FARM AND DAIRY RURAL HOME







Toronto, Ont., June 27, 1918



AN ATTRACTIVE ONTARIO HOME, MADE SO BY PAINT AND PLANTING

My Ideal of a Farmers' Cooperative Assoc. Prof. B. H. Hillard (Page 3).

Care of Mechanical Milkers
How to Care for Your Milking Machine.—Geo. B.
Hood (Page 4).

Eradicating Tuberculosis
What the Test Can, and Cannot Do (Page 4).

Time to Cut Hay

Better Early Than Late.—H. L. Spooner (Page 4).

No one wants to be bossed by a bell, or chased 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 skims 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 CREAM SEPARATOR

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the only separator that gives cream of un-changing thickness—all speeds

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the only separator with just one piece in bowl—no discs, easiest to clean

-the only separator with knee-low supply

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THERE IS ONE BOOK

That we would like to sell in the house of every dairy farmer in Canada. It covers every subject in dairying, 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. "DAIR" FARMING," by Eckles & Warren, tells how to balance the feed—what feeds to buy when prices are high—the cheapest feeds to grow on your own farm—and a score of other subjects. It is a very readable book for the practical farmer. Well bound in linea.

Price is but \$1.50.

Book Dept.

FARM & DAIRY

Peterboro, 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

If 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 freight? You will need a few tons yourself, and the neighbors will help you out with the balance. The best proof we can give you as to the value of Sydney Basic Slag is that the sales for Fall Wheat in 1917 were 6,242 tons. as against 230 tons in 1913, the first year of its introduction.

Drop us a line and let our man call on you

THE CROSS FERTILIZER CO., Limited SYDNEY, NOVA SCOTIA

Standard Feed Contracts Out

ONTRACTS have been mailed to miliers throughout Ontario by the Organization of Resources the Organization of Resources Committee, giving them the oppor-tunity to manufacture a standard stock feed. The feed is to be placed on the market next fall and winter, and the contracts must 1: returned hefere Inly 1. The contract was drawn up at a conference held last week between the sub-committee which had the matter in charge and the millers. Under the contract the

millers agree to:

Purchase the various ingredients
entering into the preparation of the
feeds, according to the formulae prescribed, to the best advantage and
from sources to be approved by the

Assemble the same at convenient warehouses or places of storage, and there mix and prepare the feed ac-Store the same pending sale and

Sell, ship and distribute the same only to such farmers' organizations or such other persons as shall be pproved by the committee.

At all times maintain the standard

and quality of the feeds according

and quality of the reeds according 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 warehouses so as to that the contract is being properly carried out.

Furnish to the committee monthly statements of the quantities purof the millers, and the quantities on hand, whether prepared or otherwino.

Sell the feeds at a cash price not to exceed \$5 a ton over the actual delivered cost of the ingredients. An additional charge, satisfactory to is given or cartage service rendered.

Furnish the committee, when de-manded, with samples of the feed for the purpose of analysis.

Ingredients of Feed. Ingredients of Feed.
The approved formula for dairy cattle ration is: 54 per cent. of the total feed must be made up of three or four of the following feeding stuffs — oli-cake meal, cottonseed meal, soya-bean meal, uelvel-bean meal, and gitten feed, the latter containing not fees than 18 per cent. protein, provided, however, that not more than 20 per cent. of the total feed shall be made from any one of these feeds.

of these feeds.

The balance of the feed shall contain sufficient hominy feed or corn to make 15 per cent. of the total feed, and one or more of the followfeed, 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 Com-mittee, provided also that the com-pleted feed shall contain not less than 24 per cent. of crude protein, 4.5 per cent. of crude fat, and 4.5 per cent. of soluble carbon hydrates, and not more than 10 per cent. of crude fibre. crude fibre.

more of the following: corn feed, harley feed, wheat, bran or any other feed that may be from time to time approved by the Feed Committee, provided also that the completed feed shall contain not less than 16 per cent. of crude protein, 4.5 per cent. of frude protein, 4.5 per cent. of and not more than 6 per cent. of crude protein, be careful to comply with the formulae. They are also advised

that it would be well to secure the consent of the committee to the particular ingredients pro purchasing raw materials

A Talk by Dr. Hastings

NE quart of milk is equal in food value to one pound of steak, 11 fresh eggs or two and one-half pounds of chicken, and yet people will grumble if there is an advance of a single cent in the price of a single quart of milk. Beef mass of a single quart of milk. Beef may advance five cents a pound, and there is no newspaper comment. Why the difference? The only explanation that occurs to me is that milk is a commodity of priversal use and there fore an increase in its price affects more people."

In these words Dr. J. G. Hastings, Medical Health Officer of the City of

Medical Health Officer of the City of Toronto, opened one of his character-istic addresses to a group of dairy-men recently. He paid high tribute to the food value of milk, and to the importance of the dairy industry, Likewise he did not hesitate to put his finger on what he considered to his finger on what he considered is be some of the weak points of the business. "Ordinary market milk unprotected, is the cause of more sickness and death than all other foods put together," he declared, "And is at the man more than the barns in which the milk is produced that is responsible for clean or dirty milk? There is not a man here but that can produce milk that will have less than the maximum germ content practice cleanliness and chill the milk immediately it is drawn." spite of cleanliness,

In spite of cleanliness, however, milk may not be bacterially clean. Typhoid and scarlet fever epidemics, for instance, have frequently been traced to milk, and the presence of these germs in milk is not due to lack of cleanliness. Also tuberculosis, which is proven to be transmitted to humans through milk, may be present the greatest care. "Results of in-vestigations prove," said Dr. Hast-ings, "25 to 26 per cent. of all tubercuings. "25 to 26 per cent. of all tubercu-losis in children under 15 years of age is of the bovine type, and therefore contracted from cow's milk. Bovine tuberculosis is rarely, if ever, tran-mitted to the adult. This danger to our childhood may be removed by scientific pasteurization, and I am a strong advocate of pasteurization of all city milk. Pasteurization, how-ever, does not make dirty milk clean. It merely makes clean milk safe."

Dr. Hastings advocated pasteuriz-

ing at a temperature of 145 degrees for 25 to 30 minutes. This destroys all germs, and does not interfere with digestibility. He had a final word for the consumer. "We must be prepared to pay for pure milk if we are to get it." he remarked. "I know that there is no profiteering in milk at present prices

The pure-bred Ayrshire cow whose increase appeared on page five of Farm and Dairy of June 6 was Springparm and Dairy of June 5 was Spring-hill White Beauty, 28757. With a Record of Performance test as a three-year-old of 12,502 lbs. of mik and 558.7 lbs. of fat. She is now owned in the University of British Columbia dairy herd.

To change the name of the Hol-stein cow to "Friesian" at the present time would be unfair to the breed. Black and white cattle have been known by the name of Holstein ever since the organization of our association. I cannot see but what we would be just as well off to keep the name as to change it.—Fred Coal, Renfrew Co., Ont.

A CORNER.

"Do you and your wife ever have words?" "I haven't any; she corners the supply."—Baltimore American.

Trade increases

VOL. XXXVII

Membership,

Many so-called up largely of to a desire or the aid of anyone as farmers, to have a cooperative enterpr he comes in to get matter of grave dou he allowed to conn capital among the f farmors' rights are not prove dangerous or these investors force in twisting th association in the di dividends instead o able results to each outsiders want to go must be kept out.

where, for exammember retires and to town the tenden treat him still as a him continue his me danger in such a ca eat, but the safest the management, a great majority of the within the active far retired farmers can the association th should be made availanthority should Agricultural cooperator not only for farmers

Business-like in Any organization ness-like if it underta ness with hope of this respect a cooper is in greater need of private concern. The responsibility is unif concern and diffused live concern. A hu who belong to a co pany are not likely than two or three d tending its meeting. The directors are no interest in the affair by railroad or bank ective companies vestment is small, as again the cooperative modest return over wise. All these fact thorough-going busin cooperative company any time know how I se in charge may for all they do.

There should be an accounting, such that

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7, 1918 the par-

equal in pound of s or two eken, and ere is an the price Beef may and there Why the planation milk is a and there e affects

Hastings, e City of character, of dairy, h tribute ad to the industry, to to put idered to s of the et milk of more all other

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We Welcome Practical Progressive Ideas.





The Recognized Expenent of Delrying in Canada Trade increases the wealth and glory of a country; but its real strength and stamina are to be looked for among the cultivators of the land .- Lord Chatham

TORONTO, ONT., JUNE 27, 1918

No. 26

My Ideal of a Farmers' Cooperative Association

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

ANY so-called farmers' associations are made up largely of non-farmers. This may be due to a desire on the part of the farmers to enlist the side of the capture of the side o

force in twisting the course or the association in the direction of stock dividends instead of toward. favor-able results to each member on the basis of business furnished. Where outsiders want to get control there is but one thing to be done; they

metalers want to get control there is but one thing to be done; they must be kept out.

Where, for example, a farmer member retires and perhaps me est to sow the tendency is often to treat bin still as a farmer and let him continue his membership. This danger in such a case may not be done in the second of th

have not likely to spend more than two of the last wo of the last way as year as the last way to the last work to the last wo

for all they do.

There should be an adequate, but simple system of accounting, such that expenses and investments may

be taken care of in a regular and equitable manner. For Instance, in a cooperative creamery, it is unbecaused by the comparison of the charge. Or suppose a given patron is furnishing almost no mile at that particular time, he escapes payment of his proportion of the charge. Or suppose a given patron to be furnishing the very maximum amount for the year; he may more than his just proportion of the charge. Again, in case the equipment purchased is to be used Again, in case the equipment purchased is to be used Again, in case the equipment purchased is to be used Again, in case the equipment purchased in the surface of the company at the time to present the mentions of the capenage, while those who succeed them get much of the value. It is clear that the only fair way to adjust these matters is to provide funds out of which adjust these matters is to provide funds out of which adjust these matters is to provide funds out of which adjust these matters is to provide funds out of which adjust these matters is to provide funds out of which adjust these matters is to provide funds out of which adjust these matters is to provide funds out of which adjust these matters is to provide funds out of which adjust these matters is to provide funds out of which adjust these matters is to provide funds out of which adjust these matters is to provide funds out of which adjust these matters is to provide funds out of which adjust these matters is to provide funds out of which adjust the matter is to the matter of the matter in the matter of the matter is the matter of the mat

The modern dairy barn and sile on the farm of Mr. T. J. Griffin, President of the Wentworth Milk Producers' Association,

-Photo by an editor of Farm and Dairy.

closely related cooperative associations such as a group of creameries, or a group of fruit exchanges should use the same system of accounting so that comparisons may easily be made, and that federations, if such be formed, may deal intelligently with individual associations with respect to audits or other authority which may be delegated to the central

Whether the audit should be by the board of directors, by a special committee, or by some outside authority may be an open question, but audit there should be so that the members of the command all doing business with them, may know the unintees standing of the association. The main thing for farmers to learn, is that a business will not rarrieght simply because it is started right. Neither can all managers be trusted to keep records straight and intelligible without some occasional authoritative inspection from outside the office. Publicity of accounts will work as good results in farmers' cooperative enterprises as it does in quasi-public corporations serving the community at a fixed charge.

A truly cooperative company is essentially democratic. In this respect it is unlike the ordinary
business organisations are to the control of the control

the and the interest of those noding to the criterion by which all policies.

This brings us to the "one-man-one-vote" principle, usually use from ward as the one thing needed in ward as the one thing needed in wards as the one thing needed. In this way it may be made difficult if not impossible for a clique to get control of a company. For example, it is quite usual 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, if likely to get control of a majority in likely to get control of a majority. Where Large Farmers Object. Under some circumstances the "one-man-one-vote" may prove to be too risid a safeguard. Where the interests of the members are nearly identical, or equal, there would seem to be no good reasons why each man should not have an equal voice in the control of policies. But where the members have equal voice in the control of policies. But where the members have in the control of policies are the same of the man should not have an equal voice in the control of policies. But where the members have in the control of policies are presented to agree of a trawberry safes almost exclusively for his income. Another man may happen that one member has ten acree of a trawberry safes almost exclusively for his income.

arrangement of the happent that one member has ten strawberry sales almost exclusively starbury sales almost exclusively sale of such fruit. It is not likely that the big grower will take kindly to the proposition giving the sale of such fruit. It is not likely that the big grower will take kindly to the proposition giving the samil grower the same voice as himself in the marketing policies. And it hardly seems reasonable that the two should be put on an equal basis with respect to authority in control. In fact, the wisdom or large and small producers in the same company and the same company are such as the same company in the same compan

One very satisfactory way of bringing the large and the small producer together on a basic fair to both is to permit voting in proportion to business (Continued on page 12.)

*Prof. Hibbard has made an exhaustive study of co-overest steeperse both in Assectes and Barops, and is right and the state of the statistics on this subject in the United States have a subject to be here enunciates are just as applicable in cooperative was here as they are to the south of the border.

Organic Matter in the Soil It May Be Increased by Commercial Fertilizer

It Niay Be Increased by Commercial Fertilizer

4 Pilemyrell's supply of organic matter in the
soil is the basis of soil fertility," and Prof.
R. Harcourt, of Guelph, i.a. recent address.
"Not only does it conserve moisture and improve soil
texture, but through it the great supplies of unavailable plant food in the soil are made available for
plant growth." Another authority on fertilizer problems. Prof. F. E. Bear, now of Ohio, but formerly of
the Weat Virginia Experiment Station, gives organic the West Yirginia Experiment Station, given organics the West Yirginia Experiment Station, given organics the same high place in soil improvement, and the statement of the stat

fore."
Following this, Professor Bear reports results on some of the work done by himself at West Virginia Experiment Station, in which it was shown that the use of fertilizer, far from decreasing the organic matter of the

creasing the organic matter of the soil, actually increased it. Pro-fessor Bear's conclusions from this work are as follows:

Bigger Crops—More Organic Matter.

"Rightly interpreted it means that organic matter in soils can be increased by the use of any ma-terial which will increase the yield terial which will 'increase the yield of crops, whether that material be fertilizer, manure, limestone or anything else. It also means that such operations as drainage, the use of proper rotations, the growing of legumes, in so far as they increase the productivity of soils, will also increase the content of organic matter in these soils.

"Evidently organic matter in soils are a sea or a sea or

"Evidently organic matter in soils is secured in large part through the roots and stubble left behind after crops are removed. Large crops have large root system and a thick matting of stubble or sod. Poor crops have small root systems. The difference between the check plot and the fertilizer plot lies in the amount of material left behind in the soil after the crop has been removed."

Prof. Bear's conclusion is that "if the content of organic matter in soils is to be increased to any con-

soils is to be increased to any considerable extent it will be possible largely as well of growing large protesting crops in suitable rotations, whether we make use of certilizer or manure, the organic matter will take care of itself." Large crops are possible through fertilizer. It is significant that in those counties where the soil is most productive the two methods are combined, live stock is kept in large numbers when the size of the farms is considered and commercial fertilizer is used as well. Just how much of the latter the Canadian farmer can afford to use is a point yet to be determined. Of the value and profit of live stock in maintaining soil fertility he has already had abundant evidence.

Feeds Meal in the Summer

But the Cows are Good Ones WALBURN RIVERS, Oxford Co., Ont.

D OES it pay to feed meal to dairy cows while on pasture? It depends a great deal on the cow. We have been feeding meal to all our heaviest producing cows all through the summer for a number of years, but the milk is all weighed and also the meal and each individual cow is feel in proportion to meal and each individual cow is fed in proportion to the amount of milk she is giving and the percent of butterfat in the milk. 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 butthe largest flow or milk that is making the most but-terfat or money, nor needs the most meal to keep her in condition. As all our cows have been officially tested for seven or 30 days, and all have been run-ning in R. O. P. test, and their milk tested regu-larly we know just about what they are doing, and can feed accordingly. Of course, we feed helfers a little better in proportion to the milk and butterfat they are giving than mature cows, as we like to keep them growing all the time, and think this tends to develop their milking qualities and increase their capacity for all kinds of feed. We have cows giving over 70 lbs. and up to nearly 80 lbs. milk 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 et o a the high prices of meal, provided you have the right class of cowe, naturally heavy producers of milk and butterfat, it pays to feed some meal on pastur- 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 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 production on the home farm. In any parts of Canada where it has been thought for many years that clover seed could not be grown. It has been repeatedly proven of late that seed of the flesst and hardest strains could be successfully, and prottably produced. Seed of excellent quality is now grown in

Time to Cut Hav Better Too Early Than Too Late

By H. L. SPOONER.

A LTHOUGH there is some difference of opinion as to the best time to cut hay, there shoul not be much variation in these opinions, as an official concept of two or three days, or even one day in concept of two or three days, or even one day in concept of the concept of th By H. L. SPOONER

green than to cut it when too ripe. In all my experience, in shipping, objection has never been mude to a single car that the hay was cut too green."

The best time to cut timothy is when it is in full property of the prop

the heads have turned brown. This seems to be the proper stage in seems to be the proper stars in which to secure the greatest feeding value and to retain the leaves or the stems. The same thing however, applies to clover a large, however, applies to clover a large, the harvesting must begin in time to complete it before many of the heads, have matured.

heads have matured.

The complete it of control to the property of the control to feeding value

feeding value.

Timothy may be cut down in the forenoon after the dew is gone, and hauled in the same afternoon if the weather conditions are favorable. If compelled to leave any of it out at night, it should be tedded the next morning before being

Equal parts bran, ground cats, cornmeal and one-third part oil-meal makes a splendid ration for the young calf.



This is not a picture of prairie breaking in the scrub 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 corn, 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 worth-

It is to prevent a repetition of such conditions as this that farmers object to necessary men being taken from the farms.

the Kenora district of Northern Ontario.

One farmer in Dundas county, where the Commission of Conservation is conducting illustration work 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 blinder 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 bushels of first-class saleable seeu which he sold at over \$20 per bushel, he afterwards found that it was the best paying crop grown on his farm, because he had already stored away a good crop of hay from the same field. ing crop grown on his farm, because a har needs bay-ing crop grown on his farm, because a harland.
This experience could and should be repeated on thousands of farms where clover seed is not now grown and where the farmer is taking a risk of intro-ducing noxious weeds every time he buys clover seed.
In order to get best results in seed production, the first crop, for hay, must be cut early. This gives the second crop, from which the seed is secured, an opportunity to start early and to blossom and ripen the seed before the killing frosts of autumn.

It is well to cut or pull noxious weeds in the second closs over in order that the seed may be clean.

Closs over in order that the seed may be clean.

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Closs over in order that the seed may be clean.

The man who is expecting to feed a number of hogs during the season of 1918-19 should grow bar-ley. While cats is probably more generally fed in Canada than any other grain for hogs, it is a poor feed for fattening pizs. Its best place is in feeding growing pits or milking sows. Earley is our fattening pits of the control of the contr

Supplementing Cow Pasture

Even a Little Meal Will Help W ITH coarse grains at abnormally high prices dairy farmers as to whether or not it will pay to feed concentrated feeds of any kind to dairy

cows while on pasture.

