will help you to keep up with your work, Shaving with a Gillette is so quick snd eary that you'll find yourself enjoging it every day- and you'll be surprised how much keener and fresher you'll feel for it.

The Gillette Safety Razor takes all the "fussiness" and bother out of shaving. There's no honing nor stropping-no cautious working round the awkward comersit will glide through your seasoned, thickset beard as though you were seventeen again. If you have a boy around that age, don't make him go through what you did in learning to shave. Start him right with a Gillette.

Standard Gillette Sets, "Bulldogs", Pocket Editions and Military Sets cost from $\$ 5.00$ to $\$ 7.00$, Call at your Hardware, Drug or Jewelry dealer's and select.

Gillette Safety Razor Co. of Canada, Limited Office and Factory: 65-73 \$t. Alexander Street, MONTREAL,
agrtcutture, "Tiis Common Cabbage Worm.
Spraying with a solution of two pounds of powdered arsenate of lead, four pounds of arsenate of lead in the paste form, or one pound of Paris green to 50 gallons of water should be begun as soon as the plants are set oat and should be repeated as of ten, as examination of the plants shows it to be necessary, Sprays should be applifed in a fine mist, since drops on the leaves and run off,

Standard Mixed Feeds for Ontario C TEPS have been taken by the On tario Provineial suthorities to
cope with the threatened short age of concentrated cattle and hog feeds. With a viow to meeting the eltuation with whiah Ontario will be canfronted in with the object of releasing to some extent some of the grain fit to some exteat some of the grain fit for human consumption that would F. Bailey, Assistant Deputy Minister F. Bailey, Assistant Deputy Minister of Agricuture, has made arran the United States for the importation Into Canada of a certain importation into Canada of a certaia Quantity of feeding stuifs, such as oil and corn, which will be used in compounding standard dairy meal and a standard swine meal. Mr. Balley was in Washington recently. Upon his return to Toronto Iast week he ad dressed letters to the millers of ths province, Inviling them to to present at a meeting to be held in his office on June 13 for the purpose of mak. fing arrangements for the carrying ing arrangement.
As a means of having the Ingredients in question importad into Canhas been suggested that the millers of the province could best undertake the work. "It is thought that it would not be a sound business proposition,"
says Mr. Bailey, "for anyune to undertake to purchase and distitbute in the wholesale way, which has eustrested Itself to the Resources Committee, unless that person or committee could handle at least suffeient of the raw materials to make a mugdred car of the finished foods.

Formulae for Rations.
The formulae proposed to be used are as follow

Dairy Cattle Rations.

|  | Per cent. |
| :---: | :---: |
| Hominy feed or corn | 20 |
| Corn or wheat bran | 18 |
| Cotton seed meal | 19.5 |
| OHI cake meal | 19.5 |
| Gluten feed | 14 |
| Dried beet pulp | $\theta$ |

swine Ration.

## FARM CHATS

## Lost Opportunity

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

THE hillsife orchard is growing up in sod. There is beautiful, every animal can be trusted in the orchard. The pony is there; but the pony is absolutely trustworthy. She is twenty-one years old, a British sub fect and, with female suffrage in force, is within two feet of being, en titled to vote. She eats the grass and gets fat; and leaves the trees alone We call her "Nan." The advantags of such a name is that it is the same which ever end one staris from. And so is Nan, to go ahead or to back up though, of the "get up.
Now, with grass to spare, it seemed possible that the two yearling helf ers might share in the orchard. They from a highly respectable, in fact; an from aristocratic family. Their environ aristocratio lam. Their environment has beed sood have not thing seemed to promise they conld be as fully trusted as Nan the impeschable. So I started to drive Emma and Laurs to the orchard. On our ma and Laura to the orchard. whe passed, through ii bunch of way, we passed, through a bunch or hard to drive, and hard to coax. They got into the bushes; and to my sur prise started to browse on the leaves prise started to browse on the smalt beecties. That wat of the smait beeches. That was helfers were perfectly welcome to beech leaves if they preferred them to grass. But it indicated the depravity of thetr appetite, It was a test of tendency. All the good things of tender grass and clover that the orchard offered were shut out to them. The gate was closed; and back to the
common pasture 80 thon helfers The story of Eden may be an allogory, the appio just a fabie. But to me tha that happened yesterday. A bunch that happened yeateruay, A bunch
of beech leaves or an apples their valye is nothing in themielves: but valye is nothing in themaeives, but and inelination. The gate of Paradis is closed to the untrustworthy. The is closed to the untrusiworthy. The of good and evil muat first be well digested, before the gate swings open again.
How many opportunitien there are to-day waiting the young $m$ an or woman who is absolutely frustworthy It is not hlways to do as we think honestly is best; but to follow orders. To nllow our judgment to counter
mand instructions is to put our fude mand instryctions is to put our Jude
ment above that of our fuapiclons ment abovs that of our husplclotis.
There is where we are apt to fall There is where we are apt to fall
down badly; to allow ourselves to down badly: to allow ourseiver be wiser than our commander, "Apd
when the woman naw that the free when the woman naw that the tree
was good for food" she ate it, we are was good for food" she ate It, we ari
told. It was a case, mocordine to the re told. It was a case, nocording to tic
cords, of allowing immature judgment as to what was good to superisede positive initructions, it was not muk der or other felony, It was just what
lands so many young, yes and olt lands so many young, yes and old people, in trouble to-day; a case of
"I did not see sny harm in eating beech leaves,t

## A Rolling Mistake

 By "Thaddaeue."${ }^{T}$mistalre amal praetiee to constater mistakes as eapable of roiling. A will reveal the feet that mont of them do poseess this dilmgreeable charactetIstic Most mistakes, beeaune of thetr rolling tendencles, demand retribu tion in some form, sooner or later. Thene truths have been very clearly coroed upon my notice by a reaily true "rolling mimitake.
One of my nelghbors who, by the

## LOUDEN HAY TOOLS

Save your Time. Reduce the Labour of handling your crop of hay. Every extra hour mn in unloading your hay or nheaves in the barn may mean the the weathe catch you with your crop half in.

Equip your Hens with a Louden Hay Carrier Equipment if you would make sure of eaving every moment of time and ounce of energy posibibe in the alling of yourvest by lotting your horses lift the loads from the wagon, carry them back into the mow and opread in a nice even shape ready for feeding. your biggest loads and the work will be done without any heavy back breaking work on your part or that of your men. Think what a profit such a saving represente on the amall amount of money required to fit up your barns.

Louden Hay Tools are not con- The Now Louden Catalogue is fined to one or two lines. Sling Carriers are here for the man that preiera them to Fork Outfits. Forks are made up ready fer ehipment to the man who would rather have them. Prompt shipments of any such goode can be
made from the factory or our various made from the factory or our various tributing centre.
ready for diatribution. Juat clip out and send the coupon to our nearont branch house. It will to to you by
firat mail. It contains the lateot and firit mail. It contains the hateot and and information on altings and as well gives and stabt deal of other valuable information. Cllip the Coupon and forward At Once.
Fill Out and Mail To-day Wilthout poat to mes zend beokekst belor:
$\square$ Hay Tools.
Stalls and Stanchions. Foed and Litter Carriers. Horse Stable Fittings. Barn Plana.

## Name P.O.

P.O.


Way, is somewhat impetuous in his farming operations (one of the kind represented in nearly every neighbor* hood-the first to be on the land and the first to finish seeding, haying, harvest, etc.), had a field of fall Wheat that gave poor prospects of
being worth maving for a crop. He being worth saving for a crop. He
consequently declded to resow it with epring wheat. It may be that thle man was giving heed to some of the manifold advice seattered eo freely during the winter months by govern. ment ooficials, and others re eariy seeding of epring wheat. At any rate be sowed the grain without any preparation of the ground whatever. The sowing was followed by iarrowing and immediately rolled. This is where my "rolling mistake" comes in. The dry weather and cold winds that followed clearly showed this man's mistake. The ground baked hard. The wheat is only a few inches high and sickly in appearance. The mistake will roll on until harvest, when, from present proapects, only a half crop will meet the reaper's efforts.
Some years ago 1 heard a promlnent agriculturist say that "the roller is more often abused than properly used." Such examples as cited above bear out the truth of his phllosophy, It is a common practice in this neighborhood to roll the land immediately after sowing, uevally to the owner's detriment.
Before spring work began this year a number of us were discussing the varlous crops we were intending to sow, and one of the group moat emphatically declared that he did not conslder it pald to cultivate, harrow and work the land for spring wheat. In 1917 he sowed his without any previ ous cultivation and did not get it all barrowed after the drilling was done, yet he harvested a bumper crop. This year be treated the land the same, but things are different. His harvest will not yleld to equal his anticipations, Another instance of a mistake that continaes to roll.
Benjamin Franklin once sald that "Experlence keeps a dear school, but fools will learn in no other," Oftentimes our roling mistakes are the teachers in experience's school. I
have learned from observation and have learned from observation and these two examples of hasty preparathon and mistuso of implements, that it pays to work the soll right, and, it at all possible, know why we are doing it. In other words, the safest plan is to prepare our land at all times by careful cultivation, to conserve the molsture and plant food, so that when adverse seasons do come it will yield a proflable return.

The Size of the Jersey

A
SUGGESTION that the calf of a beifer freshenting under is months of age be refused ragistration found but little support at the last annual meeting of the Canadian Joriey Cattle Club. Several members weet so far as to declare that, is their opinion, early freuhening did not ingure the Jersey. In a recent knve of "The Jersey Bulletin" a wellknown Oregon breeder, D. Brooks Hogan, expresses a contrary opinlon. He writes:
"Our beaviest mature cow weighs $1,197 \% \mathrm{lbs}$ : our IIghtest, 910 lbs. The holfor with first calf, welghing the leart, weighed 701 lbs., and the bext towast to her was 865 lbs . This heifer weighing 701 lbs. was bred to calve at a few days under two years old. I bekewe thls is a sad-mistake. Because Jerseys are quick to mature, we too often get in a hurry to seu what a helfer will do, breed her too early, and ruln the future cow forever, and not only that, but it will have an Ill influence on coming generations. Wo have cheated this helfer out of three or four months growth. She is giving 30 to 35 lbs , milk. That is good, but she should dive 40 to 45 lbs , as her mates have ased 60 lbs . for 140 days, and save

FARM AND DAIRY
(11)
72.3 lbs, her highest day, as a ma-
ture cow. We expect her to make $\mathbf{1 7 , 0 0 0 \mathrm { lbs } , \text { millk expect he thls year. }}$ 17,000 lbs, millc this year.
waye be the heifer, and she will alwaye be a 'helfer,' and when she is to be 'cute' any more, but will cease to be 'cute' any more, but rather will "We have anothe the eye.
same day, out of a cow of about the same day, out of a cow of about the
same production as the dam of the same production as the dam of the
one fuat mantioned. The two dams are about the same sise two dams helfers have the same sire. The last one will not calve until she is two years and six months of she is two years and six months of age. She aiready outweighs her mate 58 lbs., dropping a calf. We will lose six dropping a calf. We will lose six
months' production waiting on this heifer, but will add six 'months' on to each year hereafter by so doing now.

## Dehorn the Calves

THERE is no room for horns on
tho twentleth century farm, with tho twentleth century tarm, with
its fenced felds and ample proits fenced flelds and ample pro-
ition. It much easier and more
tection.
humane to dehorn the calf just as the horn starts to grow than to wait until the horn is grown and then saw it found the following method has been found successful and satisfactory: Clip the hair from the top of the horn when the calf is fron two to five days old. Slightly moisten the end of the stick of caustic potash with water, or moisten the top of the hornfirmly with the tip of each horn quarter of a minute, or until about a impression has been or until a slight tre of the horn treated in this way from two to four times, it intervals of five minutes If, during the interval of five minutes. after one or more of ive minutes, blood appears in the centre of the horn, It will then be necessary only to give another very slight rubhing with the potash. The following direc tions should be carefully observed: The operation is best performed when the calf is from five to ten days old Caustle potash can be obtained from any druggist in the form of a white stick. When not in use it should be kept In a stoppered glasi bottle in a
dry plice, as it rapidiy deteriorates When exposed to the air. One man should hold the calf while an assistant uses the caustic. Roll a plece of tinfoil or brown paper around the end of the stick of potash, which is held by the fingers, so as not to injure the hand of the operator. Do not moisten the stick too much or the caustic may spread to the skin around the horn and destroy the flesh. For the same reason keep the calf from getting we for some days after the operation. Be careful to rub on the centre of the horn and not around the side of it. therefore therefore be kept in a safe place.

The first thousand Fordson Tractors purchased from Henry Ford e Son by the Canada Food Board have
been sold to Canadian farmers been sold to Canadian farmers
Farmers who wish to secure Farmers Who wish to secure such orders with the Department place their culture in their Department of Agri unitl further notice such province, and be handled in the same way as wil be handled in the same way as the
first thousand.


## Ford Motor Company of Canada, <br> Limited

Ford
Ontario

## My Ideal of a Farmers' Cooperative Association

## (Continued from page 3.)

furnished. This may be accomplish, ive creamery a vote of a cooperaor members of a frutt exchange, where the frult is similar in kind, a vote for each acre. This plan gives aponding to the interest he corre atake, and while a single small pro ducer might seem to be swallowed up by his larger nelghbors, a group of them would always be able to compel recognition. Moreover, the danger of a few men gaining fuit control as in in mont inatanoes obyarea of
The Assoelation and its Authority..
Many a tarmers' organization. has
gone to pleces because of the disloyal, shortsighted actions of certafn of Its members. One of the most usual sources of trouble of this character Is the tendency of many members to sell to competing companles for, per-
haps, a tritle more than the farmers' company sees fit to offer. This diffculty has led many associations to put inta their hy-laws the socalled "penalty clatse." This is a provisio:
by which the members of the coinpany are permitted to sell, or buy, where they pleaso upon payment of a on grain, int, as a half cent a buskel enable it to exist while the buainess which it might normally expect is being done by its compotitor.
This "panalty clause," or "sustaining elause ${ }^{\text {" }}$ as it is sometimes called. the courts of the United States, and consequently in many instances, has consequenty in many lustances, has same end may be gained by requiring same end may be gained by requiring the members of an assoctation to sign produce of the kind in question to the produce of the kind in question to the
company to which they belong. The company to which they belong. The penalty for failure to comply with
this provision is usually loss of mem. bership in the company. It the adbership in the company. If the ad
vantages of the company are of any vantages of the company are of any
consequence it follows that they wil! not be bartered away for a small mess of pottage fil the form of a bid
silightly higher, offered by a competlsifghtig higher, oriered
tor. Just as truly as there are rules of the Just as to be followed in almost every organized undertaking there must be such in connection with a
farmers' organization and he who will not observe the rules dous not deserve the privileges of the play.

