

FARM AND DAIRY

AND
&
RURAL HOME

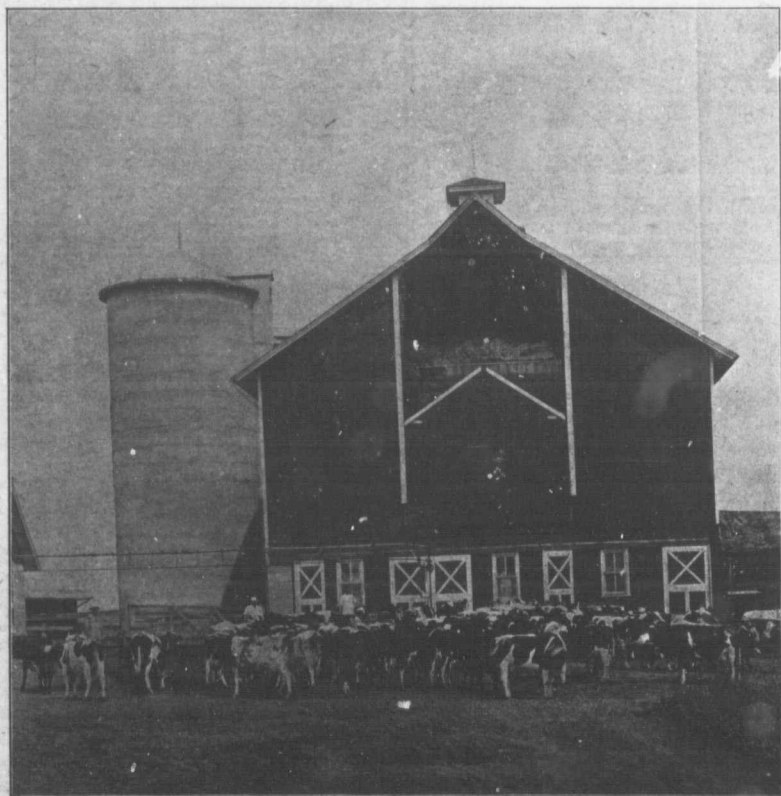
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COUNTRY LIFE



Peterboro, Ont., Feb. 10, 1916



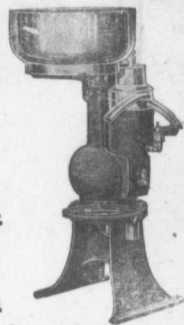
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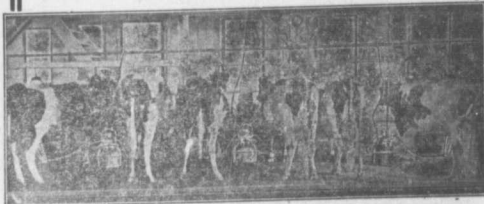
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Public Issues as Viewed by Ontario Farmers

A Commission Desired to Investigate Conditions Governing Rural Enlistment—Abolition of the Liquor Traffic Advocated—Free Trade with England Supported—Other Issues Dealt with.

THE approximately 300 farmers representing local farmers' clubs and granges in all parts of Ontario, with a membership of about 6,000, who met in Toronto last week at the annual convention of the United Farmers of Ontario, took advantage of the occasion to make their views known on a number of public issues of the day. At one of the opening sessions delegates who had any matters they desired to see discussed were invited to submit them in the form of resolutions to the resolutions committee. At the closing session the resolutions committee presented its report. Owing to lack of time it was not found possible to discuss all the resolutions thoroughly. Several resolutions, therefore, were not adopted, not because the convention was opposed to the views set forth in them, but because the members did not have time to give them the consideration that their importance required they should receive.

Special interest was taken in the resolution on recruiting in the rural districts and in the one dealing with prohibition. The latter was carried unanimously by a standing vote and with applause, and was the only resolution so honored. The former in its first draft was very sweeping in its condemnation of indiscriminate recruiting in rural districts. The convention toned it down and finally adopted it in the form here given.

There was a feeling among a number of those in the room that more room should be given at the next convention for the consideration of matters of this character in order that the farmers of the province may have a full opportunity to discuss and make their views known in regard to them. The following resolutions were adopted:

Rural Recruiting.

1. "We desire to emphasize in the most forcible way possible the serious consequences which will result from any large enlistment of men from the farms for overseas service. Agriculture is already sadly undermined, and any further decrease in the number of those engaged in it cannot but reduce farm production very materially. As an increase of farm production is most necessary, not only for the assistance of the Empire, but for the maintenance of our own national credit, the imperative need for a large enlistment from the rural sections should be demonstrated beyond any question before such enlistment is encouraged. The campaign is resulting in either taking men from the farms who are more needed there than in the trenches, or as branding as disloyal or cowardly many young men who are neither, but are kept on the farms through a sense of duty more urgent than that of enlisting. We would urge, to remedy these conditions, that local commissions of responsible citizens, on which agriculture is to be represented, be appointed to investigate the cases of farm youths enlisting, and to determine whether they are more needed on the farms or under arms; and that provision be made by which men not enlisting, and left at home under these conditions, shall receive some badge by which reproach shall be removed from them." (Carried).