Given an abundance of good pasture, experiments at Macdonald College have proved that it will not pay to feed the average dairy cow grain. With limited pasture and a summer of extremely unfavorable weather, it will pay to feed milking cows something bedies the work of the company o sides the pasture. If solling crop or silage is available, concentrated feed is less important, but for the best returns from every standpoint a combination of

the two is necessary, the two is necessary.

, The prevailing practice in many districts is to depend upon pasture entirely. For the average covered to the period of the period o

amount of grain feed.

The time to commence feeding is just when the cows begin or even a little before they hegin to shrink because of short pasture. If feed is delayed until the cows have materially decreased in milk and flesh the results from feeding will at first be disapointing and will continue so until the cows regain normal condition. This fact explains many of the apparently poor results from extra feedings.

The amount of feed necessary must decend ea

the cow's work, I of meal per day and mixtures are and mixtures are cake meal seems and less of it wil and is a splendid body weight. If o alone on short gra

> Care of I Cleanliness

GEO. B. H 66 No, siree!
blamed mot even
asked his reason, t asked his reason, t ally expressed him used one. The ma tion, and the milk the time it was dr

In all likelihood machine should re milk from his cown not properly looke of time-every oth similar.

After being used, have on them a th becomes an excel and an ideal breedi of various kinds. To Was

The metal parts be thoroughly was rubbed with a clot and put away in a cups and tubing si machine and well After milking the rinsed. Use warm the latter to be kept in a disinfect milkings.

milkings.

All teat cups shonce a week and with hot water an using suitable brus rinse with hot wate together, afterward the disinfectant.

The disinfectant, is really a source of ceral cases disinfects to be breeding cer stead of "killing" s should be exercised not happen.

Preparation of Chloride of lime chloride of lime as a disinfectant. T having 20 to 32 per ing chloride of lime terial being bought. jars, as that put up strength. Mix this enamelled crock or for several hours, gi



The Winner The dry cow class af first prize dry cow is class winner this year

7, 1918

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Is to de rage cow id usually estionable onditions. itensified, ows, it is pplement a limited 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 case of taking what meal may be available, and mixtures are almost out of the question. Oil and mixtures are almost value as anything, and less of it will do. It is a grant of the company of the com

Care of Mechanical Milkers

Cleanliness the Most Important Point GEO. B. HOOD, Wellington Co., Ont.

GEO. B. HOOD, Weilington Co., Ont.

164 Dislamed milking machines around the place;
asked his reason, the farmer, who had thus emphatically expressed himself, replied that a reighbor of his
used one. The machine was kept in a 18thy condition, and the milk was about ready for the pigs by
the time it was drawn.

In all likelihood there are numerous similar cases.
By 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
to expend a little time in the care of his machine. If
not properly looked after the milker can indeed become a very unsanitary apparatus in a short space
of time—every other utensil concerned with milk is
similar.

similar.

After being used, the various parts of the machine have on them a thin film of milk. This becomes an excellent collector of dirt and an ideal breeding ground for bacteria of various kinds. The result is as above.

To Wash Parts. To Wash Parts.

The metal parts of the machine chould be thoroughly washed and scalede—not rubbed with a cloth—after each milking and put away in a clean place. The teat cups and tubing should be fitted to the machine and well rinsed out before use. After milking they should again be rinsed. Use warm water before milking, the latter to be followed by washing power and hot water. They should be power and hot water. They should be milkings.

All test cups should be taken apart once a week and thoroughly scrubbed with hot water and washing power with the water and washing power washing the track of the state of th not happen.

Preparation of Chloride of Lime.

Preparation of Chloride of Lime.

Chloride of lime solution is most commonly used as a disinfectant. Take one pound of chloride of lime having 20 to 32 per cent. available chlorine. In buying chloride of lime, know the strength of the material being bought. It should be bought in glass jars, as that put up in packages frequently loses its strength. Mix this with one gallon of water in an enamelied crock or wooden tub. Allow this to stand for several hours, giving it an occasional stir. Then

allow it to settle and pour off the clear liquid. The sediment is discarded. Add enough water to this solution to nake 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 summer and three weeks in winter. in winter.

The disinfecting solution is

The Junior Champion Ayrshire Bull, at Ormstown Spring Show, Stoneycroft Flickie's Pride was first as a junior yearling in strong company. This typey Ayrahire youngster was shown by A. Arthur, Huntingdon, Que, a new exhibitor.

example.

ence in any one of the animals. The period which elapsed between the introduction of these animals and the time they were all tested again was sufficient for the spread of this disease throughout the entropy of the spread of this disease throughout the this by the slaughter of reacting animals understands may be eradicated. This depression of the summary of the strength of the summary of the strength of the summary of the summa

Tuberculin Test Limitations

Tuberculin Test Limitations.

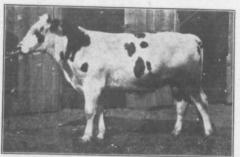
Tuberculin Test Limitations.

"The tuberculin test is not infallible, but it is the best diagnostic agent we have. The tuberculin test does not reveal an animal which has but recently been exposed to tuberculosis, or one in the incubating stage. Neitner will it certainly reveal an animal which has but recently been exposed to tuberculosis, or one in the incubating stage. Neitner will it certainly reveal an animal well advanced in tuberculosis. The preder, who is the second of the tuberculin test have failed to understeen the tuberculin test have failed to understeen tuberculin test have failed to understeen, which was necessary to do to keep a herd free from the tuberculin tests and the influence of the failed to understeen the second of the tuberculin tests and the history of the herd from which they came. Or, if this were not disable to the second of their tuberculin tests and the history of the herd from the sufficient of the tuberculin test. After no end of the tuberculin test of the tuberculin test. If there was reason to believe that some of these animals were too far advanced to respond to the test, then other measures should have been reposted to, such as the tuberculin test. If there was reason to believe that some of these animals were too far advanced to respond to the test, then other measures should have been reposted to, such as the contract of the tuberculin test. If there was reason to believe that some of these animals were too far advanced to respond to the test, then other measures should have been reposted to, such as the contract of the tuberculin tes

suffering from tuberculosis.

"Intil the breeder informs himself thoroughly in reference to handling tuberculosis and keeping his herd free from this disease, there are going to be severe losses sustained from tuberculosis even though the tuberculin test is systematically and regularly applied. It is not possible, when the herd becomes thoroughly infected with tuberculosis to eradicate this disease simply by tuberculin testing and slaughtering, but in connection with a tuberculin test the animals must be quarantined, a high state of sanitation must be sustained, milk pasteurized that is fed to young, and the attendants must be careful or there is danger of them carrying the infection."

The graded road can be kept in the best condition with the least labor by using the road drag. The road drag scrapes off the projections and filis up the low places, thus leaving no places for water to stand, which is what causes the road bed to soften and be cut into ruts. A persistent use of the road drag will keep the road bed well crowned, smooth and hard, and this will also result in the least dust, as the dust comes largely from the grinding up of the ruts and rough places left by the horset' feet.



Riverdale May Echo Lyons, Junior Champion Holstein Bull.

The photo did not do justice to this excellent young bull as he had had the ring put in his nose only a few days before and could not be made to pose properly before the camera. He is a growthy but good conformation. Exhibited by W. A. Stevens, Philipsville, Oat.

When Eradicating Tuberculosis Quarantine All New Purchases

Quarantine All New Purchases

M. F. F. Field, of Massachusetts, tells of a breeder who had tuberculin tested his herd for years and kept it free from tuberculosis. In 1912 this breeder bought at public auction seventeen head from a herd infected with tuberculosis, but none of the 17 annuals reaced to the test when purchased. These animals were put in with the herd that was free with the herd that was free the test when purchased and had been to the test when purchased to the test when purchased and had been to the test when purchased the test with the herd that was free to the test when purchased the test with the herd that was free to the test when purchased the test with the herd that was free to the test with the herd that was free to the test with the herd that was free to the test with the herd that was free to the test with the herd that was free to the test with the herd that was free to the test with the herd that was free to the test with the herd that was free to the test with the herd that was free to the test with the herd that was free to the test with the herd that was free to the test with the herd that was free to the herd that the herd that was free to the herd that was free to the herd that the herd that was free to the herd that the herd that was free to the herd that the herd that was free to the herd that the herd that was free to the herd that the herd that the herd that was free to the herd that the herd that the herd that the herd that the herd was free the herd that the herd was herd that the herd that the herd that the herd that the her to say:

"It should be borne in mind "It should be borne in mind that this breeder's herd was free from disease until January, 1912, when he introduced 17 head of cattle purchased at a public auction. All these cattle had passed the tuber-culin test, but it must not be foreotten it is possible that all had been exposed to tuber-culosis and had not developed the disease sufficiently for the test to reveal its exist-



The Winner in the Dry Cow Class, Harieyholm Rosie 5th. The dry cow class af the Ormstown Spring Show is always a strong one and the first prize dry cow is always a close contestant for championable honors. The class winner this year was exhibited by R. R. R. Ness, Howles, Que.—Photos by an Editor of Farm and Dairy.

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Farm Management

More Thoughts on Winter Wheat RARM and Dairy readers who are ARM and Dairy readers who are interested in winter wheat production may have noticed a letter from Mr. E. Terrill, Northumberland Co., on following corn with fall wheat, in our Issue of last week. Incidentally Mr. Terrill made some remarks as to the causes of winter-killing, expressing the view that if the snow lay too long and too deep by there is a chance of smother and the wheat. An editor of Farm and Dairy mentioned in reply that he had noticed on his own farm that the only place where the fall wheat was good this spring was where the snow had been deeper. Mr. Terrill writes us further, as follows:

"I have noticed that invariably our wheat is much the best along the wheat is much the best along size fences where the snow lies the long-est upon it, yet with our field of wheat this season there were three sides that were fairly good, or at least showed promise of half a crop, while on the other side the wheat was sotally gone. If there was any differ-

ence as to the length of time the snow covered the wheat along the fences, it lay rather longer on the side where the wheat was entirely gone where the wheat was entirely gone. There was a post and rail fence on this side, while on the other three sides the fences were the ordina.y crooked rail fence. How can we ac count for this? Is it from the fact that along the ordinary rail fence the crop is to a certain extent protected from the cold winds, and consequent by frost does not penetrate quite so deeply as it does a little distance away from the fence? Or is it paraway from the feace? Or is it par-tially due to the ground being more solid along the feaces, being tramped more by the turning of the horses while preparing the ground and putfrom the fact that the sod is rather porous, and the snow does not lie so tightly to the earth as on the tilled land, thus giving the wheat adjacent to the fences breath, so that it is kent s, although covered with You see I am getting back to my old theory that winter whe winter wheat

"I have always been quite an ex-tensive grower of fall wheat, and this one thing as to why the wheat is usually better along the fences where

oon quite a query to me I used to think that it was because the snew protected it in spring until after most of the thawing and freezing was over. I am not prepared to say yet that I am wrong in this idea. To dir-set this, however, I once had occa-sion to beep a winter road open across a field of wheat. The road rat angeling across the field from southeast to north or northwest, so in order to keep the snow from filling in the track with the west winds. I on hand and hullt a fonce on the west side of the trail, with the combined object of keeping the snow from fill-ing in the track, and also thinking the ing in the track, and also thinking the wheat would prove to be much bene-fited by the depth of snow that would acculate the for some distance on other side of the fence. As the winter months gave rather a surplus of anow, however, the wheat came through very poosly all over the field, and did not seem to be the least bit by the temporary fence, and we were disappointed that it was not of any benefit to the wheat So there remains a little mystery yet as to why it is that the wheat is commonly the What is your

Manure Worth \$5.50 a Ton

By J. P. ingram. value of a ton of fresh horse manure is about \$5.50. The crop-

manure is about \$0.50. The crop-increasing value is still more.

Now that looks good, doesn't it?

But just wait a moment. We said fresh manure. Let's see what may happen to this pile if it is not proparly taken care of

Experiments tell us that if that ton should be left to leach in that ton should be left to leach in the yard from April 25th to September 25th, about six months, there will be a loss of 60 per cent. nitrogen, 47 per cent phosphorus, and 76 per cent of potash The commercial value will have fallen om \$5.50 to \$2.36 per ton, a waste of

1.14. Can you afford this?

The biggest help towards prevent. ing such loss is a manure spreader. It saves so much time and labor that It saves so much time and labor that manure can be hauled out daily and spread on the field where it belongs. It's easy to spread with a spreader. The job is not put off, as it is when spreading must be done by hand Ex. spreading must be done by hand graph perimenters tell us that manure loses nothing by drying. The fermentation which goes on in the pile, causing loss of ammonia, stops when the manure is dried up. Of course, rains will fall on the manure spread on the field, but the plant food is washed into the soil where it belongs.

Many people are still of the idea many people are still of the idea that composting is necessary for lib-eration of the plant food. This may be necessary on truck farms, but actual experimenting along this line has shown that for general farm purposes shown that for general farm purposes composting is not necessary. Too much valuable plant food is lost by leaching and other processes. The plants cannot assimiliate it

Many, many tests have shown the spreader to pay for itself in one sea-son on less than 15 acres of land. son on less than 15 acres of land, when comparing its results with those of hand spreading. This is due 16 more even distribution and the saving of labor and horse power.

The more siberal use of spreaders would be a migraty seed thing.

Hog Millet

78 "hog" millet mutable for conditions here in Ontario? How much seel per acre is required and how late may it be sown? Does it need rich land?—J. F., Bruce Go., Ont.

Hog or broom oorn millet is grown most extensively in the Dakotas and we know no rea succeed as well in Ontario as the com mon millet, which is generally grown The seed should be sown from June 10th to 20th, as later seedings would be risky on account of fall frosts. Hog millet is a veracious feeder and sequires strong land. Satisfactory crops cannot be expected from humary or light soil. This variety of millet is not so suitable for forage as either the common or Japanese mil-lots. It is, however, a heavy yielder of seed, and a common yield in the Dakotas. is 35 bushels to the acre. Ex-periments show that a bushel of hog millet seed, ground into chop, compare very favorably in pig feeding with a bushel of ground barley.

Spraying to Kill Mustard

By Prof. J. E. Hewitt.

RON subphate or copper can be successfully used to destroy mustard n estanding grain without injury to the crop. A 20% solution should be crop. A 20% solution should be applied. This can be prepared by dissolving 80 the of the no sulphate in 40 gallons of water. Iron sulphate in 40 gallons of water. Iron sulphate in 40 gallons of water. The solution should be straiged the property of the property o through a cheesecloth as it is put into the spray pump tank. move dir! and small particles that are apt to clog the nozzles,

Apply on a calm, clear day, just as soon as the first few plants in the fields show flowers. IT IS VERY IMPORTANT TO SPRAY EARLY If a heavy rain comes within 24



Buildings Insure communiting distantial and the steam roads, adjo hy New York in the same family in worked fields, and the same family in worked fields, and the same family in worked fields, by the same family in worked fields, by the same family in worked fields, by the same family in which the same family in the s E. A. STROUT F Dept. 9, 150 Nassau S FOR SALE AND WA

THREE CENTS A WORD

WANTED.—Experje worthy married man small herd of Holstei acres, and to supply Apply to Box 70, Farm boro, Ont.

ROAN SHORTHOR bld, from a heavy mi facing cow. Price \$ particulars. A. Bings

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FOR SALE—Two beald. Perfectly tame.
hars. Mr. J. P. Lak

WHITE AND COL DOTTES, LIGHT B WHITE LEC Michael K. Boyer, Bo



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7, 1918

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from a Bone Spavin, Ring Bone, Spilint, Curb, Side Bone, or similar troubles and gets horse going sound. It acts mildly but quickly and good results are laxing. Does not bilister or remove the hair and horse can be worked. Page 17 in pamphlet with decirent sound to be supported by the support of the s

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Buildings Insured for \$4600 commuting tistance great edsy. 2 miles big torm, near irrelley and steam roads, adjoining fram owned by New York measuracturer. 74 nertle sures, high cultivation (in return owned by New York measuracturer. 10 miles worked fields, spring-watered pasture, rood wood. Splendid 9-room state-roofed, stone house, veranter, food wood. Splendid 9-room state-roofed, stone house, were roofed, stone house, were roofed, stone house, were roofed, round not be built for \$3,000; wagou barn, greensry, poultry house. 255 fruit trees. Widow bouse, 255 fruit trees, widow pair horses, ow, mowing machines, pair horses, ow, mowing machines, other foods; 3 acress wheat, 4 acress all, part each. All details page 25 strouts Big Catalogue of this and other farm bargainer; many with odifficult of the strong of the st

E. A. STROUT FARM AGENCY Dept. 9, 150 Nassau St., New York, N.Y.

FOR SALE AND WANT ADVERTISING

THREE CENTS A WORD, CASH WITH ORDER WANTED.—Experienced and trust-worthy married man to take charge of small herd of Holsteins and farm of 25 scres, and to supply one extra miker. Apply to Box 70, Farm and Dairy, Peter-boro, Ort.

ROAN SHORTHORN BULL, one year old, from a heavy milk and butter pro-ducing cow. Price \$125. Write for all particulars. A. Bingle, Grimsby, Ont.

SMALL QUANTITY STATIONERY—
100 sheets of letter paper 8 x 11; 100
anvelopes—printed with name and address and business, in Ontario \$2.25,
other provinces extra postage 25cts.—
Cash with order—Farmers' Printery, Bearward, Ontario.

FOR SALE—Two bears, 2½ months id. Perfectly tame. Write for particulars. Mr. J. P. LaPorte, St. Charles, Ontario.

WHITE AND COLUMBIA WYAN-DOTTES, LIGHT BRAHMAS, S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS. Sichael K. Beyer, Box 23, Hammontes.

hours after the solution is a alled it

hours after the solution is a blied, it will be necessary to spray again. An ordinary hand pump barrel sprayer, such as is employed to spray fruit trees may be used, or a potato sprayer can be rigged up to do the work. Many of the up-to-date pota-to sprayers have a special broadcast attachment for spraying weeds. These are excellent for large areas, rhese 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

Iron sulphate may be obtained at Iron sulphate may be obtained at any hardware store or from the Nichols Chemical Co., Toronto. In wholesale lots it is better purchased from this company, who can supply it much cheaper in large quantities than it can be purchased at local hardware stores.

Clearing Up Waste Land

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 obstructions in the plowed fields. When we moved on to our-farm eight years ago, several of what should have been our best fields, were hadly broken by 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

of the stumps.

For stumps of average or even a fairly large size, the hand operated stump puller is a very effect all title machine. Its power is something wonderful. With our tackine we have found it possible to pull out three or four small stumps at once. If the machine is of extra large size, we dig around the roots on the side removed from the anchor selected for removed from the anchor selected for the stump nuller as the roots. 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 the finished the job with the stump puller. 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 little accomplished in eight years, a little at a time, has made the difference be-tween a farm difficult to work and one with fine clear fields.—"Pioneer," Muskoka Dist., Ont.