## Transfer of Sharea.

In an ordinary corporation shares are froely transferable. Tlits is in
fact one of the distinctive and destrfact one of the distinctive and desir able features of the corporative form
of business organization. In a coof business organization. In a
operative company; however, this freedom of transter is frequently cur talled is order that no undesirable members may be taken into camp,
The success of a farmors' company The success of a farmors' company
depends very largely on the stabillty and loyalty of its members, therefore the grous shoula be allowed to control ita own personnel. Were each member permitted to sell out to
whomsoever he pleased this would whomsoever he pleased this would
obviously be impossible. While the aw would not sustain any company In puting severe limits on the right eems to be permissible to reguire that the company be given the op portunfty to make the sale for a mem
ber, or to buy the shares and hold them for subsequent. disposal. It is a very prevalent practice to require members wishing to dispose of stock to list it with the secretary for sale, which to act. Should no sale be made during that time the owner would hen have the right to sell

Sufficient Capital.
Farmers' associations need capital
as much as any other business organl zation toes, but in many imatances farmers have gone into business coAfter makive with inadequate capital capital it is especially havd to in crease the amount since the situatin under these circtimstances, is a dis courasing one Hence ity of pronerly financing the protect at the outset, Thls is ill the more deairable sinee there is frequantly a grent, amount of skopticism. concerny fing the succoss. of farmers' undertakings.
A farmers' company has no excuse for moing into a husine as venturn with cor moing into a huniness ventume with
too. littis capital. Ordinarily the nmount required from ench. farmer who goes into- a copperative undertalieng is only from. $\$ 10$ to $\$ 100$. And in. case ho does not have the ready money; he can as a mule, give a nuto for it. A note of this kind may be paid in a lump sum, or it may be paid paid in a lump sum, or it may be paid
gradually by withholding a small part of the price of prodnce sold through of the price of produce sold through
the company. Another plan is to ap. ply the trade dividend, where such is pald. at all, to the discharge of the note. In thls way the amount put note, capital is scarcely telt since it is aceumulated out of savings.
accumulated out of savings.
Another way to provide capital is for the amochat. organization of carmers should be, and usually is, able to borrow on fairty favorable terms and for as long a time as they wish. In some instances in Europe borrowing in this way is
the means used to provide permanent. the means used to provide permasently a large share of the requisite capl-
tal This is advantageous whorr the tal. This is advantageous whorr the farmers are in debt anyway, and espe-
cially where there fa a constderable cially where there is a considerable variation in the amount of money needed at different times of the year. However, the moral effect of independence and busineas solidity is such that ft will be the part of wisdom to have the sum needed as a permanent livestment not only subscribed but actually paidi in, while a small surplus gives added confidence and dignity to the project. A farmars' company cannot afford to run without ample capital, and the members will be fortunate if they make thetr arrangementa suck that borrowing will be incidental and not the main founda. tion of the business.

## Membership Not Exelusive.

A genuine cooperative company is not for the purpose of maktag money out of other farmers who patronize it, nor for the purpose of limiting production in order to ralse- prices to an abnormal level. It is for the purpose ing the cosing production and reducthere miust be a diaposition to admit to membership all who logically belong to the groils. of course the judgment of those already in must be exercised in the admisilon of others. It is always unfortumate to inelude misehtet makers; it is similarly unfortunate to admit drones. But no follow farmer should be excluded on the basis of the "closed shop" tiden. Where such a polley is practised the Where such a polley is practised the straint of trade may very properly be intraint of trade may very it. Farmers have no more right than have other people to form a trust.
of the board of direetors. General polticies should be formulated by the directors, but all matters of detall, the grading of the product, the judg ment as to the condition of the marHet, the amount. of labor to be employs ed, the necessalty for more equipment, -all of these must be left mainly $t$ the judgment of the manager. If a given manager cannot be trusted
with such responsibilities it with such responsibilitifes it means that it is time to look for hile-success. sor:

During the early period of cooperative efforts in America tew farmers appreciated the value of good busi ness management, they were un was worth Their complaint was thet whe whare potig te the middeman the share going to the midueman propose to make the mitake of not propose to make the w thamselves paying the maa whe the mives in stane in th placo of the midieman The reault was haeviabie. They he cured incompeicat max io manag their businosa, and the buniness not being well managed falled. at the present time most of tarmers companies are in the hands or weil paid managers, and are conducted in a business-like way, it is as neceasary to pay the market price cor haager lal ability in connection widn a Barm ers company as with a private com-
pany. All the linee of cooperative pany. All the linee of cooperative foree focus in the unanager, and if
this force to there dissipated att is this force fo there dissipated at
lost. On the other hand, even though lost. On the other hand, even though
some of these lines in themselves be some of these lines in themselves be
weak, $\&$ centered in a strong manager weak, if centered in a strong manager they may be reinforced as to present all the evidence of atrength. A good manager is the indispensable requi site of success in cooperation.

## The Payment of Dividends,

There are two leading types of dividends pald on stock. One lind is umited to a prescribed percentage of the par value of the stock and under ferred drividend. The other a pre mon dividend is the more nsmal and mon dividend is the more usual, and may be of auy bize, depending on the earnings of the company. In many tarmers' companies organized under the general corporation lawe of the state it has been a common practice o pay high dividends, not infrequent ly 50 or aven 100 per cent. It ts evt-
dent that where earnings on stock dent that where earnings on stock ness done, and where the business to ness done, and where the buiness is
substantially all contributed by stocksubstantially all contributed by stock. holders the dividends are first con-
tributed by the owners. It- follows tributed by the owners. It Coilows that, unless by rare aocident the bus ness furniahed by each member cor responds exactiy to the proportion of stock held, that money-is made out of one member's busfnesin with which to pay dividends on another member's stock. The way out of this is to pay a nominal civlidend on atock, and elther accuiaulate a surplus for dis ribution, as is often done by cream aries, or to pay back to the memberi periodically a trade dividend. The gominal stock dividend and the trade dividend are the easential features of the famous Hochdale plan of coopera tion so successfal in Fingland.

## The Federation of Cooperative Com

## panies.

One graat weakness of the coupurative company is its limitation to one ifttle spot when the economies of the business demand a wider scope of acivity. For example, independent companies of many descriptions have found it advantageous to unite into unlons or tederations in very many nstances. This as a rule has been done to eliminate unnecessary coste such as duplifation of marketing ex penses. Cooperative compantes in his country have been slow to form such federations. There are, how ever, a few notable examples of federations. The largest and best known Is the Calforna. Fruit Exehange
companies. The United Farmers somewhat simillar:
Not only can a federation mprove further the marketing
 e of great service in furnishing formation to the locals. It probab could keep adequate and unifor counts, and thus render one reatest of services. This would lent ataraiy to the question of audit ad no other authority is in a ocal companies as would be atton of such companies. iffe into the cooperative oderation, or assoclation units is unquestionably of portance.
A Sociat and Eduestional Factor, Cooperation in America has usually been carried on for the economic gati 0 be made out of it. Probably this and a prominent feature. Busion vantures aro normally rui and it seems uneless to finstat gnif some other, thourh higher, motive th substituted. It does not, howere flow that the doenomio motive to the sote end and atmin of a group of thers acting together in a group of tive capacity. Indeed, in
tre capacity. Indeed, in Europo where cooperation is well past the ex role a inrge nortion of ithe rols a large portion of the communtty work is carried on he cooperative company as IIW Wrk often takes the form of vinage improvements, su seautification. recreation and entertainment in th corm of theatricals promoted and guaranteed by a credit some instances nurses are provide for the stick through a common fund In short, the cooperative company be
comes the motive force in commulus. comes, the motive force in commus
ity enterprise. The particular co operative company which usually becomes such a force is the credit so clety. This no doubt ts due to the fact that many enterprises need more or leas financial backing and these socletles from thetr very nature are able to act in this capactity. lity enterprise requitres community ac tion and where there is organization for one purpose it serves as a conventent starting point for other under takinge.

## A Farmer's. Protest

EDITOR, Farm and Dairy,--Sle 1. Robert Borden told the first do to France and that they requilred men and he told the second deputation that It was in the national interests. 1 am a son of a tarmer working on a farm. I voted for conseription and I will go when If am called if the farm rots There are a lot of rabid Grits that
want to harrass the government. They want to harrass the government. They were going to get the Governor-Gep
eral to diamias the government for eral to dismiss the government for
not granting their request. They wer not granting their request. They were
going to pat the government out of going to put the government out of power when they halped to put it in
When they can't get money anoush When they can't get money enough
to start a paper, what can they do is to start a paper, what can they do ta
getting members to reaign or canvass getting members to renign or canvass
constituencles. The United Farmers constituencles. The United Farmers
organikation consists of hot headed organization consists of hot headed Grits and twe of them got asphyx
ated and it was a wonder some more ated and It was a wonder some more
of them did not get electrifed (elec of them did not get electrified (elec
trouuted is probably meant), at the meeting:-Frank Moore, Morganstown, Ontarlo.

* A reply to this letter will be found on page 14.

The telephone rang and the new Polish maid answered it.
"Hello!" came from the receiver. "Hello!" answered the girl, flushe ed with the pride of a new Tanguage
"Who is this?" agaiu came the I don't know who it
I don't know who tt
"I can't see you."

## Thresh

Some of the D

TT HE threshin
tried exper! certain co fnstance, these
ployed and have
Nolther the th Nolther the th farmer patrons it

## Threshing Gangs for Ontario Next Fall

Some of the Difficulties to be Overcome and the Advantages of the System $T \begin{gathered}\text { HE threshing gang is. not an un- } \\ \text { tried experiment in Ontario. In }\end{gathered}$ tried experiment in Ontario. in certain counties, Lambton, for tnstance, these gangs have been em. ployed and have proven successful. Nelther the threshermen nor their farmer patrons in these cases care to roturn to the old methods of changing help with neighbors where men for the threshing gangs can be secured. The Ontario Department of Agricultare and the Ontario Trades and Labor Branch are now cooperating to make arrangements to ensure an ample supply of labor for as many threshing gangs as are likely to be organized this fail, and suggest herefin methods of organizing a gang and a plan of organisation.
The Difficulties to Be Overcome.
(1) In the early part of harvest when many moves must be made and when comparatively small amounts of gratn are throuhed the thresherman fads it difficult, often, to make a profit even under present methods. If he employs a gang his expenses जlll be much heavier. His charges therefore must be high enough so that
later ta the season he may regain what is lost at this time.
(8) But at any time during the threshing season there may be considerable ddleness during the frequent changes from farm to farm caused by tho comparativety small amount of grain to be threshed on the average farm. By good organization this lost time may be limited to the minimum. however, by having the majority of the changes made at night. When asch farmer is permitted to spend all uis time in harresting his crops and Is not obliged to help hls nelghbors thrsesh he can prepare for the thresher more expeditiously. This will make It sasier to visit the farms more in rotation and to finish the work in one community before making a long haul to another.
(3) If the farmer were obliged to bourd the gang a certain element of unfarmess could not be avolded. would seem, therefore, that the thresher should be responsible for this. The most convenient way in Ontario, pertaps, would bo for the thresher to make arrangements with each tarmer to provide meals for the men, the thresher to pay for the same.
(6) The providing of sloeping quarters would also be an embiarras. the patter to moatt farmers. It would neem necessary for each thresher to provide a sleepting van for hia gang. and the men to provice blankets, as is done in the North-west. These vans are heme-mads and one can be conatructed for the average Ontario gang for sbout \$100, it the thresher does His own bullding. Nothtng fancy is required. A structure 10 foet wide by is feet long, built on trucks, windroof and ratmproot and with two thers of bunks on each slde would afthid ample sleeping accommodation for an Ontario gang. The van could wo tralled by the engine from place place.

Cash Payments or Notes.
(5) As meveral men constitute gang, the weekly mage sheet would nin fairly high. This would involve a considerable regular expenditure on the part of the thresher, Which in turn would necessitate prompt payment by farmers. Where gangs are employed it is necessary for farmers to give eash or 30-day notes immediately the tob is done.
(0) Probably the most important hector of all is the rates which the thresher will charge. These must, of course, be mach higher than those charged formerly. This would make the threshing bill a fatirly large sum. Fot the farmer could still make a proftt by the transaction. If, by em. ploythy a gang, he were enabled in the two weeks thus ased to prepare an woutd have from 250 to 350 extra
bushels of this crop to sell in 1919. The total value of this wheat will hardly be less than from $\$ 550$ to $\$ 770$. Although the increased cost of threshing by the gang method would cost from $\$ 30$ to $\$ 50$ more, the fincreased revenue from crops would more than compensate for this outlay.
(7) The last problem is that of securing men. The average gang would probably consist of 8 men, as follows: engineer, blower man, feeder, grainman and four mow or stack-men. This would leave the farmer to take care of his straw and to supply another man to carry grain if one were not sufficient. A team of his horses would alao be required to draw water. In organizing a gang of this nature, possibly not more than two or three could be secured in the locality where it was desired to operate. The Ontario Trades and Labor Branch will undertake to supply as many men as can be socured for this purpose. It is thought there will be no insuperabla difficulty in securing 5,000 men for this purpose, at reasonable wages, during the threshing months.

Organize a Gang in Your District.
It is suggested that Farmers' Clubs, other farmers' organizations, or groups of tarmers without definite organization, consider at once the advisablity of employing a threshing gang this fall. Call the local, thresher to the meeting, and confer with him regardfing ways and means. Then, having reached a definite agreement, write Dr. W. A. Riddell, Superintendent Ontarlo Trades and Labor Branch, 15 Queen's Park, Toronto. Also any thresher who wishes to organize a gang should write Dr. Rlddell direct. In every case it will be necessary for a thorough understanding to exist between the thresher and his patrons. In order to get these men, however, It will be necessary for the applica. tlons to be in the office of Dr. W. A. Riddell, not later than Jaly 10. Each application will be tilled in the order in which it arrives-first come, first served.

Shower-baths for Farmers

HERE is an instance of simple in. genufty which deserves special young man, whi A very resourcefu onfvernity agricultural course with a summer of practical experience on a Wisconsin farm, declded that a show. er-bath was necessary to his health and comfort, and by very simple means soon furnished a solution to the much-discussed problem of bath nccommodations for the dusty, sweaty summer helpers on the farm.
All necessary materials were readily provided by his employer and Mr. Wantaebath set to work during hls spare moments to construct the "bath." A portion of one of the outbuilditigs was roughly partittoned off for a room, the slope of the floor being such as to conduct the water to a dratoplpe atted into one corner; a large wash tub was placed upon a str-foot-hgh shelf fastened to the outalde of the building (so that the water could sun-heat) and a short length of water ptpe extended from the tub, with a downward slant, through the wall. On the inside, a faucet (taken from an old ofl stove), was attached to the plpe near the end, which was finished off with the nozzle from a large sprinkiling can.
Of course everybody helped fill the "tank" by handing palls of water up to the inventor as he stood upon the often filled by the mins, or, that source of supply falling, the lend-achand triends went at it again. Not all of the fun was in the making elther The shower-bath was used by all the household, even to a certain tuest who survives to enjoy talling story.-"The Guest" in "The Farmer"

Rich Yet Delicate-

## Clean and Full of Aroma.

"SALADA"
is blended from selected hill-grown teas, famed for their fine flavoury qualities. Imitated yet never equalled.