Prohibition Advocated.

2. That, whereas, our country being at war, it has been declared upon the authority of the Hon. Lloyd George, British Minister of Munitions, that an even greater enemy to the welfare of the nation than the armies that have taken the field against us, is the licensed liquor traffic, that is sapping the strength of the manhood and womanhood of our country as well as our financial resources;

And, whereas, two of the Allies of Great Britain in this hour of their country's peril, have arisen to the occasion, and in their patriotism practically abolished the liquor traffic in their respective countries.

Be it resolved that we, the United Farmers of Ontario, would urge our National Government to enact at the present session of parliament, such legislation as will prevent, at the earliest possible date, the sale, importation and manufacture of spirituous liquors in Canada during the period of the war, and that the traffic be not re-established for at least three years thereafter, and then only upon the vote of the people.

As a possibly earlier reform we would express our hearty approval also of the proposal that the Ontario Government shall at its next session prohibit the sale of spirituous liquors in the province for the same term and upon the same conditions. (Carried).

Death of Mr. Hyatt.

3. That, whereas, we have sustained great loss in the death of our old friend, John W. Hyatt, therefore, be it resolved that we instruct our Secretary to send a letter of condolence to his family, and that we express our esteem of our late brother by a standing vote. (Carried).

Direct Legislation.

4. We heartily commend the principle of direct legislation through the initiative and referendum, and recommend that all farmers' organizations make a serious study of this fundamental reform. (Carried).

5. Whereas, the financial strain upon Great Britain in connection with the carrying on of the war and the financing of her Allies and our own military expenditures has been tremendous; and, whereas, the need for an increase in Great Britain's exports is most urgent in order that she may maintain her credit and financial safety, and, whereas, she has been spending millions of dollars in Canada for munitions and supplies; and, whereas, it is desirable that the bonds which unite Canada with the Motherland shall be strengthened in all possible ways;

Therefore, be it resolved, that our Federal Government should immediately remove all obstacles in the way of trade with Great Britain by reducing all duties against British imports. (Carried).

Agricultural Cooperation.

6. Resolved, that a committee to be known as "The Committee on Agricultural Cooperation," consisting of five members, be appointed by the president, which committee shall be charged with the duty (without compensation) of investigating the organization of Agricultural Cooperative Associations, with particular view to elucidating the methods and principles underlying the organization of Agricultural Cooperative Credit Associations.

(Continued on page 17.)



Trade In

VOL. 1

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FARM AND DAIRY & RURAL HOME



We Welcome Practical Progressive Ideas.

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.

The Recognized Expert of Dairying in Canada.

VOL. XXXV.

PETERBORO, ONT., FEBRUARY 10, 1916

No. 6

Why Ventilation is Necessary in Dairy Stables

And a Few Suggestions on Installing a System.—By E. L. McCaskey

IN the last couple of years there has been a strong and growing tendency to condemn the stable of the bank barn. There have been several letters published in Farm and Dairy dealing with the subject. Only a few weeks ago, a writer signing himself "Breeder" condemned the bank barn in scathing terms. He stated that the bank barn is not fit for implements, much less for stock, that no man would think of keeping his family in a basement, therefore he should not keep his dairy cows in one.

Now I have a bank barn. Practically all my neighbors have bank barns. I do not propose to tear mine down, and couldn't afford to if I would. I believe that with proper ventilation and lighting the stables of our bank barns are as healthy as any. It is a reasonable topic, and I would like to say something on this subject of ventilation, dealing particularly with these bank barns and every other kind of barn deserving of the name.

The barn in which I did chores as a boy had no need of a ventilating system. There were cracks one inch wide between the logs of the walls and one needed to dress just about as warmly inside doing chores as he did outside chopping wood. There was an over-plus of fresh air in that old stable, and chores, as I remember them, were not even as popular with the boys as they are now. However, we did not lay great stress on the cattle end of the farm in those days. Now that dairy cattle are our main money-makers, we have better buildings, the cement walls are absolutely tight, the windows and doors are put in carefully and they, too, are tight. In fact, many of our stables are so well built that fresh air does not get in at all, unless we make provision for it.

