

# FARM AND DAIRY

## RURAL HOME

Toronto, Ont.; July 18, 1918



DAIRY FUTURITIES FOR THE R. O. M. AND R. O. P.

—Photo by an editor of Farm and Dairy on farm of Peter Smith, Perth Co., Ont.

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## Council of Agriculture Deals With Military Situation

Western Farmers Support Ontario Farmers in Important Problems. Will Consult With Government. Appoint New Secretary of Council.

H. Bronson Cowan, Editor-in-Chief of Farm and Dairy.

MATTERS of great interest to the farmers of Canada were dealt with at a largely-attended meeting of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, in Winnipeg on Friday and Saturday, July 5 and 6. These included more especially conditions growing out of the Military Service Act as it is affected by the recent Order-in-Council cancelling the exemptions of young men, 20 to 22 years of age; the famous telegram by the executive of the United Farmers of Alberta to the Government at the time of the recent big delegation of farmers to Ottawa; the threatened further heavy increase in freight rates, and the appointment of a new secretary of the council to fill the vacancy created by the election of the former secretary, Mr. Roderick McKenzie, to the vice-presidency.

#### Those Present.

The three prairie provinces and Ontario were represented at the meeting. Those present included President H. W. Wood, of Alberta; J. Maharg, M.P., president of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association; R. C. Hinders, M.P., president of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association; Hon. Geo. Langley, M.L.A., and J. B. Musselman, Regina; R. McKenzie, Winnipeg; John Kennedy, Winnipeg; C. Rice-Jones, Calgary; F. Riddell, Regina; J. Reid, M.P., Arcadia, Sask.; Peter Wright, Myrtle, Man., and numerous other representatives of the farmers' organizations of the three prairie provinces. The delegates from Ontario were Messrs. Col. J. Z. Fraser, Burford; C. W. Gurney, Paris; J. J. Morrison, of Toronto, and H. B. Cowan, of Farm and Dairy, Peterborough. Three sessions were held on both days.

The new secretary of the council is Mr. Norman Lambert, a trained newspaper man, who recently has been acting in an editorial capacity on the Grain Growers' Guide, and who is well posted in regard to the farmers' movement both in Western and Eastern Canada.

#### Alberta Telegram.

Three members of the executive committee of the United Farmers of Alberta, who sent the famous telegram to Ottawa, were present. They made a full and satisfactory explanation of the circumstances surrounding the sending of the telegram, submitted a copy of the minutes of the meeting, and proved that there had been a lot of misunderstandings about the telegram. They were most anxious to set things right with the organized farmers of Ontario. We expect to deal with this matter fully in next week's issue of Farm and Dairy.

#### Military Matters.

In all the discussions there was apparent a desire to support the Dominion Government loyally in this time of national stress, although many titles taken have been made that need to be rectified. Lack of space makes it impossible to deal with these matters fully. The following statement was discussed and adopted unanimously: "The Canadian Council of Agriculture, in meeting assembled, July 5th and 6th, 1918, in the City of Winnipeg, places itself on record as believing that the suppression of the Allied nations is the winning of the war, and that in this work Canada should continue to bear its part in the most effective way. In this declaration the council believes that it voices the opinion of not only the several farmers' organizations, but also the great body of the farming communities throughout Canada.

"Reconscience that the Government.

because of the needs of the military situation at the front, deemed it necessary to cancel all military exemptions, as provided for in the Order-in-Council of April 20th, and understanding that the Government is prepared to bear the full responsibility for its actions, the council, because of its intimate knowledge of the agricultural situation throughout Canada, desires to call attention to the following:

"First—That because of the large number of voluntary enlistments from the farms of Canada and the extreme labor shortage due to this and other causes the action of the Government in cancelling exemptions has very seriously interfered with production, and will further materially reduce the production of livestock, grain, and other products of the farm.

"Second—That the indiscriminate regional hardship upon the agricultural industry, inasmuch as the young people of our farms have been trained for farm work almost from infancy, and therefore are qualified to undertake responsible tasks on the farms at a much earlier age than is the case with young men who enter special occupations in urban centers; and, further, the older men having left the home farms, the responsibility for conducting the farm operations in many cases rests entirely on these young men.

"Third—That the desire of the Government that leave of absence should be granted in cases of extreme hardship has not been achieved in a large number of cases throughout the country, ill-advised actions of minor military officials, which condition has led to much unrest throughout the country, we would instruct our Executive in the situation, to receive the action created before the Government fully, with the object of preventing any further such miscarriages of justice in these matters; and to make the connection with the drafting of the young men from 20 to 22 years of age, and of ensuring all entitled to receive leave of absence, as provided for by the Government, receiving the same.

"Fourth—That before making further changes in the Military Service Act, or calling up men of the 18-year-old and 23 to 26-year-old classes, at present on leave of absence, thus affecting the labor supply of the country in essential industries, the representatives of organized agriculture should first be given an opportunity to lay full information before the Government in regard thereto.

"Fifth—That young men who were granted exemption as long as they continued to be engaged in an essential occupation and who got married after the date of their exemption and before the Government's action in cancelling such exemptions shall be treated as married men, and be granted exemption until the married class is called. Carried.

"Sixth—That so far as possible provision be made to continue military training in the military training depots of their respective provinces, in order that leave of absence may be granted to suitable men to assist with the harvest.

"Seventh—That provision shall be made by the Government for the appointment of a trustee or trustees in each province, with power to administer the estates of men engaged in military service, and be granted exemption for such assistance as is called.

#### The Cross Case.

The Ontario delegates explained the circumstances connected with the recent prosecution of Mr. Cross, a farmer of Brantford, Ont., who was prosecuted for making seditious utterances

(Continued on page 7.)



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The Recognized Exponent of Dairying in Canada

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

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## The Live Stock Outlook for America\*

If the War Ends Soon?—If It Continues for Years?—By Eugene Davenport

EVERYWHERE the question is asked,—what is the outlook for the live stock farmer? The very fact that the question is so frequently asked and so much discussed is best evidence that the production of live stock is one of the most expensive and one of the most hazardous forms of farming. For example, it takes two or three years to produce and prepare an animal of the cattle kind for market. During this time it is consuming a very large amount of feed which represents a large investment in land, money, and labor. In the meantime almost anything may have happened in the market and the enterprise may result in positive loss to the farmer, even though he is producing the standard food the world must have. It is perfectly natural, therefore, and inevitable that the live stock farmer should look carefully about him and as far into the future as possible, especially in this time of great disturbance.

Immediate prospect. It is the next to impossible for us to realize that actual starvation has probably destroyed more people during this war than have been killed by bullets or died by disease, and yet such is unquestionably the fact. One third of the population of Europe is determined to overrun the continent and ultimately the world, and it has pushed the struggle so far as to threaten not only its own existence but that of Europe as a whole. Russia is said to have destroyed a million of civil life no less than twenty millions of men, and in France every fifth person, including babies in arms, is now engaged in war. Clearly it is impossible to withdraw so large a proportion of people from production and turn their lives and energies to destruction without ultimately paying the debt in reduced supplies, particularly of food.

At first thought this would seem to argue unquestionably for an unlimited increase in live stock production, but such a hasty conclusion is not warranted, because of the fact that animal food is, roughly speaking, eight or ten times as expensive as in vegetable food. That is to say, one thousand bushels of corn, for example, if consumed directly, will sustain approximately ten times as many people as it could sustain if fed to animals and the animals consumed as food. Of course, it is true that the grass and other forage which animals eat are unequaled for human food, and yet the fact remains that in general the people can afford animal food in large quantities only when the population is scarce and land and labor plenty. For example, China has reached a state in which population may cause considerable production of animal food is impossible, and therefore the people must maintain themselves directly upon vegetable growth.

In this country, up to date, we have been able to support an enormous

population as compared to the number of our people. Meat, milk, wool, and animal labor have been abundant. It is safe to say that there are working for every man, woman, and child in the United States one large animal, like a horse or a cow, and one small one like a pig or a sheep. This is why a full eighty per cent of American farming is done for the support of animals, a much heavier proportion than we are likely to be able to maintain if we are to put five millions of men in the war, as now seems probable.

The time is doubtless here when America and her allies must somewhat reduce the luxury of animal food as it must reduce its luxuries of all kinds. In plain terms, we cannot afford to raise so many crops as heretofore for the feeding of animals, but must consume a larger proportion of the crops ourselves.

This all means that we must either reduce the number of our animals or reduce the expense of maintenance. As between the two it is wiser in every way to maintain numbers so far as possible, and make every saving within our power by reducing the cost of maintenance. For example, it is simpler to send our best cattle to the markets in a less highly finished condition than it is to feed our crops to a reduced number of animals for the

same of maintaining the old-time excessive fat, most of which will not be consumed. It is wiser to seek methods that reduce the production of milk by less intensive and go on feeding to the limit of consumption those now almost cut in the middle as to amount and which have doubted in value due to disturbed market conditions.

In this connection we must remember that the great question now is not what will pay the farmer the best, but what will serve us and our allies best in time of war when the nation is fighting for its life. Under these conditions the question is not how the farmer can make the most money, but how can he keep his farm at all. He knows well that if the Germans win, he will be taxed as he was never taxed before to pay the German war debt.

After the War, What? There is no doubt but that the live stock interests of our allies across the water have suffered deplorably. There is no doubt but that they will recoup themselves from and if they can find money for its purchase. In respect over here with the studying this question, it is the opinion of the writer that large importations at the close of hostilities, if the war should end soon and if we are as breeders can be wise, there is no doubt in the opinion of the writer that large importations will be made by all the countries now at war, and at prices as generous as we are in honor bound to ask. If, on the other hand, a ten-year war is ahead of us, it spells exhaustion to everybody, and it might be that the nations in Europe would enter into a period of depression such as would make it impossible for them to carry out their present plans.

However, the chances would seem to be vastly in favor of the assumption that there will be a movement of our animals across the water even if facilitate the farmer's business, and I am one who believes that that is the service which the live stock breeder today can render his country, his allies, and himself as to how to manage his breeding operations as to have on hand a considerable quantity of useful breeding stock ready for immediate sale as soon as the war is over. It will not do, in the face of the present scarcity and prospective greater scarcity, to go on in showing grain into our breeding animals without restriction as we have in the past.

The times indicate that our breeding herds should be maintained in a less highly finished condition, and our breeders should, during the period of the war, cut out those classes which require a wastage of feed for finishing. The times indicate, too, that old inferior animals should be rapidly eliminated, and a large herd kept in a young, growing, and prosperous condition.

All these are problems which require the careful consideration of the live stock men who would best serve their country at a time like the present.

### WHAT SIZE OF SILO DO I NEED?

FROM the accompanying table the prospective silo builder can determine for himself what size of silo will meet with his requirements. The factors to be taken into consideration are the number of days feeding and the number of cattle to be fed. An average cow will eat about 35 lbs. of ensilage per day, and it is well to figure on a feeding standard of 200 days with whatever ensilage may be needed for supplementing pasture in addition. For instance, a herd of 10 cows fed for 200 days would consume 35 tons of ensilage. Allow five tons for spoilage and waste and a silo 10 x 27 feet would be required to hold sufficient ensilage. This is the weight of ensilage held when settled. From six to 10 feet additional weight would be required to boards could be stowed up around the outside of the silo to increase its capacity at filling time. A reliable table is as follows:

CAPACITY OF ROUND SILOS IN TONS.

Height in feet.	Inside Diameter of Silo in Feet.													
	8 ft.	10 ft.	11 ft.	12 ft.	13 ft.	14 ft.	15 ft.	16 ft.	17 ft.	18 ft.	19 ft.	20 ft.	22 ft.	
20	17	26	30	38	44	51	59	67						
22	18	28	33	41	47	55	63	72						
24	19	30	35	43	50	59	67	77						
26	20	32	39	46	54	63	72	81	92	103				
28	22	34	41	49	57	67	76	86	96	107	119	122		
30	23	36	43	52	61	71	81	91	102	113	124	135	145	160
32	24	38	46	55	64	75	85	95	106	117	128	139	150	162
34	25	40	48	58	68	79	89	100	111	122	133	144	155	167
36	26	42	51	61	71	82	93	104	115	126	137	148	159	171
38	27	44	53	63	74	85	96	107	118	129	140	151	162	174
40	28	46	55	65	76	87	98	109	120	131	142	153	164	176
42	29	48	57	67	78	89	100	111	122	133	144	155	166	178
44	30	49	59	69	80	91	102	113	124	135	146	157	168	180
46	31	50	60	71	82	93	104	115	126	137	148	159	170	182
48	32	51	62	73	84	95	106	117	128	139	150	161	172	184
50	33	52	63	74	85	96	107	118	129	140	151	162	173	185
52	34	53	64	75	86	97	108	119	130	141	152	163	174	186
54	35	54	65	76	87	98	109	120	131	142	153	164	175	187
56	36	55	66	77	88	99	110	121	132	143	154	165	176	188
58	37	56	67	78	89	100	111	122	133	144	155	166	177	189
60	38	57	68	79	90	101	112	123	134	145	156	167	178	190
62	39	58	69	80	91	102	113	124	135	146	157	168	179	191
64	40	59	70	81	92	103	114	125	136	147	158	169	180	192
66	41	60	71	82	93	104	115	126	137	148	159	170	181	193
68	42	61	72	83	94	105	116	127	138	149	160	171	182	194
70	43	62	73	84	95	106	117	128	139	150	161	172	183	195
72	44	63	74	85	96	107	118	129	140	151	162	173	184	196
74	45	64	75	86	97	108	119	130	141	152	163	174	185	197
76	46	65	76	87	98	109	120	131	142	153	164	175	186	198
78	47	66	77	88	99	110	121	132	143	154	165	176	187	199
80	48	67	78	89	100	111	122	133	144	155	166	177	188	200
82	49	68	79	90	101	112	123	134	145	156	167	178	189	201
84	50	69	80	91	102	113	124	135	146	157	168	179	190	202
86	51	70	81	92	103	114	125	136	147	158	169	180	191	203
88	52	71	82	93	104	115	126	137	148	159	170	181	192	204
90	53	72	83	94	105	116	127	138	149	160	171	182	193	205
92	54	73	84	95	106	117	128	139	150	161	172	183	194	206
94	55	74	85	96	107	118	129	140	151	162	173	184	195	207
96	56	75	86	97	108	119	130	141	152	163	174	185	196	208
98	57	76	87	98	109	120	131	142	153	164	175	186	197	209
100	58	77	88	99	110	121	132	143	154	165	176	187	198	210

\*New men have studied agricultural conditions more carefully than Eugene Davenport, Dean of the University of Illinois and a member of the United States Department of Agriculture. In this article, which is a reprint of an address given at the Wisconsin Live Stock Breeders' Association, Davenport speaks only for the live stock interests of the United States. His principles apply to a 100 per cent application to Canada as well.







