

FARM AND DAIRY

The National Dairy Magazine

Com. of Conservation
Asst. Chairman Jan 19



A PATRIOTIC EWE AND HER FOUR LAMBS.

Pure-bred Dorset Horned, owned by Experimental Farm, Agassiz, B.C.

The United Farmers in Convention

A Full Report of the Toronto Convention. (Page 7.)

Cooperative Live Stock Insurance

The Experience of One Club. (Page 5.)

A Diversified Live Stock Farm

And How Two Young Men Are Making Good. (Page 4.)

The Price of Breeding Success

It's a Matter of Try and Try Again. (Page 4.)

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CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY

Mention Farm and Dairy when Writing

Canadian Creamery Association Holds Annual Meeting

Vigorous Protest Against Proposed Exorbitant Increase in Express Rates. Strong Support for National Dairy Council

CREAMERYMEN to the number of about three scores gathered in the Carlisle Hotel, Toronto, on Dec. 18, to the annual meeting of the Creamery Association of Ontario. The president, Mr. M. Robertson, of Belleville, occupied the chair. In his opening address he stated that during the past year much of the good work that the Association might have done was hindered through the depletion of its ranks by its exchequer he ascribed to the fact that the violent storm of last winter occurred just when they had their meeting and prevented many members from attending and paying their annual dues.

The president then touched on the proposed increase in the express charges, but as that subject was being taken up by another speaker he did not enlarge upon it.

Put Ban on Oleo.

On the question of oleomargarine he felt strongly, and made a vigorous protest against the same being exhibited, sold or having the same handled with dairy butter at the different exhibitions, and suggested that the Canadian Creamery Association re-inhibit it also be exhibited in the same building. This suggestion was later framed as a resolution, the full text of which is given amongst the resolutions published here.

Resolutions Passed.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

1. That whereas oleomargarine is only an imitation of butter; and whereas the similarity of the packages, wrappings, etc., in which oleo is handled to that in which creamery butter is handled is used as a selling argument by oleo dealers; and whereas we believe some misrepresentation may be made to the public by oleo being exhibited in the same building as dairy products at exhibitions and fairs. Therefore, be it resolved, that the members of this Association be urged to refuse to exhibit creamery butter at any exhibition if fair unless we be assured by the management that oleo shall not be exhibited in the same building as creamery or dairy butter. And that they permitting the sale of oleo be made making it illegal to sell oleo in packages similar to creamery or dairy butter, and that it be sold in packages similar to lard and lard compound. And that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the Honorable the Minister of Agriculture, the Honorable the Minister of Trade and Commerce, and the Honorable the Minister of the Department of Agriculture, the Honorable the Minister of the Department of Trade and Commerce, and the Honorable the Minister of the Department of Agriculture, the Honorable the Minister of the Department of Trade and Commerce, and the Honorable the Minister of the Department of Agriculture.

Express Rates.

Mr. J. A. McPeters, of the Toronto Creamery, spoke on the proposed increase in express rates. In the month of May he said he had written upon the express companies in the office of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, to secure the option of returning all empty cans by freight instead of express. The objection included representatives of the bakers, produce dealers and ice cream men, and as a result of their efforts no change was made. Now, he said, if the movement at present on foot to revise the express charges succeeds in its object it will mean an increase to the creamerymen in their express charges of 100 per cent on short hauls and 25 per cent on long hauls. Creamerymen, he declared, must do all in their power to fight this increase, and he urged the preparing of figures to lay before the Railway Commission before whom the matter must come. No hearing date has yet been set with the Railway Board. Mr. McPeters strongly urged cooperation with other associations, such as the Wholesale Produce Association, ice cream men, etc., who are also vitally affected by the proposed increase. It was moved that a committee be appointed to confer with the other associations to appoint a council to represent them before the Railway Board.

Better Grade Butter Wanted.

Mr. I. W. Sleshoff, of Toronto, said that great opportunities were open in the foreign markets for their dairy products, but it was immensely important that they work towards a uniform grade of butter. Mr. F. Watts, of

Toronto, declared in his address that during the last season a large percentage of low grade butter had been coming to the city. He would compare the foreign market with what we must have a fine class product, and butter recently shipped to Ontario was not up to standard. In many cases, he said, the butter was shipped in poor unsound cases.

Mr. Scott, official butter grader, said that the biggest problems of trade in dairy industry were those of pasteurization and butter grading. A system of grading, he said, had been introduced, and the details worked out to trade all butter which was about all that had been done.

Cooperation of Government.

At the banquet in the evening the Minister of Agriculture, the Hon. H. Henry, who was present, said that he were appreciating a time when he were apprehending a time when he were pulling together. The Government, he declared, was anxious to have the industry every assistance, provided other did their part.

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Officers Elected.

The following officers were elected for the coming year: President, H. Newman, Lorneville; 1st Vice-President, J. A. McPeters, Toronto; 2nd Vice-President, H. M. Waddell, Belleville; Secy.-Treasurer, W. G. Isaac, Simcoe; Directors: R. M. Fox, Walkerton; A. Aldrick, Delhi; J. Southworth, Oshesee; F. C. Oshesee, Oshesee.



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AND & RURAL HOME

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We Welcome Practical Progressives!

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

VOL. XXXVII.

TORONTO, ONT., DECEMBER 26, 1918.

NO. 52.

Ontario Farmers Prove Ability in Business Affairs

United Farmers' Cooperative Co., Ltd., Does Business of \$1,765,378—Pays Dividend of 7 Per Cent.—Capital Increased—Shareholders Hold Annual Meeting

THIS steady, substantial and even rapid progress being made by the United Farmers' Cooperative Co., Ltd., was revealed in the report presented at the fifth annual meeting of the shareholders, held in Toronto last week. The meeting was attended by some 500 shareholders and was held on Tuesday, the day preceding the two-day annual meeting of the United Farmers of Ontario.

The meeting was satisfactory throughout. Chief cause for satisfaction centered around the financial statement and annual report covering the year's operations presented by President R. W. E. Burnaby, of Jefferson. This showed:

Sales, 1918 (part year).....	\$ 3,300,000
" 1917.....	2,260,000
" 1916.....	410,350
" 1915 (10 months).....	918,197
" 1914.....	1,765,478
Total profits for 1918 were.....	4,402

A dividend of 7 per cent had been passed by the directors, and will be paid in due course. This amounts to about \$1,500,000.

Ten per cent had been written off furniture, store fixtures and other equipment, and off the business extension and preliminary expense account, amounting to \$1,352,633.

A balance of \$750 had been transferred to the reserve account.

Accomplishments.
The accomplishments of the year included the sale of \$87,225 of stock, increasing the capital of the company from \$9,725 to \$92,950, of which \$42,931 had been paid in.

The purchase of a retail and wholesale grocery business on King Street, Toronto, which was doing a profitable business, and which had given the company a valuable trading connection.

Plans for the Future.
The directors have decided to purchase a seat on the Live Stock Exchange and commence a vigorous campaign in the selling of live stock for the local clubs as soon as a capable manager can be found. It is believed that this man is in sight.

Plans have been laid for the erection of warehouse at local points where the farmers want them for the handling of supplies, the shipping of eggs and poultry, etc. The money for this will have to be provided by the local farmers purchasing above stock in the central company to make it possible.

The establishment of a seed-cleaning plant was contemplated in order to make possible more extensive operations in the handling of grain and grass seeds.

Officers Elected.
The following directors were elected: Messrs. R. W. E. Burnaby, Jefferson; R. H. Halbert, Melancthon; R. J. McMillan, St. Catharines; M. W. Dobson, Malton; Elmer Lick, Oshawa; A. A. Powers, Orono; E. A. Van Allen, Amulville; E. C. Drury, Barrie; B. C. Tucker, Harold. The appointment of a C. A. Tuck was left to the directors.

At a meeting of the directors, held Friday evening, Mr. Burnaby was re-elected president, and Mr. Powers, vice-president.

Opening Proceedings.
The proceedings were opened by President

Burnaby, Tuesday morning, who extended a few words of greeting to the shareholders. The question of who could legally take part in the meeting being raised, it was explained that every shareholder could take part in his own right, and that a shareholder, acting as a trustee for the stock held by his club and appointed for the purpose by its club, could vote for such stock in addition to any stock he might hold in his own name. In other words, much surprise was expressed when it was stated that a member of a club, who did not hold stock in his own name could not represent stock held by his club unless he had been appointed trustee of the club's stock and held it in his own name on behalf of the club. This, it was explained, was required by the provincial law covering provincial companies, and was not a by-law of the company. It was decided to ignore the restriction, and a resolution was passed giving delegates representing stock

held by clubs no shareholders in their own right the privilege of voting on such stock.

By-Laws Amended.

On motion of Mr. Elmer Lick, of Oshawa, three amendments were made in the by-laws: The first authorized the president and manager to fix the salaries of any employees whose less than \$1,500 instead of all salaries being fixed by the Board of Directors.

The second authorized the directors to appoint an executive committee of three of their members and to delegate any of their powers to the executive that they might deem wise.

The third gave the directors power to borrow money upon the credit of the company and to secure such loans by mortgages or by pledging the real or personal property of the company, or by both methods. They were empowered also to issue bonds or debentures, but not for sums less than \$100, and to give proper security in connection therewith.

President's Address.

The address of President Burnaby was listened to with great interest. In part, he said: "From a business point of view, the year has many respects has been a difficult one. We have experienced great difficulty in securing many of our chief commodities. Owing to conditions over which we had no control, we have in many cases been to the trouble and expense of making sales and then have been unable to make delivery.

"For example, we bought 100 cars of coal—50 of soft and 50 of hard. Before we offered this coal to our clubs, we had every assurance from our suppliers that deliveries could be made promptly. Most of the soft coal was delivered, but just at the time the hard coal was to be shipped, the United States Government stepped in and took possession of the whole output of the mine for war purposes.

"With similar twists, another of our important commodities, we were only able to secure about half of the amount we could have handled, and I can assure you what we did handle was secured in a very extraordinary way.

"The sugar situation, too, was a great disappointment. After entailing all the expense of selling over a million pounds, our order for which was accepted by the wholesalers, the Food Controller passed his order regarding sugar and the whole deal fell through.

Only a Few!
"Mill feeds in former years have been handled in very large quantities, but on account of the acute situation, with which you are all familiar, also indirectly to the war conditions, our business in this line has been greatly curtailed, with which we have had to grapple, and as directors, we feel that great credit is due our managers and staff that we

(Continued on page 20.)

Financial Statement United Farmers' Cooperative Co., Ltd.

ASSETS	
Cash.....	\$3,806.86
Accounts Receivable.....	28,564.79
Deposits paid on Coal, etc.....	7,067.68
Stock on Hand as per Inventories.....	6,627,143.30
Groceries.....	43,652.96
Office Furniture and Fixtures.....	49,526.39
Fixtures (Stores).....	\$2,294.45
Delivery Equipment.....	2,839.24
1,802.50	
1,830.00	
Insurance unexpired.....	8,655.68
Mailing List and Business Extension.....	593.10
\$7,958.32	
Preliminary Expense.....	1,712.53
9,670.87	
	\$107,963.20
LIABILITIES	
Bills Payable, Bank.....	\$10,000.00
Accounts Payable (Trade).....	27,528.27
Deposits Received, Coal, etc.....	9,707.89
Dividends Unpaid.....	26.76
Capital Subscribed.....	50,918.50
Less Unpaid.....	342,831.50
Reserve Account 1917.....	\$3,657.04
Profit 1918.....	4,102.83
7,759.87	
50,691.37	
	\$107,968.20
PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.	
To Grocery Dept. Expense.....	\$7,156.96
Wages.....	\$5,471.91
Rent.....	281.00
Delivery.....	889.10
General and Advertising.....	519.65
To Miscellaneous Expense.....	1,031.30
Directors' Expense.....	\$97.40
Annual Meeting.....	24.80
Social Committee.....	108.45
Canadian Council of Agriculture.....	416.91
Legal and Auditing.....	174.85
To Interest and Exchange.....	2,111.20
To Bad Debts.....	4,102.83
Balance, Net Profit.....	\$14,808.50
RECEIPTS.	
By Balance General Trading.....	\$8,071.10
By Balance.....	5,809.34
	\$14,808.50
By Balance.....	\$4,102.83

A Heavy Yielding Fodder Sunflower Experimented With in Alberta

Robert J. C. Stead, Alberta.

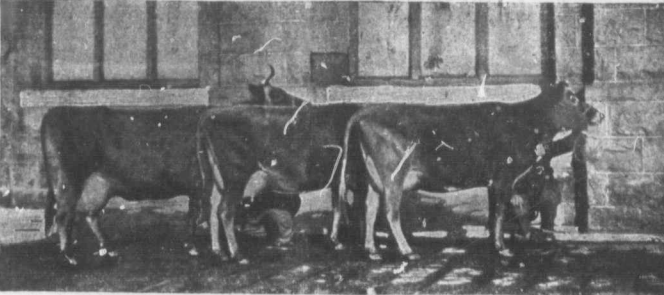
THE problem of the dairy farmer, sheepman and stockman is the provision of food during the winter months for his cows, horses, sheep, and hogs. By as much as the winter feed question is solved, the success of any system of agriculture is measured. In newly settled countries farmers are rarely troubled about finding sufficient feed for their stock. Adjoining their farms there are generally large areas of land where their cattle may graze at will, and on which large quantities of grass may be cut to make hay for winter feed. But as a country gets more thickly settled, these ranges gradually disappear, and the farmer must needs resort to the cultivation of fodder crops on his farm.

This has been the history of the farming communities of the United States. This is what is taking place in Western Canada at the present time. Here, with the growing settlement of the country, free range and free hay is becoming less and less every year, and soon there will be none at all. Meanwhile the numbers of cattle, horses, sheep, and hogs are increasing faster than settlement. More fodder will, therefore, have to be grown.

In many of the States of the Union sunflowers have come to be looked upon as a very important fodder crop, especially in irrigable districts. Palatable, nutritious, yielding heavily, they have been found to be a very valuable crop on the high-priced irrigable lands of California, Colorado, Idaho and other States. Both the seeds and the stalks are eaten by cattle, the latter being cut in pieces, cattle relishing them in a raw state or ensilaged. Mixed with alfalfa, grain and roots, they form an especially valuable ration for dairy cattle.

Much interest is now being shown in the growth of sunflowers for fodder on the irrigated lands of Southern Alberta. On the Demonstration farm of the Canadian Pacific Railway this year they grew to an average height of from 10 to 15 feet, and yielded more than 15 tons of fodder to the acre. They were cut and fed in a raw state to cattle, which, from the way they eat them, evidently relished them very well. The varieties grown are known as the Common Giant and the Mammoth Russian Red. One of the heads grown here was pronounced by men who had had experience in growing sunflowers farther south to be the largest head they ever saw.

The variety and forage crops that can be grown in Southern Alberta and the enormous yields on irrigable lands year after year, without any deterioration of the soil, places the farmer on these lands in an enviable position. He is able to raise on his farm all the feed that he requires for his stock, and will



Three Leaders in the Three Sections for their Breed in the Dairy Test at Guelph.

All three firsts for the Jersey at Guelph went to the Bagg herd of Edgeley, Ont. The two-year-old in front is Edgeley Sweet Briar with 153 lbs. of milk testing 5.2 fat; second is Edgeley Daisy Queen, three-year-old, 134.7 lbs. of milk testing 5.1. This last cow, as a three-year-old, produced over 11,000 lbs. of milk and 600 lbs. of fat in Record of Performance.

—Photo by an editor of Farm and Dairy.

be able to "carry on" with increasing usefulness and profit to himself long after the open range is exhausted. He can grow wheat, barley, oats, alfalfa, roots and many other crops besides sunflowers, from which an ideal fodder combination for milk cows can be made. What combination will give the best results is a point that will receive greater study when more of the crop is grown. Farmers are being urged to give it a larger trial, but, judging from the experience with other crops that have been grown in the West, there is not much doubt as to the result. Being the largest yielding forage crop known, suitable for feeding cattle as a soiling crop or as ensilage, sunflowers will no doubt in time become as popular a crop on the irrigable lands of Southern Alberta as they have become in California and other States.

Cooperative Live Stock Shipping

What One Association Has Accomplished

C. E. McDowell, Peterborough Co., Ont.

FARMERS all over Canada are beginning to get their heads together and keep them together. They have long set back and taken whatever price the merchant offered them for their milk, live stock, or grain. To-day the farmer is beginning to demand his price, and justly so. An interesting example of this change of attitude between producers and commission men is that of a live stock shipping association in Peterborough Co., Ont., which I investigated recently.