Amount of Air Needed

Live stock need fresh air just as much as they need hay and water, and in every good stable provision should be made for getting it to them all the time, not by an occasional opening and shutting of a door. Professor King, whose works on agricultural science I value highly, has stated this need of fresh air in a very striking manner. He found that if it were necessary to supply air to our live stock as we do water for instance, a dairy cow would require six pails of fresh air every minute, a horse seven pails, a sheep 1.5 pails and a pig 2.3 pails. This amount would supply air fresh and pure with each inspiration.

I have never yet been in a stable where the ventilating system was so good that none of the air was ever re-breathed, but the nearer we can come to this and keep the temperature reasonably comfortable, the nearer we are to proper conditions. Every time the air passes through the lungs of the animal, it loses one-fifth of its oxygen, and if such air must be re-breathed it is not as "nourishing," and a constant re-breathing

of such air lowers the vitality and health of the live stock. At the same time in exhaling, an animal expels carbon dioxide, which is a poisonous gas, and certain organic matters which are even more poisonous than the gas. In many of our tight, modern stables, without a modern ventilating system, the air is poisonous and filthy.

To Avoid Dampness in Stables

A point strongly emphasized by "Breeder" was the dampness of the bank stable, and his contention is too true. A good-sized cow will exhale in addition to carbon dioxide gas, 10½ lbs. of water in the form of vapor each day. We must get rid of this excess moisture in the atmosphere. A ventilating system does it. The cold air outside of the stable in winter, has small water holding capacity and comparatively speaking it is dry. When this air is brought into the stable it warms up, and its water holding capacity is much greater, and it absorbs the moisture from the cow's breath. If this air is in turn drawn off by the ventilating flue, it carries the excess water with it. A stable that is perfectly ventilated will never show dampness on the walls.

This is the theory. There are a couple of practical points that prevent its properly working out in the majority of stable: that I have been in. As soon as the air gets cold again, it loses its water holding capacity and must deposit the water vapor as water. Cement and stone walls in basement stables are practically as cold as the air outside, and when the air of the stable cools down against these walls, it deposits its moisture on them. The only way to get around it is to insulate the walls by putting up a partition an inch or two in from the wall with tar paper and matched siding. Again, in the ventilating flues which carry off the foul air, unless the flues are well made and insulated, the air will cool before it reaches the top and moisture will be constantly running back down the flues and into the stable.

Installing a Ventilating System

I have taken up so much space that I will have to describe the installation of my ventilating system very briefly. It is the King system, and has always given perfect satisfaction. On each side of the stable, the air is taken into flues at the ground mark outside and carried up to the ceiling, where there is an opening into the stable. No provision for these flues was made when the cement walls were erected, but when we put the insulating partition inside, all that was required was to break a hole through the cement at the bottom and the fresh air goes up between the studs to the top of the stable. On each end of the stable, we have flues running to the ridge of the barn. These are made of two-ply of lumber, with two-ply of tar paper between. There is an opening into the flues at the stable door and again at the ceiling. In cold weather the opening at the ceiling is closed and the cool, foul air is drawn off at the floor. This system works almost automatically and keeps the air fresh and the stable dry. Without such a system I would be as hard on the bank barn as "Breeder" or any other of the writers whose opinions I have read in Farm and Dairy. With our ventilating system I consider the stable of the bank barn most desirable from the standpoint of convenience and warmth.

UTOPIA

By George Gilbertson

*In youth, as I lay dreaming,
I saw a country fair,
Where plenty sheds its blessings down,
And all have equal share;
There poverty's sad features
Are never to be seen,
And each soul in the brotherhood
Scorns cunning arts or mean.*

*There honesty is reckoned
Something above a name,
And men perform their kindly deeds
For nobler meed than fame;
There labor is respected,
And reaps its due reward,
And idlers in the brotherhood
Would meet with scant regard.*

*For long have I been seeking
And still confess with pain
I never yet have found the land
I long to see again,
Still, as my years run slowly,
Mingling with life's great stream,
I hope to find the brotherhood
I saw in that young dream.*

The farmer with only a few animals can hardly afford to keep pure-bred males. Yet he cannot afford to use scrubs. One solution of the problem is for several neighbors to club together and secure the pure-bred sires needed. This will really make the cost of the pure-bred sire less to each farmer than would be the cost of scrub sires each who owned one.

The latest discovery in the realm of agriculture is that the farm is not merely a great laboratory where by wonderful processes of combination and growth the food of the world is produced, but a home as well; and that any true agricultural science must look beyond the crops and live stock to the family on the farm, the men and women living there, the boys and girls growing up.—"La Follette's."