The Irrigation Convention

THE Western Canadian Irrigation
Association will hold its 12th annual convention at Nelson, B. C.,
on July 24-25-26. The membership of
this convention is distributed over the this convention is distributed over the three provinces of Saskatchewan, Albers and British Columbia. Among been and British Columbia a Mong been and British Columbia a Mong and the search of the James and Hall and the search of the James and J

loms of Western Canada.

Business and pleasure will be combined at this convention and the Nelson people are setting themselves
about to make preparations for entertabressed on a schedule with the war
spirit of the times, will lack nothing
of the hospitality for which the place
of the prospector and the rancher
are famed.

You get more years of service and lowest fuel cost when you use an



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"SPECIAL" - "TRACTION"

\$100,000 is roughly estimated as loss Ontario farmers suffered 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 this great loss could be saved by the proper rodding of buildings. Such has been proved by practical experience.

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

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This year the country can illafford the loss of your barn or your crop. It will be well spent money to put your buildings in the "Safe" class. You can prevent the loss and reduce the cost of your insurance by equipping them with rods made by

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for Bulletin No. 220. On page 3 you will see the following:

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FARM AND DAIRY REACHES THE FAR AWAY BUYERS As Well as the Nearer Ones

FARM AND DAIRY, PETERBORO, Ont.

R. R. No. 2, Gorrie, Ont. April 12th, 1918.

Dear Sir :-We had many inquiries for the bulls, some from all the Provinces East of Ontario. Could have sold them three or four times over.

(Signed) W. L. LAMBKIN.

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Yours truly.

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After a close study of the great number of dairy publications that are available, our Book Department feels justified in recommending this book as the most comprehensive of its kind ever written. The book is only as the contractive published and covere practically every phase of dairy work—the teaching with the contractive production, the best feeds to use when prices are hidden cows for heavy production, the best feeds to use when prices are hidden to the price later, from what a book that you wouldn't sell-for double use price later, order one and study it

The book sells for \$1,50 and can be secured direct from our

BOOK DEPARTMENT

FARM AND DAIRY - Peterboro, Ont.

Deal with Farm & Dairy Advertisers



"Swat Him E. Bergey, B.S.A.

ET rid of the rooster! Sell him kill him, can him, eat him, or do anything else you like to him, but get him away from your

Fertilization is responsible for Fertilization is responsible for heavy losses in the quality of eggs. This is made particularly true during the hot weather of July and August. A fertile egg, under a broody hen for 24 hours, is a total loss. In a temperature of even 70 loss. In a temperature of time egg put under the control of the egg put under the loss of the loss

Of the eggs inspected in Winnipeg during July and August, 1917, ove 50% were unfit for ase on the table; 1.5% were rotten; 46.5% were fit only for cooking and baking purposes. There was a dead loss from "broken and rots" of \$1,200. The indirect less from poor quality is hard to estimate, but is very con-siderable. Most of these losses could be prevented by producing only nonfertile eggs. Therefore, re-move the male bird. He cost us too

By Prof. W. R. Graham.

HE road to victory.—Keep hens that lay over 100 that lay over 100 eggs yearly and feed them carefully; kill the rooster and sell infertile eggs; gather the eggs daily and kep in a cool place in clean baskets; send the eggs to market quickly and regu-

The rooster, unless kept for next luxur, to keep and he'll he'n re-lieve the meat shortage.

The garket for the cull stuff pro-

mises to be good this month—and by marketing in June the distribution is more equalized. By eating the poor layers the farm

er gains in two ways he eliminates the profit takers from his flock and he lowers the meat bill for his table The small farm flock of good lay-

ers is always more profitable and satisfactory than the large flock of

The good layer of the yellow-leg-ged breeds at this season loses the color from the feet and bill, and these latter become almost white, sleek-plumaged, fat yellow-leg ged hens are usually very poor layers. It will pay to cull them out

The abdominal cavity, or the space between the pelvic bones (situated under the tail), and the end of the breast or keel bones should be relatively soft and flexible. If it is full of hard fat the hen is usually a very indifferent layer.

As a rule the earlier-maturing pullets are the earlier and most profit-able layers. By marking these the

best breeders may be selected.

In grading up a laying flock purebred eggs should be purchased.

From the chicks good female breedhe cinces good temate breed-ing may be secured. The male may be secured in very many cases in Ontario, from eggs secured by chil-dren taking part in school fairs. Watch the school fair winners this

The Hen That Pays.

The hen that laid 123 eggs in 1917 made the same profit as the 123 egg

hen in 1914.

The hen that laid less than 123 eggs in 1917 made a smaller profit than in 1914. The hen that laid more eggs than

123 in 1917 made a larger profit than In low.

In view of the high price of feed
can the farmer afford to keep the
poor-laying hens in 1918?

What and How to Feed.
Given ex-refac, sour skim milk,

plenty of green feed and barley or oats (rolled) the farm flock of layers will give a good account of them.

It saves work to let the hens feed themselves—a hopper may be built at home without great expense. Only the well-fed, well-bred hens will be found in the very heavy pro-

ducing 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, barley and cracked corn gives first-class results. Supply plenty of tender green feed. shade and clean drink. Water should be given in abundance and must al-ways be clean and fresh. Barnyard water is extremely bad. Sour skim milk is excellent.

Where the hopper plan of feeding is adopted on the farm the labor problem is much reduced. If the hoppers are kept supplied with grain there will be much less danger of underfeeding and producing stunted chicks.

Corn for Laying Hens

P OULTRYMEN have quite generally agreed that when ally agreed that wheat is a bet-ter egg-woducing food than corn. Experiments conducted at the Ohio experiment station, however, favor corn as the better of the two grains for feeding hens.

Of 50 pullets fed 24 weeks on a ra-tion consisting largely of wheat, with some bran, meat scrap and ollmeal, 21 died. Only one died within the next 28 weeks when corn was fed instead of wheat in the mixture. Only two hens died in the year in the lot fed mainly corn with no wheat.

Egg production decreased as the proportionate quantity of wheat fed in rations to four lots increased. Hens fed corn with a little bran, meat scrap and offmeal laid in 28 weeks 58 per cent. more eggs than other hens simple larly fed except that wheat replaced corn in the ration. The addition of wheat in the mixture fed in this experiment decreased the egg produc-tion and increased the cost of a unit of production.

It would almost seem that in the Ohio experiments, fortune must have favored the corn diet. We have had excellent results, however, feeding corn as the sole scratch feed. An acre of husking corn should provide enough shelled grain to feed 100 hens for a year, providing they have access to a suitable dry mash.—F. E. E.

The value of bran as a poultry food is not appreciated as it should be by poultry raisers. It is rich in protein. It not being rich in carbohydrates is of little value as a fattening food, but as a regulator of the system there is nothing better. The dry, flaky bran, free from middlings, is to be bran, free from middlings, is to be preferred to bran that is rich in middlings 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 measurement. Bran placed in small troughs, and kept constantly before the brookers of the statement of the statement of the statement of the statement. The statement of t er chicks, will act wonderfully well in regulating the system of the chicks so that cases of bowel trouble will be

THE EDITOR'S FORTUNE.

A country editor out in Missouri recently retired with a comfortable fortune of \$50,000. His successor explains that the money was acquired by industry, economy, conscientious effort to give full value, indomitable perseverance, and the death of an uncle who left the editor \$49,999.50. —Buffalo Courier. June 27, 1918. Orchard a

Fruit Crop F T ent to that o that time, that time, the while in Oni were very unfavor condition is reve those two province tian crop, with the few varieties, will aiderably below 19 are particularly ects are gene ing, perhaps more ; tario, Georgian Ba ward county; in ever, the crop pron

Just how serious humbia crop has be frost of May 24 it mate at this date. ever, the apple crop frost, earlier estime quite possible that of the province will this is due trees just coming i average yield per be less than in 191' western States in Sweet cherries regularly in Niagar

eties bloomed heav: ern Ontario except is little bloom in the damaged the peach tive estimates placed dead trees in the N 10 per cent, of the erop is not expe-Halton, Lambton an the loss through been even more extish Columbia fruit cously reduced by i crop will vary from the Burlington distr in the Niagara dist be only a fair crop. Grape vines have winter in good average crop is ex ern Canada the stri bia frosts have red about 30 per cent. of

Orchard Co THE main uses

in the orcha ford greater ; roots of trees; to ; ing and freezing a lessen the depth to will go in the soil; table matter in the nitrogen; and to aci in autumn to preven summer. The cove means of reducing the soil by transpi aids in ripening th soil has been long needs additional pla ly nitrogen, legumir clovers and vet take free nitrogen i useful and expensive soil at slight cost, s

while where the so

supplied with humus

or buckwheat may l holding of snow and of the roots of the

more important than

non-leguminous

Orchard and Garden

Fruit Crop Report No. 1

Fruit Crop Report No. 1

THE 2-70-1 strandion is quite differant for that of a year ago. At that of a year ago. At that of a year ago. At the condition of the

therefore presume that in spite of the frost, earlier estimates are fairly ac-curate or but slightly reduced. It is quite possible that the total output of the province will equal that of last of the province will equal that of last year; this is due to the number of trees just coming into bearing. The average yield per tree is expected to be less than in 1917. The apple crop in New York State and the Northm New York States in reported as heavy, Sweet cherries have bloomed ir-regularly in Niagara, All sour vari-eties bloomed heavily all over Weet-ern Ontario except in Essex. There ern Official States of the course seast of Toronto. The severe inter has damaged the peach cross Conservative estimates place a number of dead trees in the Nisara district at 10 per cent, of the anted, and the cent. of an aver-In Essex, Kent, Halton, Lambton and Huron countles, Hatton, Lambush winter killing has been even more extensive. The Brit-ish Columbia fruit crop has been seriish Commiss fruit crop as been sel-ously reduced by frost. The pear crop will vary from 25 per cent. in the Burlington district to a full crop in the Niagara district. Plums will be only a fair crop.

Grape vines have come through the winter in good condition and an average crop is expected. In Eastera Canada the strawberry crop will be a large one, but in British Colum-bia frosts have reduced the crop to about 30 per cent. of normal.

Orchard Cover Crops

Orchard Cover Crops

HE main uses of the cover crop
in the orchard are: The hold
the mow in winter and thus afford greater protection to the
ford greater protection to the
ford greater growth the thawlessen threating at the ground; to
lessen threating at the growth
will go in the soil; to four the frost
will go in the soil; to four the
purpose of obtaining humes and
nitrogen; and to act as a catch crop
just tool made a vailable during the
summer. The cover crop is also a
means of reducing the moisture in
the soil by transpiration and thus
alds in ripening the wood of fruit
trees liable to be injured. Where the
soil has been long cultivated, and
needs additional plant food, especial
by nitrogen, leguminous plants, succl. lecta authors plant to a special participation of the second as clovers and vetches, which will take free nitrogen from the air and thus add a large quantity of this useful and expensive fertilizer to the second of the second and expensive fortilizer to the second of seil at slight cost, are usually best; while where the soil has not beer long under cultivation and is we supplied with humus and nitrogen, a non-leguninous 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 adding fertility

to the soil, a mowfail is light. especially where the

on the soil, sespecially where the mowfall is light. In the colder parts of Canada, where there is usually plenty of roloisure in envener, it is better to see use of for the cover crop in the sew used for the cover crop in the sew used for the cover crop in the June, rather that or even in late June, rather that or even in late June, rather that it is important to here the wood of trees thoroughly ripened better whater sets in, and by sowing the seed early the growth of the tree should be aided in ripening by the crying of the soil caused by the transpiration of moisture from the growing cover crop. In the drier and milder parts of Canada it is not no cossessy to now need for the cover crop until about the middle of July, as the early ripening of the wood is not so important as the conserving of moisture in the sell by cultivation

through the early part of the sum-

mer.

No nuese crop is, as a rule, necesarys Some of the desirable characteristics of a good plant for covercrops are; first, that it will germinate quickly and grow rapidly, so that
weeds will be chacked. It should be
a strong grower, as there should be
a strong grower, as there should be
a dense cover to pravent the frost
from penetrating deeply fate the
ground. It should stand fatrly erect,
so that it will hold the snow well is
winter. It should stand be a plant
which can be easily handled in sho
orchards. In districts where there is
daagor of making the soil too dry by
a strong grover, as there should be a strong grower, as there should be chosen which will be killed by early frost, such as buckwheat. Some of the best plants for cover crops are: Mammoth red clover, crimson clo-

ver, hairy vetch, summer vetch buckwiseat and rape. The last has been found very useful on the Prairies for holding snow. Where weeds are not liable to spread into adjacent areas and cause extra labor they make a fair cover crop if allowed to grow up after the end of

(9)

Cabbage Worm Sprays

THE common cabbage worm, the most destructive insect enemy of cabbage and related crops in Canada and the United States, begins its depredations as soon as the young plants are set out in the spring. Steps to combat it should be taken at an aqually sanly date. These are now pointed out in Farmers' Bulletin 766 of the United States department of



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7, 1918, ggs than

of feed keep the

im milk, of layers ens feed be built

red hens you have led oats A ration rley and

en feed, must alour skim feeding e lau. If the

ith grain anger of stunted 18 e gener-is a bet-ed than I at the

the two on a ra-eat, with meal, 21 the next instead only two lot fed

as the deat fed. Hens at scrap is 58 per ens simi-replaced littion of this exproducin the

st have ave had feeding An acre provide 00 hens e access E. try food

d be by protein. rates it ng food, m there flaky to be in mid-a mash to one edients, neasureroughs, ly well chicks will be

JE. Issouri ortable entious ,999,50.

agriculture, "The Common Cabbage

Spraying with a solution of pounds of powdered arsenate of lead, four pounds of arsenate of lead in the paste form, or one pound of Paris be begun as soon as the plants are set out and should be repeated as of-ten as examination of the plants shows it to be necessary. Sprays should be applied in a fine mist, since coarser applications tend to gather in drops on the leaves and run off,

S TEPS have been taken by the Oncope with the threatened short age of concentrated cattle and hog feeds. With a view to meeting the situation with which Ontario will be confronted in the late summer and fall, and with the object of releasing to some extent some of the grain fit for human consumption that would otherwise be fed to livestock, Mr. C. F. Balley, Assistant Deputy Minister of Agriculture, has made arrangements with the United States for the importation into Canada of a certain quantity of feeding stuffs, such as oil cake, cotton seed meal, gluten meal and corn, which will be used in compounding standard dairy meal and a standard swine meal. Mr. Bailey was in Washington recently. Upon his return to Toronto last week he ad Upon his dressed letters to the millers of the province, inviting them to be present at a meeting to be held in his office on June 13 for the purpose of mak-ing arrangements for the carrying

out of the project.

As a means of having the ingredients in question imported into Can-ada, mixed, stored and distributed, it has been suggested that the millers

says Mr. Bailey, "for anyone to under take to purchase and distribute in the wholesale way, which has suggested itself to the Resources Commit unless that person or committee could handle at least sufficient of the raw materials to make a hugdred cars of the finished foods."

Formulae for Rations.

The formulae proposed to be used are as follows: Dairy Cattle Rations.

	Per	cent
Hominy feed or corn		20
Corn or wheat bran		18
Cotton seed meal		19.5
Oil cake meal		19.5
Gluten feed		14
Dried beet pulp		9
Swine Ration.		
	Per	cent
Corn		46
Middlings		35
Oil meal		11

It is further near proposed that each undertaking to go into this rork should enter into a formal con tract with the Committee.

the proposed agreement the millers must purchase through one central personal agent to be appointed and paid by them the various arti-cles or ingredients entering into the preparation of the feeds; they must assemble the same at convenient warehouses; they must sell, ship and distribute them only to such farmers organizations or such other persons as shall be satisfactory to the Committee; they must maintain the standard of the feeds, according to the formu-lae; and must permit the Committee its representatives to inspect the mills, warehouses or other places of storage, and the books, invoices, etc. at reasonable times. Other proposed clauses provide for monthly state-ments of the quantities sold, pur-chased or distributed, for maximum

FARM CHATS

Lost Opportunity

H. Percy Blanchard, Hants Co., N.S. THE hillside orchard is growing up in sod. There is beautiful, sweet grass coming up. Not 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-

ject and, with female suffrage in force, is within two feet of being entitled to vote. She eats the grass and gets fat; and leaves the trees alone. We call her "Nan." The advantage of such a name is that it is the same

which ever end one starts from. though, of course, the capital end is the "get up."

Now, with grass to spare, it seem-

ed possible that the two yearling heif-ers might share in the orchard. They well bred calves, and come from a highly respectable, in fact, an from a nignly respectable, in fact, an aristocratic family. Their environment has been good. They have not mixed with the common herd. Everything seemed to promise they could be as fully trusted as Nan the impeachable. So I started to drive Emma and Laura to the orchard. way, we passed through a bunch of hardwood by the brook. Calves are hard to drive, and hard to coax. They got into the bushes; and to my sur prise started to browse on the leaves of the small beeches. That was enough. As a matter of diet, those heifers were perfectly welcome to beech leaves if they preferred them to grass. But it indicated the depravity of their appetite. It was a test of tendency. All the good things of ten-der grass and clover that the orchard

those nmon pasture go The story of Eden may be an allegory, the apple just a fable. But to me the ancient story seems as true as things that happened yesterday. A bunch of beech leaves or an apple; value is nothing in themselves: value is nothing in themselves; but they serve as an index of tendency and inclination. The gate of Paradite is closed to the untrustworthy. The bitter fruits of the tree of knowledge of good and evil must first be well digested, before the gate swings open area. again.

How many opportunities there are to-day waiting the young man or wo-man who is absolutely trustworthy, It is not always to do as we think honestly is best; but to follow orders To allow our judgment to counter mand instructions is to put our judg ment above that of our suspicions There is where we are apt to down badly; to allow ourselves be wiser than our commander. when the woman saw that the tree was good for food" she ate it, we are told. It was a case, according to the records, of allowing immature judgment as to what was good to superseda positive instructions. It was not murder or other felony. It was just who lands so many young, yes and old people, in trouble to-day; a case of "I did not see any harm in eating beech leaves."

A Rolling Mistake By "Thaddaeus."