The Buildings at Black Thorn Heath Farm are not Extravagant, but they combine Good Appearance with Comfort and Convenience.

## Dr. J. H. Wesley Makes Farming a Hobby

And Reaps Dividends of Satisfaction From His Farm and His Jerseys—By F. E. Ellis

DR. J. H. WESLEY, of Newmarket is rapidly becoming known in Ontario as a breeder of Jersey cattle. The story of this medical practitioner and Jersey breeder is the story of many another professional man who, reared on the farm, but living away from it for many years, never lost like all other farm boys. Dr. Wesley was born on a farm near the town of Newmarket in York Co., Ont. He was one of eight children and in his boyhood days he went to school and did chores at home just like all other farm boys. It was in this period that he acquired the farm viewpoint and the farm way of doing things that is seldom acquired unless it be in one's early years. But there were eight children and only one farm and when the doctor was 18 years of age he had to decide between the farm and an education for a professional career. His was not the sticure of "the only boy."

"I liked farm work but thought I saw greater possibilities in another line," he told me frankly, during a chat early this spring. The other line was medicine, and for almost a score of years now Dr. J. H. Wesley has been known in Newmarket and the surrounding country as a successful medical practitioner. The doctor was no sooner well established in his practice, however, than the old love for the farm came back to him with redoubled force. On every hand city men were coming out from Toronto, buying farms and establishing country homes. Old farmsteads, improved by city money, began to dot the countryside all up and down the Metropolitan line from Newmarket to Toronto. The most of these farms were expensive hobbies, and unless their owners were wealthy enough to stand the loss of a few hundred to a few thousand dollars each year, their country estates were soon for sale. Dr. Wesley knew the fate of a large proportion of these city farmers, but with his early farm training he believed that he could buy a farm and make it self-supporting at least.

His plans did not call for a palatial residence, or thousands of dollars spent on mere what he wanted was a well-improved, well-managed dairy farm, near enough to visit frequently and not so large as to become a burden. His first farming venture brought more trouble than satisfaction, but the doctor was not discouraged. In 1914 he bought the farm he now owns and already he has made great improvements in the farm itself. He has erected new buildings throughout, and, most important of all in Dr. Wesley's eyes, he has established a beautiful herd of Jersey cattle. "I just love a Jersey," he told me. "When I get keyed up over the cares and sufferings of other folks and my nerves almost to the breaking point, I go out to the farm and spend an hour with the Jerseys. Then I come back feeling fit and ready." His neighbors speak of Dr. Wesley's Jerseys as his "safety valve."

**The Jerseys.**  
At the time of my visit the herd numbered 33 head, a mixture of grades and pure-breeds with 16 cows milking. Sweet cream is shipped daily to the Prince George Hotel in Toronto. Among the registered cattle are some of the richest breeding. The present herd sire is Merry Prince, a son of Viola's Bright Princess, the greatest Jersey bull

in Canada, and now recognized, through the merit of his offspring, to be one of the great sires of the breed. The dam of Merry Prince is Brampton Merry Daisy, entered in the Record of Performance with a year's production of 9,177 lbs. of milk and 58 lbs. of butter fat, which, on an 80 per cent. basis, is the equivalent of 735 lbs. of butter. Merry Prince was second in this class at Toronto Exhibition in 1916, which is good proof that he combines excellent individually with the best of breeding.

The choice of the females is Oxford Doty Garrick, imp. This cow was purchased by Dr. Wesley at one of the Cooper sales and in by Oxford You'll mauling record prices at recent sale. In the United States, Dr. Wesley has a young son of Oxford Doty Garrick sired by Combination's Premier, and this young bull is destined to head the herd, and a good future is expected of him. A nice heifer is Meadow Grass Grace, by Kirkfield's Choice. She is year-old, and in less than eight months has given 6,210 lbs. of milk. Princess Belle, imp. was first in the two-year-old class and junior champion at the Toronto National in 1916.

The young stock from Merry Prince at "Black Thorn Heath Farm," as Dr. Wesley calls his place, are a particularly fine lot, one stall full of yearling heifers impressing me as being as fine and uniform a bunch of Jerseys as I had seen in a long time. The grades bred and there was little to choose between the grade and the registered heifers. All had fair sire for their breed and abundance of quality.

**The Farm and Buildings.**  
The home farm, which is just a couple of miles from Newmarket, consists of 100 acres of rich clay loam soil, every foot of which is workable. The farm is now well fenced and the fields laid out for a regular rotation of crops, suitable to a dairy farm with the emphasis on clover hay, corn silage and coarse grains. At a distance Dr. Wesley owns an-

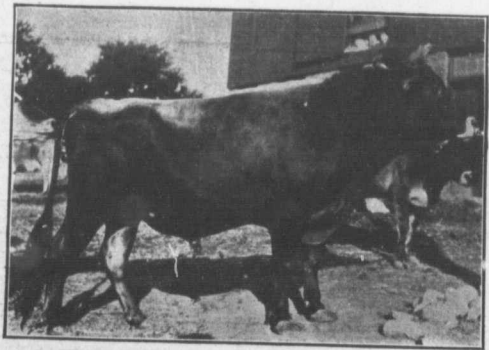
other 100 acres of "wild land" which is used for pasture.

The farm buildings are new throughout. The big red barn has ample storage room for all the crops of the farm and the basement is laid out as a model stable with steel equipment and concrete floors and mangers. The finishings are not elaborate, however, and there are evidences everywhere of what a farmer might term "sensible economy." The method of providing water for the cows is somewhat original. A continuous trough has been built into the concrete front of the mangers and therefore represented practically no additional expense. A gasoline engine in the basement pumps water, grinds feed and does the numerous other chores for which an engine always comes in handy on the farm. The arrangement of the feed grinder is particularly convenient. It is elevated above the stable floor and directly under the granary. Directly over the grinder in the granary is a large feed hopper and underneath the grinder is the feed box. Once the hopper in the granary is filled, the grain does not need to be handled again until it is fed to the cows.

Behind the main farm barn, is the pig and calf barn, one end devoted to calves, the other to hogs. Several pure-bred Berkshires are owned, and it is in this breed that Dr. Wesley plans to specialize. The machine shed is removed from the other buildings—a precaution in case of fire.

Dr. Wesley's professional duties do not allow of his living on the farm, but the most recent addition that he has made to the buildings is an attractive farm home of semi-bungalow type and here lives the farm manager, Mr. Dan McArthur. The first storey of the home is of red brick; the second storey is clad with brown stained shingles and the shingles of the roof are stained a moss green. A more attractive little home it would be difficult to find, and the site, slightly above the road and surrounded by the big trees that originally adorned the old farm house, is ideal. His farm manager explains in part, at least, Dr. Wesley's success in his second farming venture. Mr. McArthur is a good farmer and his son, Archie, is developing into a thoroughly capable herdsman who makes up in enthusiasm what he lacks in years.

And how about the financial aspect of the venture? The capital account is now necessarily a large one for, in the four years that he has owned the farm, Dr. Wesley has made more improvements than are made on most farms during the lifetime of one, or perhaps two owners. The current account tells a more satisfactory story, however. Each year the farm has come nearer to being self-supporting and this year Dr. Wesley fully expects that the farm income will more than balance the farm expenses, exclusive of interest on investment. It will be a really paying business proposition when more of the surplus stock is for sale, and Dr. Wesley's reputation as a Jersey breeder is established. At the present time the proprietor of Black Thorn Heath is quite content to take his dividends in satisfaction, and he claims that in terms of better health and, therefore, in greater ability to pursue his practice, these dividends fully compensate for the money invested in his Jerseys and a home for the Jerseys.



Brampton Merry Prince, Herd Sire at Black Thorn Heath Farm. His dam, Brampton Merry Daisy, has an E. O. P. record of 9,177 lbs. of milk and 58 lbs. of butter fat. His sire is Viola's Bright Princess, the greatest Jersey bull was second at Toronto in 1916—a proof of his individual merit.



## Field Notes

By "Mac."

## Dairying in the Fruit Belt

WHATEVER may be said about dairying as to the amount of work required and its general hardship, it is a fact that there is no other line of farming which is working itself in more extensively wherever there is an opening in the farming operations of a community. Nowhere possibly is this more noticeable than in the fruit belt of the Niagara Peninsula. While going from Hamilton to the Falls on the G.T.R., which runs right, through this garden of America, it is wonderful to see the number of silos and dairy barns which are being built right in the heart of the fruit belt. In some of these cases it is as a war-time safety measure in order that if the demand for garden stuff should be cut off there might still be a staple product from the farm. In most cases, however, it is where land was held speculatively, and which, owing to war-time conditions, does not sell. Idle land in this district is unprofitable land, and it is now being turned to productive use in supplying milk and milk products for that part of the province.

THERE is possibly no crop to-day that is receiving so much attention as is sweet clover. It is a common subject of conversation among farmers while riding on the train as they notice it growing by the track side. Quite recently a farmer with whom I was sitting told me the following regarding a neighbor of his who had started growing the crop:

This man had sowed 12 acres. He wished to pasture it, but did not know how many head it would support. He put on what he thought enough to keep it down pretty well. However, it kept ahead of the cows, and quite a lot of it headed out. As an experiment he cut with the binder what was standing and threshed it, and sold the seed for over \$200. This was a good income from 12 acres after pasturing a bunch of stock besides.

IT is most amusing to hear some of our city business men talking of their backyard gardens in terms which a common farmer would use in speaking of his 100-acre patch. While city gardens have done a great deal to feed the world, there are certain cases and certain crops in which it apparently is an open question whether the labor so spent is well spent or not.

Take, for instance, the case of a man with whom I was talking recently. He said that last year he bought seed potatoes at \$4 a bag and planted them. He hoed and did all the work by hand, and thought he was doing great things. One day he passed a farm where they were cultivating potatoes with a two-horse cultivator, and again while they were spraying them with a power sprayer. He said it made him wonder if his hand labor was being spent in the most profitable way. Then when he dug his potatoes and found he hadn't much more than what seed he put in he was quite sure about the matter. He said that this year he is not putting anything in his garden that can be grown and cultivated by machinery on the larger farms. He said his time would have been worth ten times as much to his country if he had spent the time which he spent on his own potatoes out with some farmer who knew how to grow them and had the outfit to grow them cheaply. He said one or two days with such a man at a critical time would be worth more than the spare time of a whole summer in the backyard. He said what the country needed was not so much that every spot of ground should be worked, but that every man should be placed where he would be doing the

most to produce. That would mean that every acre of land now under cultivation should be sufficiently manned to produce its very best. And if that were done, along with backyard gardens for the small garden crops, we would be able to accomplish even more than we are doing now.

IN each year there seems to be some particular implement for which the farmers seem to have a particular desire. This year it appears to be the two-rowed cultivator. During the past month there seemed to be more of these machines unloaded from the trains at the smaller country towns and villages than there is of any other class of farm machinery. Apparently the average farmer is awakening to the improvement of this machine over the one-horse type of machine.

ONE of the regrettable features in regard to the farmers' movement and the attitude of the farmers toward the Government is the lack of a proper understanding of the situation on the part of a large

proportion of the town dwellers. I was sitting in a hotel recently when a gentleman read the report of the Brantford farmer being fined \$500 for so-called sedition. When he came to the Judge's remarks that a whole lot of farmers should be put behind the bars, this gentleman quite agreed, as also did others of the group. So long as there are men of this turn of mind the breach, which seems to be growing betwixt city and country, is not likely to heal.

## Council of Agriculture

(Continued from page 2.)

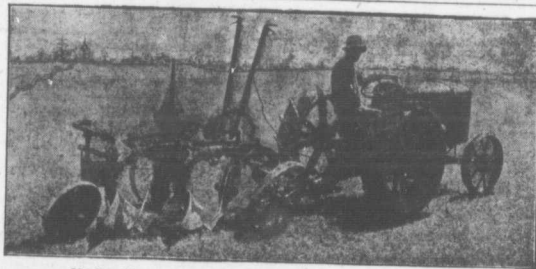
and fined \$500. In order that the full facts of the case may be arrived at the United Farmers of Ontario have appealed this case to the High Court of Ontario and at the request of prominent farmers in the district. In reference to this case the Council of Agriculture passed the following resolution:—"Recognizing the desirability of suppressing seditious utterances in Canada, and also the importance of trials of cases of this

kind being so conducted as to ensure justice being assured to the accused, we would urge the Minister of Justice to see that the case of Mr. Cross, of Brantford, shortly to be tried before the High Court of Ontario, is conducted with every care."

## Eastern Organizations.

Mr. Roderick McKenzie, who had just returned from attending a series of meetings held by the organized farmers of New Brunswick as well as meetings held in the Province of Quebec, gave a most interesting account of his trip. He reported that branches of the United Farmers of Quebec had been formed near Buckingham, in that province.