Our Experience Meeting: Handling Winter Manure

Our Folks in Five Provinces Give Their Methods and Experiences

A British Columbia Method

W. E. Smith, Kootenay District, B.C.
(First Premium)

My method of handling winter manure is based on practical experimental work. In our district we have a very heavy snowfall in the winter. A few years ago it was thought that to put manure out on the snow was to lose the best portion of its ingredients. It was then the practice to pile it up around the barn until spring. I found this method wasted more of the strength of the manure by burning or overheating than I thought was necessary. So I hauled it out on the snow in small piles, ready to spread in the spring. The result of the next crop was that where the piles had stood, an extra growth showed, while where the manure was spread in the spring, although a heavy spreading had been given, it did not show very well. I pondered over this, and came to the conclusion that the goodness of the manure had been washed into the ground by the snow. The manure that was spread had lost a great deal of its value, and what was left took a long time to get worked into the soil before giving results.

I then decided to try spreading all of it on the snow. As the snow is melting underneath all the time, the goodness running out of the manure finds its way into the ground gradually without any part being wasted. I now keep my sleigh handy to the barn, loading right out of the gutters. I am able to take out a load every day, spreading it evenly on the snow. It does not stay exposed very long, as we get a little flurry of snow every few days in the early part of the winter. Sometimes, after a severe storm, I cannot get far out until after a trail has been broken. I then spread close in to home, and break a road at my first opportunity, far out again. This method keeps all clean around the yard, the manure loses none of its goodness, and the work is done at a time when there is no other very pressing job on hand. The plow can be started in the spring without delay, the ground has already absorbed the nourishment, and the body of the manure is turned under to rot and make humus to support the soil at a later date.

A Western Ontario Opinion

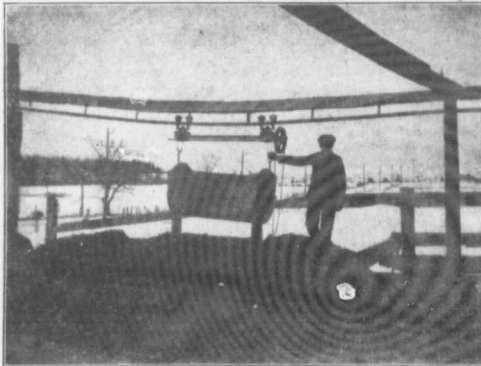
R. H. Harding, Middlesex Co., Ont.

THE care of farmyard manure during winter is a question that is worthy of more attention than the average farmer is giving it. If there were no other view point than keeping it in the best form, I am of the opinion that keeping it in under cover, packed solid to prevent leaching, and at the same time carefully mixing horse, cattle, sheep, and swine manures (which would prevent fire fanging), making the manure of uniform quality, should give best results. But the question of labor has such an important bearing on the subject that it is next to impossible to draw the manure from the yard during the summer; we must make the best use of our time that is possible. So, everything considered, I would prefer to draw direct from the yard or stable to the field and spread it right where it is wanted, up to such time as the snow reached a depth of nine or ten inches deep.

Where the fields are hilly and the leaching

manure would quickly run away and waste, I would prefer to pile at each end of the field about 15 good loads in each pile, piled high and compact, exposing as little surface as possible. In this way while there is the extra handling, the first handling is done when work is not crowding, and when in many cases the exercise would be beneficial to the horses. The manure is then very convenient to where it is wanted, and can be handled with the minimum amount of time and labor in the busy season, whether it is applied with the spreader or by the old method. Through having it piled on the field we can often apply it when it would be impossible to draw from the yard without cutting up the yard and roadways by the operation.

On most farms there is sufficient corn and roots grown to use up all the available manures, and while corn apparently does quite as well on land well manured, plowed, and well worked down just previous to planting, yet for roots I prefer to manure the land in the fall and plow in immediately, in which case I prefer to carry over a pile of the previous winter's manure, which should then be well rotted and the ger-



The Litter Carrier is of Great Assistance in Handling Winter Manure.

—Photo on farm of Jno. Dettler, Hastings Co., Ont.

minating qualities of many of the weed seeds would be destroyed as well.

A Method from Eastern Ontario

Arthur Christie, Dundas Co., Ont.

On our fifty-acre farm we have tried different methods of handling manure, and find our present method not only entails the least amount of labor, but is the cheapest and gives us the best results. Here is the plan:

Take two runners, hardwood preferred, and nail a platform to them. I make the platform perfectly smooth so it can be scraped with the side of the fork. Next I mortise a hole in front, behind the crosspiece, and attach a short piece of log chain for grab hook to hitch to. This boat is kept beside the stable door, and holds one day's manure. The manure is removed from the barn and dumped directly on to the boat and then hauled to the field and spread on the land every day of the week, excepting Sundays. We always put the horse manure on first, as it absorbs the liquid of the cow manure and prevents freezing to the boat in cold weather if the manure has to remain on the boat over Sunday.