T is not a usual practice to consider mistakes as capable of rolling. A few moments' thought, however, will reveal the fact that most of them do possess this disagreeable character-istic Most mistakes, because of their rolling tendencies, demand retribu-tion in some form, sooner or later. These truths have been very clearly forced upon my notice by a really true "rolling mistake,"

One of my neighbors who, by the



June 27, 191 way, is some farming opera represented in the first to harvest, etc. wheat that g being worth a consequently spring wheat. manifold advi during the wi ment officials seeding of spr preparation of The sowing w ing and imme where my "rol

The dry we that followed man's mistake hard. The who high and sick mistake will when, from pr half erop will forts.

nent agricultur is more often used." Such e bear out the t It is a common after sowing, detriment. Before spring a number of t

sow, and one phatically decl consider it pai 1917 he sowed ous cultivation barrowed after year he treate but things are will not yield tions. Another that continues Benjamin Fr *Experience ke fools will learn times our rol teachers in ex these two exam tion and misus it pays to work at all possible, ing it. In oth plan is to prej times by careft serve the mois so that when come it will yie

The Size SUGGEST heifer fr months of tration found bu last annual mee Jersey Cattle C bers went so fa in their opinion, not injure the issue of "The Je known Oregon Hogan, express He writes Our heaviest

1,197½ lbs.; ou The heifer with the least, weigh next lowest to h heifer weighing calve at a few o old. I believe 6 Because Jerseys we too often ge what a helfer w early, and ruin ever, and not o have an ill influ erations. heifer out of th She is growth. milk. That is a give 40 to 45 lbs done with first aged 60 lbs. for OFB an allegory, lut to me the A bunch mselves; but of tendency e of Paradise worthy. The of knowledge

e 47, 1918,

first be well swings open es there are trustworthy, as we think follow orders. to counter put our judg-ir suspicions. ander. "And ate it, we are ure judgment was not mur-was just what yes and old y; a case of rm in eating

take 10." ce to consider ght, however, most of them ble character cause of their oner or later.

by a really who, by the

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, having, harvest, etc.), had a field of fall wheat that gave poor prospects of being worth saving for a crop. He consequently decided to resow it with spring wheat. It may be that this man was giving heed to some of the manifold advice scattered so freely during the winter months by government officials and others re early seeding of spring wheat. At any rate be sowed the grain without any preparation of the ground whatevor. The sowing was followed by harrow-ing and immediately rolled. This is

> The dry weather and cold winds 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 prospects, only a crop will meet the reaper's ef-

where my "rolling mistake" comes in.

forts. Some years ago I heard a promi-ment agriculturist say that "the roller is more often abused than properly used." Such examples as cited above bear out the truth of his philosophy. It is a common practice in this neigh-borhood to roll the land immediately after sowing, usually to the owner's detriment.

Before spring work began this year Before spring work began this year a number of us were discussing the various crops we were intending to sow, and one of the group most emphatically declared that he did not consider it paid to cultivate, harrow and work the land for spring wheat. In 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 he treated the land the same, but things are different. His harvest will not yield to equal his anticipa-tions. Another instance of a mistake that continues to roll.

Benjamin Franklin once said that

Experience keeps a dear school, but fools will learn in no other." Often-times our rolling mistakes are the teachers in experience's school. I have learned from observation and these two examples of hasty preparait pays to work the soil right, and, if at all possible, know why we are do-ing it. In other words, the safest plan is to prepare our land at all times by careful cultivation, to conserve the moisture and plant food, so that when adverse seasons do come it will yield a profitable return.

The Size of the Jersey

SUGGESTION that the calf of a heifer freshening under 18 months of age be refused registration found but little support at the last annual meeting of the Canadian Jersey Cattle Club. Several mem bers went so far as to declare that in their opinion, early freehening did not injure the Jersey. In a recent issue of "The Jersey Bulletin," a well-known Oregon breeder, D. Brooks Hogan, expresses a contrary opin-He writes:

Our heaviest mature cow weighs 1,1971/a lbs.; our lightest, 910 lbs. The heifer with first calf, weighing the least, weighed 701 lbs., and the next lowest to her was 865 lbs. This helfer weighing 701 lbs. was bred to calve at a few days under two years old. I believe this is a sad-mistake. Discause Jerseys are quick to mature, we too often get in a hurry to see what a helfer will do, breed her too early, and ruin the future cow for ever, and not only that, but it will be to the control of the control o have an ill influence on coming generations. We have cheated this hedier out of three or four months' growth. She is giving 30 to 35 ibs. milk. That is good, but she should give 40 to 45 ibs., as her mates have done with first calf. Her dam averaged 60 ibs. for 140 days, and gave 72.3 lbs., her highest day, as a mature cow. We expect h We expect her to make

"Stunt the heifer, and she will always be a 'heifer,' and when she is old enough to be a cow she will cease to be 'cute' any more, but rather will become repulsive to the eye.
"We have another heifer, born the

same day, out of a cow of about the same production as the dam of the one just mentioned. The two dams are about the same size. The two heifers have the same sire. The last one will not calve until she is two years and six months of age. already outweighs her mate 58 lbs., and has six months to grow before dropping a calf. We will lose six months' production waiting on this helfer, but will add six 'months' on to each year hereafter by so doing now."

Dehorn the Calves

HERE is no room for horns on the twentieth century farm, with its fenced fields and ample protection. It is much easier and more humane to dehorn the calf just as the horn starts to grow than to wait until the horn is grown and then saw it off. The following method has been found successful and satisfactory: Clip the hair from the top of the

horn when the calf is from two to five days old. Slightly moisten the end of the stick of caustic potash water, or moisten the top of the horn-bud, and rub the tip of each horn firmly with the potash for about a quarter of a minute, or until a slight impression has been made on the centre of the horn. The horns should be treated in this way from two to four times, at intervals of five minutes. If, during the interval of five minutes. If, during the interval of five minutes, after one or more applications, the blood appears in the centre of the blood appears in the centre of the horn, it will then be necessary only to give another very slight rubbing with the potanh. The following directions should be carefully observed: the call is for the proper of the call is for the property of the call is for the property of the call is for the property of a white any druggist in the form of a white any druggist in the form of a white stick. When not in use it should be kept in a stoppered glass bottle in a

dry place, as it rapidly deteriorates when exposed to the air. One man should hold the calf while an assistant uses the caustic. Roll a piece of tin-foil 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. Caustic potash is poisonous and must therefore be kept in a safe place.

The first thousand Fordson Tractors purchased from Henry Ford & Son by the Canada Food Board have sold to Canadian farmers. tractors in future should place their orders with the Department of Agriculture in their own province, and until further notice such orders will be handled in the same way as the first thousand.



My Ideal of a Farmers' Cooperative Association

(Continued from page 3)

furnished. This may be accomplished by giving members of a cooperative creamery a vote for each cow, or members of a fruit exchange, where the fruit is similar in kind, a where the fruit is similar in kind, a vote for each acre. This plan gives each member an influence corresponding to the interest he has at atake, and while a single small producer might seem to be swallowed up by his larger neighbors, a group of them would always be able to compel recognition. Moreover, the danger of a few men gaining full control as in case of voting by shares of stock is; in most instances obviated.

The Association and its Authority Many a farmers' organization has some to nieces because of the disloyal shortsighted actions of certain of its members. One of the most usual sources of trouble of this character is the tendency of many members to sell to competing companies for per haps, a trifle more than the farmers company sees fit to offer. This diffiout into their by-laws the so-called "penalty clause." This is a provision by which the members of the company are permitted to sell, or buy where they please upon payment of a small amount, as a half cent a bushe on grain, into their own company to enable it to exist while the business which it might normally expect is be ing done by its competitor.

This "penalty clause," or "sustain ing clause" as it is sometimes called has been declared illegal by some of the courts of the United States, and consequently in many instances, has become, a dead letter. However, the same end may be gained by requiring the members of an association to sign an agreement to deliver all of their produce of the kind in question to the company to which they belong. The penalty for failure to comply with this provision is usually loss of mem bership in the company. If the advantages of the company are of any consequence it follows that they will consequence it follows that they want not be bartered away for a small mess of pottage in the form of a bid slightly higher, offered by a competitor. Just as truly as there are rules of the game to be followed in almost every organized undertaking there will not observe the rules does not deserve the privileges of the play.

Transfer of Shares.

In an ordinary corporation shares are freely transferable. This is in fact one of the distinctive and desirable features of the corporative form of business organization. In a co-operative company, however, this freedom of transfer is frequently curtailed in order that no undesirable members may be taken into camp. The success of a farmers' company depends very largely on the stability and loyalty of its members, therefore the group should be allowed to control its own personnel. Were each member permitted to sell out whomsoever he pleased this wot obviously be impossible. While t would While the law would not sustain any company in putting severe limits on the right of a member to sell his shares, to be permissible to require that the company be given the op portunity to make the sale for a men ber, or to buy the shares and hold them for subsequent disposal. It is a very prevalent practice to requir ers wishing to dispose of stock to list it with the secretary for sale, allowing him perhaps 60 days in which to act. Should no sale be made during that time the owner would then have the right to sell to any buyer whom he could find.

Sufficient Capital. Farmers' associations need capital as much as any other business organi zation does, but in many instances farmers have gone into business co After making a start with too little capital it is especially hard to increase the amount since the situation crease the amount since the situation under these circumstances, is a dis-couraging one. Hence the advisabil-ity of properly financing the project at the outset. This is all the more desirable since there is frequently a great amount of skepticism concern-ing the success of farmers' undertakinga A farmers' company has no excuse

for going into a business venture with too little capital. Ordinarily the who goes into a cooperative under taking is only from \$10 to \$100. And in case he does not have the ready money, he can as a rule, give a note for it. A note of this kind may be paid in a lump sum, or it may be paid gradually by withholding a small part of the price of produce sold through the company. Another plan is to apply the trade dividend, where such is paid at all, to the discharge of the In this way the amount put note into capital is scarcely felt since it is accumulated out of savings.

Another way to provide capital is

for the association to borrow it. An organization of farmers should be, and usually is, able to borrow on fair and usually is, able to borrow on lair-ly favorable terms and for as long a time as they wish. In some listances in Europe borrowing in this way is the means used to provide permanent-This is advantageous when the farmers are in debt anyway, and especially where there is a considerable variation in the amount of money However, the moral effect of indepen dence and business solidity is such that it will be the part of wisdom to the sum needed as a permanent investment not only subscribed but actually paid in, while a small surplus gives added confidence and dignity to the project. A farmers' company cannot afford to run without ample capital, and the members will be forments such that borrowing will be incidental and not the main foundation of the business.

Membership Not Exclusive.

A genuine cooperative company is not for the purpose of making money out of other farmers who patronize it, nor for the purpose of limiting production in order to raise prices to an abnormal level. It is for the purpose of encouraging production and reduc-ing the costs of marketing. Hence there must be a disposition to admit to membership all who logically be-Of course long to the group. judgment of those already in must be exercised in the admission of others. It is always unfortunate to include mischief makers; it is similarly unfortunate to admit drones. fellow farmer should be excluded on the basis of the "closed shop" idea. Where such a pellcy is practised the law forbidding combination in re-straint of trade may very properly be invoked against it. Farmers have no more right than have other people to form a trust.

A Competent Manager Necessary.

It may almost be said that the members of a cooperative company do not cooperate among themselves. but each one cooperates manager. Certain it is that the members meet, in a business way, the manager many times where in the same way they meet other members once. It is conceded that in successful cooperation the manager must actually manage, It is impossible for him to be merely the representative of the board of directors. General directors, but all matters of detail, at as to the condition of the m but the amount of inhante he aunion the necessity for more equipment -all of these must be left mainly to given manager cannot be trusted that it is time to look for his succes

During the early period of coopera tive efforts in America few farmers appreciated the value of good business management. They were un-willing to pay what a good manager vas worth. Their complaint was that the share going to the middleman was exorbitant. Hence they did not propose to make the mistake of over paying the man they themselves in-stalled in the place of the middleman. The result was inevitable. They see cured incompetent men to their business, and the business not being well managed failed: At the present time most of the farmers companies are in the hands of wellpaid managers, and are conducted in business-like way. It is as necessary to pay the market price for managerial ability in connection with a farmers' company as with a private comforce focus in the manager, and if this force is there dissipated all is lost. On the other hand, even though of these lines in themselves be week if centered in a strong manager they may be reinforced as to present all the evidence of strength. A good manager is the indispensable requisite of success in cooperation.

The Payment of Dividends.

There are two leading types of dividends paid on stock. One kind is limited to a prescribed percentage of the par value of the stock and under some circumstances is called a pre-ferred dividend. The other, the comferred dividend. The other, the com-mon dividend is the more usual, and may be of any size, depending on the earnings of the company. In many farmers' companies organized under the general corporations laws of the state it has been a common practice to pay high dividends, not infrequently 50 or even 100 per cent. It is evi-dent that where earnings on stock are high they come out of the bustdone, and where the busin substantially all contributed by stock-holders the dividends are first contributed by the owners. It follows that, unless by rare accident the busi-ness furnished by each member corresponds exactly to the proportion of stock held, that money is made out of one member's business with which to nay dividends on another member's stock. The way out of this is to pay nominal Cividend on stock, and either accuraulate a surplus for distribution, as is often done by cream eries, or to pay back to the members periodically a trade dividend. nominal stock dividend and the trade dividend are the essential features of the famous Rochdule plan of cooperation so successful in England

The Federation of Cooperative Companies.

One great weakness of the cooperative company is its limitation to one little spot when the economies of the usiness demand a wider scope of ac tivity. For example, independent companies of many descriptions have found it advantageous to unite into unions or federations in very many instances. This as a rule has been done to eliminate unnecessary costs such as duplication of marketing ex-penses. Cooperative companies in this country have been slow to form such federations. There are, how-The largest and best known is the California Fruit Exchange which is made up of district and local companies. The United Farmers' Co. operative Co., Ltd., in Ontario mewhat similar:

Not only can a federation hope to improve further the marketing facility ties of the local companies; but it can be of great service in furnishing information to the locals. It probably counts, and thus render one of the greatest of services. This would lead and no other authority is in as good position to audit the accounts of the local companies as would be a foder ation of such companies. For putting life into the cooperative movement a federation, or association, of loca units is unquestionably of prime im

A Social and Educational Factor Cooperation in America has usually been carried on for the economic gain to be made out of it. Probably this gain must be considered a desirable and a prominent feature. Business ventures are normally run for gain and it seems useless to insist that some other, though higher, motive be some other, though higher, motive be substituted. It does not, however, follow that the economic motive must be the sole end and aim of a group of farmers acting together in a cooperative capacity. Indeed, in Europe perimental stage and where it controls a large nortion of the business done by farmers, a vast amount of community work is carried on around This work often takes the form of village improvements, such as street and park beautification, or perhaps recreation and entertainment in the guaranteed by a credit society. some instances nurses are provided for the sick through a common fund. In short, the cooperative company becomes the motive force in communoperative company which usually be-comes such a force is the credit so-This no doubt is due to the fact that many enterprises need more or less financial backing and these ieties from their very nature are able to act in this canacity Commun ity enterprise requires community acand where there is organization for one purpose it serves as a convenient starting point for other under-

A Farmer's Protest*

DITOR, Farm and Dairy,—Sir Robert Borden told the first deputation that he had been twice to France and that they required men and he told the second deputation that it was in the national interests. son of a farmer working on a farm I voted for conscription and I will go when f am called if the farm rots. There are a lot of rabid Grits want to harrass the government. They were going to get the Governor-General to dismiss the government for not granting their request. They were going to put the government out of power when they helped to put it in. When they can't get money to start a paper, what can they do in getting members to resign or canvass constituencies. The United Farmers organization consists of hot headed Grits and two of them got asphyxiated and it was a wonder some more of them did not get electrified (electrocuted is probably meant), at the meeting.—Frank Moore, Morganstown, Ontario.

*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, flushed with the pride of a new language. "Who is this?" again came the

"I don't know who it is," said the girl. "I can't see you."

Thresh

Some of the D HE threshin tried experi instance, these ployed and have ployed and have Neither the the farmer patrons is return to the old help with neigh the threshing ga The Ontario De ture and the On bor Branch are make arrangem ample supply of threshing gangs erganized this fa

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(2) But at an threshing season siderable idleness changes from far the comparatively grain to be three farm. By good o time may be limi however, by hav the changes made each farmer is per his time in harve is not obliged to thresh he can premore expeditious tation and to fini community before to another (3) If the farm

board the gang a would seem, there The most conveni make arrangement to provide meals thresher to pay fo

(4) The prov quarters would all sing matter to more seem necessary for provide a sleeping and the men to pro-done in the North are home-made as structed for the av his own building. A stru by 12 feet long, bu of and rain-pr tiers of bunks on ford ample sleep for an Ontario gas be trailed by the e

Cash Payme (5) As several gang, the weekly run fairly high. a considerable reg would necessitate a farmers. Where g cash or 30-day not job is done.

(6) Probably th thresher will charg course, be much charged formerly. the threshing bill Yet the farmer c profit by the trans ploying a gang, he two weeks thus se additional 10 acres 27, 1918, 1 rmers' Co-

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Factor as usually bably this Business motive be however. tive must a group of a coopera-t Europe ast the ex-

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Threshing Gangs for Ontario Next Fall

Some of the Difficulties to be Overcome and the Advantages of the System

HE threshing gang is not an un-THE threshing gang is not an untried experiment in Ontario. In certain counties, Lambton, for instance, these gangs have been employed and have proven successful. Neither the threshermen nor their tarner patrons in these cases care to return to the old methods of changing return to the old methods of changing help with neighbors where men for the threshing gangs can be secured. The Ontario Department of Agricul-ture and the Ontario Trades and Lature and the Ontario Trades and La-bor 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 fall, and suggest herein methods of organizing a gang and a plan of organization.

plan of organisation.
The Difficulties to Be Overcome.
(i) In the early part of harvest when many moves must be made and when comparatively small amounts of grain are threshed the thresherman finds it difficult, often, to make a profit even under present methods.

inds it difficult, often, to make a profit even under present methods. If he employs a gang his expenses will be much heavier. His charges therefore must be high enough so that later in the season he may regain what is lost at this time.

(3) But at any time during the threshing season there may be considerable sifteness during the frequent changes from the charge made at night. When each farmer is permitted to spend all his time in harvesting his crops and is not obliged to help his neighbors thresh he can prepare for the thresher more expeditiously. This will make it easier to visit the farms more in rotation and to finish the work in one community before making a long haul mmunity before making a long haul

to another.

(3) If the farmer were obliged to board the gang a certain element of unfarness could not be avoided. It would seem, therefore, that the thresher ahould be responsible for this. The most convenient way in Ontario, perhaps, would be for the thresher to

perhaps, would be for the thresher to make arrangements with each farmer to provide meals for the men, the thresher to pay for the same.

(4) The providing of sleeping quarters would also be an embarras-sing matter to most farmers. It would quarters would also be an embarras-sing matter to most farmers. It would seem necessary for each thresher to provide a sleeping van for his gang, and the men to provide blankets, as is done in the North-west. These vans are heme-made and one can be constructed for the average Ontario gang for about \$100, if the thresher does his own building. Nothing fancy is required. A structure 10 feet wide by 12 feet long, built on trucks, windproof and rain-proof and with two tiers of bunks on each side would afford ample sleeping accommodation for an Ontario gang. The van could be trailed by the engine from place to

Cash Payments or Notes.

Cash Payments or Notes.

(5) As several men constitute a gang, the weekly wage sheet would run 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 the content of the necessary for farmers to give the state of the state

job is done.