The ideal method of salting cows is to have rock salt always before them. Lacking this they should be salted at least once a day, one ounce per cow. A water system in the stable which keeps fresh, pure water before the cows at all times is always a profitable investment.



Mr. Bert Kennedy, Canada's Champion Plowman, starting for his fields with his Cockshutt 2-Furrow Light Tractor Plow

## Canada's Champion Plowman Chooses Cockshutt Light Tractor Plow

Mr. Bert Kennedy, of Agincourt, Ont., has beaten all comers in single-furrow, walking plow contests, and has won the highest award obtainable in the plowing world. He studies his plow, as well as his land, and knows the right plow when he sees it. When it came to the point of choosing a plow to work with his tractor, he soon decided to get a Cockshutt—the plow that has proven its superiority, as the large majority of farmers using power know by experience.

### His example is a good one to follow, no matter what tractor you buy

The Cockshutt is the ideal plow of two or three furrows—with 10-inch or 12-inch bottoms, as desired. The two-furrow plow can be converted into a three-furrow one, or vice versa, if conditions demand it.

Bottoms are raised and lowered automatically—just by a pull of the cord.

Lever for regulating depth of cut are within easy reach of the operator of tractor—no delays necessary to make adjustments.

Can be used with any make of tractor. Hitch is adjustable and fitted with break-pin connection.

Built throughout of highest grades of steel—levers, ratchets, clavies, brackets, etc., all steel and very substantial.

Wheel is staggered. That together with height of beam gives ample clearance.

Hard grease cups provided at all wearing points. They insure light draft and long life to the plow.

We have a handy, descriptive, plainly-worded Pamphlet on these plows. Ask for it to-day.



Mr. Bert Kennedy and his Grand Championship Trophy

**Cockshutt Plow Co.,**  
Limited  
Brantford, Ontario

Sold in Eastern  
Ontario, Quebec,  
and Maritime  
Provinces by

**The Frost & Wood Co.,**  
Limited  
Smith's Falls, Montreal, St. John

## FARM CHATS

### Too Cheap

M. Percy Blanchard, Hants Co., N.S. HOW often are we inclined to judge the value of a thing by its price. I remember a marine motor that once arrived at the Baddeck wharf for Dr. Bell. It was very gay with nickel and aluminum paint. The wharf agent remarked to a bystander, "It's a magnificent engine; cost over seven hundred dollars." It was four cycle, four cylinder, and looked as if made by a stove builder in a sewing-machine factory. It had no end of faults. Its cams were fastened to the shaft with set-screws. There were no keeper nuts nor cotter pins; and in a week the thing had shaken itself all adrift. But it shone with nickel, cost a lot of money, and was "American" made.

Aud by the way, I have lost my concept of that "made in the States" laudation. I got a potato planter made in the U. S. A. The major parts, such as the discs, the opening shoe, and so on, are excellent. The general principle of the thing is satisfactory. But the detail is simply rotten. There are set-screws where there should be key and key-ways. There are 3/8 inch carriage bolts instead of 1/2 inch machine bolts. The minor castings are store iron instead of malleable. The assembly is a barrel factory job. This is not to depreciate American machinery; but the name is not an assurance of excellence.

All the same people are apt, with say, three articles offering to take the dearest on the assumption that the others are too cheap to be good.

It often happens that a machine when first offered shows under test many possible improvements; and perhaps many parts may be eliminated by a more direct drive. Compare the old-fashioned mower with the latest pattern, as an instance.

I remember a very crude implement old Captain Campbell used on a Cape Breton field for clearing off stones. It was new broken land, and covered with glacial stone; and after plowing there was a big work to get the stone off. The Captain fixed shafts on to a 4x4 cross piece, about four feet long. In this cross piece were inserted from teeth shaped somewhat like in a "cross rake, but solid and much shorter. Behind he put cultivator handles. As he drove ahead with this implement, he raked every stone; and then, at stated times, he lifted the handles, dropped the stones, and so passed on. The completed job showed the stone in windrows, waiting to be gathered into the dump cart with the 5-prong fork. The machine was very effective, but too crude and cheap for an up-to-date farmer. To be of any value to-day it should have several wheels, a driving seat, a self-dumper, and be painted red.

The same statement holds good of the plank drag (and by the same token, of the split log drag for road making). It is too cheap and primitive. We made a plank drag of five overlapping 3-inch by 12-inch plank six feet long. The lower edges are faced with plate iron. Imagine hitching your team on to the top end of the cellar stairs and hauling them over the field, and you have the idea. Our soil is a gravelly or slaty loam and, unless too wet, crumbles readily.

I had the end of trouble getting the men to use the plank drag. It was no good. But this year a Guelph gradu-

ate is with me. He judged a tool by its work, not its price. With green sod plowed this spring, disced, and then planked, a very pretty seed bed was the result. There was no machine on the place, nor combination of machines, and we have three other types of harrow, that could have given even near as good a job.

So after all, it is not safe to-day to judge a man by his overalls.

## Orchard and Garden

### Training and Pruning Tomatoes

By A. E. Roth.

WE have had experience in growing tomatoes, both in large quantities for the canning factories and only a few bushels in the kitchen garden. When growing for the canning factory, the vines are allowed to spread out at will, and no attention is given beyond good cultivation. In growing in small quantities, however, we have had better results by training the tomato vines to a stake or to a hoop elevated on three stakes, and the vines tied to the hoop. When the vines are staked in this manner, the plants may be set closely together thus economizing on land which is sometimes a consideration in a small garden, and the air is permitted of a free circulation, resulting in fruit of better quality.

Our general plan is to prune the plant to just three main branches. These branches are then tied to a stake or occasionally to barrel hoops as mentioned. The fruit growing on the remaining branches will be larger and will mature earlier than if the vines were allowed to develop normally. A single plant will not produce as heavy a crop as one left to grow

naturally, but from the same amount of land, with the plants set closer, more fruit will be produced than with the natural way. Its chief merit, however, is its easiness of raising. We do not advise pruning over the leaves to expose the fruit to the sun. The exposed fruit will color a little earlier, but the quality will be considerably poorer as the fruit ripens prematurely. If the garden is in a shady location, or the weather has been unusually cloudy, we would advise, under such conditions, prune away the leaves and the fruit a better chance to ripen. Now is the time to start staking and pruning in most gardens in central and eastern Ontario.

### Orchard and Garden Notes

**S**WET corn, peas and beans are best when used immediately after picking.

The autumn-bearing strawberries may now be allowed to bloom and set fruit.

Keep the seed pods of sweet pea, nasturtiums, and other flowers if you want a good lot of flowers.

Keep the sweet peas cultivated. Great spots may be kept off by spraying with tobacco preparations or sometimes with soap-suds.

Beets and carrots sown late in June or early July make tender roots in not too large size for winter storage. Keep them buried in dry sand till used.

Celery and late cabbage may still be set out. Turnips and rutabagas may be planted on that old strawberry bed which has just been plowed up.

Celery may be blanched with paper, boards, drain tile, or earth. Earth is not so good to use in warm weather as the other materials, since the celery is more likely to decay under it.

### Cucumber Mosaic

**T**HE Mosaic disease of cucumbers is not well known in Ontario gardens, but of late it has begun to appear more frequently, and growers should be on the watch for it. Recent investigations indicate that there are three types or kinds of Mosaic to be met with on cucumber, of which one is very damaging. This is the White Pickle Mosaic, which greatly dwarfs the plants and causes the fruit to grow in a lumpy, misshapen condition. The distortion in the fruit is due to irregular growth. Certain areas become sickly, assume a light yellow or nearly white color, and grow very poorly. The remainder of the surface in normal, retains its dark green color and grows much faster, thus producing distorted leaves or lumpy fruit.

In the other two types the leaves are the parts most affected. In one of these types the leaves are mottled with lighter, yellowish green areas and the plant is weakened and dwarfed, thus reducing the yield. The Mosaic in this form is not so damaging as the White Pickle type. The third type is known as the Speckled Leaf Mosaic, and while the leaves become spotted with sickly areas, the name indicates, this form of the disease is not considered to be very damaging.

Like other Mosaic diseases, these cucumber troubles are transmissible from one plant to another though they are apparently not due to any fungus or bacterial parasite. If the juice of a diseased plant be injected into a healthy plant, the disease will be produced, and in the field transfer of this kind is thought to be brought about by means of sucking insects. In view of the transmissible nature of the disease, it is advisable to destroy affected plants and to burn up the dead vines in the fall.

Pat, upon entering a crowded street car, was jostled into a nearby lady's lap when the car started suddenly.

Indignant Lady—Here, what kind of a man are you anyway?

Pat—Shure, I always thought I was an Irishman, but now I think I must be a Lapslander.



## Champion Regular Plugs are Studebaker Equipment

The smooth-running and dependability of Studebaker Cars are made possible through the exacting care with which each part is selected and put together.

## Champion Dependable Spark Plugs

play an important part in producing that dependability and smoothness.

This Champion plug was developed for the Studebaker as were other Champion Plugs for Fords, Overlands, and every other type of motor—in many instances replacing other makes of plugs.

Such is the tribute to Champion dependability. We make only spark plugs and each type has been tested under super-service conditions to increase the efficiency and economy of operating the particular motor for which it was designed.

The outstanding feature of each Champion is its patented asbestos-lined copper gaskets which cushion the porcelain by absorbing the rapid and incessant blows of cylinder explosions.

Dealers everywhere sell Champions. Look for the name "CHAMPION" on each porcelain. It guarantees "Absolute satisfaction" to the user of fire repairs or replacement will be made.

Champion Spark Plug Co. of Canada, Limited  
Windsor, Ont.

### Champion "Minute" Spark Plug Cleaner

Every motor should have one. Clean a set of plugs perfectly in a few minutes without soaking the engine apart or even getting your hands dirty. All you have to do is half fill the tube with cleaning screw in the plug and shake for minutes. Sale everywhere for \$1.00



Champion Regular 1-2"  
For Studebaker Cars  
Price, \$1.00





**Lochfergus Cherry an Ayrshire Cow that sold for \$3,750.**  
Lochfergus Cherry was exhibited by Hector Gordon, Horick, Que., at several Canadian exhibitions in 1916-16 and won several championships. As a two-year-old she produced 8,000 lbs. of milk. Mr. Wm. Hunter, Grimsby, Ont., purchased her for consignment to the New England Club sale on June 13th last, where she sold to P. Bradley, Hingham, Mass., for \$3,750, the second highest price ever paid for a cow of the breed.

**Farm Management**

**Sow Rape in Corn Field**

**R**APE sowed in the cornfield at the time of the last cultivation will make good hog and sheep feed in September and October, says the Animal Husbandry Department of the University of Nebraska. It will in no way injure the corn, making most of its growth after the fall rains come and after the corn has matured. It can be sowed by either walking or using a horse, through the corn, or seed can be placed in tin cans with perforated bottoms fastened on the front of the cultivator beams. Rape does exceptionally well where the corn is thin. It will keep the weeds down, and if not wanted in the fall for feed will make a good manure crop. It will be big enough in September, if the season is at all favorable, for excellent pasture for lambs or hogs. From three to five pounds to the acre should be sowed. Has anyone tried out this plan in Canada?

**Losses in Summer Manure**

**E**VERY farm has its summer manure, many tons of it, even if the most of the cows are out on pasture. In fall wheat sections it is piled in the barnyard awaiting the time when the fall wheat ground is plowed and ready for its application of fertilizer. But what about the depreciation in value of this piled manure?

The Cornell Experiment Station carried on an experiment along this line. Four thousand pounds of horse manure was thrown in a pile April 25th and left there until September 22nd. Only 1,770 pounds remained. Its commercial value had depreciated from \$5.48 to \$2.03. This kind of a loss is going on on many farms in every community. Hundreds of tons of available plant food are being literally burned up.

Many seem rather self-satisfied when they get the manure out of the way. To get it out of the barnyard on to the field in piles seems to be their aim, but heating in piles does no just the same in the field as it does in the barnyard, and while the barnyard is not being fertilized, yet only certain spots in the field are.

The thing to do is to spread, spread, spread. Hand spreading is, of course, better than none but it is disagreeable and liable to be neglected. Machine spreading is the easy, paying way. Not only does it make the manure go twice as far, but it saves so much time and labor that spreading can be done frequently. Experiments tell us that when the manure

is spread it dries out and this stops fermentation or loss of ammonia. Furthermore, if rains come, the plant food is washed into the soil evenly over every acre. Many experiments have shown spreaders to pay for themselves in one season by the crop increases they produce on fifteen acres or less. A more liberal use of spreaders would be a mighty good thing. Good farm management will some day call for such an arrangement of crops that there will always be some place to spread manure at frequent intervals through the summer. —J. H. C.

**Harvest Barley Carefully**

**Q**UANTITY in the barley crop is important even if the barley is to be used only as feed for livestock. When it is to be ground into flour for breads, cakes and pastry, bright color and sweetness are most essential.

Barley is easily damaged by the weather. Wet days at cutting time, poor shocking and over-ripeness will reduce seriously the quality. Weather conditions, of course, cannot be controlled, but where possible the barley should be cut just as it reaches the golden yellow stage. If it can be cut during dry weather the quality will be better than if cut when wet. Avoid cutting and binding into tight bundles when wet from dew or mild and sourness will result.

Immediately upon cutting, barley should be shocked in shocks eight bundles long (four pairs of bundles), well braced and capped with at least one well broken cap. Even a heavy dew will discolor barley in the shock if it is left uncapped. Barley should stand in the shocks long enough to dry out thoroughly but as soon as dry it should be threshed or stacked. —Andrew Boss.