This organization was formed August 19th, 1915. At first only one shipping station was planned for this was in Indian River. Later, however, as the volume of business grew they established another shipping station at the town of Norwood. The association to date has done over a \$50,000 business. Up to November 1st it shipped eight carloads of hogs, for which the total receipts were \$18,000. They also shipped five carloads of cattle, which brought a total of \$17,500. Farmers up to that date, by shipping cooperatively, made for themselves about four per cent on the selling price of their goods and benefitted to the extent of \$1,200. Their shrinkage on hogs has been about four to five per cent. Since November 1st the volume of business has increased and the percentage of gains has been a great one. An interesting example of what farmers gain by shipping and selling stock cooperatively was pointed out to me with the following example:

Mr. J. Christie, a member of the association, shipped a bunch of cattle to Toronto through the club just previous to the signing of the armistice. It will be remembered that the price of cattle fell off considerably at that time. Mr. Christie refused to take the price offered and held them over for two weeks, hoping that there would be an advance on the exchange. After taking out all his expenses for shipping, feed and care while in Toronto, he came out several dollars ahead of what he would have received from his local drover.

A Business-like Executive.

The success of this association is due in a large measure to its executive members. The farmers were fortunate in securing men who had considerable experience in organization work and in the buying and selling of live stock. Two managers were appointed—one for cattle and one for hogs. Mr. John O'Grady, of Indian River, is the cattle manager,

while Mr. E. MacDonald, of the same place, looks after the management of the hogs. These two men are real live wares, and have had a large experience in the buying and selling of cattle and hogs. Live stock is gathered and shipped to the Union Stock Yards, Toronto, and sold by the managers on the Live Stock Exchange. The success so far obtained is in a large measure due to the energies of these men. They are spending a large part of their time boosting the organization. I was told, on good authority, that in August and September they worked steadily all day long; a good part of the night, and drove all over the country getting in touch with farmers. It is the energies of such men as these that make a club a financial success. All of us can recall a club after club that fell through because of the lack of alertness and keen desire on the part of the managers to make their association a success.

The organization is strongly welded together, and is of a good financial footing. Cattle and hogs are paid for after being sold on the exchange. All expenses are proportioned and deducted from the proceeds of the sale. The manager for hogs is paid a commission of 15 cents per head. The cattle manager is paid by the trip.

While in conversation with Mr. F. C. McRae, district representative for Peterborough County, he remarked that the competition at the present time between the association and the local drovers was very keen, with the best of prospects of the association winning out. They are getting most of the business and expect that their turnover will increase from month to month. I learned from a farmer of that district that on a recent shipping day at Indian River the association shipped out one carload of hogs in the morning and in the afternoon still had 52 hogs on hand. The local drover received for shipping that same day eight hogs. This has been the case with both hogs and cattle at both shipping points since the inception of the association.

Packers Don't Approve.

The fight that this organization has had to put up is no less than that of many others. The drovers have tried hard to put it out of business. At one time, in the early history of the club, the hog manager tried to sell a carload of hogs to Matthews-Blackwell, Ltd. of Peterborough. He tried to get in touch with their buyer, but failed. The manager suspected that the Matthews-Blackwell people were trying to hold him off, thinking that they would be compelled to hold their hogs for some time, becoming discouraged and finally selling to the packers or some local drover. The farmers, however, were not to be thrown off their guard. They loaded their hogs and billed them through to Toronto. The Matthews-Blackwell people found this out, and had their buyer meet the farmer's representative at the station at Peterborough with instructions to buy the hogs. The manager refused to sell, stating that they were billed through to Toronto, and that he intended to sell them on the Live Stock Exchange.

The local drovers of the Live Stock Exchange, however, have been canvassing farmers for their hogs and cattle. In many cases they offered the producers tempting prices, but fortunately for the organization they held firm. Besides the selling of cattle and hogs, the association, in the very near future, intends to increase its scope of business and handle eggs and live and dressed poultry. They are expecting stiff opposition on this line, but are looking to the future with determination and confidence. The farmers are emphatic in declaring that the movement has come to stay and are arranging to organize other centres.



Alberta Grown.

Sunflower's nice promise of becoming a crop of great importance in Canada. The one producing the most in the world has a diameter of 15 inches.

The United Farmers of Ontario in Convention

The Largest and Most Enthusiastic Convention of Farmers Ever Held in Ontario. About 1500 Delegates in Attendance. Over 600 Clubs Represented. A Full Report of Discussions and Decisions.

THE fifth annual convention of the United Farmers of Ontario made history. It was the largest and most enthusiastic convention of farmers ever held in the Dominion. There were over 1,500 in attendance. These delegates represented over 600 clubs and 25,000 members. The meetings extended from Wednesday to Friday and never once did the enthusiasm flag. Enthusiasm was characteristic of every session. The subjects discussed covered a wide range of subjects and many and momentous were the decisions arrived at. Considering the way in which the delegates were appointed, the almost appalling unanimity of opinion was a great tribute to the common sense feeling of unity that is developing in Ontario. Party politics, it would seem, have almost ceased to shackle the farmer and cramp his opinions. Not once, in the whole convention, was there an objectionable display of partisanship.

One of the most important acts of the convention was the adoption of the farmers' platform, as submitted at Winnipeg, with slight amendments. This calls for sweeping reductions in the tariff and direct taxation. The resolutions called for abolition of the War Times Election Act, that Daylight Savings be not re-enacted, that extravagant expenditures on good roads be not embarked upon at this time, and many other questions affecting the well-being of the farmer and the country generally. The "platform" and the resolutions are both published in full elsewhere in this issue. A report of the proceedings of the United Farmers' Cooperative Company, Limited, also the largest and most successful to date, is also published elsewhere in this issue.

President R. H. Herbert was re-elected president for the fourth time in succession amid scenes of enthusiasm. Mr. E. C. Drury, first vice-president, tried to withdraw and "allow new blood in the executive" as he explained. But the meeting would have none of it and he was re-elected by unanimous vote.

The Secretary's Report.

J. MORRISON, Secretary of the Association, presented his report with justifiable confidence. During the year just past, 300 new clubs have been organized as compared with a gain of 115 clubs in 1917. There are now 515 clubs affiliated with the U. F. O. The membership stands at over 25,000, a gain of 15,000 as against a gain of 4,000 the previous year. "We have reason to be proud," said Mr. Morrison, "of our phenomenal development this year in finances, in membership, in enthusiasm, in useful activity, and, best of all, in the constant realization by the rural people that this Association is their own, and can be used by them in the promotion of their interests; that the people constitute the Association; that its activities, in fact, make it or break it; that it is the living breathing expression of the opinions of the rural people and the most potent means of expressing their will. The realization of these facts is our greatest asset, and is manifestly evident in the growing self-assertion of the people of rural Ontario."

The speaker then briefly traced the activities of the year, starting with the government's production campaign, following along to the order-in-council of April 10th, delivered, "in the first rank" as he said, when every soul on the farm, young and old, was working to the limit, when hours meant bushels in returns, and when the great delegation of protest to Ottawa, "their reception by the Government was not considered even polite nor their explanation satisfactory to the farmers," stated Mr. Mor-

riison, "and another convention, 1,000 strong, assembled in Toronto on June 7th, where strong resolutions were passed, favoring independent action by the farmers as a class hereafter, and the creation of a newspaper to express their views, as it was considered that the press had been very unfair to the rural people." As a result of the action developed, the elections held since the June convention have resulted in the election of farmers.

The secretary spoke highly of the organization of the United Farm Women of Ontario, "the natural mate of the United Farmers of Ontario," and concluded with an appeal for speakers, bright, intelligent farmers with a determination to place agriculture in the forefront of industry, its rightful place.

Membership Fee Increased

AS treasurer of the Association, Mr. Morrison submitted the statement, which has already been published in full in Farm and Dairy, showing a surplus for the year of \$3,758.74. He was careful to explain that all the expenses of the convention still had to come out of this surplus, the railway fares of which would alone amount to \$5,000, and leave operating expenses for the next year, the clubs having paid their fees in advance this year. This led to the question of raising the fees in order that the Central executive could give better service to the industry. Mr. Morrison stated that the 50 cent fee was the smallest of the various associations on record. He explained the necessity for more money and his

remarks were heard with approval, such approval that a proposed change in the constitution, calling for an increase to \$1 a year per member, was immediately carried by a vote of F. Marshall of Grey County, and seconded by Mr. Little of Dufferin, that fee to the Central be two dollars a year. Finally the original motion of J. N. Buchanan of Ontario, seconded by Chas. Bailey, Wellington, was passed almost unanimously, placing the capitation tax at \$1. Many felt that it should be more, but, as W. D. Sanders of Huron County and others pointed out, the 100 per cent increase was enough until farmers generally had come to appreciate the necessity of organization.

Women Admitted To Membership

A change in the constitution, admitting women to full equality of membership, moved by Mr. McMillan of Huron and seconded by Mr. McKilliam of Elgin, passed with but little discussion and unanimously.

A change proposing an increase of the directorate from the present nine directors elected in the general meeting to a director representing each federal electoral district of about 69 in all, was approved in general principles. Advantages claimed for the larger directorate were that, as each director would be elected by the voters of his own district where he is known, the best men would be selected; each director could then be made responsible for his own district and a closer tab would be kept on each club. Working with each director of course, would be district secretaries, such as have already been organized in some counties. When it came to deciding between federal or provincial ridings or the counties should be the elective units, a difference of opinion developed, and three motions came before the meeting. An amendment by R. G. Tucker, Hastings, seconded by Mr. French, Kent, favoring a director for each county or judicial district, was carried.

Military Exemptions

B. C. TUCKER, Agriculture's Military Representative in District No. 3, justified the farmers in their action last summer when they went to Ottawa in protest against the conscription measure adopted on April 20th. "The results show that you got what you went after to a great extent," he stated; "twenty per cent. received leave of absence for three months, 10 per cent. on the farms and 600 men in lower categories were returned to the farms." "Special hardship" leaves were the first fruit of the Farmers' delegation to Ottawa, and harvest leaves were further extended.

Two things Mr. Tucker protested against, the sending of drafted men to Siberia and the deliberate theft of the civilian clothes of the draftees who are supposed to be expressed to their home addresses, but which frequently go astray.

The Cross Case

THE U. F. O. delegates rallied at Ottawa to the aid of Mr. Cross of Brantford, accused of uttering seditious sentiments in connection with the Military Service Act in a private conversation. It will be recalled that the magistrate acknowledged his spite against the United Farmers and there is good reason to believe that the Cross conviction and fine of \$600 was intended to intimidate the civilian citizens of the Cross. He did not intend that Mr. Cross shall bear the full cost of what seemed to be executed as a threat at their all. After Mr. Waldron, the association's solicitor, who defended the Cross, had carefully reviewed the case, the hat

The Opinions of The United Farmers of Ontario

The Resolutions That They Discussed and Approved at Their Annual Meeting in Toronto

Repeal War-Times Election Act.

THAT this convention of United Farmers of Ontario in annual meeting assembled demand the immediate repeal of the War Times Election Act, 1917, and that in lieu thereof for the preparing of a suitable list for Provincial and Federal elections in the province of Ontario we return to the Voters' List Act of 1914 with the following addition: that the assessment rolls of each year shall include the names of all qualified citizens arriving at the age of twenty-one during the current year, and also the names of all females qualified to vote at provincial and federal elections.

Let Parliament Be Summoned.

That, in the opinion of the United Farmers of Ontario in annual meeting assembled, it is the immediate duty of the Government of Canada to summon Parliament at the earliest possible date and submit to the representatives of the people the proposed attitude of Canada at the peace conference, the plans of the Government for reconstruction, and also the action of the Government in sending recent drafts of Canadian soldiers to Siberia. And that the Secretary at once transmit a copy of this resolution to the Acting Premier of Canada.

Permanent Parliamentary Committee Provided For.

Whereas a Permanent Committee was appointed by the representative delegation of farmers from several provinces of Canada which met in Ottawa on May 14th, 1918, and

Whereas their common purpose found its inspiration in deep concern for the welfare of the nation, and

Whereas their common calling and interest suggested more intimate cooperation for the development of their industry, and

Whereas the necessity for concerted action among all classes of the Canadian people, and particularly among those of common occupation appears urgent and timely, be it resolved,

That the said Permanent Committee be hereby continued and authorized to organize and direct further common action by the farmers of the provinces of Canada in pursuance of the ideals and for the promotion of the interests which they have in common, and to take all necessary action to this end, and that the U.F.O. representatives on this Committee be appointed by the directors.

Military Training in Schools Condemned.

That while we acknowledge the necessity, under proper conditions, for consistent physical culture in the schools of our land, we offer our solemn protest against any system of training which will tend to beget a spirit of militarism with all its attendant caste.

Expensive Provincial Highways Not Wanted.

That we protest against the expenditure of labor on expensive provincial highways at the present time when there is so great a demand for all kinds of commodities. Speedways for idle automobilists may be all right in themselves, but at present the expenditure of money on such a relatively unproductive enterprise is unparadiseable.

Educate People in Production Costs.

That, whereas, because of the increased prices being paid for milk and other farm products, a false impression has been created and acceptance among the residents of towns and cities that farmers are profiteers and that they are becoming wealthy at the expense of the people living in our urban centres, and

Whereas investigations conducted by Government officials in various parts of the United States and Canada, as well as under the Food Control Boards of both countries, have shown that the increased cost of the supplies purchased by farmers, as well as the labor and other factors, have been such that farmers as a class are not earning a fair return on their investment, and

Whereas it is desirable that there should be the best possible understanding between our urban centres and rural districts,

Be it resolved that we are in favor of our Ontario Department of Agriculture taking such steps and expending such sums as may be necessary to make these facts adequately known in our urban centres.

(Continued on page 8.)

The Opinions of The U.F.O.

(Continued from page 7.)

Drafted Man on the Siberian Expedition.

That whereas our attention has been called by our Agricultural Representative in Military District No. 3 to the fact that soldiers are being drafted to Siberia contrary to their wishes and in face of the fact that others are willing to volunteer.

Be it resolved that this meeting protest most strongly against such action, and that this fact be drawn to the attention of the Minister of Militia for Canada, and that he be requested to issue orders that those already drafted be returned at once to Canada and that further drafts be stopped.

Assistance to Returned Soldiers.

That the U's convention is entirely favorable to the policy of encouraging returned soldiers to settle on the land, but believes that such encouragement should consist first in the removal of all disabilities and unfair discrimination under which agriculture labors, and only secondarily in loans, free land, etc., and that this settlement be made in well settled districts.

Will Co-operate in Educational Investigation.

A movement is being organized for the study of the entire system of education in Ontario with a view to the greatest efficiency in rural and urban schools, as well as in technical and research work. Various organizations, chief of which is the Ontario Educational Association, are taking part, and the U.F.O. had been asked to name a committee to take part. The meeting approved of the move, and named Mr. Bothwell, Grey County; Mrs. Laws, Haldimand, and E. C. Drury, Simcoe, as a committee.

Parliamentary Members Cannot Hold Office.

According to the constitution as it now stands, if any officer of either the U.F.O. or the Company is elected to Parliament his seat automatically becomes vacant. In view of the prospective election of Mr. Halbert in North Ontario it was suggested that the constitution be changed to allow of the official continuing in office. A motion was carried advising that no action be taken.

Daylight Savings Bill, having done itself injurious to agriculture, be not re-enacted.

(Had Sir Geo. Foster been on hand when this motion was passed, he would have changed his opinion that opposition to his pet scheme is limited to "a few farm paper editors.")

Let Paper Be Placed on Free List.

Prospective publishers, as the United Farmers consider themselves, it was natural that the operations of the paper combine, believed to exist, which has increased the price on some grades of paper by as much as 400 per cent. since the war began, should attract their attention. A resolution was approved which urged that, "as a measure of getting justice in the matter, that all custom duties on all kinds of paper be removed."

Cheese Company Endorsed.

A resolution, published in full elsewhere in this issue of Farm and Dairy, reviewed the proposal to form a great co-operative cheese company in Ontario, and strongly approved the proposal, urging that the Ontario Government grant the desired legislation to make the company possible.

Express Rate Increased Will Be Opposed.

The express companies of Canada are asking the Railway Board to allow increases in rates varying from 25 per cent. to 100 per cent. The convention instructed its executive to take action to prevent such an increase if possible.

COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURE RESOLUTIONS.

In addition to the resolutions above, the meeting also approved of a group of resolutions adopted by the Canadian Council of Agriculture at their recent meeting in Winnipeg, but which are not included in the platform there adopted. These resolutions are as follows:

That this Council place itself on record as opposed to the Government of Canada entering into any agreement, with any class of immigrants relieving them from any of the necessary duties of citizenship.