(6) Probably the most important factor of all is the rates which the threaher will charge. These must, of course, be much higher than those charged formerly. This would make the threshing bill a fairly large sum. Yet the farmer could still make a profit by the transaction. If, by emakerhes a make the country of the count ploying a gang, he were enabled in the two weeks thus saved to prepare an additional 10 acres, say for wheat, he would 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 increased revenue from crops would more than compensate for this outlay.

(7) The last problem is that of se-curing men. The average gang would curing men. The average gang would probably consist of 8 men, as follows: eigineer, 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 also 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 could be secured in the locality where it was desired to operate. The On-tario Trades and Labor Branch will undertake to supply as many men as can be secured for this purpose. It is thought there will be no insuperabl' difficulty in securing 5,000 men for this purpose, at reasonable wages, this purpose, at reasonable during the threshing months.

Organize a Gang in Your District.

It is suggested that Farmers' Clubs, other farmers' organizations, or groups of farmers without definite organization, consider at once the advisability of employing a threshing gang this fall. Call the local thresher to the fall, Call the local thresher to the meeting, and confer with him regard-ing ways and means. Then, having reached a definite agreement, write Dr. W. A. Riddell, Superintendent On-tario Trades and Labor Branch, 15 Queen's Park, Toronto. Also any thresher who wishes to organize a gang should write Dr. Riddell direct. In every case it will be necessary for a thorough understanding to exist be-

a taorough understanding to exist ob-tween the thresher and his patrons. In order to get these men, however, it will be necessary for the applica-tions to be in the office of Dr. W. A. Riddell, not later than July 10. Each application will be filled in the order in which it arrives—first come, first

Shower-baths for Farmers

EIE is an instance of simple ingentity which deserves special mention: A very resourceful young man, who was finishing off his university agricultural course with a summer of practical experience on a Wisconsin farm, dec wasconsin farm, decided 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 accommodations for the dusty, sweaty

accommonations for the quary, sweaty summer helpers on the farm.

All necessary materials were readily provided by his employer and Mr. Wantsabath set to work during his spare moments to construct the "bath." A portion of one of the out-"bath." A portion of one of the out-buildings was roughly partitioned off for a room, the slope of the floor be-lag such as to conduct the water to a drake-pipe fitted into one corner; a large wash the was placed upon a six-foot-bigh shelf fastened to the out-side of the building fee that the water could sun-beat) and a short length of water pipe extended from the tub, with a downward slant, through the wall. On the inside, a faucet (taken from an old oil stove), was attached to the pipe near the end, which was fin-iahed off with the nozzle from a large sprinkling expression. sprinkling can.

Of course everybody helped fill the "tank" by handing palls of water up to the inventor as he stood upon the steps leading to it. After that it was steps leading to it. After that it was often filled by the rains, or, that source of supply failing, the lend-shand friends went at it again. Not all of the fun was in the making either. The shower-bath was used by all the household, even to a certain guest who survives to enjoy feiling the story,—"The Guest" in "The Farmer." Rich Yet Delicate-Clean and Full of Aroma.

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The Rural Publishing Company, Ltd. PETERBORO AND TORONTO

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

Our Citizenship

OYALTY and obedience to the Government is enjoined upon us not only by our national laws but by Scriptural injunction. Christ approved of the obligations of citizenship 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 citizenship. 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 sent by him." 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 Empire. 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 energies weakened by unnecessary strife and contention at home.

All this raises a most important point: How far is the citizen justified in offering criticism of the Government, even in times of war, when there is reason to believe that the Government is following policies that are sure to be disastrous in their effects upon the country. When such a situation arises it would seem that true loyalty would require that the facts of the situation be pointed out quietly at first, and strongly if necessary, to the Government, until 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 being at least, would seem to cease and the responsibility 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 orderin-council conscripting the young manhood of the country is, we believe, fully justified. In a House of Commons of about 235 members that contains not over 35 real farmers, and in a Cabinet where there

is not a man who is familiar with agricultural conditions in Eastern Canada, it is not to be wondered at if there is a considerable lack of knowledge of agricultural conditions. Therefore, when farmers see a Government so composed enacting measures which are having the effect, in 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 pointed out to the Government in the strongest and clearest manner possible.

The resolutions passed at the recent farmers' convention in Toronto speak for themselves. prove, in spite of all that has been said in the daily 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 Government unnecessarily. They do desire to let the Government and the country see how disastrous its present policy 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 misunderstanding makes it all the more important that the facts shall be made known, and the responsibility for the effects of its stand be laid firmly at the door of the Government.

Easy on Farmers Till Harvesting is Over

TTAWA, June 17 .- It is stated that an official announcement will shortly be issued by the Government dealing with the calling out of men engaged in agricultural pursuits. It is understood that it will contain the assurance that, while the need for reinforcements must be met, every care will be taken to have the enforcement of the Military Service Act press as lightly upon the farmers as possible, at least until after the completion of harvesting operations. As already announced, young men of the nineteen-year-old class, who were asked to register on June 1, will not be called out before autumn. The position of the farmers has recently been engaging the attention of the Cabinet Council.

The farmers' delegation to Ottawa is already beginning to bear fruit.

Manufacturers and the Tariff

E 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 over-capitalized 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 content themselves with supplying 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.

If the secondary industries of the country, of which manufacturing is chief, are going to compel the primary industries to support them, then farmers 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 far-sighted 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 these 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 Canadian farmers? That is the question that the recent meeting of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association has brought before us.

Farm and Dairy does not believe that the manufacturers appreciate the disastrous results that would follow the consummation of their plans. They do not realize that the serious depopulation of our rural districts is largely attributable to the greater privileges conferred on urban industry. We fear that they have themselves been deluded by the argumenta for protection with which they have sought to swing public opinion that way. . Others probably have not given the subject much thought at all, and are quite content if the aims of the Association seem favorable to their particular business. In any case the manufacturers must be induced to take a broader gauged view of the economic altuation, or we fear that the country will be thrown into a bitter tariff 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 if the manufacturers really appreciate the seriousness of the situation?

A Farmer's Protest

THE misunderstandings that are following in the wake of the organized stand taken by farmers on the conscription issue, are well illustrated by a letter that Farm and Dairy has received from a subscriber in Northumberland Co., Ont., and which is published elsewhere in this issue under the heading. "A Farmer's Protest." In this letter our correspondent openly charges that the delegations to Ottawa were promoted by men desirous of harassing the Government, and he charges that "the United Farmers' organization consists 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 Toronto which followed. He has gathered his impressions of what transpired on both occasions from the misrepresentations of the city press; unintentional misrepresentations, in some cases, perhaps, but misrepresentations just the same. He evidently is not aware that Mr. Thornton, who was largely instrumental in organizing the first deputation to Ottawa, is a life-long 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 Dominion election. The president of the United Farmers of Ontario, Mr. R. H. Halbert, is also a Conservative, and a well-known Orangeman. We cannot speak for all of the delegates of either deputation to Ottawa. but from the proportion of men we know who were supporters of Union Government, we feel safe in saying that hundreds were Conservatives or Union-All, apparently, were united in their ist Liberals. belief that the Government had made a mistake, and it was their desire to have the Government correct that mistake before it became too late. The amendments now being made to the first order would seem to indicate that the Government itself recognizes that their unconditional conscription measure was probably too severe.

But why introduce politics into the discussion at all? 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 prejudice, and that just at a time when greater unity seemed to be probable. There are many who would be glad to foster any such conflict 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' Association, and consider our own interests first and party second-if at all.

A man cannot choose his own life. He cannot say, "I will take existence lightly, and keep out of the way of the wretched, mistaken, energetic creatures who fight so heartily in the great battle." He cannot say, "I will stop in the tents while the strife is fought, and laugh at the fools who are trampled down in the useless struggle." He cannot do this. He can only do, humbly and fearfully, that which the Maker who created him has appointed for him to do. If he has a battle to fight, let him fight it faithfully.-M. E. Braddon.

Letters to

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Letters to the Editor

Farm Dividends

DITOR, Farm and Dairy.—The breach between city and country folk is widening. This fact is as regrettable as it is true. I fear that the average city man has come to look on the farmer as a profiteer. The inthe average city man has come to look on the farmer as a profiler. The in-creasing cost of his food stuffs he regards as just that much more clear profit to the producer. This flame of resentment has been fanned by the city press into something akin to open hostility to all blings agricultural, bottliny to all blings agricultural specific produces the source of more of the will also the source of more than the produce of the statements that has seen for the will assemble that has for the second control of the statements that has seen for the second control of the statements that has for the second control of statements that pass for truth in our cities and towns:

"The individual farmer, no matter an how large a scale he operates, is not subject to an excess profits tax, yet probably in cases during the last year or two his net profits have run to 100 to 150 per cent, on the invested capital. His position just now is en-

"Just think of that!" exclaims the reader who probably knows as little about farming as I know about run-ning a street car. "Greater profits

HOW MUCH IS MY HERD WORTH?

HOW MUCH IS NOT PEED WORTH I.

QUITE offers devire the pass were processed in the pass of the pass of

"If I were to sell them, what should I septed them to bring me in celd cash?"

"If I were to sell them, what should I septed them to bring me in celd cash? The control of the control of

than J. W. Flavelle! No excess profit tax which even Flavelle had to pay and now the farmer doesn't want to send his sons to fight!" And his re-sentment toward the farmer grows from warm to hot.

from warm to not.

Now, Mr. Editor, I would like you to tell me some district where I can farm and make 100 to 150 per cont.

On the invested capital. I think that I live in as good a district as there is in Old Ontario. The average 100 acre farm in our neighborhood, I should say, has a capital investment in real estate, stock and equipment of \$13.00 from his farm thinks that he state, stock and equipment of \$13.000 from his farm thinks that he may be a fixed be a state, stock and equipment of \$10.000 from his farm thinks that he may be a fixed his state of the state of Now, Mr. Editor, I would like you

cent.
But, perhaps city readers, if I could
place my statements before themes
might question my reliability. I
would like to refer them then to a
survey made in Caledon township of
our: county by the Oatario Department of Agriculture last fall. Last ment of Agriculture last fall. Last year was the best year they ever had in Caledon township, prices and crops both considered.

both considered.

The survey proves however, that The survey proves however, that The survey proves however, that The survey proves however, the survey proves however, the survey proves however, the survey survey and the survey survey and the survey survey and the survey survey and the survey su

My observation is that the city man with an investment until to that of the average farmer and to that of the average farmer must be the spends more money and takes more time to enjoy himself than does the farmer. But I have nothing against the city man. I would like to be his friend and have him regard me as a friend. Instead the whole tendency is in the opposite direction, and for this I hold the city meas largely responsible, and I incline to believe that their editorial misrepresentations are not due so much to ignorance a acute of the city measurements and their editorial misrepresentations are not due so much to ignorance as their editorial marepresentation are not due so much to igovorance of ac-tual conditions, although doubtless they are ignorant enough, as to a de-aire to cater to what they consider to be the sentiments of their readers.— F. C. Smith, Peel Co., Ont.

Give the Man a Chance

DITOR Farm and Dairy: I want the farmers of Canada to give the city man who comes out to work for him this harvest a chance. He is a patriotic man. He is anxious to help out in this crisis about food. He is a parefection man. He is auxious to help out in this create about food. He is not used to the he doesn't knew anything about man doesn't knew anything about out ing to speak of in 75 cases out of a fing to speak of in 75 cases out of a fing to speak of in 75 cases out of a fing to speak of in 75 cases out of a fing it is all in the way a man thinks. If he is willing that is not only half the battle, it is 30 per cent. of it, because he will learn. He will try. You can teach him. He won't quit when he makes a mistake. He will realize that it is up to him to won't lied down when he is tried. He will realize that it is up to him to will realize that it is up to him to he time. Of course, you have to the fine. Of course, you have to help out, and that is the hest he can do. But I want to tell you that Great Britain is getting along with just such hexperienced farm help. Great fit has a first and has lost most of her able-bodied men at the war. You know





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Farm and Dairy is in an excellent position to champion the cause of the farmer in Canada, because it is owned and combecause it is owned and ed trolled exclusively by farmers.

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ATOT a day 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 in Farm and Fireside. know what was right. It seem incredible to me that you can be so young, for your point of view is so young, or your point of view is an easy to the your point of view is an easy to do you have been associated with older to the because it is you. Eugenia, I would give anything I possess if I could go to you with my problems."
"No — no!" he cried. "I only could! But, no, it is impossible. I cannot think of myself in the matter." know what was right. It seem incred-

"S UCH charming manners!" Miss Burr said as her niece put away her sweater and yarn. away her awester and yarn. He reminds me more and more of poor Charlie and greefield. Eugenia dear, I de to go that you won't think me indelecte, but tell me, has hence make you think— Dear me! I don't know how to express what I mean, but sometimes Fve thought that he looked at you just as poor Charlie Daingerfield used to look at me before he was killed. Now, Ea. me before he was killed. Now, Eugenia, don't you laugh at me-I dare genia, don't you laugh at me—I dare say I am too romantic—"
"I'm afraid you are, Aunt Sarah,"
Eugenia said tenderly. "But you are also a dear."

Bending over, she kissed the inva-Hending over, she kissed the inva-lid's withered cheek and left the room. "Poor Aunt Sarah!" she thought. "And goor Charlie Daingerfield! Bit. Oh. ow I envy them!" "Miscrably unhappy, she took her place by an open window in the dark-

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 hed and to make an unsuccessful attempt to sleep.

The hall clock struck midnight before the sleeted the far-away sound for an opening window on the lower floor. Then she knew that, as she supposed, he had not gone farther than the beach. the beach

HE next morning when she awoke The next morning when she awake Eugenia was astonished to find that the sun was shining and the birds singing quite as if her heart

the birds singing quite as if her heart were not breaking. She was grateful for the beauty of the day a little later, however, for it gave her an excuse to spend the morn-ing in her garden. Her guest sat on the bench beneath the orange tree, smoking, and now and then comment-lay on her studying year, plants

smoking, and now and then comment-ing on her fast-dying rose plants. Eugenia had determined that in or-der to avoid suspicion she must en-deavor to seem as usual, although this was an arduous task.

"Roses are the most human of all flowers," she said.

"Roses are more than human!" he Roses are more than numan: ne-replied gravely. "For you can always know that if you treat them well they will come back to you next year." "And you think that human beings are less faithful?".

Not less faithful, perhaps, but they have so many interests—interests which conflict with their desires. So often it is impossible for men, at least, to follow the dictates of their hearts."

to 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 crief part of it is that some of us cannot always know what is right."
"But you. Europia, you sould always him to be a supposed to the state of the st

But you, Eugenia, you would always

genia I had intended to wait until to-morrow, but now I must say them-

"Do you know—I have never told you this before, but when the lamp shone upon you that morning you seemed to 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 im-actine 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 the work. have compensated for a thousand ship-wrecks and illnesses—for all the solve-rows I have ever known or ever will know. And then when I got better found that you were not only beautiful, with a voice softer and more charming than 1919 I have ever heard, but that you had an extraordinary gift for companionshin.

"I've always been more or less lone-ly. When I was younger I was busy making my own way, and then I got so interested in my work that somehow 've never had much time for ordinary friendships. After I knew you I was friendships. After I knew you I was allad of it, for you have taught me what companionship could mean. Oh, girl, I am glad that everything I have given you of love and devotion has been totally fresh and new. There has been no one else in my life—you are my life."

He jumped to his feet.
"No, that is not true!" he cried.
"Would to God that it were! There is

A Veranda Where One May Catch a Cool Breeze.

Sometimes when we sit on the verandah to "cool of" the wind happens to be on the wrong side of the house for us to get a breeze. Mr. eco W. Berragar, Prince Edward County, Ont., and his family and the second of the commodities of the house control of the commodities of the word of the word of the words and the ended around three sides of the house. Now the commodities of this verandah not make an ideal spot for a acreened living would one side of this verandah not make an ideal spot for a screened living porch for summer?

"How wicked the world is! It creates the illusion of beauty and love and happiness, and then, as one reaches for it, it vanishes."

"Nor I of myself," she thought.

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 meaningless conversation by which people of re-serve conceal emotion. Eugenia 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 mo-ments together as she hoarded the petals of her fragrant roses, so that she might keep some of their perfume after the flowers had died.

Their warm, yet restrained companionship lasted only until sundown, however, for Eugenia, young in experience but old in wisdom, knew that to those who love, the shadows of dusk cannot be impersonal—they are either wonderful or terrible.

But on the day when she received 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 said. "I'here are things that I must say 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 for happiness. It is my work." *

He dropped into a chair beside her

and put his hand over hers.
"Can't you tell me?" she asked gently. "I shall try so hard to understand."
"That's the whole trouble!" he ex-

Inat'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 tell

me, perhaps it would help—both of us."
"Yes, it would help," he agreed. "I
have been selfish. My own grief has have been selfish. My own grief has made me forget you, and yet it is primarily because of you that I am sad. Listen, Eugenia! I have never to you of my work because I could not. It is necessary work, vital work, for my country. I cannot tell you of it, yet it is honorable work—you must try to believe that. It is true that I was ill hen I first came down here, yet I chose this part of Georgia, not because chose this part of Georgia, not because of my illues, but because of my work. My name is not Carl Stackpoole. It hurts me every time I hear you call me by that name; yet my work demands that I should not tell you my real name. To do my work well a man has to be a cold-blooded machine.

am not that—sometimes I wish I

S HE smiled wanty at this, feeling the warmth of Carl's hand on hers.

He went on He went on,
"Before I had been here more than
a day I knew that I loved you, and that
I would always love you. And then I
began to day-dream—to picture life as
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 strange. I was a guest in your house, a stranger to you, about whom you knew nothing. I could not tell you about myself the, and unless I did I knew I had no right to tell you that I loved you. And the, not long ago, I could not stop the words—they seemed to come unbiden to my lips. Eugenia, after that might things began to go badly with us. I ug well enough to go on with my work, and this led to evasions on my part. and to a general feeling of uneasiness and distaste for the work which up to this time I had always been prod of I think this change in me communicated itself to you," he continued. "At least, it seemed to me that you changed. You began to avoid being alone ed. You began to avoid being along with me, and you began to look at me as if asking yourself critical questions about me. And then when I could not about me. And then when I could be go to you frankly, because of my work. I began to see that my work would keep me from the fulfillment of my dreams. The other day I told you this dreams. The other day I told you the I would give anything if I could per my problems before you. I said that that I could not. But I have changed my mind, for I feel that I owe it to you to show how relentless is my master. Eugenia, on the twenty-third of this month I must leave the United States month I must leave the United State:
I must cross the Atlantic—a dangerous
journey now, and doubly so for me—
and go to one of the supposedly negtral countries of Europe. Perhapi from there I shall have to go into the belligerent countries, under the most hazardous circumstances, travelling ader an assumed name, my life in ou-stant danger. And at last, if I surviue—home. Then I could go home." He laughed mirthlessly. "That is the kind of life I would have to offer you Es genia.