**The Ontario Plowing Meet**

**T**HE International Plowing Match, Tractor and Farm Machinery Demonstration, held under the auspices of the Ontario Plowmen's Association, will this year be conducted on the Central Experimental and Booth Farms at Ottawa. The dates are October 16, 17 and 18. The first day will be devoted to farm machinery demonstration. The walking and riding plow competitions will be pulled off on Thursday, and tractor and seed drilling competitions on Friday. Prizes amounting to \$1,500 are being offered in the various competitions.

The railways are cooperating to make this demonstration a success. From points beyond the 50-mile radius from Ottawa, tickets will be issued on the standard rate, consisting of a round turn given for a one-third fare plus 25 cents. Within the 50-mile radius tickets will be sold for a fare and a third.

**THOSE WHO WOULD SUCCEED!**

A great country needs great men and women; those who would succeed must first learn; and education is the mighty factor.

Albert College, Belleville, Ont., affords every opportunity to obtain the training necessary for responsible positions.

Under trained, practical accountant the latest and most modern accepted business methods are taught both in Commercial and Stenography. Special attention is given to these departments. Full courses in Literature, Music, Art, Theology and Physical Culture.

School Re-opens September 9th, 1918

\$100 Scholarship in Agriculture open to either sex Write for Calendar and Information to

E. N. BAKER, M.A., D.D., Principal.

3



**A Tarvia Road to Market**

What the steel rails are to trolley-traffic, the Tarvia road beside it is to horse and motor-traffic.

Over a Tarvia road, like that shown below, farm products can come to market in any sort of weather with full loads and at good speed. The use of Tarvia makes a macadam road dustless, mudless, frost-proof, and automobile-proof, and costs so little additional that the savings in annual maintenance charges will more than make it up. A coating of Tarvia in time will arrest the deterioration of plain macadam and add years to the life of a road at much less expense than any other method.

Many road engineers everywhere in Canada and the States, have settled down to the regular use of Tarvia on their principal thoroughfares because they find it gives them better roads and at the same time materially reduces maintenance costs.

Booklet telling about the various Tarvia treatments free on request.

**The Barrett Company**

MONTREAL TORONTO WINNIPEG VANCOUVER  
ST. JOHN, N. B. HALIFAX, N. S. SYDNEY, N. S.



This is Merriton Road in St. Catharines, an important thoroughfare running through the manufacturing district between St. Catharines and Merriton, resurfaced with 'Tarvia'. Road width, 'Tarvia' is not cut to 10:1.

**Don't Forget**

To have your herd represented in our EXHIBITION NUMBER

which appears on August 29th: There is no time in the year when good sales are more likely to be made. Catch the new buyer who comes home from the Fair filled with Fair time enthusiasm. Write to-day for the price of a full page.

**Live Stock Department Farm and Dairy**

## Farm and Dairy

AND

### Rural Home

"The Farm Paper for the farmer who milks cows."  
Published every Thursday by  
The Rural Publishing Company, Limited  
Peterboro and Toronto.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, \$1.00 a year. Great Britain, \$1.20 a year. For all countries, except Canada and Great Britain, add 50c for postage.

ADVERTISING RATES: 12 cents a line flat, \$1.48 an inch an insertion. One page 50 inches, one column 12½ inches. Copy received up to Saturday preceding the following week's issue.

Peterboro Office—Hunter and Water Streets.  
Toronto Office—St. Michael Street.

United States Representatives:  
Stockwell's Special Agency.  
Chicago Office—People's Building.  
New York Office—Tribune Building.

#### CIRCULATION STATEMENT.

The paid subscriptions to Farm and Dairy approximate 20,000. The actual circulation of each issue including copies of the paper sent to subscribers, who are but slightly in arrears, and sample copies, varies from 18,000 to 20,000 copies. No subscriptions are accepted at less than the full subscription rates.

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

#### OUR GUARANTEE.

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

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

The Rural Publishing Company, Ltd.  
PETERBORO AND TORONTO

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

### Criticism for the U. F. O.

THE United Farmers of Ontario now number in their membership over 20,000 Ontario farmers.

The organization, in the last few months particularly, has demonstrated its value and its necessity, and as a result, its influence in the rural districts is growing as it never grew before. And just as the U. F. O. grows in power and usefulness, just so much the more strenuous will be the opposition of its enemies, and the greater will be the attention it will attract from the press of the country. This press criticism will be directed in some cases from a spirit of hostility to all things that seem to savor of independent agricultural action, but in many other cases the intent will be a real desire to give helpful advice to the new movement.

The first type of criticism will generally be taken for what is worth by rural readers and discounted accordingly. It is the criticism of the semi-friendly press that is really the more dangerous. As a rule, this criticism takes the form of disparaging comment on the ability of certain leaders of the farmers' movement and the making of unflattering comparisons between the leadership of the U. F. O. and the leadership of the western organizations. If taken too seriously by the members of the local clubs, this criticism might tend to shake the confidence of the Ontario farmers in their central organization.

Farm and Dairy do not claim that all of the officers of the U. F. O. are above criticism. We presume that, being human beings like the rest of us, they are subject to the ordinary failings to which all flesh is heir. In some cases, there may be much room for improvement. We can state most unequivocally, however, that the leaders with whom we are acquainted, and that is practically all of them, are working heart and soul for the good of the farming industry and the country as a whole. Unlike many leaders in other walks of life, they work entirely from disinterested motives, and their influence is absolutely unpurchasable. Moreover, these leaders are elected in a thoroughly democratic manner, and if their actions do not appeal to the majority of the members, they will be replaced at the next annual meeting. With this democratic safeguard, we see no

reason why present criticism should shake the faith of any U. F. O. member in the soundness of his central organization. Ontario farmers will do well to remember that no organization can hope to be influential in the land without attracting its fair share of criticism, and that even the grain growers' organizations, now spoken of in such laudatory terms by the city press, were bitterly assailed by the same press when they first organized and their leaders branded as dangerous radicals or worse. History is merely repeating itself.

### The Cross Case

GREAT interest is being taken in the case of Mr. J. F. Cross, the Brantford farmer who was fined \$500 for alleged seditious utterances.

In all quarters usually characterized by saneness and tolerance the opinion is being expressed that the sentence should be either modified or suspended. In taking up the case of Mr. Cross, the United Farmers of Ontario have made it very clear that the association is not undertaking to defend sedition, but to ensure a farmer who maintains his innocence receiving justice. It has examined his case, believes that it is a strong one, and prominent farmers in his section urge that he should be helped. Farm and Dairy has communicated with reputable farmers in the Brantford district who know Mr. Cross, and all agree that their neighbor is a loyal citizen, whose case is deserving of the attention of the central organization of which he is a member.

The words alleged to have been spoken by Mr. Cross in private conversation with a neighbor were to the effect that we could be no worse off under Prussian rule than under the present Government. In making this statement, Mr. Cross was not speaking of conditions generally in Canada, but his remark was made in connection with the one subject of conscription. Mr. Cross spoke under great provocation. He has a large farm in two widely separated blocks, and had just one son to help him. That son has been drafted. Mr. Cross did not even express himself at a public gathering, but in private conversation with a neighbor when the conscription issue came up for discussion. Probably the great majority of Canadian people have, in moments of irritation, given vent to similar remarks when new and seemingly onerous restrictions of liberty were announced. It would seem from Magistrate Livingston's latter remarks that Mr. Cross was singled out for special attention because he is a farmer and had attended the conventions in Toronto. Behind his case there is a great principle at stake—the freedom of speech. We all recognize that this freedom must be curtailed somewhat in time of war, but it is not clear that Mr. Cross infringed even on the provisions of Order D. Magistrate Livingston's decision should not be allowed to stand.

### Compulsory Military Training

IF Canada to have compulsory military training as a permanent institution? That there will be an attempt to impose some form of compulsory military training on our country once the war is over, we have every reason to believe. Our military class, small and insignificant before the war, is now large and influential, and already has enlisted the sympathy and support of a section of the press. No matter what the result of the war may be this class has determined that Canada shall heretofore have an efficient, permanent, military machine. Major Mowat, M.P., has come out in the open, speaking for this class, and in a recent address before the Toronto Trades and Labor Council he urged the inauguration of a system of universal military training for Canada, not for this war alone, but as a preparation for future wars. An educational campaign, with aims similar to those voiced by Major Mowat in Canada, is now under way in the United States, and the more democratic section of the press of that country is already sounding a warning against the activities of the military party.

These advocates of universal military training are not always the simple pure patriots that they pretend to be. In many cases they have a pecuniary interest in the continued manufacture of war supplies on a large scale. In all cases their ideals are directly

opposed to the ideals that led the new world to lend its aid with enthusiasm and fervor to the cause of democracy in the old world. It is the menace of German militarism that our men are fighting; the cry that brought the most of them into the ranks is that this is a war to end war. If, however, the result is to be simply the extension of the German system of compulsory military training with all of its attendant evils to the rest of the world, then the war will have been fought in vain. If America is to be turned into an armored camp, then we may expect that, in our children's time, if not in ours, the soil of this continent may be drenched in blood, as is the present state of armored Europe. How long will it take the military men of all nations to learn that "the who lives by the sword will perish by the sword"? The statesmen who set themselves against every suggestion tending to enthrone militarism in this country can count on the united support of Canada's farmers, and we believe that our brother farmers to the south of the line will likewise oppose the introduction of Germany's military system into America.

### Starting New Countries Right

THE British colony of Nigeria in Africa is fortunate in being started on correct principles.

The land is not to be dealt out to big corporations, nor is it to be given in small tracts to holders, to mortgage and finally to pass into the hands of big landlords. Title is to remain vested in the government, and settlers are to hold on renewable leases at rents fixed and revised by the governor. A provision of the law concerning this states:

"In determining the rent to be demanded for any given land, and on any subsequent revision of rent, the governor shall take into consideration the rent obtained or obtainable in respect of any other like land in the immediate neighborhood and shall, subject to the provisions of section 19, fix the rent at the highest amount that can reasonably be expected to be obtained for the land, having regard to all the circumstances of the case, provided that in determining the amount of any rent, whether original or revised, the governor shall not take into consideration any value due to capital expended upon the land by the same or any previous occupier during his term or terms of occupancy, or any increase in the value of the land, the rental of which is under consideration, due to the employment of such capital."

In another colony, the East Africa protectorate, a similar law exists, limited however to certain crown lands. These lands may be leased for 999 years at rents nominal at first but subject to a gradual increase up to three per cent of the unimproved value. As the value increases the rent is to be increased of course.

Both colonies are to be congratulated. Had the land system of Nigeria been applied to America when settlement began, how different conditions would be to-day. No one would ever have taken any land that he did not intend to use, and all unused natural resources would to-day be open to the use of any one desiring it. There would be no unemployment, no poverty, no periods of hard times. But a way exists to rectify the error. A change in the taxation system so as to tax the rental value of land into the public treasury would accomplish that result. Unless done it is only a question of time until these African colonies surpass us. The organized farmers of Canada recognize the evils of our present system of taxation and believe that the unimproved value of the land, urban and rural, should bear the burden of taxation.

IT was Lincoln who believed in "plucking a thistle and planting a flower wherever a flower would grow" as he went through this life. If we could only remember this always in the hurried daily round, how much we might brighten the world! Pulling the thistle of vexation from our neighbor's tone, and leaving a laugh in its place; suppressing the ugly suspicion in some heart with restored confidence; plucking discouragement from a weary worker by a deserved commendation—these things are daily within our power if only we were watchful.

Letters to the Editor

Mr. Archibald's Figures

EDITOR, Farm and Dairy.—I notice in the Farm and Dairy of June 20th under "Letters to the Editor," one from J. A. M., Kings Co., Prince Edward Island, criticising certain estimates made by Mr. E. S. Archibald, Dominion Animal Husbandman as to the cost of keeping a cow for a year and the value of her products. Briefly, J.A.M. severely criticises Mr. Archibald for valuing the manure from one cow for a year at \$22.50 chemical value and another \$22.50 for humus value. He also thinks that the estimates for feed of \$62.21 for a cow producing 5,127 lbs of milk is ridiculously low. I do not wish to get into any controversy with J.A.M., but as a personal friend of Mr. Archibald, and in justice to the live stock industry and the Experimental Farms system, I believe that the impression left by J.A.M.'s letter in the minds of Farm and Dairy readers, should be corrected.

The Value of Manure.

As to the value of manure, the Prince Edward Island farmer evidently is at variance with our very best farmers the world over. That the whole industry of agriculture depends on soil fertility and that the manure from live stock is the surest and safest method of maintaining or increasing soil fertility, is an understood and proven fact throughout all Europe and America. Undoubtedly the value of manure depends largely on quality of feed given the cows, and age of cattle and even more on the care given to the manure in order to prevent seepage, bleaching, burning, etc. We all agree with this party that much manure from cows "is not worth a sou" due to improper handling. Any farmer is in reality exchanging his manure for cow feed if it is properly applied to the soil. Milkmen near the cities who are not working farms naturally would place no value on manure, but any man operating a farm should consider its value more carefully.

As to the chemical value of manure: If cow manure, both liquid and solid, contains 1.4 per cent of nitrogen; 2 per cent phosphoric acid; and 1.45 per cent potash, as stated by our best authorities, even on a basis of present prices for any good commercial fertilizer where nitrogen cost at least 15c per pound and phosphoric acid and potash at least 5c per pound, the chemical value of a ton of manure as valued based on prices of commercial fertilizer would be \$5.55. The fact that prices for commercial fertilizers have increased from 25 to 200 per cent since 1914, and that the supply is exceedingly limited, and in fact potash is almost impossible to obtain, should enhance the value of manure. The farmer can, with commercial fertilizer alone maintain or increase soil fertility but he must have the humus of either decaying manure or of decaying green crops such as clover plowed under. This fact has been clearly established by the practice of our most successful farmers as well as by careful experiments on Experimental Farms throughout the world. As to the value of grade calves, this is perhaps an open question. However, Hoiststein and Ayresdale calves sell readily at from \$3 to \$7 throughout Ontario and Quebec. What the local prices of these calves at birth may be in Prince Edward Island is questionable.