## Bacon for the Boys on the Battle Line



Canada Foed Board License No. 9-7627

Will you help prodace it? if you require meal to help balance the ration for your hogs give Caldwell's Hog Feed a trial. Our hog feed has found favor with many large feeders and breeders of hogn, and it therefore ahould be of special value to the patriotic beginner who is keeping a hog or two in the back yard, and knows little of their food requirements,
Feeding instructions come with every sack, and on the sack you will note the soverament analysis. The purity and uniformity of this food in guaranteed.
Do not delay ordering Caldwells Hog Feed from your feedman; or write to us direet. Insist

The Caldwell Feed \& Cereal Co., Limited
Dept. 1
DUNDAS, ONTARIO
Makers of all kinds of atock and Poultry Feeds.
(Capacity 100 tone daily).

[^3]Is not a man who is familiar with agricultural condt tlons in Eastern Canada, it is not to be wondered at if there is a conaiderable lack of knowledge of agricultural condttions. Therefore, when farmers see a Government so composed enacting measures which are having the effect, tin a time of world-wide food shortage, of throwing tens of thousands of acres of land out of cultivation and developing the live stock resources of the country, every instinct of loyalty would demand that this condition should be poisted out to the Government in the strongest and clearest manner possible.
The resolutions passed at the recent farmers' convention is Toronto speak for themselves. They prove, in spite of all that has been said in the dally press to the contrary, the loyalty of the farmers and their desire to promote the best interests of the country. Farmers have no desire to embarrass the Governmant unnecessarily. They do desire to let the Government and the country see how disastrous its present polley is bound to prove, and why it should be modified along the lines the farmers have indicated. Their stand is essentially patriotic in character. It is unfortunate that it is so misunderstood in certain quarters. Yet this very misunderstandlug makes it all the more important that the facts shall be made known, and the responsibility for the effects of tts stand be laid firmly at the door of the Government.

## Easy on Farmers Till Ha vesting is Over

OTrAWA, June in- 11 is atated that an omeial announcement with athortly be issued by the Government dealling with of these columnsy but we shall, not attempt to adjuast ness men who advertise, nor pay the debte of honest
The Rural Publishing Company, Ltd. PETERBORO AND TORONTO

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"Rand not to oontrodet and to confuto nor to nelleve
and take for granted but to weish and conalder:"
and tak
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## Our Citizenship

L
 enjoined upon us not oniy by our national laws but by Seriptural injunction. Christ approved of the obligations of eitizenship when He instructed His disciples to pay taxes. We know that there was much about the Government of that day of which Christ could not have approved. Yet He recognized the duties of eitizonahip. Further, we have the divine commands, "Be subject unto the higher powers," and "Be subject to principalities and powers, to obey magistrates." Also Peter's words, "Submit yourselves to every ordinance of man for the Lord's sake, whether it be to the king as supreme or unto governors, as unto them that are seat by hlm." This being the case, it is evident that in times of war it is particularly incumbent upon us that we shall be loyal to the Emptre. While our country is engrossed with the great problems forced upon it by the war, it is essential that it shall not have its thought and attention diverted and its energles weakened by unnecessary strife and contention at home.
All this ralses a most fmportant polnt: How far is the citizen fustifled in offering criticism of the Government, even in times of war, when there is reason to believe that the Government is following potteles that are sure to be disastrous in thetr effects upon the country. When such a situation arises it would seem that true loyalty would require that the facts of the sltuation be pointed out quietly at first, and strongly if necessary, to the Government, untll assurance has been obtained that the Government really recognizes the serious effects that are attending its policy. Then the duty of the citizen, for the time betng at least, would seem to cease and the responsibllity for its action rest upon the Government.
If this view is correct, then the stand that the farmers are taking in reference to the recent order-fo-councll conseriptigs the young manhood of the country is, we belleve, fully justified. In a House of Commons of about 235 members that contains not over 35 reat farmers, and in a Cabinet where there the calling out of men engaged in agricultural pursuits. It is understood that it will contain the assurance that, while the need for reinforcehave the enforcement of the willitary Bervice Aet press as lightly upon the farmers as posalble, at least until after the completion of harvesting operation. As already announced, young men of the nineteen-year-ald slass, who were asked to register on June 1 , will not be calied out before autumn. The pesition of the farmere has recently been engaging the attention of the Cabinet Council.
beginning to bear frult

## Manufacturers and the Tariff

W
must conclude from the speeches, the spirit and the resolutions of the Montreal meetIng of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, that they have no intention of trying to support their overcapitalised and over-manned industries (conditions which will apply when peace is declared) by attempting to capture a share of international trade. Apparently they intend to conient themselves with aupplying the home preserve, said preserve to be fenced in securely with a tariff wall high enough to compel Canadian people to patronize their own industries almost exclusively.
It the secondary Industries of the country, of which manufacturing is chlef, are going to compel the primary industries to support them, then farmens may look for harder times in agriculture than this country has as yet experienced. At present, with a war time demand for all the products of the farm, the position of the manufacturers will not cause serious unrest among any but the more farsighted of the farming population. But what of the time, which must surely come, when wheat will be again selling at sixty cents to eighty cents a bushel and other prices in proportion? Under theme conditions the result of the successful consummation of the policy of the manufacturers would be such a depopulation of the rural districts as we have not yet experienced; no, not even in the past twenty years. Four years of war have stimulated our manufacturing industry to the place where manufacturers are equipped to handle much more business than the normal pre-war trade. Is the support of this over-developed portion
of the industry to be forced on the Canadtian farme That in the question that the recent meating of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association has brought betore us.
Farm and Dairy does not believe that the manufacturers appreciate the disastrous results would follow the consummation of their plans. do not realize that the serious dopopulation rural districts is largely attributable to the greater privileges conferred on urban industry. We fear that they have themselves been deluded by the arguments for protection with which $t$, cy have sought to swing publie opinion that way. . Others probebly have not given the subject much thought at all, and are quite content if the alms of the Association seem favor able to thelr particular business. In any case the manufacturers, must be induced to take a broader gauged view of the economic situation, or we fear that the country will be thrown into a bitter tarif struggle with the farmers lined up on one side and the manufacturers and their followers on the other. The farmers know that the tariff is proving a severe handicap to their industry. We wonder it the manufacturers seally apprectate the seriousness of the situation?

## A Farmer's Protest

THE misunderstandings that are following in the wake of the organized stand taken by farmera on the conseription issue, are well lliustrated by subseriber is Northumberiand Co., Ont., and which is published elsewhere in this issue under the heading, "A Farmer's Proteat." In this letter our cortespondent upenty charges that the delegations to Ottawa were promoted by men desirous of harassing the Goverament, and he charges that "the United Farmers' organization constists of hot-headed Grits,"

We gather from the letter in question that the writer was not present himself either at Ottawa or as a delegate to the convention at Toronte which fol lowed. He has gathered his impressions of what transpired on both occasions from the misrepresentations of the eity press; unintentional mefrepresentations, in some cases, perbaps, but misrepresentations juat the same. He evidently is not aware that Mr. Thornton, who wes largely instrumental in of ganining the first deputation to Ottawa, is a lifelong Conservative, a member of Parliament for that party. and it was he who resgned in order to provide a constituency for N. W. Rowell at the last Dominton election. The president of the United Farmers of Ontario, Mr. R. H. Hatbert, is alse a Conservative, and a well-known Orangeman. We cannot speak for all of the delegates of elther deputation to Ottawn, but from the proportion of men we know who wers supporters of Union Goverament, we feel safe is saying that bundreds were Conservatives or Unian: lst Liberals. All, apparently, were united in their beliet that the Government had made a mistake, and it was their denire to have the Government correct that mistake before it became too late. The amendments now betng made to the first order would seem to indicate that the Government itself recognizes that their unconditional conseription measure was probably too severs.
But why introtuce polttien inte the discussion at all $\uparrow$ Nothing could give greater satisfaction to those whose interests are opposed to ours than to see farmers being again divided on the old basis of party prejudies, and that just at a time when greater unity seemed to be probable. There are many who would be glad to foster any such conffict of opinion in the ranks of the farmers' organizations, and we will all be wise to forget party, take a lesson from, say, the Canadian Manufacturers' Assoclation, and consider our own tnterests first and party second-if at all.

A man cannot choose hls own life. He cannot say, "I will take existence lightly, and keep out of the way of the wretched, mistaken, energette creetures who fight so heartily in the great battle." He canuot say, "I will stop in the tents while the strife is fought, and laugh at the fools who are trampled down ta the useless struggle." He cannot đo this. He can only do, humbly and fearfully, that which the Maker Whe created htm has appointed for htm to do. It he has a battle to ight, let htm aght it talthfully.-M. f. Braddon.

Letters to
Farm

EDiTOR, Fart breach betwe
folk is widen tegrettable as it t
regid the average elty m in the farmer as gardis as just tha gards as the prod osentment has clity prese into son
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## Letters to the Editor

## Farm Divicends

FilTOR, Farm and Dairy.-The E breach between etty and country regrettable as it is true. if fear is as regrettable as it is true. I fear that
the sverage celty man has come to the sverage city man has come to look creasing cost of his food stufts he regards as just that much more clear gards as Just that much more clear proft to the producer: This flame of rosentment has, been fanned by the liostility to alf thtrigs agricultural. liostuity to aif tritngs agricultural. The following from a Toronto dally shows the source of many of the wild statements that pass for truth in our
eities and towns: attes and towns:
The fndividual farmer, no matter on how large a scale he operaten, is yot probably in casen during the tast year or tws hits net profits the last year or to too per cent ons the thvested eapital. His position just nown capital. His position just now is en-
"Just
"Just think of that!" exclatme the reader who probably knows as little

How muar is MY HERO WORTH? $\bigcirc$ UITE often during the past tow Quabtion by bineeders of various
 reederththinking about the mation. When they hase of the dibposicion of a herd
being in between 20 and 30 thouisand dord. arse ithey begin to wonder if they were to disperse turiir: herd woutd they were Brywhere near thie value. And mil hive oren ciens who are finting it hard to "earry and and to whom the fompturative to torry trifil: were to sell them, what should I expot them to bring mi hin cotd ould to answer Naturally Evacryone delieato one
 In antaing elise and the onis anewer that the value of a hord ti quotermined
not so much by whit its owner thinks of it as by what the owner, filinks
 hando le produeing about as much mik as are the beet. He may be muen . ${ }_{6}$ cedeo in making many extraordinary reserde, yot it his fowito bexterarginary appreciate these facto thay, will not gati-
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How then can a breder raluo
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ver timme causes, yout may be compelled to nell-n uai stop yout may be sompelled wetation-What io yo my herd worthe" Not what do you think it it worth yourseif, about it to make thim othere fottow know at you do. If you are not quite sure about diay a pubticity' campaian. youratil to Farm and Dairy $=$ His oanfine all. Never mind if correapernisence comes In when you don't want to seit Make
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 to the ctime level at youre own then retised means "dg prices," Beglo nowi
Live stoek Dept Mekillican ' Farm and Dairy
than J. W. Flavelle! No excess profit and now the farmer doente to pey send his sons to fight!" And hit to sentment toward the fiarmer his re sentment toward the farmer grows Now, Mr. Editor
Now, Mr. Editor, I would like you
to teff me some diatret to tett me some diatriot where 1 can farm and make 100 to 150 per cent. I live in as good a dlatrict as there Is in Old Ontario. The average there is farm in our nelghborhoode 100 acere say, has a capltal Investment in reald estate, stock and investment in real 000. The man with a gross of s13, :3,000 from his farm is doing wall. Out of this that he must pay hired help threasing he buy feed, seed, fertillareshing bills, implements and buftdings, repair his ho must have warea for him finally his family. What is left for profts would in most cases not pay profts per cont. on the investmant over six war time, let alone 100 to 150 per cont.
But, perhape eity readers, it I could place $m y$ statements before them, might question my rellability, survey made in Caledon townento at our county by the Ontario Depart. ment of Agriculture last fall. Last year was the hest year thay ever had in Caledon township. pricess and crops both consldered.
The survey proves, however, that atter allowing, five per cont on investmant the average 100 acre farm in come for the farmer and his family several hundred dollars short of the thousand mark. On the most of thene farms the farmers did not make se much money as the wages command ed by a good hired man writh frumen suoh as this available there to no an euse for the oity editor talking witity at profits of 100 to 150 per cent on the inveated capital. Froma three to fre per cent would be nearar the ayerage. My observation is that the clty man with an investment equal to that of the average farmer Hyes hetter, spenda mone money and takes more time to enjoy himself than dees the farmer. But 1 have nothins asainst the elty man. I would the to be his friend and have him regand me an a friend. Instead the whole tendency io in the apmoatte dirention ant for this I hold the eity prens largoly me aponsibles. and I Ineline to belleve that their editorial misrepresentations are not due so much to ignorance of aco mal conditions, although dontiens Uhey are ignorant enouth to to a tor aire: to cater to what they consider to be the nentiments of thelf: readers: F. C. Smith, Peel Co, Ont.

Give the Man a Chance.

I4. Ditort Farm and Datry: I want - the farmers of eanadt to gtre work for difm man who comen out to He fie a him this harvent a chanoe. o help patriotie man. He is anxious He is not ined to crisis about food. donsn't know anything about form. ing to apleak of in 75 eases out of a hundred. But ho is willing. You can do anythlag with a man who is wall. ing. It is all in the way a mair thinks. If he fe willing that is not only halt the battle, it is 99 pen not of it, because the will learm. He will try. You eas teach him. He won't quit when he malres a mistake. He won't lie down when he fs tired. He will realize that it is up to him to make good, and he will keep at it ali the time. of course, you have to tar hired man. Ho is not a reguvolunteer. He conld an war-ime yorunt or he could not go to the front, or he would have been in help out and that is the wants to help out, and that is the best he can Britall want to tell you that Great Britain is getting along with Just Britaln bodied mas lost most of her ablobodied men at the war. You know (Continued on page 23.)


## An Ideal installed now will pay its own cost quicker than ever before

Thousands of Ideal Green Feed 3ilos have carned their wn cost the first year on Canadian farms.
But an Ideal erected on your place this summer will pay for itelf in less time than ever before. Why?

Because it will greally reduce the amount of dry feed you'll have to provide for your stock next winter-and mill and grain feeds are higher thimn in many yeass.

And becaus it will enable your cows to give 20 to 25 pet cent more milk-and butter fat is bringing 40 to 60 cents a pound, as against 20 to 30 cents in other yeass.

Figure it out.
Write today for our illurtrated silo contanogue. You've no time to lose if you hope to get your silo erected in time to take care of your 1918 corn crop.
THE DE LAVAL COMPANY, Ltd.
Langist manuracturbes or pairy supples in




We cannot make all the Milking Machines in the World, so we only make the best of them.
H. F. Bailey \& Soa

Galt, Ontaria

## PARIS GREEN

be too late. Buy now.
BINDER TWINE
We have a quartity of 550 twine, at low price.
FLY POISON
Order some now. The fy sen-
an is close at hand. WAGONS and HARNESS

Write to us for prices. shingles in car tots. Buy Co. Help yourself and your own or ganization. United Farmers' Co-Operative Co, LMmert
No, 2 Francis st, Toronto. We are here to buy for the
20,000 members of the Uaited Farmers of Ontario.