Eugenia's head was whirling, but at last she answered gently:

last she answered gently:
"To a woman who loved you nosed
those things would matter."
He leaned toward her, speechles
with emotion. She put up her hand a
if to check his thoughts.
"No—none of those things would

matter. I do not know about most we thing, one thing that would matter I see that I too must be truthful with you, though I fear it will be painful for

CHE withdrew her hand from his HE withdrew ner nand tron as

"I knew that your name was at
Carl Stackpoole," she went a
"For the first day you were here, iss,
by accident, the contents of your bu,
and they were marked 'R. K. M.' Bu I tried to forget this, knowing that there might be some explanation which you would make presently. Then the you would make presently. Then the days went by, and you said nothing, but gradually I thought less and is about it, for I too found our companies ship something for which I had always. hungered and never found. Now that it is all over I can tell you that-isl you proudly. On the night you all that you loved me I sat by my winder in the dark, and I saw you slip at from the house, towards the wooh path that leads to the sea."

The man drew in his breath sharps.

"The man drew in his breath sharps.

"The next night I saw you go seek and I followed you. I saw that you into a boat. Oh, I did not follow because of curiosity, but because the control of the co wanted to defend you against the su-picions which began to creep upon m E_t when I knew that whatever w were doing you were not acting aleas. I began to have definite fears. I course, I know that the American Nay has an experimental station where near here."

(Continued on page 22.)

June 27, 1918.







Food Wil the W

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> G. B. MUDD Land Agent

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me 27, 1919

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e commu hat you changed being alone a to look at me hen I could not ise of my work y work would I told you that if I could put I have changed I owe it to you ty-third of the United States ic-a dangerous ly so for me supposedly neaope. Perhaps to go into the under the most

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hand from his ur name was act were here, I saw, ents of your bag knowing the xplanation wh ently. Then the ght less and less d our companies found. Now that ell you that—tell e night you sail at by my window saw you slip of vards the wook

aw you go again saw that you go , but because I a against the su-to creep upon ma nat whatever me not acting along efinite fears.

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THE UPWARD LOOK

God Will Stablish You in Him

God Will Stablish You in Him

44 H E which stablisheth us with
You in Christ, is God."—2 Cor. 1: 21. These words of
Paul toach us a much needed and
most biesed truth—that just as our
flot being united with Christ was the
Purine omnipotence, so we
may log burine omnipotence, so we
may log tempt in the company
the may log to the perform and the so
Jenus of the some of the company
the will be so we we
will so help the so which stablisheth us in Christ is for which stablisheth us in Christ is just what they
need: They continually mourn over
the variableness of their spirtual life.
Sometimes there are hours and days
of deep earnestness, and even of biesof deep carrestness, and e

But how little is needed to mar their peace, to bring a cloud over the soul! And then, how their faith is shaken! All efforts to regain their standing appear utterly fruttless; and neither standing appear utterly fruttless; and neither for the standing and their standing and peace they shall be standing and prayer, as the standing and their forts are the cause of their failure, before a while had them the peace they but understand how just and their standing to the standing the standing to the standing to the standing to the standing the standing the standing to the standing the standing to the standing the standing to the standing the standing the standing to the standing the standing the standing the standing to the standing the

thought, never to oner a prayer or en-gage in an exercise connected with it, without first having the glad remem-brance that what we do is only the manifestation of what God is doing in

Dear believer, the blessing is indeed within your reach. He that stableated you with us in Chest is God. What I want you to take the You with us in Chest is God. What I want you to take that believing this promise will be the your oblight you want you know how Scripture teaches us that in all God's leadings of His people faith has everywhere been the one condition of the manifestation of His power. Faith is the ceasing from all nature's efforts, and all other denendence; faith is confessed helplessness. Dear believer, the blessing is indeed Bower. Faith is the beasing from an nature's efforts, and all other denendence; faith is confessed helplessness casting itself upon God's promise, and claiming its fulfilment; faith is the putting curselves quietly into God's hands for Him to do His work. What you and i need now is to take time, until this truth stands out before us in all its spiritual brightness: It is God Almighty, Grd the Faithful and Gracious One, who has undertaken to stablish me in Christ Jesus.

Listen to what the Word teaches you:—"The Lord shall establish thes an holy people unto Himself;" "O Lord God, stablish their heart unto Thee;"

"Thy God loved Israel, to establish them for ever;" "Thou will establish the heart of the humble;" "Now to the third that is of power to establish you, be giory for ever;" "To the end He may establish your hearts unblamemy establish your hearts unblamemy establish your hearts unblamemy establish your hearts unblamemy end to be the stablish of the stablish of the stablish of the stablish establish establ

The lesson appears so simple; and yet the most of us take so long to learn it. The chief reason is that the grace the promise offers is so large, so Godlike, so beyond all our thoughts, grace the promise offers is so large, so Godika, se beyond all our thoughts, so Godika, se bear without and se se and accept who has a once come to see and accept who has a once come to see and accept who has the self-see an bear witness to the wonderful change there comes over the spiritual life. Hitherto he had taken sharge of his own welfare; now he has a God to take charge of it. He now a God to take charge of it. He now a God to take charge of it. He now a God to take charge of it. He now a God to take charge of it. He now a God to take charge of it. He now have them come daily for the lessons He has to give. All he asks is to feel in the second of the sec

as his hope.

Believer, you cannot but admit that
such a life of trust must be a most
blessed one. You say, perhaps, the
there are times when you do,
your whole heart, consent to this way
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 beginforget again; and instead of begin-ning each morning with the joyaua transference of all the needs and cares of your spiritual life to the Pather's charge, you again feet ex-lous, and burdened, and helpless. Is it not, perhaps, my brother and sis-ter, because you have not committed to the Father's care this matter of daily remembering to renew your ento the Father's care this matter of daily remembering to renew your en-tire surrendor? Memory is one of the highest powers in our nature. By it day is linked to day, the unity of life through all our years is kept up, and we know that we are still our-selves. In the spiritual life, recol-lection is of infinite value. For the sametifying of our memory, in the sanctifying of our memory, in the service of our spiritual life, God has provided most beautifully. The Holy Spirit is the remembrancer, the Spirit of recollection. Jesus said, "He shall bring all things to your remem-brance." "He which stablisheth us with you in Christ is God, who hath also sealed us, and given the earnest of the Spirit in our hearts." It is just for the stablishing that the Holy just for the stablishing that the Hoty Remembrancer has been given. God's blessed promises, and your unceasing acts of faith and surrender accepting of them.—He will enable you to re-member these each day. The Hoty Spirit is—blessed be God—the memory of the new man.

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

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break down with ordinary use.

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When Writing Mention Farm and Dairy

B IRDS can make nests, but only B 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 hall, preventing incubation. Bird houses would prevent this. Then, again, birds migrate north-ward 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 trips a day to the pond or creek to cool its feathers and moisten its 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 owls, squirrels, weasels, fishers and other night prowlers get them. Bird houses will prevent this.

Any kind of a bird house is a

greater protection than the bird can make for itself, for it cannot tear off bark, saw wood or drive nails, nor make a hole which will keep its enemies out. The boys and girls, there can be of great assistance in protecting the birds, and get great pleasure in devising original home-like 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 roof protection, and in every way just ook like a part of the tree on which I will then get the bird, it hange. for birds appreciate very much any protection, and this is no doubt why they come so close to our homes.

It is interesting to note the char-acteristics of various birds when it comes to building nests. The little comes to building nests. The little house wren will build in almost any kind of protection which will keep out the sparrow. Their nests are frequently found in bails of binder twine, old shoes, teapots, old boats and even in an old hornet's nest. By leaving pieces of string around, the basic will eather them up for the birds will gather them up for nest-making material. About half or our birds will and in any rustic or natural bird house or cavity. Robins and phoebes profer open houses and will not enter holes. They appreci-



Homes for Wrens, Bluebirds, Martins and Swallows.

ate a roof, however, over their open nest. All prefer to build near our homes if we can keep the cats away. This can be done by hanging the bird houses from the limbs of the trees or by guarding posts or trees with a little barbed wire or a tin The flicker will return year band. after year to a home that is satis-

Many fledgelings fall out of the birds' shallow nests, and no doubt nearly all that fall out fall prey to cats. Bird houses prevent fledgelings falling out. Make the hole high up

and never at the bottom, as the bird enters from the air and not from the ground. The bird house should be smaller at the bottom than at the top so as to take less material to build the bottom of the nest.

No doubt the bird population might be greatly increased if our boys and girls would put up rustic bird houses nest-making material such as pieces of string, cloth, feathers, and so forth. Herewith we are it owing a few types of bird houses, in which our young folks will be interested.

Practical Pointers on Vegetable Canning

Mrs. M. L. Woelard, Toronto.

T HE great secret in canning is to have perfectly sterilized jars and fresh vegetables. Our early vegetables should be used as soon as possible after being ploked or pulled, as after a few hours they are apt to lose much of their fresh flavor.

Perhaps as a demonstrator (once having had the privilege of demon-strating to over 6,000 people last seastrating to over 5,000 people has seen son), I may give you a few hints con-cerning the canning of vegetables. A great many people cook their pro-ducts too long. I can nearly all my vegetables by the three-day method, and know that for some vegetables it is the only sure way to have them keep and retain the real fresh flavor.

First put the perfectly clean sealers and glass covers in a large kettle or boiler, with a rack of some kind, if it is only a few slats. Cover with cold water and let come slowly to the boiling point, and boil at least five minutes. This is called sterilizing the jars, and is always necessary. Many women are careful with the products, but not careful with the jars we must have them in perfect condition to insure success your jars are sterilizing in the boiling vater, prepare your vegetables. Hit be asparagus, select nice, tender fresh-cut stalks. Place in a piece of cheesecloth or wire drainer and leave water for three minutes. This is called blanching, and the reason for blanching is to eliminate the acrid or too green flavor, also to as-sist in getting rid of bacteria and reducing vegetable bulk. Then plunge in cold water for one minute, to harden the pulp again and coagulate the coloring matter. This makes the packing in the sealer.

Now take your jar from the boil-ing water (I use a long wooden spoon for the purpose), drain jar, and while as hot as can be hardled, pack the staks of asparagus as closely as pos-You can reverse, so as to have part tips and part stalks showing.

Fill your jar now with clean boiling water, add one level teaspoon salt to water, and one level teacher.

Take a dry cloth, wipe the rim of jar carefully. Dip new rubber in boiling water before placing on rim, place sterilized covers in position, but do not seal tight. Place filled jar in boiler with rack or Have the water at boffing point and about half-way up on sealers. Cook 20 minutes (water boiling rapidly), remove from boiler, seal tight and invert jar, to see there is no leakage.

Next day I place the jars in the boiler again in water as warm as the jars will bear, and loosen the top while cooking. Repeat the process for the three days.

Scientists tell you that it is in the cooling off process that bacteria develop. Thus, by cooking a short period each day, we can make sure we

kill the bacteria. By experience of years I know this method is the surest way for peas, beans, and greens of all varieties.

Many have the idea that vegetables should be cooked in the jars for hours in order that they will keep. This is a great mistake, for too long

(Continued on page 21.)

Farmers Are Not

HE misundersta between the fa or city, and wi growing in these da, is a point which Mrs of Oakwood, Ont., is see cleared away. Anual meeting of the stitutes and Boards East and West Victo Webster touched up and in the few min posal, endeavored to the reasons wh standing does exist as



Mrs. John McNaughto Mrs. McNaughton is Ho of the Women's Sectic Growers' Association of She addressed a gather women of Ontario, who last week to discuss th forming a women's secti

townspeople present this not getting rich at the consumer

Mrs. Webster drew a fact that it is the op consumers that farmerich out of pork and sh rove that this content She pointed out that o previous to the meeting en a drop, although feeing sold to the farmer "The farmer and the isaid Mrs. Webster, "keep another brood so our public schools our were asked to keep a has been done and no pigs are coming along, dropped, It would appe packers consider a few dredweight out of the fa won't break him, even t been producing at a lo ed dollars means commission men. The mens are not working a system. They know ju they are going to get ea we wanted the governm price of hogs, they assu scarcity of hogs and tha produce, of course the p orthcoming.

"The government says feed wheat to our pigs. up. We have grown the even though it is dear, ably be just as cheap feed. The farmer has a feed the allies and also a hogs, but the governmen him to feed it. We are ercy of the middleman the mill feeds at cost. tried again and again t from the mills and they c Somehow or other it is middleman and we can g tim for \$45 a ton. The ay the farmer is not pat the government says, 'Pre and yet we daren't feed wouldn't the farmer be fi to cut out the pigs altoge the grain? Being patriot te is producing those pig the bird from the at the

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sterilizing necessary th the pro h the jars, in perfect ss. While the boiling a piece of e minutes, nd the rea-iminate the also to ashen plunge ute, to haragulate the

m the boilooden spoon r, and while d, pack the sely as posshowing. poon salt to dry cloth, efully. Dip rater before llized covers with rack or ne water at

sutes (water from boiler, to see there jars in the warm as the sen the top

bacteria de-

half-way up

a short per-ake sure we I know this ray for peas, varieties. at vegetables

te jars for y will keep. ge 21.)

Farmers Are Not Getting Rich

HE misunderstanding that exists between the farm and the town or city, and which seems to be growing in these days of high prices, is a point which Mrs. Frank Webster, of Oakwood, Onf., is very anxious to see cleared away. At the recent annal meeting of the Women's Inetitutes and Boards of Agriculture of East and West Victoria county, Mrs. Webster touched upon this matter and in the few minutes at her disposal, endeavored to point out some of the reasons why this misundershanding does exist and to show to the HE misunderstanding that exists standing does exist and to show to the



Mrs. John McNaughton, Harris, Sask. Mrs. McNaughton is Honorary Secretary of the Women's Section of the Grain Geower's Association of Saskatchewan. Sie addressed a gathering of prominent women of Onario, who met in Toronto has week to discuss the advisability of forming a women's section of the U.F.O.

townspeople present that the farmer is not getting rich at the expense of the consumer.

Mrs. Webster drew attention to the fact that it is the opinion of many consumers that farmers are getting rich out of pork and she undertook to prove that this contention was wrong. She pointed out that only the day previous to the meeting hogs had takea a drop, although feed was not be-ing sold to the farmer any cheaper. The farmer and the farmer's wife," said Mrs. Webster, "were asked to keep another brood sow and through our public schools our farm children were asked to keep another. This has been done and now when these pigs are coming along, the price has dropped. It would appear that the packers consider a few dollars a hundredweight out of the farmer's pocket won't break him, even though he has been producing at a loss, and a few hundred dollars means a lot to the commission men. The munition work-ers are not working under such a system. They know just how much they are going to get each day. When we wanted the government to set the price of hogs, they assured us of the scarcity of hogs and that if we would produce, of course the price would be

"The government says we must not sed wheat to our pigs. We are tied The government says we must not teed wheat to our pigs. 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 leed. The farmer has grown it to feel the allies and also as feed for his house but in the same terms. less are after a sale as seed for six bogs, but the government won't allow him to feed it. We are right at the mercy of the mildleman again. The sovernment has said, we will give you the mil feeds at cost. Our club has are the least at cost. Our cuts has a trief again and again to get shorts from the mills and they cannot buy it. Somehow or other it is sold to the middleman and we can get it through him for \$45 a ton. The townspeople with the least trief again. him for 445 a ton. The townspeople say the farmer is not patriotic. When the government says, Produce wheat' and yet we daren't feed it to pigs, rought the farmer be farther ahead to cut out the pigs altogether and sell he grain? Being patriotic, however, he is producing those pigs."

Another way in which Mrs. Webster pointed out that farmers are patriotic, was in citing a case of where a census was in citing a case of where a census had recently been taken in nine townships. This census showed that there was but one man to each 119 acres, and that included the men in the villages and towns in the nine townships. One man cannot work 110 acres without help. without help.

without help.
In speaking of sending boys and
girls from the towns and cities to the
farms Mrs. Webster said that these
boys and grils expected big wases,
and that the armers cannot pay these
wages for inexperienced help. "The
farmer might as well sell his farm and
be a bired rana himself." he as aly "m. sell." farmer might as well seit his larm and be a hired man himself," she said, "as endeavor to pay the wages asked by lnexperienced help. I notice in yes-terday's paper," continued Mrs. Web-ster, "that a few farmerettes are leftwho are willing to go to the farm and work. Their wages, however, are to be \$29 a month and their board. There isn't one farmer's wife in 40 who is getting \$20 a month and her board. getting \$20 a month and her board. These farmerettes work eight hours outside and two hours inside. I work-ed from four o'clock yesterday morn-ing until 10 o'clock at night and it was purely from a patriotic stand-point."

point."

Another point brought up by Mrs. Webster to show that the farmers are not getting rich was the fact that so many farm boys have gone to the towns and cities to seek employment. "The towns get the name of sending so many boys to the front," said Mrs. Webster. "I would just like to have a census taken and find out how many were born and raised on the farm, but went to the city because they but went to the city because they

were offered better inducements and could make more money. A great many farraers have sold their farms to their neighbors and gone to town. The neighbors really didn't need the land, but when they could get it right next their own farms, in many cases they purchased it. As a result when the word they make they be never the sold of the sold were offered better inducements and land on their hands than they could

"I know this great misunderstand-ing between the producer and consum-er exists," said Mrs. Webster in con-clusion, "and I would like to see more meetings such as this one where these questions might be discussed: We are just as honest in our aims to produce as any class. We should all be working to-day to win the war, re-gardless of whether the money goes down into our pockets or not."

Here It Is —

No Home Complete Without Its Silver Cabinet IT COSTS YOU NOTHING

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

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Farm & Dairy



Practical Pointers Canni (Continued from cooking softens the p from the flavor

All the vegetables Government exhii Branch, at Toronto tion, 1917, with the tomatoes and cacanned by the three-dexhibit has been musince then to other purposes, and whe Horse Show in a 15th to 20th, and is condition as when July, 1917. Not one despite the handling that have been opened. are up to the mark

Trouble With

AVE any of Our H had trouble in with their aster cently heard of a won last couple of years b difficult to grow in he kept drying and when insects would be notic They looked like ants batch out on the ro some of our readers h trouble and the follow may prove helpful thi

ing the aster plants he The aster plants d were no doubt attack known as the white a are largely responsible being there. The bes the following:

Make a solution of by putting about two tery into a pail, filling with boiling soap suds. cool. When cool dilu one-quarter part of wa cation of this could once a week sufficient soil around the plants. preventive is to dig in ashes, or both, into t the seed is sown, or out, or a solution of so be made by thoroughly one pint of soft coal so water, and giving the ing with this every we it is best not to plant the same ground each them in another part When once the aphis it is very difficult to without injury to the ing them in a fresh plan to get rid of this

And He Was I

MARRIED man A who couldn't re emption board statis the note that the wife husband presented to

United State husband ast me to reckomend that he fambly. He cannot r tell him, jus take him. but drink lemmen esse a fiddle since I marri years ago, and I gotta for of hisn. Maybe you carry a gun. He's goo and eatin, take him as need his grub and his kids. Don't tell him

OMINOUS Boarder-Is quiet place?