As to Feed Cost.

The figure given for the feeding of the average cow giving about 5,700 pounds of milk was actually \$52.21 at the time that the circular was written. Even though J.A.M.'s date is 1915, when last re-printed, he must make allowance for increase in cost of feed from that time to this. Even so, 1916 and 1917's prices collected by

casus taken by cow testing authorities in Ontario and Quebec and made up by the Dairy and Cold Storage Branch as well as by other authorities, do not exceed this sum more than 10 to 20 per cent. The past winter has seen higher feed prices than ever before in the country's history and any open minded farmer will surely realize that old commercial prices, of feeds two or three years ago, must be added to the most present market prices. However, I notice that at the present time J.A.H. is feeding nine pounds of mixed meal, which is a liberal ration for a cow unless producing over 35 per cent of her present milk daily. That this meal is costing him at the rate of \$70 a ton is evidence of lack of careful cooperative buying. Had he laid in his stock of meal in car-load lots purchased cooperatively with his neighbors and obtained in the fall of 1917, the very best mixture of mill feeds should have cost him more than \$45 a ton at prices then existing. Even so with present prices of bran, shorts, oil cake, cottonseed, where obtainable, distiller's grains, and the like, I fail to see how any mixture of these feeds could cost him \$70 per ton unless he purchased in very small quantities, paid freight rates on less than car lots, and kindly granted one or more dealers excessive profits.

This Prince Edward Island farmer, undoubtedly a wide awake man, fails to appreciate the real purpose of the Experimental Farms or their circulars. It was the intention of these circulars and, I believe, an apparent one to careful readers, to show that one must value all by-products and care for all by-products most assiduously in order to show any profit from dairy cows. Experimental Farms have the greatest sympathy for the hard working dairy farmer who is undoubtedly working on a small margin of profit if in fact any profit whatever is forthcoming.—F. G. S., Ottawa, Ont.

The Feeder's Side of It

EDITOR, Farm and Dairy.—I like to read Farm and Dairy, especially subjects relating to the silo and silage, care and feeding of cattle, etc., but I noticed an article in the July 4th issue, headed "Ignorance or Carelessness," which strikes me very hard. I think you worded that article very strongly, as the pigs were put outside from comfortable quarters, where they contracted the disease. As an experiment, I did the same in last year. The hogs that were put outside thrived splendidly, while the remainder of the litter died in inside quarters.

I also disagree very strongly with Mr. Hall, of the Veterinary Director General's Department, who, according to the article mentioned, claims that about pneumonia affects the pigs when they are from six weeks to three months of age if had two days when they were ready for market. They had been kept as white as snow, as the pen was cleaned every day, and well bedded with straw, and I considered it the most profitable loss I have ever experienced. I would have lost more than their value had I tried to winter them on warm water and mill feeds such as we got; and at times we could not get any. The pigs which I lost caught the disease, I believe, from an old unsanitary pen which I had since torn down.

As far as comfortable quarters and raising hogs are concerned, I do not think a man who markets between 60 and 75 hogs in a year and rears about 100, need go to either Mr. Hall or Mr. Bradt for information. The little pig on which they held the pot morium was badly infected before being put outside. Of course we all know that the following with soft jobs have the best chance of getting occasionally to they would lose their positions, but with the experience which I

(Continued on page 14.)



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LET no man value at a little price a virtuous woman's counsel.  
—Chapman.

## A City Lad's Delusion

By Mrs. J. G. Eastman.  
(From the Nebraska Farmer.)

ELMER said half to himself, "I always thought the country was a dull stupid place, but I'm just finding out what an awful lot of things I don't know."  
Jean's wish for snow enough for one more good sleigh ride was granted and the whole family glided off to church next morning in the bob-sled fitted out with two spring seats. Both the sleigh ride and going to church were unusual to Elmer and when the girls said he would be in their father's Sunday school class he hadn't the slightest idea as to what they meant.

At the church they found only a few early arrivals and Cousin John piloted Elmer to the corner where his class sat and introduced him to the single occupant, a boy about Elmer's age, but larger. Elmer was at a loss for something to say, but not so Billie Lane; he had ever thought about it he would have said his tongue had been taken from him for a purpose and it would be an insult to Providence not to use it.

"You had a long train ride, didn't you?" Billie began. "Dorothy said at school Friday you were coming. Say I'll bet you like it fine at Linsey's, don't you? I wish Mr. Linsey was my cousin. I pretend he's my big brother. He'd be a dandy one. You haven't got any dog, have you? Their old Sheep died last fall. I tell you what; I've got two pups and ma says I can't keep but one, so I'll give you the other one."

After church a family of neighbors named Jennings went home with the Linseys for Sunday dinner and as they had a boy a year younger than Elmer and a girl just Dorothy's size, they all had a pleasant day. It was vastly different from Elmer's usual Sundays. They explored the frozen creek and the snow-laden branches overhanging. It made a picture Elmer never forgot.

### CHAPTER III.

#### Country School Days.

Elmer hadn't thought about going to school, but as the neighbors drove away in the sunset glow, Harry Jennings called back with true boyhood fervor, "See you at school to-morrow, Elmer."

The next morning without a word of protest Elmer picked up the lunch pail that Cousin Beth had filled so well, and trundled away with Dorothy and Jean. "Where's Mr. Linsey's school?" he asked. "It doesn't resemble the Lowell school of Elmer's earlier training very much. It was the typical one-room school house so familiar to country dwellers, but appeared strange to the city lad. Some of the boys were there making a wagon in the snow, to resemble a great wagon wheel, Elmer thought."

"Come on, Elmer," shouted Billie Lane; "we're goin' to play fox and goose soon as we get the ring made."  
"He's got to see Miss Davis first so she'll know to country dwellers, him," objected masterful Miss Dorothy. Billie went with them into the school room to give manly support to Elmer

whom he admired and for another reason that he made known as soon as the teacher had been introduced to Elmer.

"Miss Davis, can Elmer sit with me? We'll be good," he said at the first possible second. Miss Davis was jolly-looking and was the youngest teacher Elmer had ever known. She smiled at the eager petitioner.

"Yes, just as long as you don't whisper, Billie Boy. You know what talents you have in that line."

The boys were still busy arranging their desks when the nine o'clock bell sounded and all the scholars came tramping in. It seemed very queer to

he came back to his seat, and he could hardly wait until recess to have his seatmate enlighten him.

"Sure," said the cheerful Billie. "That's what a kid gets for playing in school. He's got to recite physiology all week instead of havin' manual training Tuesday and Thursday. The girls have sewing Monday and Wednesday. Say, you'll have to have some tools—a hammer, a saw, a ruler, and a plane, too. I'll ask Miss Davis and see if I can show you mine. We're going to start makin' seed corn testers to-morrow."

Elmer wondered how he could get any tools and decided he must wait until his mother sent the promised ten dollars, but a month seemed a terrible while. Energetic Dorothy changed all this by rushing to her father as soon as they reached home, exclaiming:

"O father, you forgot Elmer didn't have any tools for manual training! What would he have done if this had been Tuesday?"

"I shudder to think of it; why, he might have had to borrow half of Billie Lane's hammer. But I beg Elmer's pardon; come down to the shop and we'll see what can be done to make the matter right."

Besides the tools mentioned, he also gave Elmer a small square. "It's handy than a ruler," he said.

"I can't pay you for them now, Cousin John," Elmer said shyly, "but mother's going to send me some money after a while and I will then."

"I'll tell you a better way. You split wood enough to pay for them; you

with it?" inquired ignorant Elmer.  
"Oh, it's a very ancient Belgian ceremony; when we see the reason to rather we must cut our arms till they bleed and mingle our blood. It won't take except at new moon, you know."

Choosing secret signs, games and oaths exhausted them so that they fell asleep immediately afterward and had to be called three times the next morning. For several days thereafter they went about whispering mysteriously and making mystic gestures, but before the new moon changed the electric friends in good broilers something happened that showed Elmer's faith in Billie's protestations of loyalty.

### CHAPTER IV.

#### Was Billie a True Friend?

"Hurry up, kids! Miss Davis has the plans for the bird houses; let's get busy!" cried Elmer, pulling out the box which contained his tools at the beginning of the manual training period one afternoon early in the week. "I heard a robin this morning and I want to get a house ready for him."

As he spoke he opened the box and gave a gasp of surprised delight at his treasured square lay before his eyes, broken. Looking up he saw Billie eyeing him with a queer expression which with an effort managed to assume a pleasantness with the others he crowded up to see the ruined square, but in that fleeting instant Elmer knew that Billie had known what would happen when he opened his tool box. "He knew an' he won't tell; that's the kind of a chum he is," was the thought that so filled his mind that he hardly heard Miss Davis say quietly yet sternly:

"While the breaking of the square was no doubt an accident you all know you have a right to touch each other's tool boxes; a wrong has been done and now is the time to right it." Then after a moment's pause, "It is hard to admit it, I know; yet each hour that passes will make it harder. At other pause and then in her usual brisk tones, "You may take your work; here is my ruler, Elmer, it will do as a substitute."

The girls related the story at home that night amid expressions of "what a shame for some one to break Elmer's square." And afterwards while they were doing chores together John Linsey said in his friendly way, "What is it that bothers you so, son? Something more than the loss of the square?"

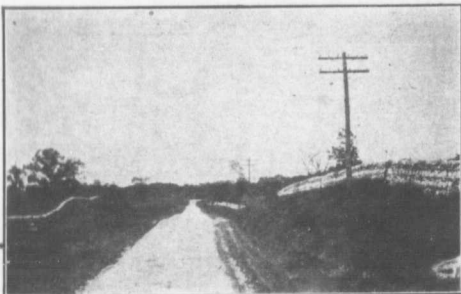
Elmer flushed. "Yes," he said miserably, "someone, a friend of mine, knows who did it and won't tell me. I don't think much of such friendship, Cousin John."

Mr. Linsey nodded with sympathetic understanding, and laid his hand on Elmer's shoulder an instant. "I know how it feels, it has been here, but maybe I'll work it out right; most misunderstandings do, I've learned."

Elmer found a ray of hope in it, but he didn't answer Billie's secret call next day nor accept the latter's invitation to "come over to-morrow." The following morning while was Saturday found him chacking away at some stubborn chunks in the wood pile. Instead. About ten o'clock Fred Fresh, a schoolmate, appeared and perched on a rick of wood, seemingly for a casual chat, but after a few remarks he blurted out:

"Say, Elmer, 'twas me that broke your square. I didn't mean to, but of course it's like Miss Davis said; I hadn't any business touchin' it. I just used it a minute when I was finishin' my work after school, and the heavy hammer fell on it. Billie Lane says it happen an' he said I'd better tell Miss Davis and you right away next morning, but I wouldn't and I told him he was a tattler. If he had, so he wouldn't still 'til last night an' then she said if I didn't tell you to-day, he'd tell my father. Dad's so particular that he'd never get over it. If someone else tells a secret tell me for me for it when I tell him, anyhow."

(Continued next week)



Fences upon which Weather and Years have had no Effect.

There are miles and miles of this type of fence around the town of Galt in Waterloo Co., Ont. They stand as a lasting monument to the heavy toll of the pioneers who cleared the land and made homes for themselves in the face of difficulties that might have daunted men of lesser courage. Photo by an editor of Farm and Dairy.

Elmer to see all sizes gathered in one room and he wondered how one teacher could ever handle them and with no principal to send the unruly before either. He ad supposed country schools to be very backward, but while they were conducted very differently the work was just as difficult as that of the same grade in the city, so he had little time for speculating about Miss Davis' mode of discipline. When she put on wraps and overshoes at noon and joined the rollicking game of fox and geese he nearly made up his mind that she had no mode at all.

However, an incident after noon caused him to change his views in that respect. A boy was busily constructing a bean-shooter behind his geography when suddenly a quiet voice said:

"Edward, you may bring what you have here. When he stood before her, she added, "You may leave it on my desk."

Then after a pause in a still lower voice she said, "I am sorry, very sorry, but you know our rule."

That was all, and to Elmer there seemed nothing about that to make a fellow look so white and shaken when

can do it every morning between breakfast and school time."

Elmer thought of a fine arrangement and when Mr. Linsey said he should have his choice of the little winter pigs if he would feed them, Elmer felt rich indeed, and when Billie brought him the promised dog and stayed all night, Elmer's cup of joy ran over.

Elmer had never had a boy chum to stay all night with him; in fact, he had never had a real chum. After he and Billie had gone upstairs and after due discussion of the various objects in the room, Billie said:

"Say, did you ever read 'Seth Samson the Stout Scout'?" He and Ken Knife avowed eternal friendship. Let's you and me do that Elmer."

"All right; how do you do it, Billie? I never read many Indian stories."

Billie had, and he proceeded to instruct his "eternal friend-to-be."

"First, we choose a secret sign so we know each other to talk without speaking, and a secret call, too; then we each take a name that only the other knows so we can defeat treacherous enemies an' we must wear a secret call to make it binding. That's all 'til we see the new moon."

"What's the new moon got to do

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**The Upward Look**

As You Come to Him by Faith

As ye have received Christ Jesus  
the Lord, so walk ye in Him;  
rooted and built up in Him;  
and established in the faith, abound-  
ing therein."—Col. ii, 6, 7.

In these words the apostle teaches  
us the weighty lesson, that it is not  
only by faith that we first come to  
Christ and are united to Him, but that  
it is by faith that we are to be rooted  
and established in our union with  
Christ. Not less essential for the  
commencement, is faith for the  
progress of the spiritual life. Abiding  
in Jesus can only be by faith.