Farm and Dairy la in an exeel. lent position to champion the caune of the farmer in Canada, bseause it lo owned and com

\#OT a doy passes over the earth but men and women of no note do great deeds, speak great words and suffer noble sorrow.-Charles Reade.

## In the Spy Net

## By Emel Parker

(Continued trom last week.)

${ }^{6} \mathrm{~S}$UCH charming manners!" Miss Burr sald as her nlece put
away her sweater and yarn. reminds me more and more of "He reminds me more Charile Daingerfield. Eugenia poor Charice i dc hope that you won't think me indelicate, but tell me, has heme indelicate. ever sald anything to you to make you think- Dear me! I
don't know how to express what I don't know how to express what
mean, but sometimes Fve thought that he looked at you just as poor Charlife Dalngerfleld used to Now, Eume before 'he was't jou laugh at me-1 dare genia, donto romantic-
say 1 am too
${ }^{\text {say }}$ "'m afrad you are, Aunt Sarah," Eugenia said tenderly. "But you are Eugenia saí"
also a dear."
Bending over, she kissed the inva. Hed's withered cheek and left the room. "Poor Aunt Sarah!" she thougat, "And poor Charlie Da
Miserably unhappy, she took her place by an open window in the darkplace by
Within a few moments she saw the familiar crouching figure creeping out
from the verandah towards the path that led to the sea
"And to the hidden box!" she thought.
There was nothing for her to do now but to go to bed and to make an now but to gotempt to sleep.
unsuccessil clock struck midnight before she detected the far-away sound fore she anening window on the lower of an opening winkew that, as she supposed, he had not gone farther than the beach.

$T$HE next morning when she awoke Eugenia was astonished to find rds singing quite a the birds singing
She was grateful for the beauty of the day a little later, however, for it gave her an excuse to spend che at on ng in her gardenth the orange tree the Ing on her fast-dying rose plants.
ing on her Lasenia had determined that in oror to avold suspicion she must en aer to avold suspicisul, although this was an arduous task.
"Roses are the most human of all flowers," she sald.
"Roses are more than human!" he replled gravely. "For you can alway know that if you treat them well
"And you think that human beings re less faithful?
"Not less fatthful, perhaps, but they have so many interests- interests which conflict with their desires. So often it is impossible for men, at least. follow the dictates of their hearts. She knew that he was pleading with her for understanding.
"That is true." she assented. "I suppose that each must do that which seems to him or her to be right. The cruel part of it is that some oo "" "But you, Eugenia, you would always
know what was right, it seem incredfor your point of view is so mature-you are always so wise and so just." "I have always been associated wit ider people; that is the reason.
"No, it is because it is you. Eugenia, would give anything I possess if i would give ou with my problems, "Can you not?" "No - no!" he cried. "If I

only could! But, no, it is impossible. cannot think of myself in the mat| il cal |
| :---: |
| ter:" |
| ". |

"Nor I of myself," she thought.
genia. I had fintended to walt until to-morrow, but now I must say themhere in this room where I first saw you. Do you know- $\mathbf{I}$ have never told you this before, but when the lamp shone upon you that morning you seemed to me to be the most beautiful person I had ever seen in all my life! You seemed to me to be everything that I had always wanted. You cannot imazine with what peace I fell asleep that first day, when you had put me in your father's room. The thought of waking up and seeing you arain would have compensated for a thousand shipwrecks and illnesses-for all the sor rows 1 have ever known or ever wil know. And then when 1 got better found that you were not only beautiful, with a voice softer and more char that than ony i have ever hearif for com you had an extraordinary ath for com panionship.
"I've always been more or less lonely. When 1 was younger 1 was busy making my own way, and then I got so interested in my work that somehow Tve never had much time for ordinary triendships. After I knew you I was glad of it, for you have taught me what companlonship could mean. O , girl, 1 am glad that everything 1 have given you of love and devotion has been totally fresh and my iffe-you has been ne"
are my life."
He jumped to his feet.
!" he erled "Would to God that it were! There is


## A Veranda Where One May Catch a Coel Breeze.

Sometimes when we att on the verandah to "cool off" the Wind happens to be on he wronf side of the buuse for uas to have an advantige over the majority of use
 Would one side of this verandah not make an porch for summer

## "How wicked the world is! It creates

 the lllusion of beauty and love and happiness, and then, as one reaches for it, it vanishes."Both of them lapsed into silence, not to reveal that which lay in their hearts. During the next few days they kept up that stream of meaningies conversation by which people of re serve conceal emotion. Eugenifa knew that the man understood as well as she that there must be no silences between them.
She spent almost all of her time with him now, treasuring their moments together as she hoarded the thais of her fragrant roses, so that fter the keep some or their
Their warm, yet restrained companThenship lasted only untll sundown, tonship lasted only unty sung in exhowever, for
perience but old in wisdom, knew that perience but old in wisdom, knadows of to those who love, the shadows of elther wonderful or terrible.
But on the day when she recelved by messenger from the mainland a telegram she suggested that they should not go up-stairs for coffee after dinner, but instead go into the library.

I am grateful for this opportunity to talk to you alone," he sald. "There are things that 1 must nay to you, Eu-
something else in my life. It is not a person; it is more relentless than any person. Now it is standing between you and me, grinding my love for you, obliterating my chance tor happiness. It is my work.".
He dropped into a chair bestede her and put h/s hand over hers.
"Can't you tell me?" she asked gentIy. "I shall try so hard to understand." "That's the whole trouble!" he ex claimed. "I can tell no one-not even you, whom I trust above all others.
"Don't tell me if you ought not to. But if there is anything you can teli me, perhaps it would help-both of us."

Yes, it would help," he agreed. have been selfish, My own griet has made me forget you, and yet it is prrmarily because of you that 1 am sad. Listen, Eugenia! Thave never hol. you of my work because 1 could not It is necessary work, vital work, for my country. I cannot tell you of it, yet it is honorable work-you must ify to believe that. It is true that I was in when is feorgla, not because hose this part of Georgia, not wecaure. of my illuess, but becanse of my work. My name is not Carl Stackpoole. it hurts me every time I hear you call me by that name, yet mell you my mands that I shouid not tell you my real name. To do my work wehine. I
am not that-sometimes I wish
were." $S_{\text {HE smiled wanly at this, feeling }}^{\text {the warmth of Carl's hand of }}$ hers.
He went on
"Betore I had been here more thas a day I knew that I loved you, and that I would afways love you. And thea 1 began to day-dream-to picture lite ai it could be for you and me. I felt that I had no right to speak of this to you I was a guest in your house, a strangen
to you, about whom you knew noll to you, about whom you knew nothigs I could not tell you about myself hem and unless 1 did 1 knew raad no rith: to tell you that I could not stop thy not long ago, words- they seemed
to my lips. Eugenia, after that tima to my hps. Eugema, after that niph
thinge began to go badly with us. I wa well enough to go on with my wort and this led to evasions on my pary and to a general feeling of uneasing and distaste for the work which up in this time 1 had always been proud if I think this change in me communial ed itself to you," he continued. "It least, it seemed to me that you chay ed. You began to avold being alout with me, and you began to look at as if asking yourself critical question nout me. And then when I could beif so to you frankly, because of my work I began to see that my work would keep $m$ from the fulfillment of my ireams. The other day I told you the would give anything it I could put ny problems before you. I sald then that I could not. But I have changif my mind, for I feel that I owe it to poil to show how relentless is my master Eugenla, on the twenty-third of dia month I must leave the United Sutu I must cross the Atlantic-a dangerves journey now, and doubly so for me and go to one of the supposedly net tral countries of Europe.
rom there I shail have to go into the belligerent countries, under the mam hazardous circumstances, travelling wo der an assumed name, my life in cm stant danger. And at last, if 1 survin -home. Then I could go home. laughed mirthlessly. "That is the kito of life I would have to offer you, B genla."
Eugenia's head was whirling, but last she answered gently: "To a woman who loved y those things would matter.
He leaned toward her, speectiten with emotion. She put up her band a If to check his thoughts.
"Nio-none of those things woull matier. I do not know about most 10 men, but to me there is only one riti thing, one thing that would matter see that I too must be truthrul wia you, though I fear it will be palinfuif fo us both."

$S^{1}$
HE withdrew her hand from the I knew that your name was Carl Stackpoole," she went a For the first day you were here, In by accudent, the contents of your and they were marked I tried to forget this, knowing dit there might be some explanation whid you would make presently. Then th days went by, and you sald nothim: but gradually I thought less and low about it, for I too found our companas ship something for which I had alimg hungered and never found. Now a it is all over I oan tell you chatyou proudly. On the night you a that you loved me I sat by my windo in the dark, and i saw you sllp from the house, towards the path that leads to the sea.

The man drew in his breath shank The next night I saw you go ant and I followed you. I saw that youn into a boat. Oh, I did not follow ? hecause of curlosity, but becass wanted to defend you against the m . pleions which began to creep uporn E.t when I knew that whatevers were doing you were not acting aime began to have definite cears. course, I know that the American Xif has an experimental station where near hare. (Contirued on page 22)

# 嘘 The bast 

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gists, Grecers and Oe

## Food Wil the W

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witione yeurationdence or four minmer sculs-it
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## THE UPWARD LOOK

God Will Stablish You in Him ${ }^{4} \mathrm{H}^{\mathrm{E}}$ which stabilisheth us with Cor, 1: 21. Thes wod."-2 Paul teach us a much needed and most blessed truth-that just as our firat being untted with Christ was the may look to the Father, too for so we may look to the Father, too, for being
kept and belng fixed more firmly in kept and belng fixed more firmly in
Him. "The Lord will perfect that Him. "The Lerd will perfect that
which concerneth me"-this expresslon Which eoncerneth me"-this expression
of confidence should ever acco the prayer, "Forsaike not the work of Thine own hands. ${ }^{+}$In all he work of longings and prayers to aftain to a deeper and more perfeet abiding fi Christ, the bemere periect abiding ifi Christ, the be-
Hever must hold fast hifs conflence: "He which hath begun a good work in you will perform it until the diey of Jesus Chriat." There is nothing that will so help to root and ground him in Christ as this faith: "He which stablisheth us in Christ fin God."
How many there are who
How many there are who can witness that this falth is just what they
need! They continually moutn oner the variableness of thally mourn over Sometimes there of their spirtual life. of deep earnestness, and evan of dleas sed experience of and even of bles. But how little is needed to mar their And then, how their fatth is shaken! All efforts to regain their standing apAll efforts to regain their standing ap-
pear utterly fruitlesis and nelther pear utterly fruitless; and neither
solemn vows nor watching and prayer, avail to restore to them the peace they for a while had tasted. Could they but understand how just their own ef forts are the cause of their falure, because it ts God alone who can establish un in Christ Jesus. They would see that just as $\ln$ justification they and to cease from their own working God would give them 1ife in Chriet that now, in the matter of thetr Chenetince. tion, their ifrat need to to cease from striving themselves to establish the connection with Chrlst moro firmly. and to allow God to do it "God to tatthful, by whom ye were called unto the followship of His Son Jesmu Cbrist." What they need is the sfmple faith that the stablishling in Christ, day by day fo God's work-a work that He delights to do. in spite of all our weakness and unfaithfulness, if we
will but trunt him for it will but truat Him for it.
and the experience it brings, many can and the experience it brings, many can that there is a pace and rest, to know for the branch, to see that who cares stronger, and that fos unat it grows Vine becomes more undon with the watches becomes more perfect, who Watches over every hindrance and ald! What peace and rest, needed finally to give up our ablding into the care of God, and never have a with or thought, never to offar a preyer or on gage in an exercise connected with it without first having the glad remem. brance that what we do is only the manifeatation of what God is dofing in us,
Dear bellever, the blessing is indeed
within your reach within your reach. He that stablisheth you with us in Christ is God. What I want you to take in is this-
that belloving this promise will not that belloving this promise will not
only give you comfort but will be the only give you comfort, but will be the
means of your obtatning your deatres means of your obtatning your deatre.
You know how Scripture teaches is You know how seripture tenches us
that in all Godra leadings of His people that in all God's leadings of His people
fafth has everywhere been the one confath has everywhere been the one con-
dition of the manifestation of His dition of the manifestation of His
power. Faith is the ceasing from all nature's efforts, and all other denend. ence; faith is confossed helplessness casting itselt upon God's promise, and putting its fulaiment; falth is the puting ourselves quietly into God's hands for Him to do His work, What you and I need now fs to take time, in all - the spirtmal bis out before us God Almighty, Grd the Faithfil is God Amighty, Grd the Faithful and
Graclous One, who has undertalen to Gracious One, who has undertaken to Etabish me in Christ Jesus.
you:-"The Lord thall Word teaches en holy people unto IIImineif:" "O thee God, stablish thelr heart unto "O Lord

Them for aver:" "Thou wilt establish the heart of the humble: wit establish Him that is of power to establish you, be glory for ever;" "To the end He may establish your hearts unblame able in holiness;" "The Lord is faithyoul, who shall stablish you and keep grace, who hath called us in Clifist grace, who hath called us in Cifrist
Jesus, make you perfect, stablish Jesus, make you perfect, stablish,
strengthen, settle you." Can you take these words to mean anything less than that you too--however fitful your spiritual life has hitherto been, however untavorable your natural character or your circumstances may ap-Jeas-can become an in Chriat Christian? Let us but take time to Ilsten, in simple ehillatike take time to ness, to these words as the truth of God, and the confidence will come: surely as 1 am fin Christ, 1 shall also, day by day, be established in Him.
The lesson appears so simple; and yet the most of us take so long to grace the promise offers is so that the so Godtife, so beyond all our thoughts, that we do not take it really to mean what it says. The believer who has once come to see and accept what it
brings, can bear witness to the brings, can bear witness to the won-
denul change there comes over the denul change there comes over the
apiritual life, Hitherto he had taken charge of his own welfare; now he has knows himself to be in the now knows himself to be in the school of
God, a teacher who plans the whote course of study for each of the whole with infnite wisdom, and delights to have them come daily for the lessons He has to give. All he asks is to feel himpelf constantly in God's hands, and to follow His guidance, neither lageing behind nor going before. Remember ing that it is God who worketh both to will and to do, he sees his only Gafety to be in ylelding himsele to God's working. He lays aside all anriety about his inner life and ils growth, because the Father is the Husbandman under whose wise the watchful care each plant is well se eured. He knows that there is the prospect of a mont blessed life of atrength and fruitfulness to every ons Who will take God alone and wholly as his hope.
Believer, you cannot but admit that such a tife of trust must be a most blessed one. You say, perhaps, that your whole heart, when yous do, with of living and do wholly abandon the care of your inner life to your Father But somehow it does not last. You forget again; and instead of begin. ning each morning with the jogous transference of alf the needs and cares of your spiritual iffe to and Father's charge, you again feel the fous, and burdened, and helpless. Is It not, perhaps, my brother and sis. tor, because you have not committed to the Father's care this matter of daily remembering to renew your entire surrender? Memory is one of the Iifghest powers in our nature. By It day is linked to day, the unity of life through all our years is kept op and we know that we are still our selves. In the spiritual ilfe, reeol leotion is of infinite value. For the sanetifying of our memory, in the service of our spiritual life, God has provided moat beautifally, The Hoty Spirit is the remembrincer, the Splth of recollection. Jesus satd, "He phat brigg all things to your remam brance," "He which stabliteneth with you in Christ is God, who hath also seated us, and given the earnest of the Splirit in our hearts." earnes fust for the stablishing that the Holy Remembrancer has been given. Holy blessed promises, and your unceast acta of fatith and sumpender aosentag of them. -He will enable youpting member these each day Th Spirit is-blessed be God-the mem ory of the new man.
Note,-A selection from Rev, An drew Murray's book "Abide in Christ," which may be secured through Farm and Dairy if desired for 60 cents.
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## Bird Houses