Midest Boarder—I'll a will never be disturbed greaning.—Buffalo Expr





LESSEN GEAR WEAR

To make your machine separate more thoroughly, run easiest and prove most durable and dependable, lessen gear wear with Standard Hand Separator Oil. Does this special work especially well-feeds quickly into the close-fitting bearings; does not gun; prevents seam rust and corrosion. Use no substitute.

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IMPERIAL OIL LIMITED BRANCHES THROUGHOUT CANADA

Standard Hand Separator Oil

. 1918

New

Practical Pointers on Vegetable Canning

(Continued from page 18.) cooking softens the product and takes from the flavor

All the vegetables that were in the All the vegetables that were in the Government exhibit. Institutes Branch, at Toronto National Exhibition 1917, with the exception of the tomators and cauliflower, were canned by the three-day method. This canned by the three-day method. This exhibit has been moved repeatedly since then to other places for exhibi-tion purposes, and was exhibited at the Horse Show in the Arena, April 15th to 20th, and is in just as good condition. As when first canned in 15th to 20th, 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 flavor and

Trouble With Asters

AVE any of Our Women Folk had trouble in previous years with their aster plants? We reently 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, little insects would be noticed on the roots. They looked like ants and seemed to hatch out on the roots. Probably some of our readers have had similar

some of our readers have had similar trouble and the following suggestions may prove helpful this year in keeping the aster plants healthy.

The aster plants described shore were no doubt attacked by what is known as the white aphils. The antis relargely responsible for the aphils being there. The hear remedies are

the following:

Make a solution of tobacco water by putting about two pounds of to-hacco stems (refuse) from a cigar facinto a pail, filling the pail up tery into a past, filling the pail up with boiling soap suds. Cover it over with a thick cloth, and allow it to cool. When cool diluct with about one-quarter part of water. An application of this could be made about once a week sufficient to moisten the sail record the private. one a week sufficient to moisten the soil around the plants. Another good preventive is to dig in soot or wood asks, or both, into the soil before the seed is sown, or the plants set out, or a solution of soot water could be made by thoroughly mixing about one plant of soft coal soot in a pail of water, and giving the plants a water ing 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 without injury to the plants. Growing them in a fresh place is the best

And He Was Drafted

MARRIED man of draft age, A who couldn't read, asked his wife to write a note to the exemption board stating the family was dependent upon him. Here is the note that the wife wrote and the husband presented to the board:

Dear United States army—My hashand ast me to write you a rekomend that he supports his fambly. He cannot read, so don't tell him, jus take him. He sin't no good to me. He ain't done nothing but drink lemmen essence and play a fiddle since I married him eight United States army-My years ago, and I gotta feed seven kids years ago, and I gotta feed seven knas of hisn. Maybe you can get him to carry a gun. He's good on squirrels and eatin, take him and welcum. I need his grub and his bed for the kids. Don't tell him this, but take

OMINOUS.

Newest Boarder—Is this a nice,

Mideal Boarder—Pil guarantee you will never be disturbed by the table greaning.—Buffalo Express.



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



FROST & WOOD BINDER

has practically grown up, in the last 80 years, with Canadian Agriculture and has been improved and tested until to-day it represents the ideal Binder for Cana-

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

The Canadian farmer demands and must have a Binder that will 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 little handled and it must last for years will sut little repair service. We have no hesitation in saying that the Frost & Wood Binder will live up to the highest expectations in all these respects. We use light, high carbon steel and put high-class roller bearings at every friction point so as to get light draft and strength. The reel can be moved by an

easy, convenient lever to bring any kind of grain, easy, convenient lever to bring any kind of grain, tangled or not, to the cutter bar and once there Frost & Wood force feed elevators can be absolutely relied upon to deliver it to the binder, and the sure tying knotter. By another easy adjustment you can tie any size sheaf you mant—and even the sheaf carrier is well thought on—lower large the sheaves genuly and regularly to the force of the sheaf carrier is well thought on the provided so no grain 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.

This Binder question is a mighty important one. Be sure to read our illustrated Binder folder—ask our nearest agent or write our nearest Branch to-day.

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Tuno 97 1918

Give the Man

yourself that one out

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Save Precious

Moments

In Haying Time

by using a PETER HAMILTON MOWER. In

MOWER. Its great strength, absence of side draft, clean cut-ting and ease of handling enables

you to cut surely and quickly the

An extremely flexible cutter bar guarantees smooth and close cutting under all conditions.

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 renewable boxes

Write now and save time and

worry in getting your crops cut.

The Peter Hamilton

Company, Limited

Peterborough, Ontario

eaviest crops you grow.

or roller bearings.

738

FARM AND DAIRY

In the Spy Net

(Continued from page 16.) He leaned toward her, his cigar so has mine. And pew I must say

unlighted between his tense fingers, as if to miss no word she spoke.

44T HEN the next day when I went down to see Liza's grand-daughter, I started to walk home by the beach road, and by mere chance I saw a boat making for the boat and put something in the sand. After he had left I dug it up, found it to be a message in code. That found it to be a message in code. That night I got Liza to obtain your red leather book, and I deciphered the message. I parned then that you

message. I 'arned then that you were to leave my country on the twenty-third, and I also learned the terrible thing I had feared was true." Stackpoole looked as if he would never recover from his astonishment. "What courage!" he said at last. "And what shrewdness! I cannot help

admiring it, no matter what its cost may be to me."

He looked into the fire for a mo-

ment, as if endeavoring to become

So when you found out what my

work was, you knew that you could never share my life?" "Of course I couldn't! I could for-

give anything in the world but that.
Oh. I know that you may look upon your work as being necessary, and even honorable, but I cannot. No doubt my own country employs men some what in your capacity, but I do not bethat they needlessly take lives As I look at you now it is impossible for me to comprehend that you, of all could so manipulate plans as to cause death and destruc tion to poor boys who have never ever been in battle. Surely it is not faireven you cannot think it is fair—to strike in the dark!"

His face had grown white "I don't think I quite understand

you," he said. "Take the Stepham, for example. Not because it's named for Father, but because three young lives—boys not over twenty—have already been killed over twenty—nave already been because of the work you and your agents have done in attempting to cripple the boat before she can even get into the war. War is bad enough, but this cowardly fighting is inexcusable; and you ask me if I could share life with you-an enemy of my coun-

try Suddenly she heard in the distance the sound of dry leaves being crunch ed underfoot. As the sounds came nearer, Stackpoole turned sharply. He spoke quickly, as if fearful of being interrupted by this intruder.

"Eugenia, there is one thing I must know—one thing you owe to yourself and to tell me the truth about. If it had not been for this one unpardonable thing, would you have shared life with me? Would you have married me, have risked all these dangers and discomforts with me?'

"Yes, gladly!" she cried. He made a movement as if to take her in his arms, but at the loud peal-ing of the doorbell drew back.

ing of the doorbeit drew back.

In another moment old Sam came in, trembling with excitement.

"Two gentlemen, Miss 'Genia. One waiting outside, and the other has come in. Says you'se expecting him."

"Show him in when I ring this bell." As the door closed behind the ser-

vant, she rose.

"Carl," she said firmly, putting her cold hand in his, "I must tell you this: Nothing in the world could have kept me from sharing life with you except me from snaring life with you except
that you are an enemy of my country.
I told you once that my standards
were more like those of a man than
a woman, and I see now that this is
true. You say that for a man there is something higher than love, so it is with me. When you have gone, the with me. When you have gone, the house will be empty and lonely beyond anything you can dream of. But each anything you can be sufficient to the company right. of us has to do that which seems right. You put your country first. I put mine. Your task has been difficult;

od-by."
She pulled violently at the bell cord.
"What do you mean?" he gasped.
As if in answer to his question the

As if in answer to his question the door opened and a short, rotund man almost leaped into the room. Eugenia went forward to meet him. Where is he?" he demanded

She saw that in his right hand he rried a revolver.
"Put that down!" she said. "You

have no need for force. Reluctantly the newcomer pocketed

"Is that him?" he said, looking at the tall figure of Stackpoole.

Von Stackpoole moved into the light. "What's the meaning of all this, Demling?" he demanded sternly. "Good God, it's the chief!" cried

Demling his round mouth falling open. Then he turned toward Eugenia But I thought you told me that you

wanted someone to come down here to get a man?"

get a man?"
"So I did. That is the man."
"This isn't a frame-up joke on me,
it?" inquired Demling.

"Of course it's not," replied the girl sharply, feeling that a prolongation of this scene would drive her mad. "I wrote to you to come down here and aget a man who is damaging, directly cr indirectly, our navy—a dangerous enemy of our country. Now, here is

Demling looked at Stackpoole. Sud denly comprehending, he rocked with laughter. When at last he was able to speak, he was still shaking with mirth. But, ma'am, that's the chief him-

The Chief of the Intelligence Bur eau of the Department, he means," Stackpoole explained.

"Of my country?"
"Yes, ma'am—the chief himself, the one you wrote the letter to."
Then, as the personal aspect of the

situation struck him, and he realized how ridiculous he must seem in the eyes of his chief, Demling turned on

"It seems to me, miss, that if you could have learned so much about his actions and his work down here, you might have found out a little more, so that you wouldn't have written that letter. Why, I'll be a laughing-stock!" He addressed Stackpoole now.

yOU see, nobody took any stock in that letter but me — it sounded so convincing; and, of course, I knew that there was trouble down in this part of the coun try on account of that Stepham busi-You were away, and we didn't hess. You were away, and we didn't know where to get you. In fact, we thought you might already be in Eu-rope, so I came on my own hook. I had promised to take Mrs. Demling Atlantic City, too. A nice time I'll have of it when I get back!"

"Not so fast, Demling; not so fast," said the chief. "If you are discreet enough to keep still, there need be no rouble for you when you get back I've been wanting a good man to help me on my job down here, and you can just stay and do it. You see, Miss Stepham was quite right in thinking that I was interested in the fate of the Stepham. Only, the thing she couldn't know was that I was interested in saving the boat, not in injuring it. You see, we got word that one of the crew was a German, or in the employ of the Germans; but we couldn't locate the man. I've been going over to the naval at nights, and helping them, and finally, two days ago, we nabbed him. He was one of the mechanics that no-body suspected. Now, you stay down here with me, Demling, and when you go back you can say that you and the chief worked together on a little job. Demling's eyes shone.

Demling's eyes shone.

"Then you haven't been in Europe?"
he asked, apparently eager to avail
himself of this rare opportunity to be
taken into the chief's confidence.
"No; I'm going very soon. I was ill
when I left Washington, and I intend-

Then this thine ed to take a rest. came up, and I delayed going until it were quite right to come down to know that Miss Stepham's was worth paying attention to. In fact, although it is still a secret, I am hoping that she herself may be per-suaded to join the Service. Is that right, Eugenia?

The girl, still dazed by the emotional crises through which she had passed meaning in his earnest dark eyes.

She continued looking at him and

sine continued jooking at him and, although tears blurred her vision, her smile revealed her happiness.

She said, and the words were simple.

et in them she pledged herself for all "Everything is right!"

[THE END.]

Driving Home the Cows K. P. Osgood.

UT of the clover and blue-eved grass He turned them into the

river-lane;
One after another he let them pass,
Then fastened the meadow-bars again.

Under the willows, and over the hill, He patiently followed their soler pace:

The merry whistle for once was still And something shadowed the sunsy face.

Only a boy! and his father had said He never could let his youngest go; Two already were lying dead

Under the feet of the trampling for

But after the evening work was done And the frogs were loud in the meadow-swamp,

Over his shoulder he slung his gun And stealthily followed the foot-path

Across the clover, and through the wheat, With resolute heart and purpose grim,

Though cold was the dew on his hurry. ing feet And the blind bat's flitting startled him.

Thrice since then had the lanes been white, And the orchards sweet with apple bloom;

And now, when the cows came back at night

The feeble father drove them home For news had come to the lonely fam That three were lying where two

had lain; And the old man's tremulous, palsied

Could never lean on a son's again. The summer day grew cool and lata.
He went for the cows when the work

was done: But down the lane, as he opened the gate,

He saw them coming one by one:

Brindle, Ebony, Speckle, and Bess Shaking their horns in the evening wind; Cropping the buttercups out of the

grass—
But who was it following close by hind?

Loosely swung in the idle air The empty sleeve of a khaki coal; And worn and pale, from the crisping hair, Looked a face the father ne'er in

got For German prisons will sometime

yawn, And yield their dead unto life again;

And the day that comes with a cloud dawn In golden glory at last may want

The great tears sprang to their meet ing eyes; For the heart must speak when the lips are dumb;

And under the silent evening skies Together they follow the cattle

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Give the Man a Chance

(Continue i from page 15.)

(Continue from page 15.)

yourself that one out of overy seven of the total pepulation of Scotland is in the army—out of every 12 in England as compared to one of the total pepulation of Scotland is in the army—out of every 20 control of the population of 39,009,000, and of the population of 39,009,000, and of the population of 39,009,000, and of the population of 39,009,000 and of 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 women hitched up to a plow because there were no horses, the horses having been also conscripted for the army. There is nobody left at home to do farm work as France but women, old men and crippled soldiers. But France has act qui yot, nor has England quit—and you will be a seen the control of the army that the pitalo care you you. The put of the pitalo care is the collivated area of the island by one million acres. one million acres.

one million acres.

Why talk about "inexperienced" labor at a time like this when the whole world is just anknot stop to talk whole world a just anknot stop to talk about how much experience a man has when he tackless Job. All that man has to do is to make up his mind that he is willing. All the farmman has been made as a principle of the parameter in a to do is to have a little parties to do is to have a little parties on the light of the gets on to his Job. Look at the gets on to his Job. Look at the multion business. When the war broke out Canada didn't know anything shout making munitions. She broke out Canada didn't know any-thing about making munitions. She had a rifle factory down in Quebe; where she made a few rifles for tar-get practice and militia purposes, But, pahaw! that was only a dea bite. In 1914 the Government got tha mannfacturers going. They didn't only learn how to make munitions: saly learn how to make munitions; they learned how to make the stool to make the stool to make the stool to make the stool to make they have turned out hundreds or millions of dollars' worth of shells in the four years which have fool lowed, shipped them across to the fring line, and put them to the only use for which they were intended killing Germans; and they are just as good as the best at that.

as good as the best at that.

Shells of all calibres, from the biggest to the smallest, and the finest intricate mechanical contrivances is connection with shells, like fuses and time charges, have been turned ext. This is an absolutely new insulative in this country, and who learned it? Were they experienced mechanics? A few of them were, but the bulk of the work was turned ext by women and greenhorns. The same thing in England exactly. In 231' they took \$20,845 men from the hadatrial organizations and put them into the army, and they filled their places in the factories by women-\$04,000 women. You would this that the industry of the whole in connection with shells, like fuses wonten-source women. To women think that the industry of the whole country would have been wrecked. But was it? You know perfectly went that the output of guns from the British factories increased 89%, and the case of accomplance 880%. In In the case of aeropianes 250%. In apite of the shortage of skilled men for the shipyards, by the help of inexperienced labor, including women, they turned out 1,165,000

of inceperioneed isager, incubate, we meet they turned out 1,165,000 tons of British ships last year. We have got to organise inexperience help this year on Canadian farms—townseen of all classes, wenen and boys. We have got to save the harvest. We are appealing as well classes of people to get out on the farm. Give them a chance. Be placed with them. Teach them, and the best you can. Go at it in the distribution of the best you can. Go at it in the place of the place man Canada Food Board.





In Union There is Strength

The Movement in Peterboro

HE farmers' movement appears to THE farmers' movement appears to have struck Peterboro' County, three new clubs having been organized in the vicinity of Peterboro' within the, past few weeks. A new club was formed on June 21st at a meeting held at Mather's Corners. In spite of the unfavorable weather and bad roads there was a representative attendance of farmers. The chair was occupied by Mr. Joshua Smithson, who told of some of the mistakee made occupied by Mr. Joshua Smithson, who told of some of the mistakes made by the early farmers' movements years ago and also the benefits the farmers derived from them. He was strongly in favor of an organization being effected in that vicinity. The principal speaker was Mr. H. B. Cowan, of Farm and Dairy, who show-off that the present farmers' moved that the present farmers' moved that the present farmers' moved.

ed that the present farmers' move-ment is totally different from any movement ever before known in Canada. The great financial companies that have sprung up, 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 business and executive experience that is of great value. The progress of the movement in Ontario was described. After Mr. Cowan's address it was voted unanimously to form a club and voted discinitions of the discrete disc of Indian River next Thursday after-

More Echoes of the Big Convention

A MONG the many interesting statements made at the big convention of farmers held in Toronto 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 they want for comparatively unimportant work. In support of this contention he pointed out that on a 1,000-acre block of land in his vicinity there were only ten farmers, all was the home of a wealthy business man of Toronto, who had some 10 acres of rocky land on which he was acres of rocky land on which he was building a summer home, and which he referred to as a "toy." On this he had as many as 10 men working, When asked to name this man Mr. Hicks replied, "Senator Nichollis." This gentleman is the same one who claimed, at the recent session of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, that wheat farmers were making 200 to 300 per cent. profit on their operations.

One of the most severe critics of the Government was Mr. C. J. Thornton, ex-M.P., of Bowmanville, who resigned 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 not a man in the Dominion Cabinet who had first-hand knowledge about farming conditions in Ontario. In spite of their lack of knowledge the members of the Cabinet had not consulted the farmers who did under-Many breeders stand the situation. of live stock had told him that they simply could not go on with their breeding operations since they had lost their help. He claimed that the Government's censorship regulations had largely silenced the press. He considered the situation the most serious that has faced the country,

and believed that the disastrous efand believed that the disastrous ex-fects of the Government's policy will be felt by our children and our children's children, because their places will be taken by the alien and

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 and other parts of Ontario, who told of the parts of the property of the other working land that was until recent-ly worked by Canadians.

W. L. Smith, editor of the Agricul-tural Section of the Toronto Globe, said that he had been appalled at the conditions he had seen on Ontario farms since the Order-in-Council had been passed. The order was going to lead to forced sales of cattle and of farms all over the pro-vince. The worst of it was that this ondition was not the end but might only be the beginning, as the pros-pects were that the Government would yet call for still more men.

We must," said President R. H. We must, san President R. M. Halbert, "organize on an ideal. We must set before us a standard of the things we desire to accomplish and then set to work to achieve them. don't believe in encouraging farmers to organize in order that they may buy \$5.00 worth of goods for \$1.00 Such an appeal is a selfish one and will not enable us to make a permanent success of the movement. Water will not rise any higher than its source and this movement will not rise any higher than the point at which we set our ideal.'

In proof of his statement that the Government's action in drafting the young men from the farm was going to have a most disastrous effect on farm production in Alberta, President H. W. Wood, of the United Farmers of Alberta, said 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 ani-maks had been turned out to graze because there was no one to use them In one town 2,000 farmers met to pro test against the Government's action and against the Executive of the U. F. A. because of the resolution it had passed supporting the Government. At this meeting it had been suggested 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' rep resentative on the military tribunal for the Toronto district, 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, however, to see that every case was a needy one. said that he had nothing but the high-est praise for the military men who were associated with him Board and that he could not ask that any men would act more fairly than they had done.