There are earnest Christians who  
do not understand this; or, if they  
admit it in theory, they fail to realize  
its application in practice. They are  
very zealous for a free gospel, with  
our first acceptance of Christ, and  
justification by faith alone. But after  
this they think everything depends on  
our diligence and faithfulness. While  
they firmly grasp the truth, "The sin-  
ner shall be justified by faith," they  
have hardly found a place in their  
scheme for the latter truth, "That just  
shall live by faith." They have never  
understood what a perfect Saviour  
Jesus is, and how He will each day  
do for the sinner just as much as He  
did the first day when he came to Him.  
They know not that the life of grace  
is always and only a life of faith, and  
that in the relationship of Jesus the  
one daily and unceasingly the life of  
the disciple is to believe, because believing  
is the one channel through which  
Divine grace and strength flow out  
into the heart of man. This old nature  
of the believer remains evil and sinful  
to the last; it is only as he daily  
comes, all empty and helpless, to his  
Saviour to receive of His life and  
strength, that he can partake of the  
fruits of righteousness to the glory of  
God. Therefore it is: "As ye have re-  
ceived Christ Jesus the Lord, so walk  
ye in Him; rooted in Him, and estab-  
lished in the faith, abounding therein."  
As you came to Jesus, so abide in Him,  
by faith.

And if you would know how faith  
is to be exercised in thus abiding in  
Jesus, to be rooted more deeply and  
firmly in Him, you have only to look  
back to the time when first you re-  
ceived Him. You remember well what  
obstacles at that time there appeared  
to be in the way of your believing.  
There was first your viciousness and  
guilt; it appeared impossible that the  
promise of pardon and love could be  
for such a sinner. Then there was  
the sense of weakness and death; you  
felt not the power of the surrender  
and the trust to which you were called.  
And then there was the future; you  
dared not undertake to be a disciple  
of Jesus while you felt so sure that  
you could not persevere in His way,  
and would speedily again be unfaithful  
and fall. These difficulties were like  
mountains in your way. And how  
were they removed? Simply by the  
word of God. That word, as it were,  
compelled you to believe that, not-  
withstanding guilt in the past, and  
weakness in the present, and unfaith-  
fulness in the future, the promise was  
sure that Jesus would accept and save  
you. On that word you ventured to  
come, and were not deceived; you  
found that Jesus did indeed accept  
and save.

Apply this your experience in com-  
ing to Jesus, to the abiding in Him.  
Now, as then, the temptation is to keep  
you from believing are many. When  
you think of your sins since you be-  
came a disciple, your heart is cast  
down with shame, and it looks as if  
it were too much to expect that Jesus  
should indeed receive you into perfect  
intimacy and the full enjoyment of His  
holy love. When you think how  
utterly, in times past, you have failed  
in keeping the most sacred vows, the

consciousness of present weakness  
makes you tremble at the very idea of  
answering the Saviour's command  
with the promise, "Lord, from hence-  
forth I will abide in Thee." And when  
you set before yourself the life of love  
and joy of holiness and fruitfulness,  
which in the future are to flow from  
abiding in Him, it is as if it only  
serves to make you still more hope-  
less; you, at least, can never attain  
to it. You know yourself too well.  
It is no use expecting it, only to be  
disappointed; a life fully and wholly  
abiding in Jesus is not for you.

Oh that you would come and begin  
simply to listen to His word, and to  
ask only the one question: Does He  
really mean that I should abide in  
Him? The answer His word gives is  
so simple and so sure: By His  
almighty grace you now are in Him;  
that same almighty grace will indeed  
enable you to abide in Him. By faith  
you became partakers of the initial  
grace; by the same faith you can  
enjoy the continuous grace of abid-  
ing in Him.

And if you ask what exactly it is  
that you now have to believe that you  
may abide in Him, the answer is not  
difficult. Believe first of all what He  
says: "I am the Vine." The safety  
and the fruitfulness of the branch de-  
pend upon the strength of the vine.  
Think not so much of the grafting as  
a branch, nor of the abiding as a  
duty, until thou hast first had thy  
soil filled with the faith with which  
Christ is in you. He really will be to  
thee all that a vine is—holding thee  
fast, nourishing thee, and making  
Himself every moment responsible for  
thy growth and thy fruit. It is the  
thing else, that will keep thee abiding  
in Him. A soul filled with large  
thoughts of the Vine will be a strong  
branch, and will abide confidently in  
Him. Be much occupied with Jesus,  
and believe much in Him, as the True  
Vine.

And then, when Faith can well say,  
"I am His Vine," let it further say,  
"I speak to those who say they are  
Christ's disciples, and on them I can-  
not so earnestly press the importance  
of exercising their faith in saying, "I  
am in Him." It makes the abiding  
so simple. If I realize clearly as I  
meditate: Now I am in Him, I see at  
once that there is nothing wanting but  
just my consent to be what He has  
made me, to remain where He has  
placed me. I am in Christ: that  
simple thought, carefully, prayerfully,  
believingly uttered, removes all diffi-  
culty as if there were some great at-  
tainment to be reached.

It is astonishing how such a faith  
will work out all that is further im-  
plied in abiding in Christ. There is in  
the Christian life great need of watch-  
fulness and of prayer, of self-denial  
and of striving, of obedience and of  
diligence. But "all things are possi-  
ble to him that believeth." This is  
the victory that overcometh, even our  
faith." It is the faith that continually  
closes its eyes to the weakness of the  
creature, and finds its joy in the suffi-  
ciency of an Almighty Saviour, that  
makes the soul strong and glad. It  
gives itself up to be used by the Holy  
Spirit into an even deeper apprecia-  
tion of that wonderful Saviour whom  
God hath given us,—the Infinite Im-  
mortal.

Some men see little, feel little, en-  
joy little; and only bewail the poverty  
that is under the sun. Life is "a  
dim sickly imagery," and the sooner  
the dim sickly imagery is wiped out the  
better. But deploring the hollowness  
of the world and the monotony of  
of our days is only a declaration that  
the deficiencies of our own spirit has  
presented us laying back on the infinite  
richness of nature and life. Men of  
purer, deeper nature, are simply be-  
witched and bewildered by the endless  
wealth of the world.

Nothing is easier than to dazzle the  
multitude with wild thoughts that  
seem new, because they are bold.



**Make Your Bike a  
Motorcycle**

**The Shaw Attachment Fits Any Bicycle**  
Makes your old bike a dependable, easy-  
running, light weight power machine. Compact,  
easy to attach. No special tools or knowl-  
edge necessary. Battery or magnet. Thro-  
tles in use in U. S. and foreign countries.  
Wonderful hill climber. FREE BROCHURE  
Write for catalog, terms, etc. Also about Shaw  
Bicycle Motor Attachment. Equipped power bike at  
\$100.00.



**Fairbanks  
Wagon Scales**

are the practical heavy load scale  
for the farm as well as for con-  
tractors, builders, hay and grain  
dealers or coal merchants. Fair-  
banks Wagon Scales are simple,  
accurate and fill every weighing  
requirement in

**Capacities 5 and 10 Tons**  
Every Fairbanks Wagon Scale  
may be fitted with a Compound  
or Columbia Grain Beam, adapt-  
able to graduations and stand-  
ards required by the purchaser.  
Platforms are of steel frame  
construction and vary from 8 x  
14 ft. to 7 ft. 11 in. x 22 ft.

**Fairbanks Pileas Wagon Scales**  
are the accurate scales for use  
where a pit is undesirable. Height  
of scale nine inches. This is an  
ideal outfit for farm, contracting  
and quarry use. Capacity 5 tons.  
All prices are exclusive of timber  
and foundations. Write our near-  
est branch for full particulars.

**The Canadian Fairbanks-  
Morse Co., Limited**

St. John Quebec Montreal  
Ottawa Toronto Hamilton  
Winnipeg Calgary Windsor  
Saskatoon Vancouver 76

He is a good farmer—he reads  
Farm and Dairy regularly.

## Young People's Forum

Conducted by Marion Dallas.

### Making Money for Red Cross Purposes

NO patriotic event is complete nowadays without the "Fortune Booth." However, it is not always possible to find any one capable of telling fortunes without any preparation. With the aid of this old rhyme, any person with a reasonable amount of imagination, may find in the teacup a story worth at least the usual charge of ten cents. This rhyme (by the way) is translated from an old Chinese tea song:

"One leaf alone, alone you'll be;  
Two together, the minister you'll see.  
Three in groups, your wish you'll gain;

Four, a letter from a loving swain;  
Five, good news the letter will bring;  
Six in a row, a song you'll sing;  
Seven together great fortune waits  
For you, so says the Teacup Fates.  
Tea leaves short and tea leaves tall  
Bring you company great and small;  
Tea leaves many and dotted fine  
Are of bad luck the surest sign;  
Tea leaves few and clean the rim;  
Your cup with joy o'er flows the brim."

#### Daisy Fortune Booth.

"Let the Daisies Tell Your Fortune."  
This was the sign placed over one of the booths at a Red Cross Tea Party lately. The decorations were very simple, but entirely of green crepe paper and daisies. Ferns make a splendid substitute for paper if available. Huge daisies were made containing about 100 petals, or more if the crowd warrants. A fortune was written on each petal with invisible ink or milk. The petals were ironed with an electric iron (a common flatiron answers the purpose), the fate of the purchaser is revealed by the application of heat to the paper.

#### Sample Fortunes.

Your friendly manner, winsome ways

Shall win you joy through all your days.  
Your glance cheers others all the while  
And fortune will return your smile.

#### Another Fortune:

"The busy town is not the place for you.  
With all its turmoil and its noise and strife.  
But seek the country. There you'll  
wealth accrue  
And win a wholesome, healthy,  
happy wife."

#### Still Another:

"You will deal in city real estate.  
Till you make a fortune very great,  
From your rows of model tenements,  
You'll collect such lots of rents.  
That you will not find a way to spend  
it.  
Till you marry. That will quickly end  
it."

#### Fortune Telling by Initials.

This would make a jolly game for an impromptu evening gathering. It can be played by any number of guests and it makes no difference if they are old or young. Its chief attraction lies in the fact that it is so easily arranged. Simply write on as many slips of paper as there are people, the following words: 1, Disposition; 2, Past; 3, Present; 4, Future; 5, Fortune; 6, Occupation; 7, Residence; 8, Fad.

Beside each word there should be space left to write three other words. Each one writes his or her initials on the top of the page, then the papers are gathered up and re-drawn. They are filled in by those who hold them, the answers being in as many words as there are initials at the top of the page and the words must begin with the same letters. For example, he initial at the top of one page would be, R. M. L. Disposition, rollicking, merry lad. Past, rich man's lad. Present, reads much literature. Future, roams many lands. Fortune, regal magnificent lady. Occupation, reveals much law. Residence, Rochester, Montreal, London. Fad, riding many logs.

When the papers are filled, they may

be read out loud and the two who filled out each other's papers can be partners for supper.

#### Doing Your Bit With Pen and Paste.

The war-line letters and scrap books have proved of such interest to our boys in the trenches and have seemed such a wonderful aid in helping the wounded soldiers to pass the weary hours more pleasantly, that I venture to make some suggestions regarding them to our readers. Many of our young people no doubt have made them, but there are lots of young people's societies wondering just how they can "do their bit" in the busy season. We must not forget our boys, even if our societies are closed for the summer. Let us form "Pen and Paste Leagues" among ourselves. The passport will be: "I venture to write a letter or send a book at least once a month, in the spirit of the Christ to soldier, friend or kin."

There are no officers, no dues, only members and you initiate yourself when you send a scrap book, or write a letter once a month. It would be interesting to know how many of our readers would be members.

#### How to Make the Books.

The books may be made at home at a very little cost. Cut 50 sheets of plain brown paper or cardboard, the dimensions of a magazine. Sew them with cord, using a darning needle. Cover the outer page with gay cretonne. In the centre of the front page paste a card and write some odd or humorous title for the book. Neatness is absolutely essential. Don't cut crooked edges. Practice pasting. It is quite an art. Don't have too many items on one page. Like the tray of food for the invalid, the book for the wounded soldier should be tempting. Paste the clippings square on the page. A wounded soldier has not always the strength to turn the pages around. Don't put in jokes about the war. To the soldier the war is no joke. Put in pretty short

stories and pictures, and oh, do be sure they are cheerful stories.

If you live in a small town or community, make a "Local" book. Select all the local news you can find of your home neighborhood. If you can get a few snap shots, use them, or picture post cards will answer the purpose. And when such a book falls into the hands of one of your own boys, what an inspiration it will be to the boy. I assure you the letters you will get in answer to these books and letters will amply repay you for all the time and thought you have spent on them.

### Saskatchewan Homemakers' Clubs Convene

THE Eighth Annual Convention of the Saskatchewan Homemakers' Clubs (similar to our Women's Institutes) held recently in Saskatoon, marked another milestone of achievement in its history. The whole atmosphere of the convention was one of preparedness for the reconstruction that must come after the war, and as those conditions which cannot longer tolerate war or the shadow of war.

Miss DeLury, who is director of Homemakers' Clubs, gave an interesting report of the year's work. Fifteen new clubs have been organized, making a total of 180 live and working clubs. Forty-nine of these clubs were visited during the year by a representative of the extension service. These visits being either in the nature of a demonstration or lecture. Medical inspection of school children has been more general in the past year than ever before, and while this splendid work is still in its infancy, it has been shown that it is well worth while. Community work was shown to be much increased in its scope and generous. The short courses were numerous and well attended. The 65 travelling libraries are still in use and 25 permanent community libraries have been organized. More sanitary conditions in the schools had also been receiving the attention of the Homemakers' clubs, individual drinking cups and hot school lunches being the result of their efforts in a number of communities. Four clubs have also been instrumental in having women on the trustee board. In the midst of these activities, production and conservation are being looked after, besides a great deal of patriotic work.