BIRDS can make nests, but only one of our birds can make a roof for its nest, and perhaps the greatest enemy of the birds is the weather. Rain and hall often cause great destruction to our birds by driving the brooding bird from the nest and exposing the eggs to wet and hail, preventing incubation. Bird houses would prevent this. Then, again, birds migrate northward to escape the heat, and bird houses protect them from the sun. Most nests are quite exposed, and
the poor bird has to make several the poor bird has to make several
trips a day to the pond or creek to trips a day to the pond or creek to
cool its feathers and molsten its eggs. Another reason has been given


Homes for Flickers and Woodpeckers. for the migration of birds northward, that they go north to get more day. light and thereby escape the night, when owis, squirrels, weasels, fishers and other night prowlers get them. Bird houses will prevent this.
Any kind of a btrd house is a greater protecti, for it cannot tear
make off bark, saw wood or drive nails, nor make a hole which will keep its enemles out. The boys and giris, therefore, can be of great assistance in protecting the birds, and get great pleasure in devising original homelike bird houses; the cruder and more natural the better, for the bird lives with nature and is accustomed only to bark and twigs. The bird house, therefore, should be made of bark or thin slabs with ample root protection, and in every way Just protection, like a part of the tree on which it hangs. 1 will then get the bird, for birds appreciate very much any protection, and this is no doubt why they come so cloas to note the charIt is interestug was bieds when it acteristca ollang nests, The little comes to bunding aests. The lttle house wren will whe any kind of protection which will keep frequently found in balls of binder twine, old-shoes, teapots, old boats and even in an old hornet's nest. By leaving pieces of string around, the birds will gather them up for nest-making mate lal. About half of our birds will wald in any rustic or nataral bird boise or cavity. Robins and phoebes pnifer open houses and will not enter boles. They appreci


Homes for Wrens, Bluebirds, Martins
and Swallows.
ate a root, however, over their open hest. All prefer to build near our homes if we can keep the cats away. This can be done by hanging the btrd houses from the limbs of the trees or by guarding posts or trees with a little barbed wire or a tin bafter year to a home that is satisfactory.
Many fedgelings fall out of the blrds' shallow nests, and no oubt
nearly all that fall out tall prey to nears. Bird houses prevent fledgelings falling out. Make the hole high ap
and never at the bottom, as the bird enters from the air and not from the ground. The bird house should be smailer at the bottom than at the top so as to take
build the bottom of the nest. build the bottom of the nest. No . No doubt the bird population might be greatly increased if our boys and girls would put up rustre bird honses, nest-making matern featheras pleces of string. cloth, feathers, and so forth. Herewith we ares, in whilch few young folks will be interested.

## Practical Pointers on Vegetable

## Canning

Mre. M. L. Woelard, Toronto.

THE great secret in canning is to have perfectly sterillzed jars and
fresh vegetables. fresh vegetables. Our carly vegetables should be used as soon as
posethle after being pleked or pulled, posetble aftar being pleked or pullod,
as afleer a few hours they are apt to as after a few hours they are
lose much of their fresh flavor.
lose much of their fresh flavor.
Perhaps as a demonstrator (once having had the privilege of demosstrating to over 6,000 people last senson), 1 may give you a fow hints concerning the canning of vegetables. A great many people cook their por ducts too long. I can nearly all my vegetabies by the three-day methot, end know that for some vegetables if Is the only sure way to have them keep and retain the real dresh flavor. First put the perfectly clean seub ers and glass covers in a large kettle or boller, with a rack of some kind, If it is only a few slats. Cover with cold water and let come slowly to the boilling point, and boll at least five minutes. This is called sterilizing the fars, and is always necessary Many women are careful with the products, but not careful with the jars but we muet have them in perfect condition to tramare succees. While your fars are eterillzing in the boillog water, prepare your vegetables. If it we asparazus belect nice, tendef. freelhert staftes. Place in a piece of cheesectoth or wire drainer and leave in bolling water for three minutes. this is called blanching, and the res. bon for blanching is to eliminate the Berlil or too green flavor, aiso to acriat in tetting rid of bacteria and roducing vegetable bulk. Then plungo duclag vegetab or one minute to har den the pulp again and consulate the den the pulp again and coasukte the colorines matter. This makes tho vegetables much easter
packing in the sealer.
Now take your jar from the boll ing water (1 use a long wooden spoon for the purpose), drain jar, and while as hot as can be hardied, pack por Etallis of asparagus as cosely to pars. sible. You can reverse, so as to have part tips and part stalks ahowing
Fill your jar now with clean boillag
water, add one fevel teaspoon salt to water, add one tevel teaspoon salt to a quart moaler. Take a dry cloth, Wipe the rim of jar carefully. Dip new rubber in boillimg water before placing on rim, place sterilized covers in pooftion, but do not seal tight. Place filled jar in botter with rack of dooble bottom. Have the water at boting point and about halfway up on sealers. Cook 20 minutes (water boilling rapldiy), remove from boller, seal tight and tinvert Jar, to see there is no leakage.
Next day I place the Jars in the boller acain in water as warm as the jars will bear, and loosen the top while cooking. Repeat the procest for the three daye.
Sclentints tell you that it is in the cooling off process that bacterls de velop. Thus, by cooking a short pepfod each day, we can make sure wi kill the bacteria.
By experlence of years 1 know thls method is the surest way for pess. beans, and greens of all varietios.
Many have the Mea that vegetabla Many have une in the jars for shours in order that they will heep, This is a great mistake, for too loas (Continued on page 21.)

Farmers Are Not $T$ He misundersta 1 or clty, and wl grow polat whleh Mr of Oakwood, Ont., Is see cleared twway nual meeting stitutes and Boards East and West Victo Webiter touched up and in the few min of the reasons wh standing does exist at



Mrs. John McNaughto Mrs. MoNaughton is Ho
of tho Woment
gectio
 Growern Ansociation of
She addreased a gather
women of Ontario, who Women of Ontario, who
lint week to discuss th
lit

Zownupeople present t Is not getting rioh at the consumer.
Mrs. Websternalrew a fact that it is the op ch out of pork and sh prove that this content She pointed out that previous to the meeting en a drop, although fee "The farmer and the sald Mrs. Webster, keep anather brood sov our publle schools our wore asked to keep has been done and no pise are coming along, dropped, It would appe packers consider a few dredweight out of the fa
won't break hlm, even t been producing at a lo: hundred dollars means commission men. The m em are not worltng syatem. They know ju system. They know ju
they are going to get ea they are going to get ea
wo wanted the governm price of hogs, they assu sarelty of hogs and tha sroduce, of course the D forthcoming.

The govermment says feed wheat to our plgs. up. We have grown tha ably ho tut as cheap tad. The farmer has feed the allies and also a bogs, but the governmen mercy of the middleman government has sald, we the mill feeds at cost. tried again and again t from the mills and they $c$ Sometow or other it is ifn for $\$ 15 \mathrm{a}$ ton. The ay the farmer is not pat ay the farmer is not pat
the government, says, 'Pr and yet we daren't feod roukin't the farmer be f: te graln? Beligs altoge e is produclug those ple

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fowers, and prevents trespasing Peerlean Ornamental Fercinz is builif
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coated with xine enamel to prevent rush in
style durbitity, service and every feature coms-
 The Banwell-Hoxie Wire Fence Company, Lid., Winnipeg, Man., Hamilion, Ont.

When Writing Mention Farm and Dairy

Farmers Are Not Getting Rich THE misunderstanding that exists T between the farm and the fown or city, and which seems to be growing in these days of hlgh prices, is a point whioh Mrs, Frank Webster, of Oakwood, Ont., is very enxious to see cleared away, At the recent ant aud meeting of the Women's Institutes and Boards of Agrloulture of East and West Victorla county, Mrs. Webster touched upon this matter and In the few minutes at her disposal, endeavored to point out some f the reasons why this misunder standing does exlst and to show to the


Mrs. John MoNaughton, Harris, Sask. Mrs. AteVaughton is Honorary Secretary of the Women's Section of the Grain Sle addressed a gathering of prominent women of Ontario, who met in Toronto luit week to discuss the advianbility of
forming a women's section of the U.F.O.
cownapeople present that the farmer Is not getting rich at the expense of the consumer
3rs. Websterndrew attention to the fuct that it is the opinion of many consumers that farmers are getting rich out of pork and she undertook to grove that this contencion was wrotr: She pointed out that only the day previous to the meeting hogs had taka drop, although feed was not beThe farmer and the farmer's wife sald Mrs. Webster, "were ssked to keep another brood sow and throuch our publle schools our farm ehllitran rore asked to keep another This has been done and now when thene pigs are coming along, the price bas dropped It would appear price has packers consider a few dollars a hunfredreleht out of the farmers poch ron't break hlm, even though pocks men producing at a lose and few lundred dollars menns lot to fow commission men. The muntito to the ars are not worling under work watem. They know funder such a they are golng to get fach how much hey are sold the to bet eaclay. When or wanted the covernment to set the preselty of hogs and assured us of the scarcity of hogs and that if we would roduce, of course the price would be forthcoming.
"The govermment bays we must not feed Wheat to our plgs. We are tied up. We have grown that wheat and even though it is dear, it will probably be just as cheap as any other teed. The farmer has grown it to feed the allies and also as feed for hls bogs but the government won't allow
hfm to feed th. We are right at the aercy of the middleman again. The goverument has sald, we wlll give you the mill feeds at cost. Our club has tried again and again to get shorts from the mills and they cannot buy it. Somebow or other it is sold to the middleman and we can get it through him for $\$ 45$ a ton. The townspeople bay the farmer is not patrlotle: When the government says, 'Produce wheat' had yet we daren't feed it to ples, roukn't the farmer be farther ahesa to cut out the plas attogether and sell me graln? Being patrlotle, however e is producting those pigs."

Anather way in which Mrs. Webster pointed out that farmers are patriotic, was in citing a case of where a census had recently been taken in nine town. ships This census showed that thers was but one man to each 110 acres and that included the men in the vil. lages and towns in the nine townships, One man cannot work 110 acres without help.
In speaking of sending boys and girls from the tawns and elties to the farms Mrs. Webster sald that these boys and givls expected bis wares and that the iarmers cannot pay these wages for inexperlenced help. "The farmer might as well sell hls farm and be a hired man himself," she satd, "as endeavor to pay the wages asked by Inexpertenced help. I notice in yes. terday's paper," continued Mrs, Webster, "that a few farmerettes are leth
who are willing to go to the farm and work. Their wages, however, are to be $\$ 20$ a month and their board. There en't one farmer's wife in 40 who is getting $\$ 20$ a month and her board. These farmerettes work el bht board. outsifdo and two hours inside. work ed from four o'clock vestend I work mg unt 1110 'olock at was purely from point." Anot
Another point brought up by Mrs. nob getting rich was the farmens are many farm boys have fact that so towns and citles to seelc gone to the "The towns get the name employment. so many boys to the name of sendlig Webster. "I woutd front," sald Mrs. census taken and find like to have a were born and find out how many but went to the city because they
were offersd better inducements and could made more money. A great many farraers have sold their farms to their nejghbors and gone to town. The neighoors really didn't need the hand, but when they could get it right next vheir own farms, in many cases they purchased it. As a result when the war broke out, farmers had more land on their handa then they could handle.
I know this great misunderstanding between the producer and consum. er exists," said Mrs. Webster in conclusion, and I would llke to see more meetings such as this one where these questions might be discussed. We are just as honest in our atms to produce as any class. We should all be working to-day to win the war, regardless of whether the money goes down into our pockets or not."

## Here It Is - <br> No Home Complete Without Its Silver Cabinet IT COSTS YOU NOTHING

Twenty-Six Pieces of Wm. Rogers \& Son Extra Plate and Its Guaranteed FREE


FREE
Just think--a Satin Lined Cabinet and full of Silverware--FREE We Send it to you by Parcel Post
> $\underset{\substack{\text { Address } \\ \text { PETERBORO }}}{ }$ CIRCULATION DEPT.
> Farm \& Dairy Ontario

## Install this Equipment on your Farm

Water，light and power are the three essentials to maximum resulto－
the stables or the dairy．

## Fairbanks－Morse

Water and Light Systems operated by the Type＂Z＂Engine give a combination of power farm equipment that embodies economy， Bring your farm up to date－get better results－take the drudgery out of the farm work by installing this com－ bination of units．
They mean light anywhere at any time－running water on any part of the farm and power for driving farm machinery， Fairbanks－Morse Water，and Light Syutemg thecleaning the pumping and the great problem of farm labor are ali solved．


Advertising to something more than the selling of goods and buying of good will．It is something higher than＂seienuinc distri broadest aspect， nesy sclisice．it is a great agent of progrost in its broadest appect， advertising is and stwaye has hoen a powertir inainumee．When wifting You will sid our adverm ANO DABMY：＂

## 

## LESSEN GEAR WEAR

$T$ O make your machine separate more thoroughly，run easiest 1 and prove most durable and dependable，lessen gear wear with Feeds quickly into the close－fitting bearings；does not gum；preventi seam rust and corrosion．Use no substitute．
Correct lubrication of your cream separator is just as essential as for your other farm machines．
fold in plat，quart，haif－aitm，mallon and d－ralles canst sleo barrels and hall－barrelic

## IMPERIAL OIL LIMITED

BRANCHES THROUGHOUT CANADA

## Standard Hand Separator Oil

Sleeveless Jackets Make Old Dresses Look New
 Our wost modere foatures of the paper patterm，When wending your orcer pleseer