That this Council recognize the great importance of such an educational system as will train the rising generation in the highest ideal of citizenship, and that we co-operate with those who are promoting a national congress on education.

That this Council approve strongly of the work done by the laboratory in Winnipeg, and urge upon the Dominion Government the elaboration and extension of the system of laboratories for making accurate milling and baking tests of Canadian wheat, in order to secure more nearly the intrinsic value of the wheat upon the market.

That this Council express its cordial sympathy with organized labor in its demand for economic justice, and that we encourage the various organizations affiliated with this Council to become better acquainted with the labor organizations and the labor problems of Canada with this purpose in view of finding a common ground for mutual effort.

That the Executive take steps to investigate the conditions surrounding the marketing of stock, particularly the various items of expense that are charged against shipments.

That the post discharge allowance to returned soldiers be increased to cover a period of six months instead of three months, which we understand is the practice at present.

That the Executive be instructed to deal with the matter of arranging conferences between the Canadian Council of Agriculture and labor organizations.

That the Executive be given authority to take action in connection with any movement towards the national standardization of text-books in the schools of Canada.

That the platform be submitted to provincial organizations for submission to their members in accordance with their respective methods of government.

That this Council recommends to the provincial associations that they take action in whatever manner they deem advisable to secure the nomination and election of candidates at the next federal election who will endorse and support the platform adopted by this Council.

was passed and the delegates contributed more than the total required to pay the fine. There was no finer example of the spirit of unity in the whole convention.

At the same time Mr. Waldron reviewed the Lewis and Gray "habes corpus" cases and made a serious charge that the judges of the Supreme Court who held the amendment of April 20 constitutional, had carried out a plan, in collusion with the Minister of Justice, the only remedy for such perversion of liberty, he stated, was to elect a parliament in accord with the ideals of democracy, who could impeach the judges before the bar of the House of Commons.

The President's Address

As usual, the presidential address of Mr. Halbert was spirited, and voiced the sentiments of organized agriculture. He exhorted the democratic ideal as contrasted with the Prussian system of autocracy and then solemnly warned his audience that there is a danger of freedom not so stand fast. "It has been said," remarked Mr. Halbert, "that every German workman worked with a soldier strapped to his back; that is, he had to support himself and family as a soldier. The English workman carried a Squire or a Lord, the American workman carried a politician. The Canadian farmer carries the plutocrat and profligate. But the day is not far distant when even such distinguished personages will have to get off and walk; the farmers are thinking for themselves even if the peasant politician says he mustn't."

Later Mr. Halbert added: "May we not hope that out of the overthrow of Kaiserism and the downfall of German autocracy there may spring up democracy, even in Germany. And also that the nations that have shared in the overthrow of German autocracy will see to it that autocracy doesn't lift its head within their borders."

Norman Lambert Speaks

NORMAN LAMBERT, secretary of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, stopped off on his way to Europe, for a day with the U. F. O. He placed the present strength of the movement at 127,000; 24,000 in Alberta, 60,000 in Saskatchewan; 12,000 in Manitoba; and 25,000 in Ontario. In speaking of the Farmers' Platform adopted at Winnipeg, he stated its object as the making of conditions favorable to the people who will develop the great agricultural resources of this country. Speaking of taxation, he said: "This country has failed utterly to take the money for taxes from those who are best able to pay it." He instanced Britain and the United States taking over 50 per cent. of their revenues from taxation of property and incomes while Canada takes only 11 per cent from this source in the same period.

"The Man From Manitoulin"

BENJAMIN BOWMAN, M. P. P. for Manitoulin, the first candidate elected on a U.F.O. platform, was accorded an enthusiastic reception when he came forward to tell how the campaign was conducted in Manitoulin. His chief message was that farmers can stick together. John Calder, M.P.P. for North Oxford, also a farmer's club combine, was also well received, as well as Mr. Frazer, M.P. P. of North Huron.

As a matter of convenience in keeping the two organizations closer together the meeting decided that the president of the Co-operative Company should be a member of the executive of the U.F.O.

The Ladies Addressed The Meeting

WEDNESDAY evening was a joint session between the delegates to the convention of the United Women of Ontario and the United Farmers. To say that the three ladies who spoke for the U.F. W.O. were enthusiastically received by the men would give only a slight idea of the warmth of their reception. Mrs. Brodie, Miss Griesbach and Mrs. Laws completely captured their audiences. Mrs. Brodie thanked the men for their action of the morning in admitting women to full privileges of membership. She thought it fitting that a body of farmers were the first to take this step, "for where do men and women work more closely in co-operation than on the farm?" A few jottings from her address were: "One thing we must do is, build up the community life of rural Canada. Men can no more do this with rural women, than they can keep house without women."

"In our club the attendance doubled when the ladies were added to the membership."

"There is nothing in our public school curriculum to give a child a love for nature or for country life. Ninety-eight per cent of the children of Canada are sacrificed for the sake of college."

"We want consolidated schools and we want technical training."

"We want no woman's party. We value the privilege of standing shoulder to shoulder with our men."

(Continued on page 11)

Let The Men Assist

Miss E. Griesbach came to the men with a definite proposal, "that they assist in organizing a woman's local U.F. club not yet an supplementary membership." "You men pay your wives' membership," advised Miss Griesbach. "There was a time when you took them out and escorted to let them pay their own way."

Mrs. Laws of Cayuga, started with a reference to the work that Canadian women were doing in Germany, and referred to the comparisons between their work and that of European women. She had the house right with her when she declared: "These women belong to a class that we do not meet in the peasant woman class." Just a few remarks from this excellent address were as follows:

"If the U.F.O. is not political you men had better go home. You are just beginning to learn to say 'politics' without meaning partisan politics."

"There should be one woman on every school board to look after the little things that are so important, but which men overlook."

"We need in our homes to form the reading habit and the habit of discussion."

"I respect to die some day, I will not take the farm with me, if I can leave it for all time, surely I can leave it for two or three days, or two or three hours."

Drury on The Tariff

To call the address of E. C. Drury on the "Economic Problems," the greatest of its kind ever presented to a farmers' convention would not be overstating the case. Occupying an hour and a quarter, Mr. Drury analyzed the economic situation of the country and the industry for which he spoke. Only the briefest review can be given of it here. It will be published in more detail in a future issue of Farm and Dairy.

The whole situation, the speaker thought, centres around our foreign indebtedness. We have a commercial indebtedness abroad of \$4,300,000,000. National indebtedness must be added. To meet interest on all our foreign debts will require exports each year to the value of \$170,000,000. This will absorb one half of our total normal export of \$350,000,000.

To meet interest on all our foreign debts will require exports each year to the value of \$170,000,000. This will absorb one half of our total normal export of \$350,000,000.

But exports—if we have normal times, were our exports in normal times, were our exports as great as our exports. If we could cut our imports down to quarter of normal, which Mr. Drury did

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Farmers' Platform as Adopted by United Farmers of Ontario

A League of Nations Endorsed—Tariff Reduction Asked For—New Sources of Revenue Suggested—Recommendations Regarding Demobilization and Soldier Settlement Schemes—Public Ownership of Public Utilities Favored—Direct Legislation Wanted—Prohibition for Canada Heartily Endorsed

A FARMERS' PLATFORM was drawn up and approved at the recent meeting of the Council of Agriculture at Winnipeg, at which Ontario and the Western Provinces were represented. This platform was submitted to the United Farmers of Ontario in their convention last week for approval or amendment. Few changes were suggested. One of the most important was an addition to the clause demanding the re-acceptance of the reciprocity agreement, in the clause demanding the re-acceptance of the tariff of the United States toward Canada be met by a similar reduction of Canada's tariff toward the United States." This was moved by E. C. Drury, and speaking in his amendment, Mr. Drury said: "If we had to choose between free trade with Britain and free trade with the United States, free trade with the United States would be more beneficial to us. (Loud applause.) We should meet the United States on any further reductions or abolition of the tariffs. (Applause.) No traitor will ever dare again, now that the blood of the two nations has been mingled in France, to say: 'No truck or trade with the Yankees.' (Wild applause.) As the American market is open to our goods, article by article, we should open the Canadian market to the United States." Mr. Drury's amendment was then carried amid scenes of intense enthusiasm.

Two amendments proposed by Mr. W. L. Smith were also approved. The first changed the term "reform of the federal senate" to "abolition of the federal senate." The second added a clause, "the prohibition of manufacture, importation and sale of intoxicating liquors in Canada." This clause had been omitted at the Winnipeg meeting because of a mistaken belief that this question had already been settled. It was carried amid hearty applause. The amended "Platform" is as follows:

League of Nations.

1. A league of nations as an international organization to give permanence to the world's peace by removing old causes of conflict.

Imperial Federation Opposed.

2. We believe that the further development of the British Empire should be sought along the lines of partnership between nations free and equal, under the present governmental system of Britain, constitutional and authority. We are strongly opposed to any attempt to centralize imperial control. Any attempt to set up an independent authority with power to bind the Dominions, whether this authority be termed Parliament, Council or Cabinet, would hamper the growth of responsible and informed democracy in the Dominions.

Tariff Reduction Demanded.

3. Whereas Canada is now confronted with a huge national war debt and other greatly increased financial obligations, which can be most readily and effectively reduced by the development of our natural resources, chief of which is agricultural lands;

And whereas it is desirable that an agricultural career should be made attractive to our returned soldiers and the large anticipated immigration, and owing to the fact that this can best be accomplished by the development of a national policy which will reduce to a minimum the cost of living and the cost of production;

And whereas the war has revealed the amazing financial strength of Great Britain, which has enabled her to finance not only her own part in the struggle, but also to assist in financing her allies to the extent of hundreds of millions of pounds, this available position being due to the free trade policy;

And whereas the Protective Tariff has fostered combines, trusts, and "gentlemen's agreements" in almost every line of Canadian industrial enterprise, by means of which the people of Canada—both urban and rural—have been shamefully exploited through the elimination of competition, the ruination of many of our smaller industries and the advancement of prices on practically all manufactured goods to the full extent permitted by the tariff.

And whereas agriculture—the basic industry upon which the success of all other industries primarily depends—is unduly handicapped throughout Canada as shown by the declining rural population in both Eastern and Western Canada, due largely to the greatly increased cost of agricultural implements and machinery, clothing, boots and shoes, building material and practically everything the farmer has to buy, caused by the Protective Tariff, so that it is becoming impossible for farmers generally, under normal conditions, to carry on farming operations profitably;

And whereas the Protective Tariff is the most wasteful and costly method ever designed for raising national revenue, because for every dollar obtained thereby for the public treasury at least three dollars pass into the pockets of the protected interests, thereby building up a privileged class at the expense of the masses, thus making the rich richer and the poor poorer;

And whereas the Protective Tariff has been, and is, a chief corrupting influence in our national life because the protected interests, in order to maintain their unjust privileges, have contributed lavishly to political parties for support, thereby lowering the standard of public morality.

Therefore be it resolved that the Canadian Council of Agriculture, representing the organized farmers of Canada, urged by this means of remedying these evils and bringing about much needed social and economic reforms, our tariff laws should be amended as follows:

1. By an immediate and substantial all-round reduction of the customs tariff.
2. By reducing the customs duty on goods imported from Great Britain to one-half the rates charged under the general tariff, and that further gradual uniform reductions be made in the remaining tariff on British imports that will ensure complete free trade between Great Britain and Canada in five years.
3. That the Reciprocity Agreement of 1911, which still remains on the United States statute books, be accepted by the parliament of Canada, and that any further reduction of the tariff of the U.S. to-

ward Canada be met by a similar reduction of Canada's tariff toward the U.S.

4. That all food stuff not included in the Reciprocity Agreement be placed on the free list.
5. That agricultural implements, farm machinery, vehicles, fertilizers, coal, lumber, cement, illuminating fuel and lubricating oils be placed on the free list, and that all raw materials and machinery used in their manufacture also be placed on the free list.
6. That all tariff concessions granted to other countries be immediately extended to Great Britain.
7. That all corporations engaged in the manufacture of products protected by the customs tariff, be obliged to publish annually comprehensive and accurate statements of their earnings.
8. That every claim for tariff protection by any industry should be heard publicly before a special committee of Parliament.

New Sources of Public Revenue.

4. As these tariff reductions may very considerably reduce the national revenue from that source, the Canadian Council of Agriculture would recommend that in order to provide the necessary additional revenue for carrying on the government of the country and for the bearing of the cost of the war, direct taxation be imposed in the following manner:

1. By a direct tax on unimproved land values, including all natural resources.
2. By a graduated personal income tax.
3. By a graduated inheritance tax on large estates.
4. By a graduated income tax on the profits of corporations.
5. That in levying and collecting the Business Profits Tax the Dominion Government should insist that it be absolutely upon the basis of the actual cash invested in the business and that no consideration be allowed for what is popularly known as watered stock.
6. That no more natural resources be alienated from the Crown but brought into use only under short term leases, in which the interests of the public shall be properly safeguarded, such leases to be granted only by public auction.

Demobilization and Soldier Settlement.

5. With regard to the returned soldier we urge:

1. That it is the recognized duty of Canada to exercise all due diligence for the future well-being of the returned soldier and his dependents.

2. That demobilization should take place only after return to Canada.

3. That first selection for return and demobilization should be made in the order of length of service of those who have definite occupation awaiting them or have other assured means of support, preference being given first to married men and then to the relative charge of farmers in time for the opening of spring work.

4. That general demobilization should be gradual, aiming at the discharge of men only as it is found possible to secure steady employment.

5. It is highly desirable that if physically fit discharged men should endeavor to return to their former occupation; employers should be urged to reinstate such men in their former positions wherever possible.

6. That vocational training should be provided to those who, while in the service, have become unskilled for their former occupation.

7. That provision should be made for insurance at the public expense of unpenioned men who have become undesirable insurance risks while in the service.

8. That facilities should be provided at the public expense that will enable returning soldiers to obtain farmland when by training or experience they are qualified to do so.

File Selling Price on Land.

6. Land settlement scheme based on a regulating influence in the selling price of land. Owners of idle areas should be obliged to file a selling price for their lands, that price also to be regarded as an assessable value for purposes of taxation.

Extension of Co-operative Agencies.

7. Extension of co-operative agencies in agriculture to cover the whole field of marketing, including arrangements with consumers' societies for the supplying of foodstuffs at the lowest rates and with the minimum of middlemen handling.

8. Public ownership and control of railway, water and aerial transportation, telegraph and express systems, all projects in the development of natural power, and of the coal mining industry.

Legislative Improvements Desired.

9. To bring about a greater measure of democracy in Government we recommend the immediate repeal of the War Powers Election Act; the abolition of the practice of conferring titles upon citizens of Canada; the abolition of the federal senate; and immediate check upon the growth of government by one-man-council; and increased responsibility of individual members of parliament in all legislation; the complete abolition of the patronage system; the publication of all contributions and expenditures both before and after election campaigns; the removal of press censorship; and the immediate restoration of the rights of free speech; the fact of their ownership and control; proper representation; the establishment of measures of direct legislation through the initiative, referendum and recall; the opening of seats in Parliament to women on the same terms as men, and the prohibition of the manufacture, importation and sale of intoxicating liquors in Canada.

FARM CHATS

A Wet Hen

YOU have heard the proverb: "Don't try to sell a hen on a wet day." Anyone who has noted the wo-begone appearance of a wet hen will appreciate the wisdom of the saying. When we delve down into the fundamentals of this warning we have to admit that but for the superfluous humidity a wet hen is all that a dry hen is. A dry hen, upon becoming impregnated, is neither better nor worse than in its desiccated condition. In fact, it is to all intents and purposes the same hen. It is not as

if it had become crippled, or diseased, or attenuated; its powers and perceptions have in no degree been altered. Its enthusiasm in voicing its egg song, or in pursuing the nimble grass-hopper may not have been dampened; just that its feathers are wet and it has outwardly assumed a bedraggled and disreputable appearance. All the same, while an analysis of the proverb's warning shows us that there is no intrinsic depreciation in a hen's association with a rainy day, we realize that the hen has in fact lost value as a market commodity.

Now, in view of the approach of a prospective buyer, would it be honorable and honest to drive that particular hen in out of the wet, dry it carefully, give it an inviting environment, and in general do those things con-

ductive to its most pleasing appearance? Someone answers us that, when buyers are a class expected to see the value of a hen trimmed up to its best, he is only seeing what he expected to see; and further, by developing the possibilities of a good appearance, you have shown him real values which he perhaps did not know existed. The truth holds good all through. Thirty sheep of an equal goodness will sell better than 32, with the added two miserable ones thrown in gratis. Pat on a horse covers a multitude of ribs.