Recently a new director of Boys and Girls' Clubs for Saskatchewan has been appointed in the person of J. G. Rayner. Mr. Rayner gave the delegates at this convention an idea of the work which has been accomplished along this line and also some of the plans for the immediate future. It was pointed out that too much cannot be done in the training of boys and girls for their responsibility in after life.

Mrs. Murray, who is the president of the Local Council of Women in Saskatoon and also provincial vice-president of the National Council of Women, outlined the work of the National Council at their recent convention in Brantford, Ont. She spoke of the advantages to be gained by the affiliation of the Homemakers' Clubs with the National Council, in that they would be enabled to reach out for a wider sphere of influence. Before the convention was over it was unanimously decided to affiliate with the National Council of Women. The federation of Homemakers' Clubs, Home Economics Societies and Women's Institutes has been under consideration in the various provinces for some time and the decision was reached at this convention that when the other provinces decided to take the step, Saskatchewan would unite.

### A Conservation Slogan

REDUCE the eat  
R in wheat and meat,  
And Toot the tute  
In Substitute.



## Women on the Farm

need the foot comfort, the sturdy wear  
and the sound economy of

### FLEET FOOT

The flexible, comfortable soles—the light,  
durable uppers—make FLEET FOOT  
the ideal shoes for summer wear  
on the farms.

FLEET FOOT SHOES are  
money-savers, for you can  
have two or three

pairs of these light, easy, comfortable shoes for the price  
of a single pair of leather shoes.

Be sure that the name FLEET FOOT is stamped on the sole—  
none genuine without it.

The best Shoe Stores sell FLEET FOOT



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**COOK'S CORNER**

**Make More Jam**

**I**N order that the maximum use may be made of our fruit crop this year in all parts of Canada, housewives are being asked to use no larger proportion of sugar than is really needed for canning and jam making. With economy in the use of sugar, the arrangements which have been made by the Canada Food Board are expected to provide a sufficient supply of sugar for the canning season. The following recipes, which have been prepared by experts, have in mind the use of those proportions of sugar which will give the best results in jam making:

**Strawberry Jam.**

Eight pounds strawberries; six pounds sugar. Mix the strawberries and sugar in a kettle and let them stand over night. In the morning set the kettle over the fire on an asbestos mat, and bring the contents slowly to a boil. Do not stir the fruit any more than is absolutely necessary. Boil gently without stirring until it is sufficiently thick and then put it away in sterile jars.

**Apple and Plum Jam.**

Four pounds crabapples; four pounds plums; six pounds sugar. Cut the crabapples into quarters and cook in just sufficient water to extract the juice. Strain through a double cheese cloth and add the sugar to the crab-apple juice. Put over the fire and add to a boil. Stir until the sugar is melted. Then add the plums and boil until the plums are thoroughly cooked. Other apples can be used, but on no account must the skins and cores be thrown away as the pectin is contained largely in the cores and directly under the skin. The Damson plum is quite satisfactory for jam.

**Plum Jam.**

Eight pounds plums; six pounds sugar. Put the plums and sugar together in a preserving kettle over the fire, with just sufficient water to start the cooking. Boil gently until the fruit is thoroughly cooked. Stir as little as possible.

**Raspberry Jam.**

Eight pounds raspberries; six pounds sugar. Pick over the raspberries and put the sugar on. Let the fruit remain this way over night. In the morning set the kettle over the fire and bring the contents to a boil slowly, stirring until all the sugar is dissolved. Then cook without stirring until the quantity is reduced and until when tested on a cold plate the jam is found to be sufficiently thick.

**Raspberry Jam With Currant Juice.**

Seven pounds of fruit; one pound or one pint of red currant juice; six pounds sugar. Follow the same directions as for raspberry jam, but because of the juice of the currant that is added, it will require a little longer cooking as some of the water will have been evaporated.

**Old-Fashioned Blackberry Jam.**

For each pound of blackberries use three-fourths of a pound of brown sugar. Pick over berries and wash them slightly. Add sugar and cook slowly until thick. Seal in jelly glass.

**Currant Jelly.**

Four pounds currant juice; three pounds sugar. Boil the currant juice without the sugar about 10 minutes or until the quantity is reduced. Heat the sugar in the oven, and add when very hot to the liquid, so that the temperature will not be greatly reduced. When all is dissolved, bring to a boil again, and continue from three to five minutes. Test, and when done remove and put away in unsealed jars. When cool, seal with melted paraffin.

**Deaf are Doing Worthy Work**

**P**ROBABLY the majority of us have been under the impression that one class of people who would not be expected to assist in war work would be those who are deaf. The following extracts from a letter, written by a young girl in the Manitoba School for the Deaf, however, would lead us to change our views in this connection:

"Some people thought that deaf people were useless when war spread its dark wings over our country. It is true that deaf boys cannot become soldiers and deaf girls cannot become nurses, however much they wish to, but helping our beloved country to win the war does not the totally in that quarter. To begin with, did we not give up our comfortable buildings in Tuxedo Park to be turned into a convalescent home for returned soldiers and take very uncomfortable quarters instead?"

"Most of our boys have spent all of their vacations during the last three years working on our farms, in order to let the hearing men join our country's forces. Some of the girls also spend their vacations in helping on farms so that hearing girls can go to nurse our wounded soldiers. "Since the war started our girls have made socks, mending bags, scarfs and mitts for the soldiers in the trenches, and these things have been sent off. Why, even our small set girls are learning to knit scarfs, while those of 11 and 12 years of age are actually knitting socks as though they had had years of experience in that line.

"In our Household Science class we are using fly flour, and have already sent our former supply of white flour to our soldiers.

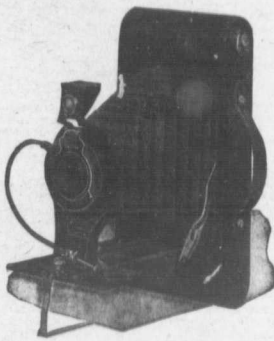
"This coming summer you need not be surprised if you hear that deaf girls from this school are raising war gardens in order to cut down the 'High Cost of Living.' I am one that is planning to help my country in this way, and I am determined to make my plan end in the right way.

**Training Sweet Peas**

**T**HERE are various methods of training sweet peas, and if one is anxious to have the best possible growth, it is well to know of several methods, so that if the peas do not grow well under one style of training another may be tried the following year.

A great many people use wire netting, as it is easily adjusted, but it is not the best kind of support for sweet peas as the soft tendrils on the vines do not take kindly to the hard wire for support. Dry maple or similar brushwood, or coarse twine is far better, but both of these are more or less un-likely and the brushwood sometimes hard to get. Stakes one and one-quarter inches square, pointed at one end, five or six feet in length, painted green, with one or two galvanized wires fastened on them about fifteen inches apart, stretched lengthwise, with coarse twine wound around the wire from top to bottom about twelve inches apart, make a splendid support for sweet peas. It may be necessary to have guy wires, similar to the ropes of a tent, fastened to the top of the stakes here and there, especially at the ends, and fastened to a small stake driven in the ground, to secure stability and prevent sagging. In England, wide meshed netting, made of coarse twine or rope, fastened to stakes, is usually used by successful sweet pea growers. If brushwood can be obtained it is really about as best support, and if put up skillfully is not unsightly looking, when the vines get well started. Wire is, of course, the easiest obtained but is too often made use of on this account. The plants should be left about four to six inches apart, and should be thinned, when from four to six inches in height, before the plants commence to cling.

MADE IN CANADA



**Folding Autographic Brownies**

As you look over one of these cameras at your Kodak dealer's, your first thought may be "How compact it is," or again, "How simple it is to work," or yet again, as you glance at the price tag, "It certainly doesn't cost much."

Everyone thinks somewhat along these lines as he inspects an Autographic Brownie.

And when it becomes your camera, and the first few rolls of film have been developed, another all-important fact establishes itself—"It makes good pictures."

An Autographic Brownie is a camera that gives you picture, date and title—a camera costing little, capable of much that will make good pictures for anyone.

**THE PRICE**

- No. 1 Folding Autographic Brownie, pictures 2 1/2 x 3 1/4 \$ 8.00
- No. 2A Folding Autographic Brownie, pictures 2 1/4 x 4 1/4 9.00
- No. 2C Folding Autographic Brownie, pictures 2 1/4 x 4 1/4 11.50
- No. 3A Folding Autographic Brownie, pictures 2 1/4 x 4 1/4 12.50

**CANADIAN KODAK CO., Limited**

TORONTO, CANADA

**DON'T BE LATE!**

A number of our dairy breeders who regularly use the columns of FARM AND DAIRY have on different occasions sent us copy too late to vertiser. It is one, too, that only the advertisement both to us and to the advertiser to have all our live stock advertising copy NOT LATER THAN SATURDAY OF EACH WEEK. We would, of course, prefer to have it on Thursday or Friday, as early copy means that we are able to give a more careful service.

IF THIS MEANS YOU—you know what to do—mail your copy Wednesday or Thursday of the week previous.

**LIVE STOCK DEPARTMENT FARM AND DAIRY**

Peterboro, Ont.







The Habeas Corpus Proceedings

CURIOUS situation has developed in connection with the habeas corpus proceedings in Alberta. The military representatives who were ordered to be arrested for contempt of court, it is stated, have been advised from Ottawa to resist arrest. In the meantime stay of proceedings is to be applied for on behalf of the Department of Justice. A wire sent from Ottawa instructs Jas. Muir, K.C., of Calgary, representing the department, to read a statement in court when the hearing of the case is resumed, asking that "in the gravity of the present circumstances, that all further judicial proceedings locally should be stayed, pending the hearing and determination by the Supreme Court of Canada of the questions upon which they depend. It is confidently anticipated that this would involve a delay not exceeding a period of about two weeks."

within so short a time may not immediately be reversed for error." In the meantime proceedings along the same line have been opened in Ontario for the purpose of releasing a number of soldiers who were ordered into khaki under the Military Service Act. Wm. Alex. Mufgood, Colborne, Ont., and Daniel Whitely, Clarke township, both now in the army at Carling Heights, Ont., have applied through their counsel, Mr. Gordon Waldron, for rights of habeas corpus. These cases are identical with the case of Lewis in Alberta. The main grounds of the petition are as follows:

(a) That under the law and the constitution of Canada an Act of Parliament can only be amended by an Act of Parliament. (b) That the said Order-in-Council, although approved by a majority vote of both Houses of Parliament on or about the 19th of April, 1918, did not become or have the force of an Act of Parliament.

(c) That neither by direct enactment of Parliament nor by delegated power enacted by the War Measures Act, 1914, or otherwise, has power been given to the Governor in Council or Privy Council to alter or amend the Military Service Act, 1917, aforesaid, or to deprive the said Bruce Daniel Whitely of his exemption referred to. Toronto military authorities have received a notification from Ottawa to ignore the decisions of the courts that the Order-in-Council cancelling exemptions is invalid until the Supreme Court of Canada gives a final judgment in the matter. If the Supreme Court does not reverse the Alberta decision, members of Parliament take it for granted that Parliament will have to meet to consider the situation.

LAKEVIEW HOLSTEINS
Every male or female offered for sale are either sons or daughters of these wonderful cows. No other herd in Canada has such a record.
11 cows average 100 lbs. milk daily and 23.18 lbs. butter in 7 days; 16 cows average 50.52 lbs. butter in 7 days; 9 average 24.52; 3 average 29.52; 2 average 40.52, and one made 42.06.
We offer for sale a show bull 3 years old, mostly white, sired by Dutch-land Colantha, Sir Moss and from Lakewview Leistrange, 741.9 lbs. milk, 38.06 lbs. butter. He is a brother to Lakewview D. Artis, Canada's only 42-lb. cow, with first calf.
This bull can be bought right, on terms to suit purchasers. Remember his records for butter. Photo and extended pedigrees on application.
MAJOR E. F. OSLER, Prop. T. A. DAWSON, Manager
Lakewview Farm, Bronte, Ont.

HOLSTEINS
One 2-year-old bull; 1 bull 18 months, out of a 23 1/2-lb. 3-year-old dam; 1 bull 13 months; others young.
R.M. Holby R.R. No. 4 Port Parry, Ont.

MERCEDES BURKE DEKOL
A richly bred better calf, 3 weeks old, mostly white, whose dam, Daisy Barrington Mercedes, has milked in private test 22 lbs. in one day, and who dam, Dekol Plus, milked 26 lbs. in one day, and whose grand sire, Sir Walcham of Burks sired Victoria Burke, 31.05 lbs. butter in 7 days. First marked as good. Address all communications to K. J. VALENTINE R. M. D. NO. 1 ODESSA, ONTARIO

HOLSTEIN BULLS FOR SALE
One born November 6th, 1917, three-quarters white, dam 29-lb. a three-year-old. Sire's dam is 18 lbs. at 2-years. Sire's sire a 22,000 22-lb. bull. Write or phone R. S. OLIVER R. R. No. 5 Phone 24-19 ST. MARV'S, ONT.

CLOVER BAR STOCK FARM OFFERS
A few choice young bulls for sale, from heavy producing dams, sired by a son of P. SMITH. Write now for description, photo and price. R. R. No. 3. STRATFORD, ONT.

factories in and why is on pan, like ones thick, so identifies like little for a number of countries. de. boiling down sh, six to ten and, and at 20 pounds of the soft, in wooden for more, to cool and into prisms and wrapped put in a ds of whye, nine pounds out 20 to 35 lbs. of water. is required water to all rest from the 100 per cent per If the price cents a of opping ds of whye after paying at present in post. /most. entirely sweet as a part of a number of spread on for making and should in candy. me and in Feed to the Op- Agriculture of 12,000 according F. Bailey, of Agr. available in t. 1. When standard feed the Agr. officials of are, it was of hog feed owing now anticipated of the de- that the hked after, inability fall out feed are er, steps periment, agricultural res Com- ment dairy of October there officials in- Canada recently farmer' t. The (Burnaby, horation. James City of Mc. by a tittee in n, J. C.