Hoek，the tendeney wes to foel raties
oifem when wor sond upand mot artay－

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295
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thet one should not find it difcuit ion
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aome if favtioned from this
desimn ealls for two patterns， 10 cente
 As to it inches bunt meanure and tis zof－CitFs Dress－Material whh a do－ sien alone the lower edro woukd male
 efroctivi ond no douth witte women．Four tives 4，6，8，and 10 years．
2485－Tady＇s House Dreas．－Derhapa is
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and comportrible looksing．Seven rives and comfortrable looking．Sev
3i to 45 inches bust measure．
sues Jady＇a Blouse－A white volie of
musin blone is always dainty and seed when haundered and gultable for simot any occaslon when one winhes to wew
a suit．The atyle here ghown is rathe anique，and strvid therefore prowe it fo． vorile to many，Ita attractivenens woul
 of dainty thec．seser
298－Bor＇s Buit．－The amall boy mat
not be left out of aur calculationa whe not be left out of our catculationa when mppleninhing the wardrobe．In fact It toes not take him long to grow out
his elothes，or etise．Weur them out

 alwkyn uneful and may be made ns inmpis
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ailk poplin and the tastels would lod ailk popiin and the tastels would lood
a finlahing touch．Geven sizes： 28 to K A nnlehing touch．Elove
who deelres a Apron－fitive apron，the the
 a mood coversil and at the sams
is not eumbernome．Four mises：
medtum，large and extre large

## Practical Pointers

Canni
（Continued fron cooking softens the p from the faver． Government exhit Government exhit
Branch，at Toronto Branch，at Toronto
tlen，1917，with the tomntoes and can canned by the three－d
exhibit has been m axhibit has since then to other I ton purposes，and the Horse 8how in 15 th to $20 t \mathrm{~h}$, and is
condition as when condition despite the handling that have been opene
did flavor of fresh are up to the mark coloring．

## Trouble With

Hwisur at our had trouble in cently heard of a wom last couple of years $h$ dificult to grow in hel leept drying and when insects would be notic hey out on the ro some of our readers h froubte and the follow may prove helpful thi as the aster plants a were no doubt attack mown as the white a are largely responsible being there，
Make a solution of putting about two bacco stems（refuse） tery into a pall，filitr with bolling soap suds． with a thick etoth，a with a thek cloth，a
cool．When cool dilu one－quarter part of wa cation of this could once at week sufficlent soil around the plant． preventive foth dig in
ashes，or both，fato t thes，or is sown，or the seed is sown，or be made by thoroughly nater，and giving the waler，and giving the 1 It ts beat not to plant the same ground eact them in another part When once the aphis fis very dificult to tog them in a fresh pls plan to get rid of this

And He Was I A wife to wa＇t re emption board stati whi dependent upon the note that the wife Musband presented to
＂Dear United Stat hushand ast med teckomend that he lambly He cannot I ell him，Jus take him． good to me，He ain＇t fiddle since I marri ears ago，and I gotta fe fhisn．Maybe you cu carry a gun．He＇s goo and eatim，take hlm an kide．Don＇t tell him him．＂．

## OMINOUS Newest Boarder－Is

 （ruiet piace？解dent Boarder－III will never be disturbed
croaning．－Buffalo Expr

June 27, 1918.
Practical Pointers on Vegetable Canning
(Continued from page 18.) cooking softens the procuct and takes from the flavor,
All the vagetables that were in the Goverament exhibit, Institutes Branch, at Toronto National Exhibithon, 1917, with the exception of the tomatoes and caulffower. were canned by the three-day method. Thl artibit has been moved repeatedly since then to other places for exbibldon purposes, and was exhibited at the Horse Show in the Arena, Aptil A5th to 20ith, and is in just as good condition as when first canned in July, 1917. Not one Jar has spoiled, despite the handling so often. Cans that have been opened have the splendid flavor of fresh vegetables. All are up to the mark in flaver and coloring.

## Trouble With Asters

$H^{\text {AVE any of Our Women Folk }}$ had trouble fo previous years H bud trouble in previous years cently heard of a woman who for the last couple of years has found asters difficult to grow in her garden. They kept drying and when pulled up, Ittle insects would be noticed on the roots, They looked like ants and seemed to batch ont on the roots. Probably some of our readers have had similar trouble and the following suggestious may prove helpful this year in keepfint the aster plants healthy. The aster planta deserlbed above mown as the white aphis. The ants are largely reaponstble for the aphis being there. The bent rumedtes are the following:
Make a solution of tobacco water by putting about two pounds of tobacco stems (refuse) from a cigar faclery into a pall, flling the pall up with bolling soap suds. Cover it over with a thiek eloth, and allow it to cool. When cool dilute whlth about one-quarter part of water. An applfcation of this could be made about once a week sulficlent to molsten the soll around the plants. Another good preventive is to dig in moot or wood ashes, or both, into the soll before the seed is sown, or the plants set out, or a solution of soot water could bo made by thoroushly mixing ahout one pint of soft coal soot in a pail of water, and giving the plants a water. tng with this every week or 10 days. It is best not to plant the asters in the same ground each year. Plant them in another part of the garden. When once the aphis attacks asters it is very difficult to eradicate them vithout infury to the plants. Growing thinm in a freah place is the best pian to get rid of thils pent.

And He Was Drafted

AMARriED man of draft age Who couldn't read, asked hits emption board stating the family vais dependent upon him. Here ts the note that the wife wrote and the husband presented to the board: Dear United States army-My
husband ast me to write busband ast me to write you a reckomend that he supports hts tambly. He cannot read, so don't tell him, Jus take thim. He aln't no good to me. He ain't done nothing bat drink lemmen emsence and play a fiddle since 1 married htm pight years ago, and 1 gotta feed seven kids of hism. Maybe you can get him to carry a sun. He's sood on squitrels and eatin, take bim and welcum. nieed hils grub and his bed for the hide., Don't tell him this, hut take

[^4] roning,-Buffalo Express.

FARM AND DAIRY
121)


Maxwell Ability Emphasized by Champions

The ability of the Maxwell to take most any kind of road without apparent effort is the direct result of selecting equipment of the same high standard as the car itself.f


Dependable Spark Plugs


> were developed for and are factory equipment on all Maxwell cars be Champions.
> on Toth phoulden, compression-proof abibestos lined copper gackets. on both atoulcers, protect the porcelain aftiast cylinder shock and
> Indist on the name "Craupion" bu each morcelain. guarantosent vill be made." vill be made."
> 'Dealens everywhere sell Champions that' ere". perticularly' edapted to your zmotor.

Champion Sparic Plug Co Whalaor, Ont.

## A bumper crop may mean a loss if your binder cannot handle it

At the same time your Binder must be able to handle a light crop successfully-.. a thing some Binders fail to do. The

## FROST \& WOOD BINDER

has practically grown $u p$, in the last 80 years, with Canadian Agrlculture and has been improved and tested until today it represents the ideal Binder for Canadian crops.

## The crop won't wait---your binder must be ready

## The Canadian tarmer domands and must have a

 ader that wili cut any kind of crop-heavy, thin, tangled or straight-it must be light draft, easily handled and it must last for years with but Iittle repair service. We have no hesitation in aaying that the Frost \&e Wood Binder will live up to the highest expectations in all these reapects. We use ilght, high carbon steel and put hishelass roller bearings at every friction point no as to get light raft and strength. The reel can be moved by an
## The Frost \& Wood Co.

Montreal Smitra'spaliss St.Jolhn

This Binder question it a mighty important one. Be
sure to read our Ilustrated Binder folder-ask our sure to read our Hustrated Binder folder-ask our
nearest agent or write our nearest Branch to-day.
asy, conventent lever to bring any kind of grain, Frost \& wot, to the entter bar and once there lately relied upon to feed elevators can be abso the sure tying to deltver it to the binder, and ment you can tio any, By another easy adjusteven the aheat carrler size sheal you want-and in the aheaven carrier is well thought out-lower. as the ahaves geacly and regularly to the ground o no srain is shelled. A Frost \& Wood Binder is a guarantee that you'll get your crop in. Many are in use up to 20 years old, giving fine service.

Sold in Whatern Ontario and Wentern Cenada by

Cockshutt Plow Co. BRANTFORD,ONT.


## Save Precious

Moments
In Haying Time by uing a PETER HAMILTON MOWER, le groat treagth abence of side draft clean cut-
ting and ease of handing enablee ting and ease of handing enablees
you to eut surely and quickly the you to cut surely and quic

An extremely flexible cutter Bur guarancer all conditione.
cutting under

The wheels are high and wide apart making the draft very light, the frame is strong and all bearings are in perfect alignment and fitted with re
or roller bearings.

Write now and save time and
worry in getting your crops cut.
The Peter Hamilton
Company, Limited
Peterborough, Ontario

## CURDALAC and

 SPONGY PEPSIN(STANDARDIZED

The Firat and Original Peptic Congulante
ot an experiment. coen in the manufacture of Cenedine -
START-O-LAC
(LACTCACAD CULTURE)
A pure culture of eelected and teated lactic-acid-producing bacterin for ripening milk and cream, and improvinat the quality and flavor of cheese, col
GERMTOX

## (NOT A POISON)

A scientifically prepared Germicide, Disinfectant and Deodorant. all dairy
The ideal aterilizer for The

The abeve pro
in deiry supplies.
PARKE, DAVIS \& CO.
walkervile, ont. mommele ove.

## y

ed to take a rest - When this thing came up, and I delayed going untl if was settled-and for other reasons too, You were quite right to come dowato know that Miss Stepham's letter was worth paying attention fact, although it is still a secret, I am hoping that she herself may be por suaded to join

## right, Eugenia?

The girl, still dazed by the emotional crises through which she had passed in such a brief space of time, read hls meaning in his earnest dark eyes. She continued looking at him and, although tears blurred her vis smile revealed her happiness.

- She said, and the words were simple yet in them she pledged herself for all life:


## "Everything is right!" <br> [THE END.]

## Driving Home the Cows

O
 river-lane
One after another he let them pan Then fastened the meadow ban again.

Under the willows, and over the him,
He patiently followed their sobe: He patiently followed their sobe:
The mace;
And something shadowed the suany
And something shadowed the suany
Only a boy! and his father had said He never could let his youngest Two already were lying dead
Under the feet of the trampling foes
But after the evening work was done And the frogs were
Over his shoudder he slung his gun And stealthily followed the foot-pul damp.
Across the elover, and through ths wheat,
With resolute heart and purpos grim,
Though cold was the dew on his hums ing feet
And the blind bat's filting startiod him.
Thrice since then had the lanes been white,
And the orchards sweet with appls bloom;
And now, when the cows came backut night
The feeble father drove them homi
For news had come to the lonely furm
That three were lying where in had lain:
And the old man's tremulous, palied arm
Could never lean on a son's again. The summer day grew cool and late He went for the
But down the lane, as he opened th gate,
He saw thom coming one by one: Brindle, Ebony, Speckle, and Dess. Shaking their horns in the evenit wind;
Cropping the buttercups out of the But who was it following close it hind?
Loosely swung in the idle air The empty sleeve of a khakd coul; And worn and pele, from the erispits hair,

Looked a
got.

For German prisons will sometina
And yield their dead unto lifo agini; And the day that comes with a cloutf dawn
In golden glory at last may wand The great tears sprang to thoir mud the ing eyes: he heart must

## For lipe are dumb

And under the silent evening alien And under the sether they follow the culth home.

Give the Man (Continues fron gourself that one out of the total pepulat
is in the army-on is in the army-one
12 in England as on
out of every 20 in out of every 20 in
know yourself that it the population of $7,000,000 \mathrm{Wgre}$ cons
srmy of whfch over been killed and mor million have been in further sarvice, You
年 tures of French won
to a plow because porses, the horness thr borses, the hornes fun
eonscripted for the a nobody left at home t in France but women crippled soldiers, B not gult yet, nor has
not by a ge0d blt. Nn not by a geod bit. Win
lant yoar, with the ald last yoar, with tae ald
non-combatant popul tons more cereais tha
fore and increased h fore and increased
by $5.000,000$ tona! by $5,000,000$ tona! one million acres. Why talk about Jabor at a time lite
Whole world is funt Whole world Is funt
Bou oanao bulance? You oanao about how much exp has when he tackles a man has to do is to has to do to to ha or hase and conitder sets on to his job. muntion businass. broke out Canade att thing about making m had a rille factory do where she made a few get practice and mi
maw that was ite. In 1914 the Gover manufacturers going. anty lears how to ma make the musituo they have turned out elliliens of dollars' WC In the four yoars wl fring line, and put the wiee for which they we killing Germans: and as good as the beat at blggeat to the omallent, ent tutricate mechanical and time charges, have out. This is an absol dustry in this countr mechanics? A few of
ment mot the bulk of the wor ont by women and gree tame thing in England 1917 they took 820,645 foduatrial organization them into the army, an their places in the women- 804,000 women.
think that the induatry country would have be But was it? You know
that the output of gut that the output of gut
British factorjes increan the case of seroptane spite of the ithortage of for the shipyards, by of inexportenced lab
women, they turned tons of British shipe la We have got to organ naced help this year women and boys. ave the harvest. We a to all classes of people t the firm, Give them a patient with them. Teac right spirit and they eame, and you can bet Canada will produce t the Atlantle,-H. B. Thou man Canada Food Board.

## Give the Man a Chance

 (Continues from page 15.)pourseif that ne out ot every seven of the total pepulation of Scotland is in the army-one out of every 12 in 1agtand as compared to oue
out of every 20 in Canada. out of every 20 in Onaada. You
now yourself that in France out of the population of in France out of $7,000,000$ wgre consertpted tor the army, of which over one million have been killed and more than another million have been incapacitated for further service. You have seen pictures of French womea hitched up to a plow because there were so borses, the hornes having been aiso censcripted for the army. There is nobody left at home to do farm work in Prance but women, otd men and erippled soldiers. But France has not quit yol, nor has Bngland quitnot by a good blt. Wingiand prodacea last year, with the ald of her civilian non combatant population. 850,000 tanis more cereais than the year before and incroses her potato erop by $5,000,000$ tona! She increased the cultivated area of the island by one militon acres.
Why talk about "inexperienced" abbor at a time like this when the whole world is just shaking in the balance? You caanot stop to talk about how much experience a man has when he cackies a job. All that man has to do is to make up his mind that he if willing. All the farmof has to do is to have a litue patience and conalderation untif he gets on to his job. Leok at tho muition business. When the war broke out Canada didn't know nay. thing about making munitions. Stie bad a rille factory down in Quebe: where she mado a fow rifien for tar get pracuce and milltia purposes, But, pshaw! that was only a ties bfte. In 1914 the Government got its manutacturers golng. They didn"t mily learn how to matre munttonis dey learned how to make the stoe to make the munitions with and bey have turned out haudreds of millions of dollars ${ }^{\prime}$ Worth of shelle is the four yoara white have fol lowed, shipped them across to tho fring line, and put them to the ont we for which they were intended killtug Oermans: and they are fast st good as the best at that shells of all calitres, that. blgsest to the emallert, and the fin anc totricate mechanical contrirance th connection with shells, ilke fuyes and the charges, haye been turned sut. This is an shaselately nowned tustry in this country, and who learned it? Were they azpertence hearned it? Were they experienced fot the bulk of the work twal were, but by women and worm was curned ait oy women and greenhorns. The ame thing in Engiand exacty. In 1917 they took 820,645 mon from the midastrial organizations and put tham into the army, and they fillea their placea in the factorien by somen- 804,000 women. You would think that the induatry of the whole conntry would have been wrecked. But was it? You know perfectly weu Britth foutput of guas from the British factories increased $80 \%$, and th the case of aeroplazes $250 \%$, In pilte of tes nhortage of sktlled men for we shipyards, by the help of inexperiencea labor, including Fomen, they turaed out $1,165,000$ Wens of Britiah shipe last year.
we have got to organise inexperienced belp this year on Canadian farms-cowtamen of all classes, vomet and boys. We have got to suve the harvest. We are appeailing to all classes of people to get out oun the farm. Give them a chance. patent with them. Teach them, in to the best you can. Go at it in aud right spirit and they will to the bame, and you can bet pour boota Canada will produce the 198 that they are starying for aeren the Atlantle. -H , B. Thom or acros man Canada Food Board ou, Chair


## SHERWIN-WILLIANS Paints e- Varnishes

 thousand dollars' worth of property go to rack and ruin, for want of a few dollars' worth of Paint. "I believe in saving in war-time. I am not spending a cent for luxuries. But Paint is a necessity-a vital necessity, like fire insurance.