For sales purposes no fence at all is better than a rotten fence. Next to the needed coat of paint, few things add to the selling value of a property more than a choice lawn. I can hear some farmer say: "Lawn, how much feed for a cow on a lawn?" But it is

the wet hen again. The lawn, used as a cow pasture? Or for the horses to punch up with their hoofs? No there is a line where utility stops and where attractiveness begins.

Now, there are more things about a wet hen than selling it. If you merely are looking at a hen, you want a dry hen. If the man's stock is the criterion of the farmer, as someone said to judge his wife by her looks, as just as surely as you are the look and appearance of the premises, the driveway, the front fence, the lawn, the things that testify what the man really is above and beyond what he minister to the eye. Appearances really count; and particularly when the tax collector jots down your assessment. But that is another story.

Press Advertising Sold Victory Bonds

BEFORE the war, bond buyers were "marked men." In number they were 40,000 in March, 1917—this is shown by the number of purchasers of the Government War Loan of that date. But in the autumn of the same year, their number increased twenty times—to 820,000! This was the number purchasing the Victory Loan, 1917. Last month—November, 1918—over 1,000,000 persons purchased the Victory Loan, 1918!

These wonderful results were accomplished by Press Advertising.

Before the war one-half of one per cent. of our people bought bonds. Now quite twelve and one-half per cent. of our people are bond buyers!

Before the stupendous amount of \$676,000,000 worth of bonds could be sold to our Canadian people in three weeks a most thorough and exhaustive campaign of education was necessary, and this campaign was carried through by advertising in the public press. The power of the printed word never had a more convincing demonstration.

By means of the printed word, through the medium of advertisements in the press of our country, the Canadian people were made to know what bonds are, the nature of their security, their attractiveness as an investment, and why the Government had to sell bonds.

Every point and feature of Victory Bonds was illustrated and described before and during the campaign—in advertisements. No argument was over-

"The wonderful success of the Loan was due in large measure to their (the press of Canada) splendid and untiring efforts during the whole of the campaign."

Mr. E. H. Wood, Chairman of the Dominion Executive Committee having oversight of the campaign to raise Victory Loan, 1918, said: "The press publically campaigning will rank as one of the most remarkable and efficient publicity campaigns ever undertaken in any country," and Mr. J. H. Gundy, Vice-Chairman of the same committee said: "I have been selling bonds for a long time, but I never found it so easy to sell them as at this time. The reason is the splendid work the press has done. I take off my hat to the press of Canada."

The success of Victory Loan, 1918, and the knowledge which Canadians now possess of bonds are a straight challenge to the man who doubts the power of the printed word, in the form of advertisements, to sell goods—and this applies not to bonds alone, but to every line of commodity that the Canadian farmer or the Canadian manufacturer has to sell.

looked. No selling point was neglected. The result is that Canadians to-day are a nation of bondholders.

They know what a convenient, safe and profitable form of investment bonds are. Instead of one man in two hundred owning bonds, now one Canadian in eight—men, women and children—owns a Government Security.

This complete transformation in the national mind and habits was brought about by advertising in the press of the nation. Press advertising has justified itself as the surest and speediest method by which a man's reason can be influenced and directed.

The Minister of Finance acknowledged this. His own words are:

Two New World's Records

IT never happened before. Consider a two-year-old heifer capable of averaging 25 lbs. of butter every week and 70 lbs. of milk every day for an entire year. Then consider a three-year-old, a stable mate of the first one, and tested at the same time, averaging 25 lbs. of butter every week and 75 lbs. of milk every day for a year. Such was the performance of Beauty Beets Walker Segis and Jewel Pontiac Segis, the two newest world record Holsteins. They were bred and are owned by Senator J. M. Hackney, of St. Paul, Minn. Official figures from the advanced registry office credit Jewel Pontiac Segis, the three-year-old, with 930 lbs. of butter and 27,000 lbs. of milk in 365 days; the record being started immediately after her second freshening at the age of 3 years and 10 months. She had carried a calf four months at the conclusion of her test. The record of Beauty Beets Walker Segis is placed at \$2,515 lbs. of butter fat and 25,343.3 lbs. of milk in a year, this record being made with first calf at the age of 2 years and 5 months. The record of Jewel Pontiac Segis displaces the record of the Jersey Lass 66th of Hood Farm, for the world's championship in the senior three-year-old class, and gives to the Holstein breed all world's records for both milk and butter fat production in the seven aged classes from two years to maturity. A few notes on the care of these two record breakers may be interesting.

The grain ration was composed of the following: 200 lbs. hominy, 100 lbs. bran, 100 lbs. brewers' grain, 50 lbs. oil meal, 50 lbs. Schumaker feed and beet pulp, silage, alfalfa hay, salt and charcoal.

The two heifers were milked and fed four times a day during the entire year. Jewel consumed daily an average of 15 lbs. of grain, 50 lbs. of beet pulp, 12 lbs. of silage and 5 lbs. alfalfa hay. Beauty Beets consumed each day 24 lbs. of grain, 68 lbs. of beet pulp, 16 lbs. of silage and 19 lbs. alfalfa hay. During the summer the cows were outside and the silage was dropped from the ration. The feed bill may seem large, but let it be remembered that these two cows, or rather heifers, produced as much milk as a dozen average cows. At wholesale prices prevailing in St. Paul their product would have sold for \$2,000. As a matter of fact it was certified and sold under the Arden Farm special label for over \$4,000. Their performance is a wonderful tribute to the effectiveness of good breeding, intelligent feeding and careful management as factors in getting the utmost in dairy production.

An Impressive Pause.

Rich Old Aunt—"Robert, I am going to make any will. I think I shall leave you—(pause)

Nephew (eagerly)—"Yes, aunt."

Aunt—"Before long."—Boston Transcript.

not consider- would not pro- tion is to g- duction and Mr. Drury trade station- the manufa- exclusively p- ports on wh- is this prod- This broug- The farmer- at a price - kets, plus p- protective t- the tariff. I- right in Can- Such have b- one-sided ar- reason we a- there are c- farm well e- there than i- Why Manuf- "Our man- more tacitl- cause they forego unusu- water out o- up the adva- attained the- bines in th- The speak- proven—in- stanters had abuse- the most fr- enrichment. H- ment of Mr- of the Canad- sation, thad- as great p- vestment as- longed Mr. P- in asking fo- tigate the w- tward revisi- cated amid a- Mr. Drury's dtures on ex- ways in prov- celled with- stricted con- d're will b- Public work- during the tr- condemned—b- productive n- forestation be- need a New- closed the sp- believe, is fo- the Canadian- With its trad- its taxation p- just one thi- added to it, an- novation of- and the thoro- gear stable o- thing which c- free of party- parliament me- present them."

Canada

667 The dan- imminent

has been beginning of h- matter what- government of- tion, a prosp- happy commo- tained."

In these wo- ham county, e- of finding som- a recurrence o- of the statu- are enough d- over Europe, a- together," said- fresh wars." J- Smith thought- preventing wa- bracing. "A p- the teeth to bo- section," he s- lead to the c- league to resis- If a league of- purpose his ad- all armies and

United Farmers of Ontario in Convention

(Continued from page 8.)

not considered possible, even then it would not be enough. "The only solution is to greatly increase our production and our exports."

Mr. Drury then analysed our export trade statistics and the attitude of the manufacturers, which proved conclusively that it is agricultural exports on which we must depend. How is this production to be increased? This brought Mr. Drury to the tariff. The farmers' staple products are sold at a price determined by world markets, plus freight to Canada, plus the prototype tariff and plus profits on the tariff. If the goods are made right in Canada the price is the same. Such have been the results of this one-sided arrangement that, "the only reason we are on the farms is that there are certain people who love the farm well enough to work for less than in town."

Why Manufacturers Are Opposed
"Our manufacturers do not want lower tariffs," Mr. Drury, because they would be forced by it to forego unusual profits, to squeeze the water out of their concerns and give up the advantages which they had attained through mergers and combines in the control of the market. The speaker then cited several well proven instances where manufacturers had abused the tariff privilege in the most flagrant way for their own enrichment. He referred to the statement of Mr. Parsons, late president of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, that farmers were enjoying as great profits on the capital investment as manufacturers, and challenged Mr. Parsons to join with us in asking for a Commission to investigate the whole matter. A downward revision of the tariff is advocated amid applause.

Mr. Drury's condemnation of expenditures on expensive cement highways in provincial trunk lines was received with "a great roar." "The strictest economy in national expenditures will be necessary," said he. Public works to provide employment during the transition period were not condemned, but it was of a productive nature, drainage and reforestation being mentioned. "We need a New National Policy," concluded the speaker. "That policy, I believe, is founded on the platform of the Canadian Council of Agriculture. With its trade policy I agree. There is just one thing I would like to see added to it, and that is the entire revision of our parliamentary law and the thorough cleaning of the Augean stable of Canadian politics, a thing which can only be done by the citizens arousing themselves, shaking free of party shackles and electing to parliament men who will indeed represent them."

Canada After the War.

The danger of war is to be ever imminent in this country, as it has been over Europe from the beginning of history. It is then no matter what may be the system of government or the method of taxation, a prosperous, contented and happy commonwealth cannot be maintained.

In these words, W. L. Smith of Durham county, emphasized the necessity of finding some means of preventing a recurrence of war. He did not consider the situation promising. "There are enough disputable questions all over Europe, apart from Germany altogether," said he, "to start a dozen fresh wars." A league of nations, Mr. Smith thought, could be successful in preventing war only by being all embracing. "A partial league aimed at the teeth to hold other nations in subsection," he stated, "would merely lead to the creation of an opposing league to resist domination by force. If a league of nations is to serve the purpose its advocates have in mind all armies and all navies must be re-

duced to the limit of a domestic police force. All must agree to submit all differences to an international court."

Falling this, which Mr. Smith feared, he advocated the "South American idea." This proposal came first from the South American republic and involves an American league of nations, agreeing to submit all differences to a judicial tribunal for an adjudication. All America, including Canada, would then form a power "too powerful to be defied by any one nation or combination of nations, and would be forever freed from war's alarms." With America thus at peace and prospering, Europe, in time, would be glad to follow our example.

Our Neighbors of Quebec

A HEARTY reception was accorded Mr. Jean Masson and Mr. Doherty as representatives of the organized farmers of Quebec. The applause spoke for the new feeling of unanimity that is developing between the two peoples. "Circumstances have brought about a faithful reunion of our two great provinces," said Mr. Masson. Later, in speaking of the delegates of the two provinces to Ottawa, he said, "It was found that there is no difference between us and that neither of us grow horns." Every reference made by the French visitor to the unity of inter-views between the farmers of both provinces and the friendship that should exist, was met with hearty applause. Many of the Ontario men were surprised to hear that in Quebec there are already over 700 clubs and a fairly extended system of co-operative banks.

Mr. Doherty, of Buckingham, Que., vice-president of the recently organized United Farmers of Quebec, spoke briefly also conveying the greetings of the organized farmers of Quebec to the organized farmers of Ontario. The aims of the two organizations, he said, were the same, and it was the desire of their farmers to work in harmony with their brother farmers in other provinces.

Mr. Morrison stated that thousands of French-speaking Ontario farmers in the counties of Prescott, Russell, Renfrew, Nipissing, and others have joined the association, and have paid their membership even far more freely than the farmers in English-speaking districts.

The director for Prescott county, Mr. J. A. Caron of Carleton Ont., spoke for the French-speaking members. The first voyagers in Eastern Canada to explore the rivers and

great lakes were the first to offer prayers to the true God, were French-Canadians. The people of the two races may worship God in different ways, but they could unite in working in the interests of Canada and in bringing about a better understanding between the French and English, which for too long have been separated by the politicians and the press.

Mr. Gurney of Paris reported for the committee that worked at Ottawa when the delegations had departed and stated that "not one Ontario member on either side of the House was of the least assistance to us." He stated that the memorial that that committee drew up for presentation to the House of Commons had since been characterized as "a second Magna Charta."

Parliamentary Representation

"WE have come to the cross roads of our organization," said W. A. Amos of Perth county in his address on "Organized Agriculture and Parliamentary Representation."

He continued, "We must take soon a decided stand that we may assure ourselves a better legislation than we have hitherto enjoyed." The speaker then made an eloquent appeal for firm adherence to the highest principles. "The deep trouble is that, in our public life, we have departed from principle and acted according to policy," said he. "Let us stay by principle if we don't attain to power for 10 years or 50 years. Let us be right and just and leave the rest to Our Father in Heaven." Coming more directly to parliamentary representation, Mr. Amos advised that alliances with existing parties be avoided. "Party politics today know nothing else but self," he avowed. "If we sacrifice principle to meet politicians they will use us, but not for our uplift but to hit themselves."

In this last stand, Mr. Amos was heartily seconded by Mr. Drury, who had allowed himself to be nominated by a party convention to contest a constituency. Although he reserved independence and adopted "the farmers' platform" he was branded as a party man from the first. "Our candidates," said he, "should ally themselves with no party and attend no party caucuses."

In speaking of the ability of farmers to participate actively in the government of the country, R. J. McMillan, Huron county, mentioned the financial soundness of rural municipalities, the failure of the Robt' Government of Manitoba to use the provincial elevators without great loss and their profitable operation

when taken over by the Grain Growers' Grain Company, and finally the great record of the present Conservative Government under the premiership of Mr. Norris, a farmer, as proof of the farmer's capacity. Another statement made by Mr. Drury should be mentioned. "We are not putting up a mast to create a constituency, don't expect him to stand alone. Put up a campaign fund from the source from which it should come,—the pockets of the people. The great elevator piper is to follow who calls the tune." Mr. Amos was paid a very special compliment by the ladies. His was not only the most popular speaker asked specially to hear and during it they discontinued their own meeting to attend.

Directors Elected

DIRECTORS, according to committees, were elected for 1915 as follows:—Northumberland, S. H. Huff, Brighton; Lennox-Addington, J. H. McKee, Tamworth; Kent, E. B. Richard, Thamesville; Brant, Peter, Gore; Bruce, G. E. F. Farnsworth, Carleton Place; York, J. H. Farnsworth, Carleton Place; Huron, W. D. Sanders, Exeter; Norfolk, Sam Dierdorf, Wrentham; Westmorland, C. P. Woodley, Copetown; Elgin, A. D. McKillop, Wallacecourt; Welland, Wilson Kline, Ridgville; Ontario, J. G. Goble, Hastings; Kings, H. V. Hoover, Harold; Manitowish, W. W. Anglin; Durham, M. Holman, Clarke; Bruce, F. W. Fisher, Elmwood; Prescott, J. A. Caron, Carleton Place; Renfrew, R. E. Halbert, Wainwright; J. C. Dixon, Moorefield; Waterloo, J. G. Hurst, Elmira; Peel, Jno. Hassard, Ballycorry; Stormont, S. J. McDonald, Milland; York, J. G. Whitmore, Woodville; Toronto, Jno. Sharp, New Liskeard; Dufferin, R. J. Woods, Melancthon; Glengarry, A. J. McRae, Delton; Essex, W. Adams, Essex; Oxford, W. M. Ross, Embro; Hamilton, R. M. Ross, Caledonia; Renfrew, R. E. M. Warren, Engaville; Frontenac, Wm. A. Prescott, London; A. E. Vanou, Forestburg; Missisquoi, Harold Currie, Stratford; Victoria, F. G. Bandy, Oshesee; Peterboro, E. N. McDonald, Warraw; and a few others who were not named. The following were elected directors, officers were chosen as follows:—Secretary-treasurer, J. W. Morrison, members of executive: W. A. Amos, Palmerston and H. Hoover, Harold. These men, along with the president and vice-president, elected by the convention, will compose the executive committee for 1915: R. E. C. Drury, Barrie, 1st vice-president,

The Live Stock Shipping Association, which was organized at Indian River on Aug. 19th last, has done the following business: They have shipped 3 carloads of hogs, the total receipts for which were \$18,000.00, 5 carloads of cattle, which brought in a total of \$12,000.00. Farmers, by shipping cooperatively, have made themselves about 1 per cent and have benefited by this organization to the extent of \$1,200.00. Their shrinkage on hogs has been from 4 to 5 per cent. They are all well satisfied with this method of doing business and doubtless more will come in. The organization as time goes on.—F. G. McRae, Peterboro Co. Ont.