Now, here are some advantages of this method: There is little or no loss from fermentation, as the manure is applied directly to the land. A manure boat costs very little, while a wagon or sleigh will only last a short time if used for this purpose, as manure rots wood very quickly. Unlike a manure spreader, it can be used in winter when most needed. When the team goes to the field to work they take the manure with them. This plan might not be practical where a large stock is kept, especially in spring, when the ground is bare and soft. Our practice has been to leave the pieces of land we intend manuring near the barn until spring. By drawing out manure during the winter the farm horses get exercise every day. The labor of handling it is more evenly distributed, and we always feel we are up with our work better if the manure pile is out of sight. It is also a great satisfaction when spring comes to have the manure out and spread on the land where it is needed, and to have a nice clean barnyard. I consider a clean barnyard is just as essential as a clean stable, especially if one is engaged in dairying.

We have been following this method for about six years, and one of the results of our system of farming was that our income from 50 acres of land for 1915 was over \$2,000. The following stock was kept and fed all the year, with the exception of three cows and one colt, which were pastured out for five months: 16 cows, one bull, three heifers, three calves, four horses, average of six pigs, and 125 hens. The only feed purchased was \$300 worth of concentrates.

Advice from Quebec

Clarence H. L. Hawley, Missisquoi Co., Que.

THE way we have been and are handling our winter manure is to draw it direct from the stable, if at all possible, and spread it immediately on the land. In this way it is handled as few times as is possible, and we are sure that we get less waste with this method than with any one we have ever tried. We get the manure spread where we want it, which would not be the case if left till spring to be handled in any other way. We can cover a larger acreage than if it was left in piles to leach or rot away. And covering a larger acreage, we are able to go over all our cultivated land often than we otherwise could.

When the land is ready to work in the spring we do not have to stop and spread manure, thereby saving valuable time and allowing one to get the crop in earlier, which is a big advantage in some cases, at least. In drawing the manure during the winter, the team gets exercise regularly. We try to have the manure from the different kinds of stock mixed together so that in spreading the results will be even.

Our farm is fairly level, seldom waters up to any amount, and a large portion of it is of a gravelly nature. We have other classes of soils, and they are handled as far as the spreading of manure is concerned in exactly the same way. We have been following this method for a number of years (much to some people's disgust), and are well pleased with the results; so much so that we have no other intentions than to stick to it.

Indoor Preservation in N.S.

Philip S. Holey, Kings Co., N.S.

MOST of the older barns in the Maritime Provinces were built with the stables on the ground floor. The manure was thrown out (Concluded on page 21)

The Farmers of Ontario Are Well United

The New Movement in Ontario Agriculture Has Made Rapid Progress--A New Spirit of Union and Uplift Evident--Some 5000 Farmers Now Organized.

Second Annual Convention Held Last Week in Toronto--Important Resolutions Passed--Plans Laid For The Future.

THE second annual convention of the United Farmers of Ontario held last week in Toronto revealed the fact that a new spirit is moving in the rural districts of Ontario. Ontario farmers are organizing rapidly. Some five thousand of them are now united in local organizations, which in turn are connected with the provincial organization, The United Farmers of Ontario. The enthusiasm which was manifested when this Association was organized two years ago was even more manifest at last week's convention. In consequence, plans were laid for the future, which should result in an even more rapid extension of the work than has taken place in the past.

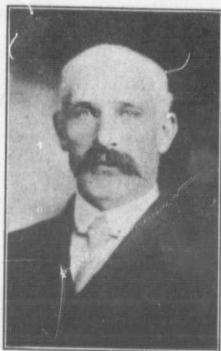
The delegates who attended the convention were impressed with the character of the proceedings. Many had never attended a meeting of the provincial organization before. These men were hardly prepared for the spirit of optimism and enthusiasm which was manifest throughout. Announcements were heard from them of their intention to return home and set to work more earnestly than ever to extend the work in their districts. In order that this may be done more effectively and that the spirit which pervaded the convention may be carried back to the locals more effectively, the directors of the Association decided after the convention to hold four district conventions, one east of Kingston, one between Kingston and Toronto, and two at points in western Ontario some time during the next few months, to which the local clubs will be invited to send delegates, and at which the best speakers possible will deliver addresses. In this way they hope to reach thousands of farmers who were unable to attend last week's convention in Toronto.

The proceedings were held in the Parish Hall, Church Street, on Wednesday and Thursday. The character of the delegates, of whom there were about 300, was of the highest. They included wardens, ex-wardens, Reeves, and numerous members of township councils, as well as well-to-do farmers, Farmers' Institute speakers, and other men experienced in public affairs. The ability they displayed in the discussions and the intelligence with which the proceedings were followed, revealed their calibre. All the sessions were well attended.