. . . "Some farmers," said W. C. Good, of Paris, "take the view that our attitude raris, take the view that our attitude towards the Government should be one of 'Ours not to reason why, Ours 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 free-dom of speech and of the press curtailed by the Government. This con-stitutes a real menace. There is a spirit in the breasts of some people at home that is just about as menacing to Canada's future as anything across

the ocean. Forces are aggressively at work that are striving to vantage of existing conditions and thereby make the common people their slaves. The only safeguard know of is for our farmers to thoroughly organize in order that they may protect their interests. Without an official organ we practically helpless. As soon as we can secure one we must conduct a vigorous agitation. This means that must be prepared to deal with political issues in a very definite way if our rights are to be safeguarded. Now that the old political parties have united their forces it should be easy for farmers to break away from their old affiliations and unite in a new and powerful organization of their own."

When Peter Porter, of Burford, asked whose fault it was that the Government did not give the farmers more consideration many farmers in the audience replied, "Our own." "We must then," said Mr. Porter, "organize to deal with the situation. At present we have one secretary loaded down with duties and one stenogra pher to help him. We should do bet-ter than that by the men on our pro-vincial organization."

When it was found that the hall in the Labor Temple was going to be too small 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 Executive knew that the expense would come to about \$150. A collection was taken up at the afternoon meeting which amounted to between \$600 and \$700. The surplus money will be used to good advantage in defraying the expenses of the committee at Ot tawa, engaging an organizer and in other similar 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 Government has given the banks authority issue so much paper money, and the banks have taken advantage of this permission to such an extent, that now there is not enough gold to offset the quantity of paper money that is in circulation

Notes, Queries and Answers

Does Agreement Hold Good

WHAT can I do under the following with the control of the control

Your bargain will have to be carried out by both parties unless a new arrangement is arrived at. One party to a contract cannot withdraw the performance of his part without the consent of the other. If you do not intend to carry out this bargain you had better make some new arrangement.

Use of Young Bull

HOW many cows could be bred to a well-grown, well-fed Holstein bull 18 or 20 months old? What length of time should there be between 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-er life. At least 24 hours should alapse between services whenever possible,

Breeding Old Mare

HAVE a mare 17 years old. We like to know whether or not she show be able to raise colts successful Also, up to what are would it be so for her to do so?—Subscriber.

Her age will not prevent her from raising colts successfully. It will be reasonably safe to breed her as long as she will conceive. Some mares produce and rear foals when over \$0 years old.

Building a Fence

CAN my neighbor comnel me to bug a fence to keep back his sheep when I have refund to put pokes on their I have refund to bust be the sheet which they refuse to barbed wire fense which they refuse to the barbed wire fense which they refuse the sheet a lawful fence;—d. J. A. Sherbrook Co., Que.

The subject of your inquiry depends entirely upon local regulations, concerning which we have no means of advising you. We must therefore suggest that you make this inquiry from a local solicitor.

Division of Property

M. R. A. was a widower with three children when I married him, nos the time with her a living with him at the time with her all with the constant of the debt and put a constant of the debt and put a constant amount in the bank. If Mr. without a will could said three children without a will could said three children constant factors.

In the event of the death of your husband, without a will, your husband being a widower with three childres, after the payment of all debts, one third of the cetate would go to the widow and two-thirds to be divided equally among the children.

Seed Misrepresented

Seed Misrepresented

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You are entitled to damages from the seller of the seed for all cense quences which directly follow from the unfitness of the seed. If the opwho sold you the seed is unwilling to make reasonable compensation it will be necessary for you to bring action against him for the collection of your damages.

Selling Timber

CAN the council sell or give trees for frewood which are growing on a concession road, to a resident on that road?—W. V. T., Addington Co., Oat

The municipal council has power to pass a by-law for solding timber or trees on any original allowance for

Persistent Tympanitis

HAVES a yearling heifer which has been baddy bloaded, who has been out on pasture since the middle of April and still keeps bloaded. What shoka Dist., Ont.

Keep her in the stable. Feed on limited quantities of dry food. Purss her with one and one-half parts raw linseed oil and three tablespoonfuls of oil of turpentine. Add to be drinking water one-third of its bak of lime water. Mix equal parts of of Him water. Mix equal parts of powdered gentian, gingentian, ginger, nux vomica and blearbonate of soda, and after purgation ceases give her a dessert-spoonful three times daily. Wine the bloating has ceased, give a title green food and gradually increase the quantity as she can take it who out trouble following.

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at \$1.75 to \$1.85.
Candian prime beans
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\$4.75 to \$7.
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June 27, 1918,

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Fence

27d.; 330.2 lbs. milk, 14.88 lbs. fat, 18.60 lbs. butter.

MARKET REVIEW AND FORECAST

Disports. June 24.—An Order-inporchibiling 19-e on passed at Ottawa
and of hidea and lauther. It is explainall of the and has been an extensive exall of hidea and lauther. It is explainall of hidea and lauther. It is explainall of hidea and lauther. It is explainall the lauther of the country of the lauther of the lauther

At \$1.15 to \$1.35.
Chandan prime beans are quoted \$1.50 to \$1.50 t

cloth, 65c to 65c; medium and combing, 62c to 65c; coarse and lustre, 69c to 65c; washed, line and medium clothing, 85c to 52c; medium and combing, 85c to 87c; coarse lustre, 83c to 85c per pound.

EGGS AND POULTRY.

Bassing Aggs 4. Country, points.

Received and Poul. TRY.

Received and Poul. TRY.

Received and the service and country points have drouped offers at country points have drouped offers and long week and the market is firmer all along the line. Warm weather, particularly on quality and from now only its effect on quality and from now only its effect of a greater discrimination in prices according to the service of the service and the service an

market from twee on a satisfies and all mineral treal dealers quote selected eggs. 44c to 48c to the trade, No. 1 stock, 49c and No. 2 stock, 39c.

Live weight Dream and the selection of the se

more for their cheese by allowing competition to set the price.

Peter CHEESE BOARDS.

Kingston, June 20.—(Special.)—At the Prontance Cheese Board 458 white sold at 254 c.

Brockylle, June 20.—450 where Cheese Board 700 were offered. All sold at 254 c.

Napanes, June 21.—Cheese boarded teday, 1,350 white; 250 sold at 254 c.

Petrh. June 21.—1560 on market teday, 1,350 white; 250 sold at 254 c.

Petrh. June 21.—1560 on market teday, 1,350 white; 250 sold at 254 c.

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Petrh. June 21.—1560 on market teday, 1,350 white; 250 sold at 254 c.

Petrh. June 21.—1560 on market teday, 1,350 white; 250 sold at 254 c.

Petrh. June 21.—These boarded. Price blog 254 c.

LIVE STOCK.

LIVE STOCK.

at 23%c.

The quality of live stock offered during the last week has not been up to that of the previous weeks and prices consequence have been lower by fully about 75 cents per hundred on stall fed cattle, and about 75 cents per hundred on grass cattle.

about '75 cents per hundred on grass cattle.

There was no change in hog prices during the week, selects selling at \$13.00 per hundred fed and watered. Lower prices have been expected in some quar-ters, but with the limited supplies await-able it is doubtful if any reduction will be effected.

Quoiations...

Heavy steers, choice....\$ 16.00 to \$ 16.50 do good 14.75 to 15.26

Butchers' steers and			
helfers, choice	14.75	to 1	5.25
do good	14.00		4.50
Go medium	12,75	to 1	3.75
do common	11.00	to 1	2.75
Butchers' cows, choice			2.50
do good			1.50
do medium	9.25	to 1	0.00
do common	7.50	to	8.75
do canners	6.00		6,50
Butchers' bulls, choice	12.75		3.00
do good	11.00		1.75
do medium	10.00		0.75
do common	9.00 1		9.75
Feeders, best	9.50		2.00
Stockers, best	9.50		3.25
Milkers and springers,			
choice	100.00	to 16	0.00
do com. to medium	50.00	to 8	0,00
Calves, choice	14.50	to 1	7.00
do medium	12.00	to 1	3.25
Heavy fat	10.00 1	to 1	2.00
Lambs, choice	19.50 (0 2	2.00
Sheep, choice handy	14.00 1		5.00
do heavy and fat bucks	11.00 1	0 1	2.25
Hogs, fed and watered.	18.00 t	0 00	0.00
do off cars	18.25 1	00 00	0.00
do f.o.b	17.00 t	0 00	0.00
Less \$1 to \$2 on light	to th		gra:
less \$3 to \$3.50 on sov	vs; les	8 \$4	on
stags; less 50c to \$1 on i	heavies.		

Holstein News

OPFICIAL RECORDS OF HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN COWS FROM MAY 1

(Continued from last week,)

(Continued from las

1d. 1648 bs. milk, 1954 bs. fat, 24.18
bs. butter.

10-04by record 1.1817 bs. milk, 79.37 bs.

10-04by record 1.1817 bs. milk, 79.37 bs.

10-04by record 1.1817 bs. milk, 79.37 bs.

10-04by record 1.1818 bs.

11-04by record 1.1818 bs.

11

H.30 Ba. butter H. W. Parkinson, Jan. Mar. Val. Low Banks Piells Korndyke, 99776, 197, Bm. 6d. (478.7 Ba. milk, 15.6 Hb. fat.) 54, 64 Hb. butter Ba. milk, 10.88 lb. M. 44, 7 secord: 20.6 Hb. milk, 29.88 lb. M. 44, 7 secord: 20.6 Hb. milk, 29.88 lb. M. 45, 7 secord: 20.6 Hb. Milk, 20.88 lb. M. 45, 7 secord: 20.6 Hb. Milk, 17.6 Hb. M. 45, 7 secord: 24.14 lb. milk, 17.6 Hb. 39. day record: 24.14 lb. milk, 17.6 Hb. 39. day record: 24.14 lb. milk, 17.6 lb. 60. day policy beautiful to the second of the seco leish. 2 Low Banks Lady Korndyke Paxton, 48448, 27, 11m, 31d.; 536.0 lbs. milk, 17.40 lbs. fat, 21.76 lbs. batter, 50s. fat, 21.76 lbs. fat, 2

60-day record: 4,825.5 lbs. milk. 185.39 lbs. fat. 170.49 lbs. butter, K. M. Dolg-lbs. fat. 170.49 lbs. butter, K. M. Dolg-lbs. fat. 170.49 lbs. fat. 170.49 lbs. fat. 170.40 lbs. fat. 18.40 lbs. milk. 16.49 lbs. fat. 18.40 lbs. fat. 18.40

18.97 bbs. butter,
30-day record 1.819.8 bbs. milk, 58.30
bbs. fak, 72.88 bbs. butter. K. M. Dalgbbs. fak, 72.88 bbs. butter,
6. Lady Segial Adcartzs, 47988, 1y. 1lm,
50d.; 441.8 bbs. milk, 14.52 bbs. fak, 18.47
14-day record: 858.7 bbs. milk, 29.37 bbs.
14-day record: 858.7 bbs. milk, 29.37 bbs.
14-day record: 858.7 bbs. milk, 29.37 bbs.
14-day record: 858.7 bbs. milk, 25.47
15. The second of the sec

lbs. butter. 14-day record: 686.2 lbs. milk, 26.47 lbs. fat, 33.09 lbs. butter. Ellias Snyder, Burgeasylle.

8. Lulu Segis Alcartra, 47988, Iy. 11m.
7d.; 372.2 lbs. milk, 14.32 lbs. fat, 17.90 lbs. butter.
14-day record: 727.7 lbs. milk, 27.60 lbs. fat, 34.50 lbs. butter. Ed. B. Purtelle, Bloomheld. Bloomded,

9. Colony Aaggle McKinley, 41847, 2y,
Im. 74, 476.6 lbs. milk, 13.63 lbs. fat, 17.03
lbs. butter,

30-day record: 1,532.8 lbs. milk, 56.66
lbs. fat, 70.85 lbs. butter. Colony Faram,
20-day file.

20-da ville. 11. Princess Segis Alcartra, 47090, 2y. 1m.; 371.0 lbs. milk, 12.58 lbs. fat, 15.73 fil. Princess Segia Alcartra, (1990, 2).
Im.; 371.0 bb. milk; 12.68 bb. fat, 15.75.
II.; 41.44 yr record: 723.4 bbe. milk; 24.66 bb. fat, 15.75.
II.; 44.49 record: 723.4 bbe. milk; 24.66 bb. fat, 16.75.
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SEMI-OFFICIAL RECORDS OF HOL-STEIN-FRIESIAN COWS FROM APRIL 1 TO MAY 31. Mature Class.

STEINERS TREASURED OF THAT STEINERS THE STEI

Que. 5. Vrouka Pietertje Korndyke, 29613, 3y. 387d.; 10661 hbs. milk, 330 hbs. fat, 487.50 hbs. butter. Dept. of Agric., Edmonton,

AYRSHIRES

EVIE STOCK FARM Chesterville, Ont.

(26)

PURE BRED AYRSHIRES

We still hav - land, a few we still na. Annd, a few yearling bulls ... siders, all from Imported Dams and size. Also this Spring's calves for sale. Anyone wishing to get something really good in purebred Ayrahires, will never have a batter chance to look over and select from this stock. All at a coordinate in the stock.

J.&C.C. BALLANTYNE, the farm will give all information and prices.

-ELMCREST ATRSHIR : S-Herd Sire—Glenhurst Torrs Master, sired by Lessnessnock Comet. Young stock for sale, all ages, at reasonable prices. One exceptionally good yearing bull. Write for SANDILAND BROTHERS

WILLIAMSTOWN, ONTARIO

- AYRSHIRES

If you want Ayrshires of the right kind, write us. Possibly we have what y PALMER BROTHERS NORWICH, ONTARIO

Young caives, either sex; several from R. O. P. cows; also a few bulls fit for service year. It will pay to come and see or write for prices if wanting anything in choice R. R. No. 4

Young Stock for sale, always on hand (both sexes), from high-fasting heavy producers. Good udders and large toat a special feature of my herd. Three fine young Sires ready for service. Get particulars of these if you need a sire. R. T. BROWNLEE, Peach Slow Farm, HEMMINGFORD, Que.

FISTULA & POLL-

To cure use Pleming's Fistula and Poll Evi Cure. Easy and simple. Cures the oblest cases. Money erdunded if it ever fails. Write for copy of Fleming's Vest Pockst Vet. Adviser. Sent PREB on request. FLEMING BROS., CHEMISTS 8.5 CHUNCH ST., TONOTTO, ONT.

Please Mention Farm and Dairy



YOU HAVE ANY

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This Book FREE A nicely illustrated and handy book of 36 pages—containing prac-tical pointers in sheep raising and

their preference to the stating and well are the stating and well are their and their are the stating and their are their are their are the stating and their are the stating and their are the stating and their branch of an average mixed farm.

This book will be very useful to every owner of sheap—
"It'll to to tay and we will gladly will be a stating and their are thein are their are their are their are their are their are their are

WOOL

DON'T FORGET

Every Farmer gets all his money IN FULL AND AT ONCE when he ships his wool to us direct.

He receives the highest obtainable prices

He saves THE MIDDLEMEN'S PRO-

Before selling your Wool to anyone, WRITE TO US FOR PRICES, tell us how many fleeces you have and breed of sheep clipped from

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AVERAGE OF \$400 FOR AYRSHIRES.

A N average of 100 with a top of 1,200 was realised at the annual contignment sale of the New England Ayrabine Chib at Charler Oak Camedian Ayrabine broaders were well represented, R. R. Ness, Howlok, Que, countries of lend, which averaged 1,300, among them Locktergus Churry, bread by D. A. Mao'Fariane, Kolso, Que, of 1,500, dilbert McMillan, Huntimg-doff, Que, consigned three head, which averaged 1,500, dilbert McMillan, Huntimg-doff, Que, consigned three head, which off, Que, consigned three head, which people of 150 of the consistency of 150 of 150 of the consistency of 150 of 15

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LONDON DISTRICT SALE.

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WORD ABOUT SUNNYBROOK FARMS, EGLINTON, ONT.

FARMS, EGLINTON, ONT.

SUNTERCOOK," the up-to-date and decledely modern farm of Major and the supplemental of the majoritation of the supplemental in magnificant her gas approved Holsteins with a new 36-lb, limiter her die, sired by the famous holds. "Avendale Pertital Echo," holds the world held in Milwaukee, Wiscossin, for the sum of \$105,00, and whose dam, May Echo Syvita, holds the world's record for

Major Jos. Kilgour, who to

ful manufacturer, deserves great of for his farming ability in devolosmy bullet for one of the successful distribution of th

THE BOY WHO WAISED THE CALF.

N the front cover of Farm and Dairy in sast week the mame of the fourth member of the group was omitted. The inch helding Champion Syvin Johanna, the \$100,000 calt, is Arrhur Ray of the staff at Avondaile Farm, and it was lie who raised the call, Farm and Dairy is glad to give Arthur the recognition that the deserves.

WANTED Fowl of all Kinds

Highest Prices Paid

WALLER'S 713 Spadina Ave., Toronto

GUILD'S SUMMER SALE!

hens and 300 yearling cord Bred - to - lay Wyandottes, Reds and Leghorns. 1918 Mating List gives full particulars of this stock. Write us your wants to-day!



L. R. Guild, Box 76, Rockwood, Oat,



a Few Days' Fishing---Enjoy It and

and Boarding Flourer, with retires, and for great fall-ing and canoeing get. "Where the Fish and Flunt." App C.N.R. Agent, or Cen'l Fean. Dept., 230 St. June St. Montreal, 65 King St., E., Terorite. CANADIAN NORTHERN

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with records up to date. If 65 a plees, including 2 extra carbos copies. Ten or more pedigrees is one order for catalogue work, including one copy only of each. He a plees. Catalogues

\$3.00 per page, complete, including making out of pedigrees. Orders should be sent in early. The Canadian Holstein Sales Co.

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Oshawa.

It the Allison sails sails, prices result can hard those which we lid not be fair to woon it and the components. around not be fair to would not be fair to work are, however, many between the two to be a seen to be a seen

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men started with a cows of very choice bre viduality, and from these use of the very best have built their herds, paid particular attention ing, and both had recor of their sales that were best.

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V. J. McElderry

Ontario Holstein Sales---A Comparison

HIMM the next few month there have been head in Ontario three house here head in Ontario three Holston and the head with from head with the he

throne. Onto the State of the Paragraphics of the Dr. Paragraphics and, held last week at Oshawa.

As the Allison sale was not a dispersion, the Paragraphics of the State of

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SEMI-OFFICIAL RECORDS.

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WRITE OR CALL AT NEAREST BRANCH. (28)



PUBLIC NOTICE

Military Service Act, 1917.

Men 19 and 20 Years of Age. Harvest Leave.

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 other 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.

Invalid lather or other helpiess dependence.

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.

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