## SHEAWIN-WILLIAMS <br> paints and varnishes

protect my home against decay. They prevent the rotting that constantly attacks unpainted buildings.

* "I know that I will be conserving my resources by preserving my property. "This is why I am going to paint my house this spring. And, of course, I am going to use SWP."

> Send for the free book "The A.B.C. of Home Painting", written by a practical painter, telling how to paint, varnish,
> stain or enamel every surface in and around your home.
> THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO., OF CGANADA, LIMITED, 897, Centre Street, Montreal, Que. 110 Sutheriand Ave., Whaipeg, Man.

## In Union There is Strength

The Movement in Peterboro T HE tarmers' movement appears to
have struek Peterboro have struck Poeterboro ppears to
three new clubs having County, gained in the vicinity having oeen or: within the, past few weeks. A new club was formed on June 314t at a
meeting held at Mather's Corners. In meeting held at Mather's Corress. In
spite of the unfavorable weather spite of the unfavorable weather and
bad roads there was a representative bad roads there was a representative
attendance of farmers. The chair was attendance of farmers. The chair was
occupled by Mr. Joshua Smithson, who occupied by Mr. Joshua Smithson, who
told of some of the mistakes made told of some of the mistakes made years ago and falso the movements years ago and also the beneltis the farmers derived from them. He was
strongly belng effected in that an organization being effected in that vicinity.
The principal speaker was Mr. H. B Cowan, of Farm and Dalry, who showed that the pressat farmers' move
ment is totally direrent ment is totally different from any ada. The ever before known in Canada. The great financial companiea with it, with their million in connection with it, with their millions of dollars of assets and large profits give a financial strength that has been lacking hitherto and their leaders provide the is of great value. The experience that s of great value. The progress of the After Mr in Ontario was deacribed. After Mr. Cowan's address it was voted unantmously to form a club and trom the club are likely to Delegates blg plenic to be held in the vicinity of Indian River next Thursday afternoon.

## More Echoes of the Big Convention

AMONG the many interesting statements made at the big to on June 7 and 8 was one by Mr. R. F. Hicks, of Newtonbrook, the well-known Holstein breeder, who pointed out that while farmers are experiencing great difficulty in obtaining help for absolutely necessary purposes, some city men at least seem to be able to obtain all portant work. In support of this contention he pointed out that on 1,000 -acre block of land in his vicinity there were only ten farmers, all told, to work on this land. Nearby was the home of a wealthy business man of Toronto, who had some 10 building a summer home, and which building a summer home, and which he referred to as a "toy." On thla he had as many as 10 men working. When asked to name this man Mr. Hicks replied, "Senator Nicholls." This gentleman is the same one who claimed, at the recent session of the Canadian Manufacturers' Assoctation, that wheat farmers were making 200 to 300 per cent. profit on their operations.
One of the most severe critica of the Government was Mr. C. J. Thoraton, ex-M.P., of Bowmanville, who re igned his seat in the House of Commons in order that Hon. Mr. Rowell should contest the constituency. Mr. Thornton is a Conservative, and was a Unionist supporter of the Govern-
ment. He asserted that there was ment. He asserted that there was not a man in the Dominion Cabinet who had first-hand knowledge about aplte of their lack of knowledge the members of the Cabinet had not consulted the farmers who did understand the situation. Many breeders of live stock had told him that they simply conld not go on with thefr breeding operations since they had lost thetr help. He clafmed that the Government's censorship regulations had largely sflenced the press. He considered the situation the most serious that has faced the country,
and belfeved that the disastrous e fects of the Government's policy children's children, because their places will be taken by the alien and the stranger.
That Mr. Thornton's fears had a substantial basis was proved by
delegates from southwestern celegates from southwestern and
other parts of Ontario, who told of hundreds of foreigners who are now working land that was until recently worked by Canadians.

## W. L. Smith, editor of

tural Section of the Toront Agricul sald that he had Coronto Globe, said that he had been appalled a
the conditions he had seen on On tario farms since the Orderin.Coumcil had been passed The order was going to lead to forced sales of wat tle and of farms all over the cat tie and of tarms all over the procondition was not the end but might condition was not the end but migh oniy be the beginning, as the pros would yet call for still more men.
"We must," eafd President R. H. Habbert, "organise on an ideal. W must sot before us a standard of the thengs wo deaire to accomplish and don't belleve in to acmualing farmers don't belleve in ondeuragiag farmer to onganke in order that they may buy $\$ 5.00$ worth of goods for $\$ 1.00$. Wuch an appeal is a seaish one and will not enable us to make a perman ent success of wie mavement. Water will not rise agy higher than its source and this movement will not
rise any higher than the point a which we set our tideal.

In proof of hds statement that the Government's action in drafting the youngi men from the farm was goins to have a most disastrous effect on farm production in Alberta, President H. W. Wood, of the United Farmers of Alborta, gaid that it was going to lead to a reduction of $50 \%$ to $80 \%$ in the breaking of new land and of from $25 \%$ to $50 \%$ in the amount of summer fallowing that would be done this year. In one section 3,000 work ankmals had been turned out to graze because there was no one to use them. In one town 2,000 farmers met to protest againat the Govermment's action and agalnst the Executive of the U. F. A. because of the resolution it had passed supporting the Government. At this meeting it had been ruggested that a new farmers' organization should be started in Alberta.

Not all military tribunals have been unfair to the farmer. Mr, Manning Doherty, of Malvern, the farmers' representative om the military tribunal for the Toronto diatrict, said that out of 550 cases in connection with which he had asked for leave of absence he had been granted every one of them. He had taken care, howerver, to see that every case was a needy one. He said that he had nothing but the higheat praise for the military men who were associated with him on the
Board and that he could not ask that Board and that he could not ask that
any men would act more fairly than any men wouk
they had done.
"Some farmens," sakd W. C. Good, of Paris, "take the view that our attitude towards the Government should be one of 'Ours not to reason why, Onrs but to do and die.' While a good deal might be said in support of that view I am not able to accept it as were we to do so it would put us back many years, We have already seen the freedom of epeech and of the press curtalfed by the Government. This conspirit in the breants of some people at home that is just ahout as menncins to Canada's future as anything across
the ocean. Forces are aggresslvely at work that are striving to take advantage of existing conditions and thereby make the common people
thelr slaves. The only safeguard 1 their slaves. The only safeguard 1
know of is for our farmers to know of is for our farmers to
thoroughly organize in order that thoroughly organize in order that
they may protect their intereats. Without an official organ we are practically helpless. As soon as we practically helpless. As soon as we
ean secure one we must conduct a vigorous agitation. This means that we must be prepared to deal with politioal issues in a very definite way if our rights are to be safeguarded. Now that the old political partles Now that the old political partles have united their lorces it should be their old afmilations and uwite in a their old affiliations and umite in new and
their awn."

When Peter Porter, of Burlerd, aked whose fault it was that the Government did not give the farmers wore consideration many farmers in thest then" mid Mr, Porter, "organie must then" said Mr. Porter, "organize to deal with the situation. At present we have one secretary loaded down with dutles and oas stenogra pher than that by the men on our provinclal organization."

When it wos found that the hall in the Labor Temple was going to be too smiell to hold the delegates the farmers present were asked if they would be willing to meet the expense of engaging Massey Hall. They replied that they would. The Executlve knew that the expense would come to about $\$ 150$. A collection was taken up at the afternoon meeting which amomited to between $\$ 600$ and $\$ 700$. The surplus money will be \$700. The surplus money will be used to good advantage in defraying the expenaes of the committee at Ot. other stmilar ways.

A farmer asked how it is that the banks now refuse to give farmers gold in exchange for their money. The reply was given that the Governmen has given the banks authority to lasue so much paper money, and the barks have taken advantage of this permiaston to such an extent, that now there ts mot enough gold to offeet the quantity of paper money that is in circulation,

## Notes, Queries and Answers

Does Agreement Hold Good

##  <br> 

Your bargain will have to be car rled out by both parties unless a new arrangement is arrived at. One party to a contract cannot withdraw from the performance of his part withou the consont of the other. If you do not intend to carry out this bargain rou had better make some new ar rangement.

## Use of Young Bull <br> H Nomy 8 or 20 months old? What length mhould there b? bstween each

Well fed and cared for, four or five cows a week can safely be served. It is not wise to allow a young bull to serve too many cows, as this may seriously impair his usefulness in lat ar Whe. At least 24 hours should nosselble between services whenever

## Breeding Old Mare

## 1 $\substack{\text { Lite } \\ \text { Hot } \\ \text { for } \\ \text { for ine }}$ na-Subureriber

Her age will not prevent her foe raising colta ateceesfully. reasonably aufe to breed her was be lose as she will concelve. Some mares
produce and rear foals when over produce and rear foals when over 80
years old,

## Building a Fence

C

## 

 $4=2=5$The rubject of your Inquiry do pends entirely upon loeal regulation, concerning which we have no means of advising you. We must therefory suggeat that you make this inquity
from a local polloitor.

## Division of Property

## M



In the event of the death of In the event of the death of your
husband, without a will, your huntion husband, without a wIII, your hunbaud betng a widower with whres childra, after the payment of all debts, ons tisird of the entate would go to the
widow and two-thirde to be divide widow and two-thirdn to be divided
equally amons the shidren.


You are entitied to damages from the seller of the seed for all conse quences which directly follow frot the unfitness of the need
who sold you the need is unwilling
to make reasonable compenastion to make reasonable compensation it
will be neceasary for you action againnt him for the collectlos of your damages.

## Selling Timber

## C

 N we cound nall or give truy
The munjelpal council has povet to pass a byJaw for selling timber of
trees on any oriainal showasee road.

## Peristent Tympaniti

## I

Keep her in the stablo. Feed limited quantitles of dry food. Purs linsenth one and one-half parts mi inseed of and three tablempoonfuly drinking of turpentine. Add to bex drinloing water onethird of its bua of hme water. Mix equal parts of powdored gentian, ginger, nux vania and bloarbonate of soda, abd after
purgation ceanen siva har a devel purgation ceasess give her a dewerb bpoonful three times dafly. When th bloaning has ceuned, give a grtin $^{\text {green }}$ green food and sridually increat
the quantity as ahe call the quantity as she call take it will
out trouble followisg out trouble following.

MARKE

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## .

## 

FARM AND DAIRY
Butcherst ateers and
helfers, cholce

## MARKET REVIEW AND FORECAST


 Wased, ing and medium elothing sici
 Egas AND POULTRY. Recaptso of egzs at country points week anoped orm ahapply daring the past
 on quality and from now on thero will be ${ }^{\text {andratar}}$ cording to the grimination in prices ne-

 try are payling on coint tot two cents
 heavy and this hat resuited to anusumuli than at this timb lant your sorase now treal deniors guote eilected acsse, 410 to 2 stock, 88.

##  <br> spring Hoosters Dukers



 The mairy produce. partment most rocent report trom tho De-

 this neea not occem ton aeport asas that the butter in storazo ta heid unader mochatraet aon to suaspeet hooriding. Farmera produce deaters hat leant indermers and if stores of butter in ptoraro do not in:and next, thero wil bo durn buther month in thex contro wiil mint butter tamine surplus councust next of tiner, as it it the upples the consmimers neceson which to ecoral connumption. In fact, it to tho thortaare con bumptorn. In tract tit th the aumed tho market to frm up very conTra re now pays ine to to to sue for deam: oris sollds and prints and yito

 now reported as anmill The Dairy Produee Commiasion is picking tap ruptios A tendeney in tome parta of the country
 mKa leaving a margin of three-ausen cheese, whieh for the handiling of the too much, The rageestlon has been
made that the dairy produce ooutd very readily set a price for country boards. If the Oommisition is anthnea, however, that there is no agree.
ment bet wesn dealers, they would hardiy
Be juitined in Interfering sith the cheese business of the country and the chances are, too, that patrons will get
more for thelr cheese by allowing com-
pettion to set the price. petition to set the price.

CHEESE BOARDS.
 regrockrinte, June to-day, 8.921 boxes were sold at $89 \% \mathrm{co}$.
Campbellford, June 20. At the Chease
Board 700 were offered. All sold at
$3 y \mathrm{yc}$.
siring. June $20 .-340$ boxes offered.
Al sold
Napanee, June 21 .-Cheese boarded to-

ala
 bid $231 / \mathrm{c}$, at, which 700 boxes were sold
on the board.
Victorlaville. Que., June 21.-Two thou-
asnd boxes of cheese sold here to-day
at $92 \% / 4 \mathrm{c}$.
The quality of live stock offered durIne the lnst week has not boen po to
that of the prevlous weeks and prices
in consenuence have been lower by fulty inconsenuence have been lower by fult
2te per hundred on stall fed eattle, and
abont 75 eents per hundred on grasa abont '78 cents per hundred on grasa
cattle.
There was no change in hog prices turng the week, selecte seltitn at prioes
per hundred fed and watered. Lower per hundred fed and watered. Lower ers. but with the limited supplies arall. be effected.
Eunvy steers, cholee.... $\$ 18.00$ to $\$ 18.50$
do good ............. 14.75 to 15.25
do good...

## do meanum

do medium
do common
Butchers bulls, cholce.
do medium
Foeders, bust
Stockers, beat ...........
Milkers,
and springeri
do com. to medium

## Heavy

Lambs, oholic Bheep, cholce handy
Hogs, fed and fat buckis Hogs, fed and watered.
 lees $\$ 3$ to $\$ 3.50$ on sowss less
stags; less 500 to $\$ 1$ on heavies.