These Are Serious Times

The speeches and discussions revealed the fact that there was a general realization that we are living in serious times. This came out during a discussion on recruiting in rural districts, in which it was shown that the young men on the farms of the province are willing and ready to enlist, but that the point has been reached in many districts where further enlistment may work an injury to the country instead of a benefit. It came out again in the speeches of T. A. Crerar, of Winnipeg, and W. L. Smith, of Orono, when they warned farmers that after the war there is almost certain to be a great slump in the prices paid for farm produce, owing to the impoverished condition many nations will be in, and that taxation may be expected to be higher than ever known before. In addition, a great effort is certain to be made by the numerous firms now making millions of dollars in Canada and the United States from the manufacture of war supplies, to load both countries with an immense

army and navy in order that their profits may not be interfered with. The thought was brought out repeatedly that unless the farmers of On-



R. H. HALBERT
President of the United Farmers of Ontario.

tario and of Canada are thoroughly organized and prepared to resist these conditions they, as well as the country at large, will suffer in consequence. Again and again it was emphasized that the success of the movement is going to depend on the clearness with which the individual members of the organization realize their responsibility and do their part to extend the movement. Even the most capable leaders, it was said, will be powerless to accomplish anything worth while unless the individual farmers on the back concessions and side lines support them loyally in the work that has been undertaken.

That the movement has already made a deep impression on the country was brought out when speakers warned the delegates that should this movement to organize the farmers of Ontario fail, it will be impossible to revive such a movement for many years to come. At the same time, it was shown that even greater difficulties may have to be overcome in the future than in the past. The interests which oppose the organization of farmers at first looked on the movement with indifference. They are now beginning to take steps to break it up. Secretaries of local clubs gave instance after instance where large manufacturing firms which a year or more ago refused absolutely to sell goods to any local farmers' organization, have now commenced to offer the local clubs lower prices on these goods than the central organization in Toronto can obtain. In this way it would seem that they desire to prevent the central company from doing business and thus to disorganize the whole movement when later they will be able to advance prices to former levels. Secretaries reported that they were offered inducements by the agents of these concerns to send the orders of their clubs direct to them, and thus cut out the central company. That these efforts of opposition interests are bearing some fruit was shown when it was stated that difficulty is sometimes experienced by the locals in keeping their members loyal to the

central under these circumstances. It is a great game the business interests are playing, in the case of some firms at least, and unless the farmers become wise to it, the movement is likely to be considerably retarded. That the delegates present were in earnest in their determination to push the movement was shown when 53 of them subscribed for stock in the Central Company.

Resolutions Adopted

A number of important resolutions were adopted. These are published on page 2 of this issue. The proceedings throughout were conducted with despatch. This was due in a large measure to the fact that President R. H. Halbert, of Melancthon, proved himself a capable presiding officer. The delegates showed their appreciation by re-electing him president for another term. That some of the speakers were not accustomed to addressing such large audiences was shown by their nervousness when they attempted to speak. Those in the audience were able to sympathize with them, and on different occasions words of sympathy were called out to them. These little incidents tended to draw the delegates closer to one another.

Convention Features

Features of the convention included a particularly able address by Mr. T. A. Crerar, of the Grain Growers' Grain Co., of Winnipeg, which showed that the farmers of the west have had to overcome the same class of difficulties as now confront the farmers of Ontario. Another speaker from the west was Mr. W. H. English, of Harding, Manitoba, a director of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, who told how the western farmers had met and overcome obstacles, and explained why it is imperative that farmers should organize at this time if they are to escape the exactions of the better organized business interests. The discussions this year were largely business in character. They dealt largely with such topics as the financing of local organizations, methods of extending the organization, live stock shipments, and similar topics. It was felt by some that not enough time was left for the consideration of matters more general in character.

Much interest was taken in a new method of electing the directors which was adopted, on the motion of Mr. W. C. Good, of Paris. Ballots were distributed among those present, which enabled every delegate to nominate whoever they might choose for president, for 1st vice-president, for 2nd vice-president, for auditor, and which gave them a right to nominate a first and second choice for directors. Later, these nominating ballots were sorted out and the names of the parties who had the largest number of ballots were placed on the black board and were voted on. The system did not prove perfect, and can probably be improved another year, but it saved many of the tedious nomination speeches, that usually take up so much time of the conventions, it prevents the necessity of a nominating committee, whose decisions so often cause dissatisfaction, and in other ways showed that it had commendable features. It was an experiment in the widely discussed use of the "preferential ballot," which may in time be attended by important results.

The President's Address

Pres. R. H. Halbert, in his presidential address,
(Continued on page 17.)

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TORONTO - CANADA



Ayrshire Breeders are Prospering

During the Past Year Business was Good. For the Future Prospects are Bright. Therefore Fanciers of the Scotch Dairy Cow are Happy.