Christianity centers in an allegiance to a person. Christians do not worship a memory, they follow a living Leader. The men and women who have best served their kind have done it to lay some offerings at His feet. . . . In the initials of the heroes of our race, there are no chapters to compare with those that chronicle the deeds done on this earth for the love of Christ.—Director Toron.



Jobs that tell on Election Day

Letters to the Editor

The Profits of Farming

EDTOR, Farm and Dairy.—What profiters those farmers are! The Government bulletins tell us that they made 46 per cent. on feeding cattle. Most careful farmers are satisfied one year with another if they get the manure clear after all overhead charges are paid. Last year it was 70 per cent. profit on sheep. Study the bulletins and we see that they made from \$100 to \$200 per acre on potatoes, \$50 to \$150 on a cow, enormous profits per acre on orchards, on other crops, on different lines of live stock, and, of course, as ever, will tell you, the farmer can do it better than the Government. Ask the Government to run a farm and pay overhead charges and taxes. The reply is, "We cannot make money on a farm, but we can tell the farmer how he can do it." Is it any wonder that the city man who reads Government bulletins (and I firmly believe more city man than farmer read them, as the farmers have become disgusted with the unfair presentation of the case) is sure that the farmer is bleeding him at every turn?

According to your Ottawa correspondent, he has proven the case as he made 16-23 per cent. putting cows out on shares. It is reasonable to believe that the farmer would make as much, which would be 33 per cent. if the farmer had provided the money himself. Not much I admit for our financiers to make, but still a nice tidy profit for our down-trodden farmers. How shortsighted our country bankers and loan companies are to miss such a bonanza right before their eyes.

Just think of it! Thirty-three per cent. and the farmers clamoring for a raise in the price of milk that goes to feed the poor man's baby! Surely the Government should appoint a commissioner to investigate and hail the profiteering farmers into court, apparently you correspondent does not know that cows get old very quickly and have to be disposed of at a low price as canners; they frequently die, thus wiping out the entire capital; abortion, tuberculosis and other diseases are the big bears of the dairyman's call also have various ailments too numerous to mention.

Years ago putting out cows and ewes on shares was a common method of investing money in this vicinity, but the risks were so great that the custom has practically died out, our moneyed men preferring to take a mortgage or note with good security at the insignificant rate of five to eight per cent. and let the farmer do all the worrying.

But I have no wish to discourage such a laudable attempt to not only help the farmer but also increase production of foodstuffs. By all means push the idea, for when all our town and city cousins who are working on good salaries have their savings invested in live stock on shares, they will have a much better idea of the profits to be derived from farming and I would venture to predict that they would be very different from your correspondent.—G. F. Marsh, Grey Co., Ont.

Sunday Sale of Gasoline

EDTOR, Farm and Dairy.—Because the Fuel Controller has announced the raising of the ban upon the Sunday sale of gasoline many conclude that there is now no reason why this commodity should not be freely sold on Sunday. Two considerations

of vital importance are, however, overlooked.

First: The Fuel Controller's authority is limited. His order prohibiting Sunday sales had in view the conservation of gasoline for war purposes. The rescinding of that order means only that the crisis is past and conservation is no longer necessary and, therefore, so far as the interests he represents are concerned, there is liberty to sell on the Lord's Day. His action in no way affects nor can affect the Lord's Day Act. Why, then, were the Sunday sales permitted before the prohibition of the Fuel Controller? Because some authorities concerned in the enforcement of the Lord's Day Act regarded the sale of gasoline on Sunday as necessary. We have had, however, new light upon the question. It has been demonstrated not only that it is unnecessary to sell on Sunday, but that the motorists could make provision for Monday by purchasing on Saturday and they did so provide. In other words, the case is reopened because new and convincing evidence has been established. What we and others have always believed is now proven. Thanks to the Fuel Controller it has been made clear that it is no more necessary to sell gasoline on Sunday than the food for man and beast required for that day.

If this be the case then Sunday sales of gasoline are still illegal notwithstanding the rescinding of the Fuel Controller's order.

Second: Under the ban, motorists discovered the possibilities of forethought. They should not forget their lesson. They have learned that the alleged necessity was not absolute but avoidable; that it was perfectly simple to purchase on Saturday the quantity required for Sunday. No burden was placed upon them by the ban other than to bethink themselves of their Sunday requirements in good time. Thus the vendor discovered that a Sunday was possible, found happy release, and his employees and their families shared his liberty and delight.

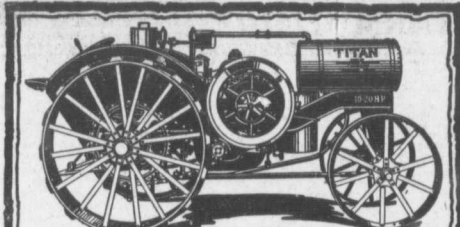
The moral is plain. "Buy your gasoline Saturday." Why were we compelled to do for a while to now voluntarily. Do not be a conscript. Do not bog the day which was designed for all. Permit others to come into its freedom and opportunity. Do not forget the lessons of forethought and charity taught incidentally by our erstwhile schoolmaster, the Fuel Controller.

Of course, if "pleas" does not accomplish results "must" then takes its place. There is the law. Its majesty must be upheld and the right of employees and the community to their day of rest be fully vindicated. This end, however, may be accomplished without an appeal to the law. This is a splendid opportunity for seller and buyer to show themselves magnanimous and by combining to discontinue the form of unnecessary Sunday trade.

W. M. ROCHESTER,
General Secretary,
Lord's Day Alliance.

Mr. Maharg for England

A CANADIAN Press Despatch from Winnipeg states that H. W. Woods, President of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, who was nominated by the Council at its recent meeting to be the Government representative on the Trade Mission in the interests of agriculture, has definitely announced that it will be impossible for him to go overseas, and the Executive of the Council, which was granted powers for such an emergency, has nominated Mr. J. A. Maharg, M.P. for Moose Jaw, as a substitute for Mr. Woods. Mr. Maharg's name, together with Mr. Woods' withdrawal were forwarded to Ottawa, Friday to Hon. A. K. Maclean, Acting Minister of Trade and Commerce.



What Tractor Owners Want

WISE tractor buyers insist upon three features: Their tractors must operate on the cheapest fuel a farmer can buy. They must be so simple that the farmer or his help can operate them. They must do enough good work in the field, and at the belt, to more than pay for themselves. Titan 10-20 and International 15-30-h. p. tractors meet all three of these demands.

One reason for the very satisfactory records these tractors make is the service our local dealers and branch houses give—a service that enables farmers to keep their tractors going whenever there is work to do. It includes all necessary instructions in the care and handling of the machines.

Keep this service feature in mind when you come to buy a tractor. It applies equally to our Titan 10-20-h. p. and International 15-30-h. p. tractors. There is such a demand for these tractors that we cannot promise as early deliveries as you may desire unless you act promptly. Send for catalogues now and make your decision soon, so that you may have your tractor for the heavy work of the coming season. Address the nearest branch house listed below.

International Harvester Company of Canada, Limited

BRANCH HOUSES
WEST—Brandon, Man., Calgary, Alta., Edmonton, Alta., Estevan, Sask., Lethbridge, Alta., N. Battleford, Sask., Regina, Sask., Saskatoon, Sask., Winnipeg, Man., Yorkton, Sask.
EAST—Hamilton, Ont., London, Ont., Montreal, Que., Ottawa, Ont., Quebec, Que., St. John, N. B.

BRINGING IN THE CASH

One way to do this is to increase your output by better methods of production—another is to conserve the feeding stuffs you now produce, making them go farther by carefully balancing the feeds. Study out this problem now. The one best book of which we know on this subject is "DAIRY FARMING," by Eckles & Warren. You can secure it from our Book Department. The price is but \$1.50, neatly bound in linen.

Book Dept. FARM AND DAIRY Peterboro

Ottawa Winter Fair
OTTAWA, ONT.

January 14, 15, 16, 17, 1919

Entries Close January 3rd.

Write the Secretary for Prize List.

WM. SMITH, M.P. President,
Columbus, Ont. W. D. JACKSON, Secretary,
Carp, Ont.

Please Mention FARM AND DAIRY



WHEN death the great reconciler, has come, it is never our tenderness that we repent of, but our severity.—Geo. Eliot.

The Homesteaders

A Novel of the Canadian West—By Robert J. C. Stead.

Prologue.

SIX little albatrosses fluttered into place, and six little-figured stodd erect over their benches.

"Right turn!" said the master. "March! School is dismissed!" and six pairs of bare little legs twinkled about the aisle, across the well-worn threshold, down the big stone step, and into the dusty road, warm with the rays of the Indian summer sun.

The master watched them from the open window until they vanished behind a ridge of beech trees that cut his vision from the congregation. While they remained within sight a smile played upon the features of his strong, sun-burned face, but as the last little calico dress was swallowed by the wood the smile died down, and for a moment staid stood, a grave and thoughtful status framed within the white pane casings of the sash. His sober grey eyes stared unseeing into the forest, while the light wind toyed gently with his unruly locks.

His brown study lasted only a moment. With a quick movement he walked to the blackboard, caught up a section of sheepskin, and began erasing the symbols of the day's instructions.

"Well, I suppose there's reward in heaven," he said to himself, as he set the little schoolrooms in order. "There isn't much here. The farmers will pay a man more to doctor their sick sheep than to teach their children. But, of course, they get both mutton and wool from a sheep. I won't stand it longer than the spring. It too can take a chance I can take it too. If it were not for her I would go to-morrow."

The last remark seemed to unloose a new chain of thought. The grey eyes lit up again.

He browned briskly for a minute, then tossed it in a corner, fastened the windows, slipped a little fob into his pocket, locked the door behind him, and carefully placed the key under the stone step where the first child in the morning would find it, and swung in a rapid stride down a by-path leading from the schoolhouse into the forest.

Ten minutes' quick walking in the woods, now glorious in all their autumn splendor, brought him to a point where the sky stood up, pine trees, blue, and through the trees. The next moment he was at the water's edge, and a limpid lake stretched away where the forests with sky and water. The point where he stood was a little bay, hemmed water-worn stones around by the forest, except for one wedge of blue that broadened into the distance. He glanced about, as

though expecting someone, he whistled a line of a popular song, but the only reply was from a saucy saucer dropper which, perched on a nearby limb, trilled back its own liquid notes in answer.

"I may as well improve the moments consulting my chart," he remarked to his undulating image in the water. "This thing of embarking on a new sea as on calls for skill-piloting." He seated himself on a stone, drew from his pocket the fold-out, and spread a map before him.

In a few moments he was so engrossed that he did not hear the almost noiseless motion of a canoe as it thrust its brown nose into the blue water before him. The canoe slid with its own momentum gracefully through the quiet waters, suddenly revealing a picture for the heart of every artist. Kneeling near its stern, her paddle held aloft and dripping, her brown arms and browner hair glistening in the mellow sun, her face bright with the light of its own exultation, was a lithe and beautiful girl. In an instant her eye located the young man on the bank, and her lips moulded as though to speak; but when she saw how unobserved she was, she remained silent and upright as an Indian while the canoe slipped gently toward the shore.

Presently she cushioned its nose in the velvet sand, and stole on meekly-tiptoes along the stones until she could have touched his hair with her fingers. But her eyes fell over his shoulder on the papers before him.

"Always at your studies," she cried, as he sprang eagerly to his feet. "You must be seeking a professorship. But I suppose you have to be always brushing up," she continued banteringly. "Your oldest pupil must be let me see—not less than eight."

Mrs. Wm. Andrews, of Richmond Co., Que., who with her little grandson, Colin, may be seen stinging potatoes for dinner, enjoys the best of health, though she has passed the 82nd milestone.

He smothered her banter with his affection, but she stole the map from his fingers.

"What next? Siberia or Patagonia? I thought you were still in the Eastern Townships!"

"So I am—in fact. But out of school I am getting a good deal of

my time in Manitoba, Mary."

She caught a grave note in his voice as he said her name. Seizing his cheeks between her hands she turned his face to her. "Answer me, John Harris. You are not thinking of going to Manitoba?"

"Suppose I am going to?"

"Then I am going too!"

"Mary!"

"John! Nothing unusual about a wife going with her husband, is there?"

"No, of course, but you know—"

"Yes, I know—glancing at the ring on her finger. "This still stands as par, doesn't it?"

"Yes, dear," he answered, raising the ring to his lips. "You know it does. But to venture into that wilderness means—you see, it means so much more to a woman than to a man."

"Not so much as staying at home—alone. You didn't really think I could do that?"

"No, not exactly that. Let us sit down and I will tell you what I thought. Here, let me get the cashion . . . There, that's better. Now let me start at the beginning."

"Until you came here last summer—until all this happened, you know—I was quite satisfied to go on teaching."

"And I have been discontent—"

"Please don't interrupt. Teaching seemed as good as anything else—"

"As good as anything else. I should say. What is better than training the tender child, inspiring him

with your ideals?"

"Oh, I know all about that. Until I began to have some genuine ideals of my own. I was satisfied with it. But now—well, everything is different."

"I know," she answered. "The salary won't support two. There's the rub."

"They sat for some minutes, gazing dreamily across the broad sheet of silver.

"And so you are going to Manitoba, she said at length.

"Yes. There are possibilities there. It's a gamble, and why I didn't want to share it with you—at first. I thought I would spend a year; locate a homestead; get some kind of a house built; perhaps break some land. Then I would come back."

"And you weren't going to give me a word in all those preparations—a word in all those preparations—for our future? You have a lot to learn about that, John. You won't find it in that folder, either."

He laughed lightly—a happy, boyish laugh. For weeks and determining to seek his life in the then almost unknown Canadian West had been growing upon him, and as it grew he shrank more and more from disclosing his plans to his fiancée. Had she been one of the country girls of the sturdy backwoods pioneers, bred to hard work in field and barnyard, he would have hesitated less. For she was sprung from one gentler stock, she seemed almost profane to think of her in the lonely life of a homesteader on the bleak, unsettled plains—to see her in the monotony and drudgery of the pioneer life. He had been steeling himself for the ordeal; schooling himself with arguments; fortressing his resolve, unconsciously, perhaps with the picture of his own heroism in the hands of his own father. And she had sealed every breastwork at a bound, and captured the citadel by the adroit diplomacy of apparent surrender.

She had snatched his confession at an unguarded moment. He had not managed to tell her so much—so soon. As he thought over the wheels he had

set in motion their possible course staggered him, and he found himself arguing against the step he contemplated.

"It's a gamble," he repeated. "The agricultural possibilities of the country have not been established. It may be adapted only to buffalo and Indians. They say the Société settlers have won hardships compared with which Ontario pioneers lived in luxury. . . . We may be far back from civilization, far from neighbors, or doctors, or churches, or any of those things which we take as a matter of course."

"Then you will need me with you, John, and I am going."

She could not but take the look of admiration in his eyes. "Mary," he said, "you are a hero. I didn't think it was in you. I mean I—"

"A heroine, if you please," she corrected. "But I am not, that—not the least bit. I want to go because—because to go with you, even to Manitoba, is not nearly so dreadful as to stay at home without you."

"But come," said the girl, springing lightly to her feet, "we have matters of great moment for immediate consideration."

She was at her heels. One hand resting on his strong arm sufficed to steady her firm body as she tipped canoe as found a parcel, wrapped in a white napkin. Under a friendly beech she laid her dainties before him.



A camera on the farm makes possible the retaining of the momentary of happy times upon film. The picture shows a scene from the farm which will always remain dear to us. In the illustration, Miss Burdett, of Victoria, B. C., may be seen with her captives friends.

In the crimson glory the sun had sunk behind the black forest across the lake. The silver waters had draped in mist their fringes of inverted trees along the shore, and lay, passive and breathing and very still, beneath the smooth-cutting came of the heavens, and one by one their doubles wavered and mimicked in the lake. A duller point of light bespoke a settler's cabin on the distant shore.

"We shall build our own home, and live our own lives, and love each other—always—only, for ever and ever!" she breathed.

"For ever and ever," he answered. "A waterfowl cut the air in his sharp, whistling flight. The last white shimmer of daylight faded from the surface of the lake. The lovers float. (Continued on page 15.)"

THE FIRST INSTALLMENT.

THE first instalment of "The Homesteaders" appears in this issue. We feel sure after the glimpse that we allowed our readers to take last week at the plot, you will be anxious to learn the story of the Canadian West, that all have been so long desiring to see. The author, Robert J. C. Stead, shows a grasp of Western life, and one feels that here is a man who has seen the people of whom he writes. We trust that "The Homesteaders" will be a very interesting and profitable read to every reader of Farm and Dairy.