MAY ECHO SYLVIA—Known the world over. But-ter—7 days 41.01 lbs., milk 1,008.8 lbs. MILK 1 day 28,000 bull at Millvales.



TOTILLA OF RIVERSIDE—Milk 14,084 lbs.—1,057 lbs. but-ter—former Canadian Champion H.O.P. cow (Mature Class)—sires a long distance producer for three years. She is by P. S. OLIVER's cow that is able to transmit to her young wonderful qualities that have been concentrated in her from her ancestors.

To the Breeder

who will have nothing

But The Best---

THE young Sire we offer this week is, we believe, one of the finest ever turned out from our herd. In Breeding, Records, and make-up he

stands foursquare. He carries the finest in both Canadian and American Breeding, his dam being for three years supreme in R.O.F. utility work. His sire and gd-dam carry the richest R. O.M. blood. This young bull combines them in one of the best young fellows we have produced. He is just 5 months old to-day. In three months he will be ready for light fall work. He is the kind of a fellow that will put 24 M. lb. blood—and the best of short term blood into your herd. Don't delay about it if you want this fellow.

We have a few females bred to King Segis Pontiac Posch which one can spare at the present.



THE CALF—Look me over—then just look over my relatives on this page. I'm a combination of them Victory Bonds.



TOTILLA DE KOL SARCASTIC—a 33 lb. cow, who has 3 R. O.M. and 2 R. O. P. daughters, one of the latter having a milk record of 24,004 lbs. Dam of Totilla of Riverside, also dam of the \$2,000 bull at the Hamilton sale, June 26th—sired by Johanna Rue 4th's Lad.

The O'Reilly Jos. O'Reilly R.R. 9 Peterboro, Ont. Stock Farm



100 boxes of cheese out of an offering of 1200 boxes, factorymen refusing to accept this price for the balance, although it was 1-6¢ higher than buyers had paid at other houses. The commission is being paid for No. 1 cheese, 23¢; No. 2, 22¢.

**Quebec, Que., July 10.**—445 boxes butter sold at 45¢; 789 boxes cheese sold at 22 1/2-23¢.

**Stirling, Ont., July 11.**—690 boxes cheese offered, all sold at 22 1/2¢.

**Chambersburg, Ont., July 10.**—At cheese house to-day 636 boxes of white were offered. All sold at 22 1/2¢.

**Kingston, Ont., July 11.**—At the Frontenac Cheese Board to-day 750 boxes of white were offered. All sold at 22 1/2¢.

**Frontenac, July 12.**—At the Cheese Board to-day 840 boxes of white were offered. All sold at 23 1/2¢.

**St. John's, Que., July 12.**—750 boxes of cheese offered and sold at 22¢.

**Cornwall, July 12.**—On the Cheese Board to-day the offerings were 2,851 white. All sold at 22 1/2¢.

**Peterborough, July 12.**—At to-day's Cheese Board night factories offered 475 boxes. Four hundred and seventy-five sold at 22 1/2¢.

**Alexandria, July 12.**—At the Cheese Board last night 716 boxes of white were offered. All sold at 22 1/2¢.

**Napanee, July 12.**—At the Cheese Board 1,965 were offered, 255 selling at 22 1/2¢.

LIVE STOCK.

Average prices were the rule on the live stock market during the past week, high prices in no case being paid. This in great measure was due to the fact that the grade of cattle offered was such that high prices were not called for, the average "run" consisting of medium to common animals. Hog prices remained the same as at last week's close.

**Heavy steers, choice** ... \$14.25 to \$14.75  
do good ... 12.50 to 14.00  
**Butcher's steers, and** ... 12.50 to 14.00  
do good ... 12.50 to 14.00  
do medium ... 11.00 to 12.00  
do common ... 9.00 to 10.00  
**Butcher's cows, choice** ... 10.50 to 12.00  
do good ... 9.50 to 10.25  
do medium ... 8.25 to 9.00  
do common ... 7.00 to 8.00  
do canners ... 11.00 to 11.50  
**Butcher's bulls, choice** ... 10.00 to 10.50  
do good ... 10.00 to 10.50  
do medium ... 9.00 to 9.50  
do common ... 8.00 to 8.50  
**Fedders, best** ... 10.00 to 12.00  
**Hogs and springers,** choice ... 90.00 to 140.00  
do com. to medium ... 70.00 to 80.00  
**Cows, choice** ... 15.25 to 16.25  
do medium ... 11.50 to 14.00  
**Heavy fat** ... 8.00 to 10.00  
**Lambing chops, spring** ... 12.50 to 15.00  
**Sheep, choice handy** ... 14.00 to 15.75  
do heavy and fat backs ... 10.00 to 12.00  
do fat and waddled ... 10.00 to 11.00  
do off cuts ... 18.00 to 20.00  
**Less \$1 to \$2 on light** ... 17.25 to 19.00  
**Less \$1 to \$2 on heavy;** less \$1 on extra; less 50¢ to \$1 on novias.

**\$25,000 in Prizes for Live Stock**

THE 1918 prize list of the Central Canada Exhibition is a larger one this year than any previous year. For live stock alone \$25,000 in prizes is paid. Prizes are offered for all kinds of animals and fowls. Attractive awards are also posted for all other farm products. Special prizes are provided for

the best products of vacant lots cultivated by boys and girls.

The prize list, of which the directors of the exhibition are proud to be obtained upon application to J. K. Palmer, manager of the Exhibition.

Ad. Talk

Large Space Advertising. What Next?

OUR live stock breeders, no doubt, are watching with interest the various offerings from time to time in "Farm and Dairy". An wondering who will have the edge on the other, particularly noticeable are those which have been run in the past. Needless to say there is a great deal to be learned from the commercial advertisers on these cover pages of the special number. There are some things to be learned from them. Sometimes they are spoken for for there is, however, one fact which we must bear in mind, and it is that "Farm and Dairy" is here a paper and that farm in our advertising as well as in our editorial columns.

With this end in view, we, of the live stock department of "Farm and Dairy," are making a special effort to reserve for our live stock advertisers at least one full page in each special number. This is not as easy a thing to do as may be supposed. As a rule, the commercial advertisers speak a long way ahead for special placements, and if the live stock men wish to compete with these others they must do the same. As an example of this, we will give you a few of our live stock breeders wished to secure the outside back cover of either of that one would get in ahead, his order was forwarded immediately to the printer at Peterboro, but on my return I found that it had arrived too late, and that both commercial advertisers, by that time that he must take some other plating number. So if our live stock breeders wish to co-operate with us to secure the job and let us know in good time. Remember that to secure these cover pages you must take a whole page, not a half page or a quarter page; not the one condition we ask in return for the regular live stock rate.

Take a look through our back numbers. Start with the Poultry Number of February see Mr. Shaw's ad. on the inside Dairy Number and see Joseph O'Reilly's page. Then to the inside Machinery Number and see what Walburn Rivers has to say. Mr. Rivers secured that outside page because he spoke early, and that is one of the ways in which you can secure the outside to follow.

Already a full page has been spoken for in the coming Western Canada Number. There should be a couple more. Here's who's next: There are dozens of breeders all over Canada who have been doing quite a bit of small scale advertising, anything real big. The Western Canada Number or the Exhibition Number, both appearing in August, are excellent opportunities for large scale advertising. Let us hear from you as soon as possible. Secure your space and between us we can fix up the copy.

Write us to-night so we will know who's next in the list.

C. G. MCKILLICAN,  
Live Stock Department, Farm and Dairy,  
Peterboro, Ont.

LAKESIDE AYRSHIRES

A choice selection of young bulls for sale from Record of Performance dams, imported and Canadian bred. Sires: Auchanbarin Sea Foam (Imp.), 51137; a son of the noted Champion, Fairfield, Maine Triumph (Imp.), 51137; a son of the noted Hobland Perfect Piece. Write for catalogue.

Proprietor: GEO. H. MONTGOMERY, Dominion Express Bldg., Montreal.  
Manager: D. MCARTHUR, Phillipsburg, Ont.

PLEASANT VIEW AYRSHIRES.  
Young calves, either sex, several from E. O. P. cow; also a few bulls fit for service this year. It will pay to come and see or write for prices if wanting anything in choice AYRSHIRES.  
A. HENDERSON R. R. No. 4 ATHENS, ONTARIO

ELMCREST AYRSHIRES  
Herd Sire—Glenhurst Torra Master, sired by Leasmoock Comet. Young stock for sale, all ages, at reasonable prices. One exceptionally good yearling bull. Write for prices.  
SANDILAND BROTHERS, WILLIAMSTOWN, ONTARIO

AYRSHIRE BULL  
A seven months old calf from R.O.P. cow and a sire of the heaviest producing strains in the country. For pedigree and price, write  
JAMES ELFORD SARNIA, ONT.

CHOICE YORKSHIRE HOGS AT RIGHT PRICES

Borns and sows, all ages, from best prize-winning strains—a few good bred cows, also younger stock. S. C. White Leghorn eggs for hatching—\$3 per 100. Fawn and White I. K. Duck eggs, \$3 per 100. Chinese goose.  
T. A. KING MILTON, ONTARIO.

WHY FEED EXPENSIVE CONCENTRATES TO HOGS?

It's the duty of each of us to economize and save everything fit for human food. Needless expenditure on highly concentrated foods for hog feeding is a waste when

CALDWELL'S DRY HOG FEED

gets quicker results for you and is mixed to give the best balanced ration for hogs that is possible and at a low price.

Large hog breeders know its value and use it, and many who have responded to the call of Greater Production by raising hogs use this feed entirely.



The Government analysis shows 18% Protein, 25% Fat and 10% Fiber, Oil Cake, Corn Chop Shorts, Oatmeal siftings and tankage are used in its make up.

Order early and make sure of quick delivery. If your dealer cannot supply you write us direct, Dept. 1.

The Caldwell Feed and Cereal Co., Ltd DUNDAS, ONTARIO

Makers of all kinds of Stock and Poultry Feeds. (Canada Food Board License 9-7627.)

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

Breeders Get Ready For Fall Seeding

Plan to have your herd represented in our WESTERN CANADA NUMBER. This number is issued on August 15th, and will be distributed among all the Western breeders, the Agricultural Colleges, the Experimental Farms, and demonstration farms. In short, to the men who you want to reach. Plan to have your message got out to them in this issue.

Live Stock Department Farm and Dairy

THE WONDERFUL GILSON

**SIMPLY CAN'T BE CLOGGED.** The simple, scientific, carefully worked-out construction of the light running Gilson sifter makes it absolutely impossible to clog the throat of the blower. The Gilson sifter and rapid work with light power. A 4 h.p. operates the small size splendidly. Made in three sizes to suit any power. The Gilson is rightly called the



KING OF SILO FILLERS

because of its remarkable elevating power, absolute safety, durability and simplicity—it stands supreme. It has convenient and quick knife adjustment; built steel-tough cutting knives with the safety reverse—and is guaranteed to cut and clean every bushel of grain with ease. Write to-day for catalogue and proof. Manufactured by—  
GILSON MANUFACTURING CO. LTD., 507 York St., GUELPH, Ont.



# Why En-ar-co National Motor Oil Should Be Your Preference

"Scientific Refining"

## Scientific Refining

UNLIKE things mechanical, lubricants cannot be made alike from day to day except as the workmen are trained to their tasks. But oils *must* be free from quality fluctuation if they are to give satisfaction.

Little skill is needed in distilling water. Steam that escapes through a tea-kettle spout, if caught and condensed, would be pure water—distilled water. Impurities would remain as scale in the kettle.

Refining processes are similar. But here, skill plays a most important part. Extreme heat is applied to huge, 25,000 gallon stills of crude oil. The vapors that arise are condensed, re-distilled, further refined and filtered. Only men of proved ability are assigned to this work.

## En-ar-co National Motor Oil Made By Graduate Workmen

En-ar-co workmen must pass the rigid tests of scientific instructors and efficiency engineers. Processing and purification standards have been set. Well defined grades of instruction have been provided. And every workman strives for perfection, for thus he attains his master degree.

These methods produce a lubricant of unvaried quality. It is always clean and pure and will perform its function properly every day. Regardless of the motor you use, your investment demands that you lubricate with oil made by "men who know"—graduate workmen. That oil bears the En-ar-co label.

Tractors, Automobiles, Aeroplanes, Trucks and Motor Boats give better service and last longer when lubricated with En-ar-co National Motor Oil.

## Send for FREE Handy Oil Can

Get this long-spouted can that enables you to oil the hard-to-reach places.



Send FREE

Canadian Oil Companies, Limited, Dept. X5, 707 Excelsior Life Bldg., Toronto, Ont.

Fill in details about automobile or tractor and enclose two recent stamps. Send me Handy Oil Can FREE. Please give nearest shipping point in this province and quote prices on the items I have marked. I will be in the market

My Name is.....  
 Address.....  
 Postoffice..... Province.....

1 can...gals. gasoline per year  
 1 can...gals. motor oil per year  
 1 can... lbs. auto grease per year  
 1 can... auto grease per year  
 1 can...gals. kerosene per year  
 1 can...gals. tractor oil per year

Tear or Cut Out - Mail Today  
 (NOTE: This can will not be sent unless you give name of your city or county.)

Canadian Oil Companies, Limited  
 Branch Offices in 25 Cities  
 Dept. X5, 707 Excelsior Life Bldg., Toronto, Ont.