## Holstein News

OFFICIAL RECORDS OF HOLSTEIN
FRIESIAN COWS FROM MAY

## Continued from last


3i. 85 he, butter. 14 -day rece
the. fat, record: 62.13 lbs, butter, lbs millk, 49.70
 $3 y^{2}$. Low Banks Foekje Korndyke, 48826 fai, 28.04 lbs . butter. K. K, $2, .43 \mathrm{lbs}$

 fat, 29.9 A lbs. butter. A. 1.818 .7 lbs , mill, 79.37 lbe 24. Avondale Belle Pontiac, $35212,3 \mathrm{Jy}$
ibs. butter. lbs , milk, 18.61 lbs fat, 23.26
 7. Pletje Korndyke Queen 3 rd, 3233, 8. Princeas Waiker Prown Brow Bon 14..$;$
ths. butter. 1 bs.
millk, 17.64 lbs. fat, 23.06



 14-day record: 910.5 tbs . milk, 29.88 lb.
rat, 37.35 Bs butter. K . M. Dalgieish.

 Mo-day reoord: $4,63 a .1$ ibs. milk, 187.09
fat, 171.37 ibs. butter. K . M. Dalg-

 Ds. fat, 170.49 ibs, butter. K . $\mathbf{M}$. Daig8. Falrmont Pontiae Walker, $38390, ~ 2 y$,
Ym. 27d. 390.6 lbs . milk, 16.89 lbs. fat,

 Junlor Two-Year Class,




 5. Low Banks Karndyko Foekje, 67765 , 2y. 2 mm .31 d .450 .9 lbs, mllk, 15.17 lbs . fat,
18.97 lbs ,

 14 -day reoord: 868.7 lbs millic, 29.37 lbs,
fat, 36.71 bs. butter, Ed. B. Purtalle,
Bioomfield 7. Rose Mercena Abbekerk, 43547, $2 y$.















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年. Lulu Dakol indy. ${ }^{\text {kin }}$ 7. Topay Wamme Pasch Dekol, 1040








 1. Suncautiour Vour ciass.




 3. Notherand DaKol Princese, sa607, 3Y, ba, butior, Boy Nevin stram ored wile ned Dinhts princeme
 Alta Colony Iady Anesio Nowman seess,




## AYRSHIRES

EVIE STOCK FARM
Chesterville, Ont.
PURE BRED
AYRSHIRES

J.\& C.C. BALLANTYNE, Proprietors

We still hav - land, a few yearling bulls aeifers, all for Also this spring s calves lor something really good in purebred Agrshlres, whll never have a better chance to look over and eiect from this stoek. All at exceptlonally reasonable prices: and terms. Our Mr. Avery oif
the farm will give all informas thon and prices.

Hord Sire-Gienhurat Torrs Master, sired by Lesmesshock Comet. Young atoek for
sale, ail ages, at reasonable prices. One exceptlonally good yearting buil. Write for SANDHLAND BROTHERS,

## AYRSHIRES

PALMER PALMER BROTHERS

ORWICH, ONTARIO
 A. HENDERSON THENS, ONTARIO

PEACH BLOW AVRSHIRES
Young Stock for sale, always on hand (both sexen), from high-testing Thres fine young Sires ready for service. Get particulars of these if you

## FISTULA \& min

 To cure use Pleming's Pistula and Poll BvilCure. Eany and simple. Cores the oldeet, cases. Money efunded if it ever failis: Ket Advfer Sent paes on vequet.
FiLMIN' BROS., CHEMISTS FLEMING BROS., CHEMISTS

Please Mention Farm and Dairy


TANGLEWYLD AYRSHIRES

Larre Co Leating R. O. P. Herd Bulls and Bull Taters Chivice Young
 Hocsoisse inims,

A Thaverse or sooc mima too of
 tond Aynitroction at charrow osik Park, hartiord conn

 H1,2s. Hanter Bros, Grimby, Ont. $\$ 1,200$, smong them Lockfersus Chers Timp, smong them, Lockferkus cherry,

 naveraned
soilling for
sis.
THE MHLWAUKEE HOLSTEIN SALE. W E are becoming accuatomed to big W bingi mattere. but fewi peope
outatie of thone whio reaily knew phe

 stein sato wowe likely to ve:
of 2300,000 wat taiked about
 marsed hanhed toness but when it was
brought that the tiv head consigned
 and when pearly a quarter of that total mal al geven months' call, it was a grater surpmise atili. Hero aro wa fow
of the figures: 175 hiead averaged 32,435 ; all but 62
 31,000. Only three sold for loos than
4600, and only nine for lons than $\$ 800$. The Carnation Farms were the heavanimals ingetiuding the silue,000 calf, for What is of irreatest interest to Cana-:
dians to the success of the two greateant Canadian consignors, Hessw. A. C Hardy, of Broekville, and W. E Shaw,
of Nowmarket.
It is with considerably .avtistection that We note thet b;idicen prito for aranivion stivit forian



 simned by w. LL Shaw, of Newmieriket,
 up to that thine wis the highot roal-
ined, but ruther buesuie of hes individusity and recontic Hore whes a
heifier which- far outciessed any other









 Wi Green, shadienteld, Onlio, for which ation contitined thie following animals: Kirg Waldort Pietje Beho, E . yon of the Candilas oharmion. Lady Waldort sold it the Worcester mie last Mear.
This bill wis sotd to the A. L. Wulams Ewtate for siono, a muoh mandor price than he was expected to brine picho
 phit Loeterur to it M. Anderion. LONDON DISTRICT BALE.
 E steln Breedons' Club mot on Thum:day afternoon, June sth, in the Degar-:
ment of Alriculture rooms. After aomme ment of Aarriculture rooms. Niter acmsigntment ale on November 27th, 1918, whion there will by offered for wie upl wands of to hend of pure betar Ffoteden
calte-Fred. Bodin. Secretary, Wilion catue-- Ont.
A WORD ABOUT SUNNYEROOK " S UNNYBROOK," the up-to-date and Jos Kilgour, Estliton, hus Juet


 sum of sio6,000, and whosio dam. May
Eetion sylvia, holde the world's record for
mile
mille. Major Jos. Kilgour, who is a sucenss-
ful manufacturer, deserves great
 wollknown Holatein farms of Can
An offectat teit of sla of his youns has juat boen conmpiated at suon
In this test Inka Sylvia Maida In this test Inka Syivia Mraida mad
ibe of buttor io soven dave higher
 cwo-your -ids made 15 and I7 apectively.

THE BOY WHO RAISED THE


 pitive in that to to give Artitur the reoge

## WANTED <br> Fowl of all Kinds <br> Flighent Pnces Paid <br> WALLER'S <br> 713 Spadina Ave., Toronto

GUILD'S SUMMER SALE 6000 chatoe yearling
hent and 300
yearrling hens and 300 yearling cock birdir in hitgh re-
eord Bred - to - lay. Wyandottes, Rocks, Reds and Leghorns, fall particularis of
this stock. Write us your wants (lorday! Our 26 F Five Kind L. R. Guild, Box 76, Rockwoad, Ow,



CANADIAN NORTHERN

TYPEWRITTEN PEDIGREES with records up to date. fir 06 : pleon, ineluding
 a dudins one copy oaly of
\$500 per pase. complete
matne out of pedigrees
The Comadlan Hobstein Sates Cos
${ }^{\text {sinfeoe }}$ Bell Pbone iso.

Peck, Kerr \& McElderry Earrifters, solicitors, etc. 415 Water St., Peterborougb L. A. Peek F. D. Karr

Ontario

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among the many oi Tere held during th tereille, Ont? the
ot the Union tock
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 Are, howneren. the
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ern Ontario, thought would have had a m rrought hilm houperm in
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was plann many thoumht thiat $h$
$m$ his herd to the
8 ponto, as Mr. Brethep
ble, however, that bo conditians. In many men
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## Ontario Holstein Sales---A Comparison


 thres asalas are the Allison water, it These
tervile, Ont: the Hillerest dites.


 for those whioh Wore retained to apply
would not be tair to make comparit it
betwoen it and the other Aerwoan it and the other two comparisone
Are, however, thany points in AA there between that two litter anta in commen
comments by way of comparios.
 the hoiding pointa to b whether tos hoid it dioperaton anale is wome central point, at the farma or at yrmy bracdera, ospectialy thas Toroato.
em Ontarlo, thought that Mr. Brethit.

 Vrowell way planning hand, when Dr.
 ple however, that both did. It in possi-
the course best suited to thelt men took. cunditions. In many whes respective simliarity betweon tho two menere wha
two hords Both, Aa Holateln bred the

> MoKililioan.
they have started, during the yoars since adver Lisors. Dr. Farewell laid very
much emphasis on the high bulter
test test, while Mr. Brethen, thouter not
neglecting this, was a negiocting this, was a a strong bellever in
yearly wors is
well as seven day, The tomparisen of Prices.
diapersion returns
 of Messha, Hardy and the consigmenent


 totalied 57,450, or an avere catalozued,
The mighist priced an of 467 , creat sale brought $\$ 4,400$, and there
 well's nale whashest price in Dr. Fare-

 and at Dr. Faroud averased sit,100 the greationt dife This is posiaibly whero it was here the result of Mr. Wrethen Long-diatance teasting, and Canadian
records showed up. Mr. Brethen's ahl dence of the advantage a man who eviposition to attend hia own cows, as
sompared on hired help, no matter is dopending factory the class of help he is able to accure: for would have been exceedingly attion to have done the long-distance work through the past fow years which
Mr. Brethen has bien able to do. In well's sale stands much ahead of the Her being \$5\%s, and for the latter forwhite the Hifforent igures are $\$ 375$ and crest saleotivelx. In calven the Hith lag sis00 for 14 taken the lead, avoragwelt's averaged $\$ 248$ for 20 head. It is Weil's calves would average conaideratty younger th age than those at the
other sale, and thls may account to certain extent for the smaller average. Possibly the greatest macrinice in
elther sale was in the bulla, three in number in each sale. Theso bulls, all sacrifice prioes of an average of $\$ 258$ at
Do. Parewoll's sale, and an average of
$\$ 500$ at the Hultiont nale.
These wre but Thase sre but a few comparians res
 breedinc. which may be intereating to kuep and have for reference when other
anas of equal importance are held in the fales of

SEMI-OFFICIAL RECORDS.
(Oontinued from page 25.)
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## LAKE VIEW HOLSTEINS

 5 Wo offer for aaie 43.06.

 is the only bull in be bought right, on terma to auit purchasers. Remember, h
records for butter. Phote and f R.OMM siateri foold 9 Canadian and 2 worl MAJOR E. F. OSLER Lakeview Farm, T. A. DAWSON, Manager

## HOLSTEINS

dam; 1 bull 13 months; others youngenths, out of
R.M. Holtby
R.R. No. 4

Port Perry, Ont


4 fow chole
Prancy 3 ard
P. BMITH

## Herdsman Wanted

## Holutem herd. 1 wans as exporionced hornaman to hundi <br> 

 BURNABY

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JEFFERSON, ONT.
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SUNNYSIDE STOCK FARM HOLSTEINS

 N M. MONTLE

Sunnyside Stock Farm,
STANSTEAD, OHE.

CHOICE YORKSHIRE HOGS AT RICHT PRICES
Boars and sows, all akes, from bost prine-wining straing-
 egrse, 50 C sach. $\qquad$ milton, ontario.

## Home fine CLASS REGISTERED JERSEYS FOR SALE


THE EDQELEY CHAMPHON MERD OF JEAEYS.

Write us about yeur EDGELEV CHAMPION HERD OF JERSEYS.

JAMES BAGG A SONB (Woodbridge, C.P.A. Conop it times
aro at present offoring a tow
Also
D. DUNCAN \& SON, Vor particulara and priceas write

## FARMERS' BUSINESS

For the past 54 years, this Bank has of Farmers. We hars.
We have helped many over the rough highest plane of success, We are prepared to
within legitimate banking practice every aid Come in at a banking practice Come in at any time and talk over your THE MERCHANIS BANK

[^5]


# PUBLIC NOTICE Military Service Act, 1917. 

## Men 19 and 20 Years of Age. Harvest Leave. <br> Leave of Absence on Ground of Extreme Hardship. Procedure to obtain Leave of Absence.

## Men Nineteen and Twenty Years of Age.

It has come to the attention of the Government that there is a widespread impression that young men of nineteen years, and those who became twenty since October 13, 1917, as well as those who may become nineteen from time to time and who have been or will be called upon to register under the Military Service Act, are to be immediately called to the colours.

This impression is quite incorrect. No date has yet been fixed for calling upon such men to so report for duty, nor has the question been brought before the Cabinet for decision. In view of the need of labour on the farm, it is most unlikely that consideration will be given to the matter until after the harvest is over, although of course the Government's action must be determined primarily by the military situation.

There is no further obligation incumbent upon young men of the ages above mentioned who have registered or who do so hereafter, until they receive notice from the Registrars.

## Harvest Leave.

Some enquiries have been received as to the possibility of granting harvest leave to such troops as may be in the country at that time. No definite assurance can be given on this point as advantage must be taken of ships as they become available. On the sther hand, harvest leave will be given if at all possible.
Leave of Absence on Grounds of Extreme Hardship.
It is desired that the Regulations respecting leave of absence in cases of hardship should be widely known and fully understood. Such leave will be granted in two cases:- (a) where extreme hardship arises by reason of the fact that the man concerned is either the only son capable of earning a livelihood, of a father killed or disabled on service or presently in service overseas, or in training for such service, or under treatment after returning from overseas; or the only remaining of two or more brothers capable of earning a livelihood (the other brother or brothers having been killed or disabled on service, or being presently in service overseas, or in training for overseas or under treatment after his or their return from overseas); brothers married before 4th August, 1914, living in separate establishments and having a child or children not to be counted, in determining the fact that the man is the "only" remaining son or brother; (b) where extreme hardship arises by reason of exceptional circumstances such as the fact that the man concerned is the sole support of a widowed mother, an invalid father or other helpless dependents.

It is to be noted that in all these cases the governing factor is not hardship, loss or suffering to the individual concerned, but to others, that is, members of his family or those depending upon him.
Procedure to obtain leave of absence.
A simple system for dealing with these cases has been adopted. Forms of application have been supplied to every Depot Battalion and an officer of each battalion has been detailed whose duty it is to give them immediate attention. The man concerned should on reporting to his unit state that he desires to apply for leave of absence on one or more of the grounds mentioned and his application form will then be filled out and forwarded to Militia Headquarters, Ottawa. In the meantime, if the case appears meritorious, the man will be given provisional leave of absence for thirty days so that he may return home and continue his civil occupation while his case is being finally disposed of.
IBBUED BY DEPARTMENT OF MILITLA AND DEFENCE,
DRPARTMENT OF JESTICR.


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     (lorlc here as they are to the south of the berder:

[^1]:    

[^2]:    WHITE AND COLUMBIA WYAN.
    DOTTES, WHAHT BRAHMAS, 8. C
    Whehnel K. Beyer, Box g , Hammentan

[^3]:    BRINGING IN THE CASH
    One way to do this is to increase your output by betier methods of production-another is to conserve the feeding stuffs you now produce, making them go farther by carefully balancing the feeds. Study out this problem now. The one best book of Which we know on this subject is "DAIRY FARMING", by Bekles \& Warren. You can secure it from our Book Department. The price is but $\$ 1.50$, neatly bound in limen.
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[^4]:    ominous.
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[^5]:    Head Office: Montreal, OF CANADA
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