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First Annual Convention of the United Farm Women of Ontario

Women of Keen Intellect and a Desire to Work for the Betterment of Rural Conditions Hold Successful Convention in Conjunction With the U.F.O. Plans of Organization Completed. Methods Discussed for Extending the Organization to All Parts of the Province

THE United Farm Women of Ontario has now come to the front as a companion organization to the United Farmers of Ontario. In Toronto last week the women's organization held its first annual convention, their sessions running concurrently with those of the men. At one joint session in Convocation Hall, three ladies were the speakers of the evening and they were enthusiastically received and made a splendid impression. Everywhere the opinion was heard that the women's organization would be a great asset to the farmers' movement, in which both will participate and that the men did well in changing their constitution to admit equal footing with their organization on an equal footing with their organization. "We are not going to organize a women's organization," Mrs. Geo. Brodie, President of the U.F.O., assured the 1,500 delegates of the U.F.O. "We value too highly the privilege of standing shoulder to shoulder with our men." Separate sessions of the U.F.O. were held on Wednesday afternoon and on Thursday, and while the attendance was not large, between 25 and 30 being present, what was lacking in numbers was made up in energy and enthusiasm of those present. In giving her secretary-treasurer's report, Miss Emma Griesbach, of Collingwood, pointed out that they had six clubs recently formed and fees paid up and that after necessary expenditures had been covered, there was a balance on hand of \$30.88. There was considerable discussion regarding the fee which U.F.O. members should pay and how the money should be handled. Since the inception of the U.F.O. the fee has been one dollar, similar to that of U.F.O., and half of that amount has to be sent to the Central Office. In some of the women's sections of the Prairie Provinces all the money asked for is the amount which goes to central. The remainder is raised through social gatherings and other methods. Some of the delegates present thought they should not be asked to hand over a certain amount to the men's central, but that they should have a central of their own. Mrs. Brodie pointed out that the women were coming into this organization as a support of the men and to co-operate with them. It was anticipated, however, that before the convention was over the matter of fees and financing would be taken up with the men and that a thorough understanding might be reached.

Organization Work

INTERESTING reports of organization work were given by a number of the delegates. Mrs. Tompkins, of Kent county, said that in connection with their organization they had just "signed up with the men, but that they now intend about once a week and holding a meeting, one week and the men would hold theirs the alternate week. When well organized women to visit them with their wives and in this way hope to organize more U.F.O. clubs. Mrs. Brodie said that she went away from the meeting held last June with the intention of interesting people and had been able to arouse interest among the women of her community. As a proof of this she said that a short time ago when having the election of officers of the U.F.O., the women served refreshments and they were enjoyed immensely. "If we can give this sociability into our clubs it will go to mean a great deal," said Mrs. Brodie. Several U.F.O. clubs have been organized in Mrs. Brodie's district. "It is amazing the talent we have unearthed in the

The U.F.W.O. Platform

Improvement of rural homes and schools.
Removal of disabilities of rural women to qualify as school trustees.
Special attention to our educational system, ascertaining the views of the provincial members of the legislature—a question directly affecting farm women.
The appointment of county police matrons.
That labor saving devices for the home be put on the free list.

country," declared Mrs. Brodie. "In our own club we have one of the finest orchestras consisting of two violins, two mouthorgans and an auto harp. We also have readers and singers and do not ask outside talent to give us our entertainments. We intend to either rent or buy a piano. Our club at Newmarket is a large one, but I do not say that a large club is the best kind, for the smaller clubs will do better work than one large club." Mrs. Frank Webster, Oakwood, said she went home from the June meeting with the intention of raising as hard as possible in order to arouse interest, but not to get members until the organization was really decided on the ground. "I have addressed several meetings and have tried to create interest. I was at Beaverton recently and feel the prospects are good for a club there. I have stated every place that we expected two changes to be made in the constitution—that the farm women be allowed to enter the same as the men and the other a change in fee. We are now having a county meeting next week at which we expect to have representatives from all the clubs in Victoria County and all having attended this convention I will know more about our membership fee." One delegate stated that a meeting had been held on July 11th and they had succeeded in getting 30 members. They decided to have a concert for the benefit of the club and also decided to appoint delegates to this convention. "We have been planning for some time to organize," said another dele-

Cleanings from the U.F.W.O.

It is time to rise for this organization. The women are thinking, and it argues well for the future."—Mrs. Geo. A. Brodie.

In connection with the receiving of greetings from the Saskatchewan Women's J. N. Foote said: "It is splendid to have such co-operation between the West and the East. Our aims are the same." "In aspiring to these higher things, let us see to it that we are informed on the subjects that command our attention. Let us work that's just like them, if you don't know what they are doing when they do start out." That's why I say, don't let us make any one subject a fad in our organization."—Mrs. Annis. "You men have been telling us that this isn't a political organization. If it isn't, you'd better go home. You men have only begun to learn to say politics without meaning party politics."—Mrs. La... "but one thing and another has prevented us from doing so. Last Monday evening I learned of a woman who was planning to come to this convention, so I gathered up a number of prospective members, secured their fees and in this way we were able to send our delegate." "Some time last July," said Mrs. Annis of Woodville, "a U.F.O. was organized in our district. We invited the secretary and his wife to our home one evening, and not knowing there was any U.F.O. in existence, we had missed seeing a report of the June meeting (in the papers), I said to the secretary 'Why not have an organization of women to help the men?' I believe the women with your business capabilities could help a great deal."

Since that time, however, the flu has come into our section twice and it has shut down all meetings for two months or more. I have just been watching for an opportunity to organize a U.F.W.O. and haven't yet met with an unsympathetic person." One delegate said the Women's Institute in her neighborhood was clashing with the U.F.W.O. and on that account she had not been given much of a hearing on the matter. It was the opinion of several present, however, that there was no reason why these organizations should clash. Mrs. Mead of Kent County, who is a prominent domestic worker, says she intends to work in the Institute still and also to do what she can to help the U.F.W.O. "At present we are unorganized," she said, "but we are ready for the opportune time."

Greetings from Saskatchewan

DURING one of the sessions, a telegram was read from the executive of the Saskatchewan Women's Grain Growers' Association, extending greetings to the U.F.W.O. on the occasion of their first annual convention and wishing them a most successful gathering. A telegram of appreciation was sent in reply to these greetings. "How to get the Rural Women's Organizations into the U.F.W.O." was dealt with by Mrs. Annis. "At the very outset," said the speaker, "I feel like saying that I am addressing the unorganized farm women of Ontario, for when did you ever hear of a farmer being knighted? We feel just as good, and maybe a little better, than these knighted individuals, for our

will be to them to have a direct market for their produce. This is something that hasn't been touched upon in our meetings, but it is something we ought to watch for. The great majority of farm women have been doing their marketing by taking their basket to the little country store and taking it home. Almost every week lately I have had telephone messages asking me such questions as 'What shall I do with my fowl?' 'Where shall I dispose of them?' 'You say your produce to Toronto, do you not, and do you have good satisfaction?' We have to be able to say as members of this organization, 'I can send your produce such a place and get the actual value of them.'

"We must demonstrate also the value of the cooperative purchasing. I have given from my own experience that I can send to Toronto for things and purchase at a lower price than I would pay in our country store. 'Let us see to it that we invite other organizations, but let us invite other organizations, or individuals, to our meetings, and entuse them with the high calling to which we are allied. This is a young organization, but let us be clear of any fads. That's been the fatal point on which so many organizations have come down. Don't be satisfied by any means. Make your work broad and practical. This is where the strength of the organization is going to be."

"Because of the impetus that we as women can give from this organization, join it and show these other organizations how we can help our husbands. Let us use our latent powers and powers which we as women never considered we possessed, to help the men along."

"Let us give these organizations to understand that the U.F.W.O. is going to be the strongest, to the highest possible position for women on an equal footing with men. If a woman has to don the overall in time of war, can she not stand shoulder to shoulder with the men in other things? If what we call the drudgeries of life have to be shared by the woman, can she not share the higher things? Women, in standing to these things, let us see to it that we are informed on the subjects that command our attention and consequently let us work intelligently."

"Let us seek to interest other organizations in some of the planks of our platform, say social services, the educational question, or with all emphasis the immigration question."

"To sum all up when there shall be no rivalry whatever under the special agreement, the good judgment of the farm women and the city. As it is, to-day there is the greatest fear in the minds of city people that the women of the country are going to rise up and get on with the city. Let us be the 'United Farm Women of Ontario,' that we shall have full emancipation from the degeneration that we have had to put up with all these centuries."

The Officers for 1919

IN connection with the election of officers for the ensuing year, Mrs. Frank Webster said: "I feel that after we have seen the good work of our present officers, I mean our president, vice-president and secretary, we all realize that they have striven hard to get the U.F.O. as far as possible and I would move that they be elected by acclamation." This was carried unanimously. In replying, Mrs. Brodie said: "I thank you for your appreciation. Someone has to do the work in this organization and do it

"In the second place, demonstrate to the farm women the value that it

The Makers' Corner

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

Grades for Cheese and Butter

THE desirability of standard grades for cheese and butter in all the Provinces of Canada was strongly emphasized by all the delegates to the Dominion Dairy Conference, held recently in Ottawa. The following standards were submitted to the conference and approved:

Special Grade—Score 94 to 100 points. Minimum for flavor, 41 points.

First Grade—Score 92 and under 94 points. Minimum for flavor, 39 points.

Second Grade—Score 87 and under 92 points. Minimum for flavor 37 points.

Off Grades—Score under 87 points and under 37 points for flavor.

STANDARDS FOR GRADING CHEESE.

Special Grade.
Flavor, clean, sound and pure; texture, close, firm and silky; color, good and uniform; finish, even in size, smoothly finished, sound and clean surfaces, straight and square; boxes, strong, clean, close fitting, well made and nailed. If made of wood, ends to be of seasoned timber; weights stamped or marked with rubber stamp.

First Grade.
Flavor, not quite clean; texture, slightly weak or open; color, uniform; finish, fairly even in size, well finished, sound surfaces; boxes, same as for special grade.

Second Grade.
Flavor, "bruity," not clean, "furny," or other objectionable flavor; texture, weak, open, loose, "acid," too soft, too dry; color, uneven, mottled, or objectionable shade; finish, very uneven in size, showing rough corners, black mould, dirty or cracked surfaces, soft rinds; boxes, too large in diameter; top edge of box more than one-half an inch below the top of the cheese. Made of light material. Ends made of improperly seasoned material.

Off Grade.
Flavor, rancid, badly "off," anything inferior to second grade; texture, very weak, very open, showy; pin holes or porous, very "acid," very soft or very dry; color, badly mottled, or very objectionable shade; finish, anything worse than second grade; boxes, no question of boxes sufficient to make third grade if other qualities are good.

Grades of Butter.
Special Grade—Score 94 to 100 points. Minimum for flavor, 41 points.

First Grade—Score 92 and under 94 points. Minimum for flavor 39 points.

Second Grade—Score 87 and under 92 points. Minimum for flavor, 37 points.

Off Grade—Score under 87 points and under 37 points for flavor.

The Committee recommends that Official Grade Certificates shall be issued only on butter made from effectively pasteurized cream.

Standards for Grading Butter.

In order that creamery butter may qualify for "Special" grade certificates, it must have been made from pasteurized cream and otherwise closely conform to the following description, which represents in a general way the requirements of the export or best Canadian markets.

Flavor, fine, sweet, mild and clean; texture, firm and fine; incorporation of moisture, clear, but not excessive free moisture; color, uniform and of a pale straw shade; salting, not more than three per cent, and thoroughly incorporated.

The Dairymen's Banquet

DAIRY exhibitors at the Ontario Provincial Winter Fair this year enjoyed the usual banquet in honor of the winner of the sweepstakes cow. Mr. A. S. Stevenson, of Ancaster, presided, and Mr. George Smith, of Fort Perry, was, of course, the guest of honor. Mr. Smith proved a modest young man, and when the banquet was over he left the speaking and the entertaining to others.

Standardization of products was the text adopted by Prof. H. H. Doan. He advised standardization of cows in size and weight, perhaps even color; that is, within each breed. Production, too, he thought might be standardized. "We can't afford to keep cows," he said, "that make less than 8,000 or 10,000 lbs of milk each year and 300 or 400 lbs. of butter."

"We must cull our pure bred herds more severely," he added later. "It is a common experience for a farmer to take a pure bred cow home and find her a poorer producer than grades already there. This is not good business." As a means of improving the general dairy stock of the country, Prof. Doan suggested that the breeders of pure bred dairy stock could afford to put pure bred dairy animals on the average farm to replace the scrub males already there and do it at no cost to the farmer. In making such a transfer he thought that the Government could take a hand.

Hon. George S. Henry, Minister of Agriculture for Ontario, was a guest of the evening; the first occasion on which a Minister of Agriculture has attended the dairymen's banquet. "I know that in the past the dairy farmer has not been getting a fair return for the labor and expense involved in dairy production," said the Minister, "but now, however, that the Government is giving all the assistance possible to the live stock industry, it doesn't matter how much money is spent in it if it is spent wisely."

The banquet came to an end with short addresses from J. L. Stansall, speaking for the Ayrshire breed; B. A. Hull for the Jerseys; and R. M. Holby for the Holsteins.

Winnipeg Dairy Show

WHEN the suggestion of a Dairy Show for Winnipeg first commended itself to a number of the members of the Manitoba Dairy Association, it was decided at a general meeting that the idea was a national one, but there was a diversity of opinion regarding the possibility of occupying all the space that the large auditorium of the Industrial Bureau offered. The committee inaugurating the movement has since made it clear that even more space could be taken up if it were available. The recommendation thus being shown to the project is most encouraging to those who have undertaken the task and there is now every assurance that the event will go down as a record in the dairy history of Manitoba.

The committee have been fortunate in securing the beautiful exhibit of the Manitoba Government, which was accorded first prize at the International Live Stock Exposition in Kansas City, Mo., this year. This will be one of the most spectacular exhibits at the show. The space at our disposal is being rapidly taken up by manufacturers of dairy equipment and there is now every assurance that the event will go down as a record in the dairy history of Manitoba.

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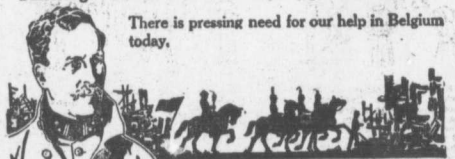
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to each of them is a considerable undertaking. Several delegates strongly urged the directors to open up the best of the live stock exchange as soon as possible, and the trade was conducted vigorously. Mr. Manning Doherty, of Malton, said that within a few years the Company should control two-thirds of the live stock trade of the province. One delegate pointed out that farmers at present are being charged in two ways by the live stock operators, first when sending stock to the exchange and second, when buying stock on the exchange for feeding purposes. Assurances were given that the matter was being dealt with. More capital is required to handle it properly.

Handling Machinery.

One delegate urged the directors to undertake the selling of farm machinery more extensively. Mr. Burnaby pointed out that to do so would require a very large amount of capital.

Commercial Law.

Mr. Gordon Waldron, of Toronto, solicitor for the Company, said that clubs frequently ask if they have power to own property such as meeting halls and warehouses. Clubs not incorporated cannot hold property in their own name, but can do so in the name of some of their members or officers. This procedure generally is not satisfactory.

Mr. Waldron advised clubs desiring to own property to incorporate under the Ontario Cooperative Act, which permits five or more persons to take out a charter at an expense of \$10. Other expenses should bring the total cost to over \$25. In a small company he advised making the shares small, possibly as low as \$1.50 each. In order to interest as many people as possible.

In the case of one Glangary company he had not incorporated he succeeded in getting a provision incorporated, which gave the directors power to charge shareholders a fee of \$1.00 a year for services rendered by the club or company.

Shareholders in Arrears.

Mr. Burnaby said that a number of farmers who subscribed for stock were refused to make any payments on it though they have been asked to do so. Mr. Waldron replied that such men are liable for the full amount of their stock subscription and could be forced by law to pay it.

Mr. Cheer's Charges.

A delegate asked for information about a Mr. Cheer, who claimed to have been assistant manager of the Company for eight months, and who had said that the Company was a swindle, run largely by retired farmers, that he stayed with it as long as he could, but had finally got out, and that he intended to work against the farmers' candidates in the next election.

Mr. C. W. Garney replied that Mr. Cheer had been in the office for a few months some years ago as an assistant in the apple business. He did that work efficiently, but when the work was finished they had let him go. If he desired to go upon the platform against the farmers they would be delighted to have him do so. The charges were not taken seriously.

District Representatives.