The Canadian Ayrshire Breeders' Association brought a successful year's business to a close at the annual meeting held in Toronto on February 2 and 4. During the past year new members were enrolled and an increase of 186 pedigrees and 43 transfers were registered over 1914. The healthy state of the Association's finances was indicated by a cash balance on hand of \$6,226.98, an increase of \$514.28 for the year after paying a liability of \$1974.48 and meeting an expense of \$2915.00 on the 2nd of the herd book. Liabilities carried into the 1916 account total only \$551.56 and the investing of surplus funds where they would bring a higher rate of interest than at present was suggested in the Secretary's report. The general tone of the meeting showed that steady progress was being made in the improvement of the breed and that it is responding nobly to the thoroughness and intelligence which Ayrshire men are putting into the development of our favorite breed. The score of the breed was much upped by men from many parts of the Dominion, the consensus of opinion being that prospects were bright in every province, especially Alberta.

P. tests had shown an increase and the records made were good. At Calgary and Brandon Ayrshires won over all breeds. In Record performance the silver cup offered by the new members was won by a cow registered in 1915. Only in the three year old class had the records been broken, the title of champion Ayrshire, owned by Harmon McPherson, Orkney, Ont., having made 14,000 pounds of milk and 584 pounds of butterfat. The silver cup had been won by the Association for the cow or heifer making the highest score in each class were awarded as follows: Mature Class; Daisy of Ferndale 2978.85—with 12,082 lbs. of milk and 544 lbs. of fat, score, 12,112 points; owned by W. C. Tully, Atholstan, Que. Four-year-old class; Queen Mary—4826.6—with 11,021 lbs. milk and 486 lbs. of fat score 7663 points, owned by Harmon McPherson, Orkney Ont. Three-year-old class; Milkmaid of Orkney, mentioned above. Two-year-old class; Primrose of Beaver Meadow—3889.0—with 12,850 lbs. of milk, and 463 lbs. of fat, score, 13,109 points, owned by W. C. Tully, Atholstan, Que. The score of the cow was as follows. One point for every pound of milk over the amount required for quality, 28 points for each pound of fat over the amount required to qualify and 10 points for each day between the freshening period after calving and the time limit from the commencement of test. All animals were to finish the test within the year.

The business sessions were presided over by President A. H. Trimble, Red Deer, Alberta, the pioneer Ayrshire breeder of that province. In his presidential address Mr. Trimble recounted some of the difficulties and hardships which they had to endure in the early days and told of the time which his cows and that of the mostly Ayrshire grades, had been almost his sole source of income. Fourteen years ago he had invested in his first pure bred Ayrshire cow. Since that time he has taken several car loads of pure bred into the province.

An increased number of sales had been made during the year and at remunerative prices. The breeders were well stocked and are looking forward to a good trade in the spring. The demand for young bulls from record the value of R. O. P. work. Mr. Stephen strongly commended the work of Ayrshire clubs of which five were in operation, viz., three in Ontario, one in the West, and one in British Columbia. The Southern counties club takes the lead in progressive work and through its instrumentality many new herds of Ayrshires have been started in that district. The work which clubs could accomplish by creating a greater interest in favor of a breed in the community in which it operated was very great indeed.

Amendments to the Constitution
The chief business of the meeting was the amendment of the constitution of by-laws. Experience had shown that the old constitution did not meet the requirements of the present day and accordingly it was brought before the members for revision. So extensive were these amendments that it might be said that the whole constitution was re-written. A motion to amend the proposed changes did not pass the meeting and considerable discussion took place around one proposal to add \$2.00 to the registration fee if notification of the birth of an animal was not given within 60 days. Among others, Senator Owen strongly objected to this regulation with the result that the law, cannot be done. Legal advice had been secured on the point as to whether or not the Association could prohibit a man from recording. This, according to law, cannot be done. For a meeting of the Association under the new constitution a quorum shall consist of at least 16 members. At a directors' meeting seven and at a meeting of the executive committee five shall be a quorum.

Diplomas For Bulls
The members of the Association were confronted with a heavy knot-ty problem when the question as to

whether of a bull standing Mr. Stephen the breed should be claiming in the R. O. P. then in an entitled to the honor of Difficult deciding owners w to receive was supp number jority v granting and a re Hume, C Canada by was carri follows: the time it be given sequent of the diplo the association cents.

J. L. Stephen for a decision point which A bull had by one of desire to longing to violating the chased the another m and this that the a pedigree that the a and that b of havin butcher w have it re their herd in which b ed in such unanimous Owen in the Provincial

The que Minister of ous provin granted auctioneers sell regist auction and be amended secure a li vince was sell who Breeders a spoken to brought up issued for is sometimes breeder to cioneer su his her to outsider had new licens which came to meet th some prote to Canadian ioners im States. The was carried The ques had been d agual meet R. R. Nesq, that it has numbers us were one-ha soon beca of of of or numbers reported stock ruck larges satisfactory. the matter.