Mr. Ferguson, of Frontenac county, stated that he had been instrumental in organizing the farmers' club in his section and had invited Mr. Morrison down to speak at a meeting. Later the district representative had warned him against having anything to do with the United Farmers' Cooperative Co., Ltd., on the ground that it was nearly bankrupt, that it was badly organized, that Mr. Morrison should not have been invited onto the club, and that the farmers of the county would be better served by identifying themselves with a local company in the county under the charge of the district representative. Mr. Morrison

Canadian Soldier Struck by Suffering of Belgians

As he passed through five Belgian villages which had only a day or two before been devastated by the German soldier, a Canadian soldier wrote in his diary: "Everywhere the people lined the roadways to greet us and their eyes consisted chiefly of those of children. Some of them, so far as we could see, had any food, and all looked poor and thin. Some, I am sure, were half starved. But their kindness was overwhelming, and any words we had to say were carefully listened to and asked for."

"We had heard a lot about the destruction of Belgian villages and towns, but never did I think it was as bad as what we saw. I have seen many houses and buildings that had been destroyed, but never in the five Belgian homes were in. Whole streets that had been lined with the homes of the people had now become a mass of ruins and ground around them. Their families were still living among these ruins. They had built a temporary roof to shelter them from the winds and rain, while in some cases several families were living in one house. It had seemed to me that the Belgians had not been struck with the great suffering of these people; they seem to need food and clothing more than anything else."

Unvarnished reports of the actual condition in which the Germans left the villages of Belgium, which they had occupied for four years, are now coming through to the people of the allied countries by their soldier letters. News and then some of these find their way in the press, but the suffering the Belgians have gone through, and will still have to face if help is not sent to them in sufficient quantities, will never be known; it cannot be described. Only those who have seen it can possibly know.

Stripped of her industries and food supplies Belgium to-day is more than dependent upon the aid supplies sent in from outside. Winter is at hand and food and clothing are needed to keep these people properly nourished and clothed till the weather makes it possible to commence the reconstruction of their devastated land. Contributions to help feed the Belgians should be sent either to your local committee, or direct to the Central Committee, Belgium Relief, 22 St. James Street, London, E. C. 4, England.

said that quite a number of local farmers were joining the local company under the impression that they were joining the United Farmers' Cooperative Co., Ltd. He knew what was the reason for this antagonism.

Mr. Burnaby replied that while some district representatives were opposed to the United Farmers, many others were not and helped the United Farmers all they could. The organized farmers have nothing to fear from clubs organized by the district representatives, and experience had shown that about 80 per cent of these clubs later affiliate with the organized farmers. At times there had been some trouble, but the Government must appear to be unduly anxious to organize independent farmers' clubs and even to help them to do business to the disadvantage of the regularly organized farmers. Against this, however, the Government never made any effort to organize a central organization, and therefore, clubs organized by it lacked the united strength which was enjoyed by the organized farmers through having provincial organizations headed up in the Canadian Council of Agriculture.

Work of Egg Circles.

Mr. J. C. Stewart of the Dominion Department of Agriculture spoke of the development of a cooperative sale of eggs through circles in Ontario. The number of circles had increased from 36 in 1916 to about 50 to-day, and the number of members from 715 to some 2,500. The volume of business in 1916 was \$104,000, and for this year it will total \$400,000. In Dundas county, Mr. Stewart said, there is a stock market where the farmers have decided to store eggs in the period of flush production and sell later. In April, May and June they stored 85,000 dozen, valued at \$15,000, payable in advance on the ruling market price. Then they were forced to sell at 38c per dozen, because the local bank, although friendly, would not advance them money. The eggs stored again in July, August and September, and sold later at 51c per dozen. After having paid their members the store price all through, besides expenses, they decided to distribute in dividends to their members, or within \$500 of the share capital of the organization. If they could have held their April, May and June eggs they would have done still better.

Progress of the Company.

Mr. L. M. Powell, recently appointed manager of the United Farmers' Cooperative Co., Ltd., gave an excellent address dealing with the business operations of the Company in considerable detail. Difficulties the Company has encountered, and with numerous questions that were asked were answered readily by Mr. Powell, and in a way that showed a knowledge of the details of the Company's business. He said that he must

favorable impression. As the matters dealt with by Mr. Powell have been touched on in part elsewhere in this issue, more extended reference to it will be made in a later issue.

The meeting was a most satisfactory one throughout, and clearly showed that the Company, in spite of the great handicaps that have been contended with during the past four years of war, has become firmly established, but has reached a point where the prospects are bright for even more rapid and substantial progress in the future.

The Secretaries Meet.

A meeting was held on Friday between the secretaries of local clubs and the officials of the company. It was a grievance meeting. Mr. Blatchford outlined some of the difficulties of the company and showed where the local clubs might help. He was optimistic. "In all the time I have been connected with the company," said he, "there never was a time when things looked so bright as they do now. Firms that would not do business with us a year ago are now asking for our business."

Mr. Ed. Falton, secretary of a Huron county club, spoke of the difficulties of the club secretary. The first problem is to find time for the work. The next is to get a complete car lot of goods ordered by members before the car is ordered. When it does come in, however, there is demand enough for two car loads, especially if bought at a bargain. If not, the car might be disposed of with difficulty at the best. This involves a whole lot of goods. This involves capital, other than deposit note.

A question came up as to licenses for the handling of coal. Some clubs had received advice that, when coal was handled through a non-profit store license was unnecessary. Another club, unable to secure a license, was required to turn the coal over to the dealer who charged 20 cents a ton for handling it. In regard to refusal of dealers to give coal to farmers it was pretty well proven that dealers cannot refuse to give coal to farmers who have no work.

Mr. Falton emphasized slow delivery of goods from head office as a great difficulty. This, however, has been greatly improved in the past few months. "When we first started we sold as cheaply as possible," he explained later. "When we began to carry goods we found ourselves in the hole. Now we sell held goods at almost current price. Goods from the car are sold at the same price as the secretary's commission of two per cent, plus one per cent."

"If we secretaries handle eggs, butter and poultry we will have no time for farming," said Mr. Falton. "If this is done we must have a man to handle the same for the farmers."

he saw a great opportunity for the U. F. Company "if farmers can be educated to ship only high class goods."

Live Stock Shipping

Mr. R. HOOPER, Hastings County, spoke from his large experience in the cooperative shipping of experience of getting \$2 for a \$5 calf (drover's price), when taken direct to the stock yards. He said the reason, he believed, why stock is not sold cooperatively in more clubs, is that farmers are afraid to trust other members to sell their stock. First, the club must own their own scales. The insurance of proper weights alone will make the scales profitable. If privately owned scales are installed on public or railway property, however, use of scales cannot be refused.

How are you going to overcome the opposition of the drover? he asked. In the first place advanced prices offered by drovers are to be refused. In his club the drovers offered the farmers an advance of 25 cents and got a single hog. Next shipping prices for the stock were 70 cents more. Mr. Hooper advised his members to sell to the drover "and empty his pockets." A couple of months ago his drover shipped "only nine hogs, but he had shipped 70 cents a hog, also might cooperate in filling cars. Also a packer prefers to buy three or four decks to one.

In handling cattle, Mr. Hooper weighs each animal by itself and numbers day. Each man is then paid for exactly what he contributes both in weight and quality. Also there is less weighing at the stock yards and hence less expense.

"Have a board of auditors in your club and submit every document to them," he advised. Then further: "I would not advise getting in bad with any day or night or any other time if they do seem unfair at times. You may need that packer very badly some time."

"If the western farmers can sell 90 per cent of their stock cooperatively, then surely we can in Ontario," concluded Mr. Hooper. "I know of no better method of holding the membership of a club together."

Mr. Burnaby Speaks.

The report has been circulated that Mr. Burnaby, president of the company, is not a farmer. Mr. Burnaby replied that he owns 1,400 acres of land, 120 pure bred Holstein cattle, and cut 400 acres of grain himself this summer, riding the binder from dew-off to moonlight. Also he has a 500 acre fruit farm.

Mr. Burnaby warned the secretaries against over-buying at a time when prices may start down any time. He asked that the secretaries cooperate in the selling of stock and thus reduce the expense. Finally he asked the secretaries to cooperate with the head office, which has invested over \$25,000 in an office on the stockyards. This investment may show a loss if the clubs do not support it.

"Pa, what does it mean when it says that a man has arrived at years of discretion?"

"It means, my son, that he's too young to die, and too old to have any fun."—New York Sun.

"Can any of you tell me what the ruler of Russia was called?" asked the teacher.

"The Czar," roared the class.

"And what was the Czar's wife known as?"

"Only two voices answered this time: 'The Czarina.'"

"Ah!" said the teacher, eying his stock fondly. "That is very good. Now, who will tell me what the Czar's children were called?"

"Czaritsas," yelled one little boy.

Death of J. N. Paget

A man who has been a recognized leader in the Ontario dairy industry for over a quarter of a century passed away last week in the person of J. N. Paget, of Canboro, Ont. Continuously for some 20 years he has been a director of the Western Ontario Dairymen's Association, and, if not twice, has been its president. For 30 years he has operated a cheese and butter factory at Canboro. So well known has been Mr. Paget's reputation for honesty and integrity as applied to the products made in his factory, in which he has always made it a point to employ capable makers, that for years buyers have not considered it necessary to visit his factory to inspect the quality of his product.

Mr. Paget's connection with the dairy industry dates back to the days when the late Thomas Ballantyne, M.L.A., and the late Alex. MacLaren, M.P., of Stratford, the late Andrew Pattullo, of Woodstock, and other outstanding figures in the early days of the dairy industry in Western Ontario were playing the important parts in connection with it that has meant so much to it ever since. Although only 64 years of age, Mr. Paget might be said to have been the last remaining member of the "Old Guard" in Western Ontario.

Mr. Paget was an outstanding

man physically, mentally, and we might add, spiritually. Standing six feet in height, heavy in build, keen of intellect and slow of speech, his judgment was prized by his fellow-directors of the Dairymen's Association, as well as by all who knew him. During the past year, for example, he was selected to visit Ottawa in connection with the oleomargarine agitation, and again a little later he was called upon to go down once more as a member of the great delegation. Mr. Paget being one of the speakers that asked the Dominion Government that a dairy farmer should be given a position on the produce purchasing commission at Montreal.

For years great trouble was experienced each year in obtaining a competent dairy superintendent for the dairy building at the Canadian National Exhibition. Each fall there was trouble and dissatisfaction among the exhibitors. Several years ago Mr. Paget was prevailed upon to accept the position, and as though by magic the trouble disappeared, and each year since general satisfaction has been expressed in connection with the management of this important part of the Exhibition.

As a farmers' institute speaker for the Ontario Department of Agriculture, Mr. Paget has travelled extensively throughout the dairy districts of the province, and has widely known. He found the work trying, but continued it for years, largely out

of a sense of public duty.

When some 13 years ago the two Ontario Dairymen's Associations first considered the launching of a dairy paper in Ontario, and decided to invest money in the enterprise, which finally resulted in the establishment of Farm and Dairy, Mr. Paget not only became a shareholder himself, but was selected by his fellow-directors of the W. O. D. A. to represent the stock held by that Association in the company, and thus became a member of the first board of directors of the Rural Publishing Company, Ltd., a position he held for several years. Later he dropped off the board for a while, but was reappointed a director again two years ago, a position he held at the time of his death. Here again Mr. Paget has played an important part in connection with the dairy industry.

Mr. Paget had a stroke of paralysis on Dec. 6, from which he died on Dec. 16, the funeral taking place on Dec. 20. It was largely attended, although many from a distance did not hear of his death in time to attend. Among those from a distance who were present were: Rev. Messrs. (Dr.) E. M. Morrow, of Carlisle, and Messrs. W. A. Carnahan, of Hamilton; C. Barber, of Scarsville; Frank Harnes, of London, secretary of the W. O. D. A.; H. B. Cowan, of Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, and R. H. Green, of Cayuga.

The Homesteaders

(Continued from page 12.)

have broken in somewhat rudely on his dream. The fact was that he was congested with the immigrant movement; cars were side-tracked at nameless places for indefinite periods, but stock had to be fed and cared for, and there had to be provided, and all the conditions of federal red tape complied with when the effects entered the United States, for it was the Canadian railway war a young giant fighting for life with the mighty rocks of the North Shore route, and railway traffic with the New West was, therefore, hilly and American roads. These details and a score of others called for patience, for tact, and a judicious distribution of dollar bills. Harris made a mental note of his obligation to Tom Morrison in the matter. He was shrewd enough to surmise that this was the farmer's very practical wedding gift, but he took credit for it nevertheless.

And so the journey wore on. As day succeeded day to the monotonous rumble of the car, the farmer and his friends became better acquainted, and friendships took root that in after years were to brave every storm of adversity and bloom for ever. His splendidly handsome spirit and sacrificial qualities particularly distinguished the pioneers. But the strain of travel drew heavily upon physical endurance; meals became staler and lunch-baskets, or hastily snatched at wayside stations; the cramp of days spent in the crowded seats; lack of exercise and lack of sleep; these laid their heavy fingers on the strongest and heartiest. But one night the word went round that daylight would see them back on Canadian soil, and the lagging spirit of the travellers, was revived. Someone struck up an impromptu song, parodied from a well-known hymn; men, women, and children joined in the chorus as they caught the words and rolled it forth with a vigour that vibrated every timber in the car:

"Oh Prairie Land, sweet Prairie Land,
Where everyone joins heart and hand,"

they sang, and the sociability of the party seemed to swell with the volume of the song. A bond of human interest, human interdependence—perhaps, even, some phase of human suffering, was already linking them together with links of steel that should withstand every shock of the coming years, and bind together the foundations of a mighty land.

In the cold grey of a March morning, when the sun had not yet dispelled the mists of night, and the fringing woods back from the spectral River loomed white and spectral through the frost, they re-entered the Empire, and in a few minutes were detouring at Emerson, the boundary town and gateway to the prairie, which for a thousand miles stretched into the mysteries of the unknown. (Continued next week)

ROY VINING IS DEAD.

ROY Vining, B.S.A., is dead. He contracted influenza at the time of the Guelph Winter Fair and, due probably to a constitution weakened by the wounds he received in France, he passed away. He will be affectionately remembered by the people of Wentworth Co., Ont., whom he served as a legislative Representative of the Agriculture for some years. He left this post in the early days of the war and served for many months in France. He was wounded and never completely recovered his health. At the time of his death he was on the staff of the Ontario Agricultural College in the Department of Animal Husbandry.



\$5.00 for \$4.00



The Dominion of Canada, in accordance with Order-in-Council P.C. No. 2462, offers for sale in Money-Order Post Offices, Banks and other authorized places, the 1919 issue of

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Sir THOMAS WHITE, Minister of Finance.

A WAR-SAVINGS STAMP is Canada's promise to pay Five Dollars on January 1st, 1924. It costs you \$4.00 if purchased before January 31st, 1919, and the purchase price increases one cent each month after that date.

The difference of one dollar represents the high rate of interest earned. W.S.S. are a splendid investment for every man, woman and child in the Dominion of Canada. Certificates are issued providing spaces for ten W.S.S., and in order to protect you against loss through fire, theft or other cause, you may register a certificate, with one or more W.S.S. attached, at any Money-Order Post Office. A Certificate registered in your name is of no value to anyone but yourself.

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You have all the resources of the Dominion back of your investment in War-Savings Stamps, and if at any time circumstances compel you to realize on your investment, your money is available.

SOLD WHEREVER THE SIGN IS DISPLAYED

The Dominion Grange is Progressing The Forty-Fourth Annual Meeting of the Oldest Farmers' Organization in Canada

THE oldest farmers' organization in Canada, the Dominion Grange, held its 44th annual meeting on Monday and Tuesday of last week in Toronto. An interesting feature of the meeting was the presence of three members who have belonged to the Grange and attended almost all its meetings for from 40 to 44 years, including R. C. Brandon, of Cannington; Henry Glendenning, of Manilla, and Mr. Stewart. The reports presented showed that the organization had increased in financial strength during the year, the report of the auditor, Mr. John Pritchard, of Gorrie, showing it to have no liabilities and a balance on hand of \$175.

Signs on the walls showed that Granges are located in the counties of Elgin, Simc. Huron, Oxford, Wellington, Ontario, Victoria, Norfolk, Grey, Essex, Kent and Durham.

Oldest Organization

The National Grange is the oldest and the strongest farmers' organization in the United States. It is 62 years old. An unusually interesting account of the recent annual meeting of the National Grange held in Syracuse, New York, was given by Miss Hattie Robinson, of St. Thomas, where 1,524 candidates received the 7th degree. That conditions in the United States are even worse than in Canada in the matter of parliamentary representation was shown when Miss Robinson reported that the 55,000,000 residents in the rural districts are represented in Congress by 11 farmer members.

The National Grange favored paying for them in full as they are built, instead of going in debt for them. Its members supported na-

tional prohibition, land banks and making Germany pay as much as possible of the Allies' war debts.

The National Grange decided to open an office in Washington to watch the interests of farmers as a class in matters of national legislation.

Officers Elected

The officers were all re-elected as follows:—

Worthy Master—J. C. Dixon, Moorefield; Worthy Overseer—Howard Bertram, Midhurst; Secretary—Treasurer—Neil E. Burton, Port Stanley, R.R.2; Assistant Secretary—Treasurer—Miss Hattie Robinson, St. Thomas, R.R.1; Chaplain—Wm. McCrae, Gosport, R.R.7; Lecturer—Alfred Gifford, Masford; Steward—Wm. Oke, Whitby; Assistant Steward—Henry Glendenning, Manilla; Stewardess—Miss Alice Palmer Port Stanley, R.R.2; Gatekeeper—W. J. Goodfellow, Allandale; Ceres—Miss M. A. Philp, Whitby; Pomona—Miss Lena Hill, St. Thomas; Flora—Miss M. Thomson, Palmerston, R.R.3; M. Thomson, Palmerston, R.R.3; Auditor, John Pritchard, Gorrie; Executive committee—W. E. Wardell, St. Thomas, R.R.1; Judson Ansell, Simcoe; representatives to National Fair association—McCrae; Western Fair Board, W. E. Wardell; Legislative Committee—Col. J. Z. Fraser, Burford; John Pritchard, Gorrie; Wm. Franglin, Glasnow; educational committee—John Stewart, Gorrie; Miss Murdock, Miss McMaster, Palmerston; Mrs. J. D. Pound, T. H. H. Essex; W. J. Goodfellow, Allandale; Robert Buxton, Clarksburg; ritual and constitution—W. Oke, Whitby; W. E. Leeson, Arlinton, R.R.1; Arnold McCallum, Granges and Salt Co.—J. C. Dixon, Moorefield; Howard Bertram, Midhurst.

Affiliation With U.F.O.

The Worthy Master, Mr. J. C. Dixon, of Moorefield, was asked if any arrangement had been made for the affiliation of members of subordinate Granges with the U.F.O. It was explained that some Granges had sent fees direct to the U.F.O. for their members and others had not because a conference which it had been intended to hold between officers of the two organizations to consider the basis of affiliation had not been held. Later it was announced that provision for such a conference would be made.

Addresses were given by Henry Glendenning, of Manilla, Robt. C. Brandon, of Cannington, John Pritchard, of Gorrie, W. L. Smith, of Oroon, H. B. Cowan, of Peterboro, Col. John Z. Fraser, of Hurford, Mr. McKay, of Kincairdine, Mr. Wardell, of St. Thomas, H. Bertram, of Midhurst, O. Wilson, of Peoria, and others.

Resolution Passed

At the closing session on Tuesday a resolution was passed urging the Union Government "to take notice of the unrest that exists among farmers, citizens and returned soldiers, showing the awakening of the conscience of the masses that embitters their following against the classes." Another resolution urged upon the Government the necessity for generous treatment of the returned soldier, and still another demanded a cessation of "promiscuous legislation by order in Council and the War Times Election Act."

"While the Grange was fully in sympathy with the farmers' platform as enunciated from the west," Worthy Master Mr. J. C. Dixon, of Moorefield, said, "the general outline of its platform has been advocated by the



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and other things that help make farming profitable.

CONCRETE makes the ideal silo, because it has air-tight, water-tight walls, with no joint—the walls being non-absorbent and round in shape. Besides that air-tightness and water-tightness which are so essential to the proper preservation of the silage, the concrete silo has such other important qualities as fire-proofness and permanence.

A permanent silo of concrete is the safest and best investment a farmer can make. It means larger herds, less work, more profit.

Our book, "What the Farmer can do with Concrete," explains how all things of Concrete on a farm are built, including Silos. Write us for the names of concrete silo-builders in your neighborhood, or follow the very complete instructions in the book, which is free to any farmer who writes for a copy.

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1151, E. Shannon, Woodstock; Beauty 2nd, 1146, A. Saddle, Mossley; Princess 100, 1109, A. E. Chown, Thamesford; Mousa Mary of Trout Run, 1109, H. Mallock, Woodstock.

Consigned by William Thorr—Trout Run Lady Agrie, 1152, C. M. Ross, Maniwicook; Trout Run Grace Darling, 1156, D. A. Ashworth; Trout Run Queen, 1157, 1130, T. Beaudin, Broughton Sta.; Que. Kerr, 1150, Geo. Whaley, Ostrander; Beauty of Beaulieu 2nd, 1130, W. Ward, Woodstock.

Consigned by J. L. Stansell—Selwood Flower Girl, 1150, P. Cairns, Brantford; White Rose, 1150, J. C. Genshin, Brantford; Trout Run Queen Mary, 1130, R. E. Smith, Hatchley Sta.; Selwood Blossom 3rd, 1100, A. Saunders, May, 1110, A. E. Saddle.

Consisted by F. H. Harris—Mabelle, 1161, J. Orruthers, Thorburn; Maevlar Bros.—Jar-clauch Annie, 1250, W. F. Barnes, Beachville; Caroleugh Star 2nd, 1230, J. W. McMillan, Woodstock.

Consisted by Theo. Dennis—Frosty of Houghton, 1130, J. H. Fordon, Beachville; Selwood Snowdrop, 1130, F. Hallock, Woodstock; Sunnybrook Miss Dennis, 1126, J. Ferguson, Camanche; Sarah of Trout Run, 87-60, W. McVicker, Belmont.

Consisted by George Agel—Butter Alice, 1365, Duxworth, Denfield; Flower of Lovel Sea, 1366, J. W. Millington, Beachville; Brighton Free Lady, Drum, 1000 2nd, 1275, B. G. Palmer, Norwich.

Consisted by T. Hamkinson—Frosty nature, 1135, P. Cairns, Madame Potill of Sunny Acres, 1125, Geo. Whaley, Ostrander; Madame Batti 3rd of Sunny Acres, 1100, A. Saddle.



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FOR SALE, Our Herd Sire King of the Tensens

His Dan and Sire's Dan averages
Milk, 104.10. Butter 7 days 23 1/4
Milk, 69.30. Butter, 30 days 17 1/2
Milk, 274.00. Butter, 365 days 95.75.
Milk, 23,57.50. Butter, 100 lbs. 4.
Lacking weight over 100 lbs.
A. C. King, and plenty more useful factors in every way. See 1300. Write for extended pedigree.

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1. The Holstein-Friesian cow is a large vigorous cow, full of energy and abounding in vitality.
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3. She yields large quantities of most excellent milk, fit for all uses, and especially suited for shipping purposes.
4. Herodily is so firmly established through her long lineage that she is able to perpetuate herself by the production of strong, healthy calves.
5. When for any reason her usefulness in the dairy is at an end, she fattens readily and makes excellent beef.

IF YOU CAN'T BUY A HERD, BUY A HEIFER.

Information from the Holstein-Friesian Association:
Dr. S. F. Talmie, M.P., W. A. Clemens President. Secretary, Victoria, B. C. St. George St. G.

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We are offering for sale, at a bargain, my herd sire, Imperial Beauty of Springbank, son of the champion Beauty 2nd of Springbank, with a B.O.P. record of 141.11 lbs. of milk, 50 lbs. butter for 7 days. The bull is 4 years old, quiet and gentle and a sure breeder.

W. J. STEELE - NEWINGTON, ONTARIO.

HANG OUT YOUR SIGN BOARD IN 1919.

AD TALK

I went down town the other day to get some repairs for my kitchen range. I inquired for the name of the dealer handling supplies for the manufacturers of my particular brand of range, and upon inquiry I found Blank Street. As the business section of the city is not over a mile long, and I was in need of a walk any way, I did not bother getting directions, but as I was in the street and watching for his sign board, I noticed a sign on the west end of the full length of Blank Street, then back again without locating my man. I decided that I must have mistaken the street, or that my informant was mistaken, so I went on my way. I would make one more search. Once again I walked down the street and back again. On my return, I noticed a hardware store that had no sign over the door. I hesitated a moment, thought, "surely the man who keeps repairs for my stove is not so careless as to have no sign," but in order to make sure, I crossed the street and went in. I told him of my search and asked him what happened his sign. He answered, "Well, I used to have a sign, but the wind blew it down and I never went to the expense to put it up again."

I thought to myself, "Surely human nature is much the same in all lines of business, and his words were confirmed by my recollection almost similar words from the lips of men whom I have met in the live stock world. A hardware merchant hangs his sign in front of his place of business. The people he deals with are the men who give his sign a value. I have seen, four times a day. A progressive breeder of dairy live stock hangs his sign in the advertising columns of Farm and Dairy. He does so for the reason that the people he deals with are the people into whose homes Farm and Dairy enter fifty-two times a year. It is also good business for the progressive breeder to have sign boards painted on his place of business, viz. his barn, to catch the local trade. That would be sufficient if local trade alone were desired, as is the case of the retail hardware store. But to reach that class of successful dairy breeders will reach it is far from sufficient. A wider publicity is absolutely necessary.

There are, however, many points of similarity between the hardware man, and dairy advertiser. In both cases it is necessary to reach a certain class of men. In the former, the men pass by and see the sign, and in the latter the sign must reach out and get in touch with the man. Have you ever advertised in Farm and Dairy? If so, do you see your sign board get blown down, or why is it that we do not see it where it ought to be. If you have never experienced the benefit of advertising in Farm and Dairy, why not continue to reap the benefits of Year after Year. Breeders are looking for your sign, and just as the sign is blown down, by several points in my estimation, by the dealer who handled it repairs not being progressive enough to keep his sign where the public could see it, so will that herd sire, or those foundation cows, which Farmer Jones bought from you, be lowered in his sight, and in his neighbor's sight, too. Just because your sign board does not appear in the columns of the Dairy Farm Press. That will mean that sales and prices will fall off, and business will decline.

Live stock men are but human and they like to be able to say to their neighbors, "My new sire or those females I just bought came from the noted Jones' herd; you see them advertised in Farm and Dairy." Are you advertising your sign board where it will be seen to your profit; in the dairy names of Canada, in FARM AND DAIRY.

C. G. McKILLICAN, Live Stock Dept. FARM AND DAIRY, PETERBORO.

AVONDALE FARM

Special Offerings

We have a magnificent young bull ten months old, sired by CHAMPION ECHO SYLVIA PONTIAC, My Echo Sylvia's great son and the calf's dam is a cow with two records over 30 lbs. We have three daughters at Avondale which we intend to keep.

We want to sell this bull in Canada and are going to make such terms that you cannot afford to miss it. He will have to go into a herd where regular testing is done and good records made, because we will take all or part of his price out in calves if necessary. Do not enquire about this bull unless you have been doing regular testing and have some good record cows.

We have a lot of young bull calves we want to clear at an early day. Everything guaranteed as represented.

A. C. HARDY, Prop. **H. LYNN, Herd Supt.**
Avondale Farm Brockville Ont.

ROYCROFT BULLS

No. 1—Born March, 1918, & black. Dam Het Loo Clothide Pontiac, a 23-lb. Jr. 2-yr-old.

No. 2—Same date, & white. Dam, Het Loo Queen Pieterje, 30.56 lbs. Jr. 2-yr-old. Het Loo dams are sired by our sire, Pontiac Korrooyne Het Loo, the sire of Het Loo Pieterje. Both calves are by Sir Pontiac Echo. Het has 31 lbs. Jr. herd sire, son of May Echo Sylvia.

Both are good straight calves and Priced To Sell.

ROYCROFT FARM, : : : **NEWMARKET, ONT.**

The "O'Reilly Stock Farm" Holsteins

57,231 lbs. milk and 1,000 lbs. butter in 1 year is average for the two nearest dams of a beautiful bull we are offering at the present time. His 29,000-lb. cow, Ralward.

He is about three months old, an AI individual and nicely marked. This line of breeding is hard to secure. Write us at once.

HE IS PRICED REASONABLE.

JOSEPH O'REILLY R.R. No. 9 PETERBORO, ONT.

Highland Lake Farms

For Sale—Two extra good (30 lb.) thirty-pound bulls ready for heavy service. Priced to sell. Also younger ones by a son of My Echo Sylvia.

R. W. E. BURNABY : : : **Jefferson, Ontario**
Farm at Stop 55, Yonge St. Road

FORSTERCREST FARM

Offers registered Holstein-Friesian bulls from one to fifteen months old, at bargain prices. Must sell quick in order to make room. Write and state what you want, etc.

R. S. BROCK, : : : **R. R. No. 5, SIMCOE, ONTARIO.**

FOR SALE

Heifer calves from heavy producing dams, sired by a richly bred son of King Segis Pieterje. For description and price write

W. B. NICHOL, : : : **WILTON GROVE, ONT.**

FOR SERVICE—THE 40 LB. BULL

LAKEVIEW JOHANNA LESTRANGE.

The only bull in the world with his brother, whose first seven sisters in the R. O. C. holds nine Canadian and two world's records. His dam is Lakeview Lestrage, whose record is 741.8 lbs. milk, 38.9 lbs. butter, with an average fat of 64.4 per cent; also brother to Canada's only 41 lb. cow. We are accepting for service a limited number of approved cows. Write for particulars. Remember, his service is limited so write quick. I have also some choice bull calves for sale and some.

A. J. TAMBLYN : : : **GEDAR DALE FARM** : : : **ORONO, ONTARIO.**

Sunnyside Stock Farm Holsteins

ECHO SEGIS FAYNE—Our herd sire is, by a brother of the world's only 40 lb. butter cow, Segis Fayne Johanna. He is a grand bull in every way and is not yet four years old. To avoid inbreeding would sell him at a price. Also has bull calves from one month to 17 months old, sired by Echo Segis Fayne, and some and see them.

JOHN M. MONTLE, Prop. Sunnyside Stock Farm STANSTEAD, QUE.

His 2 Nearest Dams Average 38.82

His dam, sire's dam, grand sire's dam and great grand sire's dam, average 38.69 lbs. butter in seven days, and over 112 lbs. milk in one day, which is not equaled by any other bull in the world.

His name is ORMSBY JAMES BURKE. His services may be hired by YOU. Cows and heifers in calf to him for sale. If you need a HOLSTEIN BULL write us.

R. M. HOLTBY, : : : **R. R. No. 4, PORT PERRY, ONT.**

CLOVER BAR STOCK FARM OFFERS

A few choice young bulls for sale, from heavy producing dams, sired by a record grand sire. Write now for description, photo and price.

P. SMITH : : : **R. R. No. 3, STRATFORD, ONT.**



Makes Most Nourishing and Delicious Bread

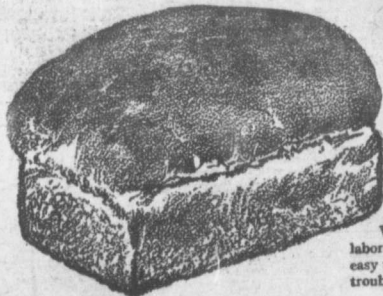
Every mother, who has the great responsibility of bringing up growing children, knows the importance of selecting the flour that will provide the highest possible nourishment in the bread that children use. When Cream of the West is used, old favorites, like bread and milk, become rare treats. What could be more nourishing!

When baking bread you surely owe it to yourself to select with care the flour that will provide the most nutrition and energy-producing power.

You can always depend upon the fullest nutrition value and rising quality of Canada's best hard wheat when you use

Cream of the West Flour

(Milled according to Government Standard)



You can afford to try our flour because it is made by one of the best equipped mills in all Canada, with every facility for maintaining its splendid reputation for nourishing quality. How everyone does enjoy the delicious bread Cream of the West Flour makes! And what genuine satisfaction to have those great big loaves rise right up out of the pans, with crumb so white and even and the rich golden crust, crisp and sweet! Because it is made from Western Canada hard wheat, Cream of the West Flour is rich in gluten; this is not only a highly nourishing substance, but to it is due the rising quality of bread. Decidedly you should give Cream of the West the good trial it deserves.

Your Recipe Comes out Right

Wheats differ in strength in different localities. Our testing laboratory finds out the exact strength of the wheat we use; thus it is easy to keep our flour always at uniform strength. You have no baking troubles due to varying strength of your flour.

The Campbell Flour Mills Co., Limited, West Toronto, Ontario