All the ol came before elected. The 1916 were St. Marie, President W Ford, Ont; S Huntingdon, Dawson, Ont

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The FARMERS' LETTER FILE shown in the accompanying illustration contains pockets for all the letters of the alphabet. Letters you receive and copies of letters you send, as well as your receipts, can thus be filed alphabetically and be found in an instant whenever you want them. This file is 1 1/2 inches by 9 1/2 inches, and will accommodate letters of any size up to 8 1/2 inches by 11 inches. When closed the file is 1 1/2 inches thick and opens like an accordion so that it will hold 1,000 letters. It is made of tough, heavy manilla paper and pasteboard, reinforced with linen. With ordinary care it will last twenty years.

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whether the owner or the breeder of a bull that had won the R. O. P. standing should receive the diploma. Mr. Stephen was of the opinion that the breeder or importer of the bull should be granted the diploma, claiming that a bull which had won in the R. O. P. was no freak and that in such a case the breeder was entitled to more credit than the owner. Difficulty would also be met in deciding which of several successive owners would be the one entitled to receive the diploma. In this he was supported by a considerable number of the members. The majority however, were in favor of granting the diploma to the owner and a resolution moved by Alex. Hume, Campbellford, Ont., and seconded by John McKee, Norwich, was carried settling the matter as follows: The owner of the bull at the time it sired the first heifer shall be given the diploma and any subsequent owner requiring a copy of the diploma may secure one from the association upon the payment of 50 cents.

J. L. Stansell, Stratfordville asked for a decision on a point which had come to his notice. A bull had been sold to a butcher by one of the breeders who did not desire to have it registered as belonging to his herd. The butcher violating the terms on which he purchased the animal, re-sold him to another man for breeding purposes and this man was now demanding that the breeder furnish him with a pedigree. Senator Owen stated that the animal was sold as a grade and that breeders must have the power of having an animal sent to the butcher when they do not wish to have it registered as coming from their herd. This was the only way in which breeders could be protected in such a matter. The members unanimously supported Senator Owen in this opinion.

Provincial Licenses For Auctioneers

The question of petitioning the Minister of Agriculture of the various provinces to have special licenses granted to pure bred live stock auctioneers under which they could sell registered live stock by public auction and requesting that the law be amended so that auctioneers may secure a license for the whole province was introduced by J. L. Stansell who stated that the Holstein Breeders and Shorthorn men had spoken to him to have the matter brought up. Licenses at present are issued for the county only and as it is sometimes an impossibility for a breeder to find in his country an auctioneer sufficiently familiar with his herd to sell it to advantage, an outsider had to be brought in and a new license secured, the cost of which came out of the breeder's pocket. It was felt by some that some protection should be granted to Canadian auctioneers against auctioneers imported from the United States. The resolution, as introduced, was carried.

The question of tattooing, which had been discussed at the previous annual meeting was again brought up. R. R. Ness, Howick, Que., reporting that it had been found that if the numbers used in making the marks were one-half inch or smaller, they soon became indistinct and in a year were of little value. Larger letters or numbers such as used on some imported stock remained distinct for a much larger period and might prove satisfactory. No action was taken on the matter.

All the old directors whose names came before the meeting were re-elected. The following officers for 1916 were appointed: President, M. Ste. Marie, Compton, Que.; vice-President, W. W. Ballantyne, Stratford, Ont.; Secretary, F. Stephen, Huntington, Que.; Registrar A. R. Dawson, Ottawa, Ont.

1870 1916

Forty-Sixth Annual Report of Canada's Only Mutual Life Assurance Co.

On Thursday, February Third, the Forty-Sixth Annual Meeting of the Mutual Life Assurance Company of Canada took place at its Head Office, Waterloo, Ontario. Notwithstanding the disturbed conditions which prevailed throughout the Dominion, the Directors were able to report very gratifying results from the year's operations. Following is a

SUMMARY STATEMENT

Income	\$ 4,972,782	Gain over 1915	\$ 433,709
Paid to Policyholders	2,035,814	Gain over 1915	844,568
Assets	26,894,524	Gain over 1915	2,252,210
Surplus	4,258,737	Gain over 1915	440,258
Assurance in Force	101,092,030	Gain over 1915	6,614,670

EXPENSE AND INTEREST RATE

The ratio of expense to total income has fallen, while the rate of interest earned has risen, both results being favorable to the payment of substantial profits.

SURPLUS EARNINGS

The Company's well-established reputation as a dividend payer was further enhanced by the notable record of

SURPLUS EARNED DURING THE YEAR, \$1,158,210.20

an increase of ten per cent. over the previous year. This assures the continuation of the payment of generous dividends to the participating policyholders of the Company.

The steady growth of the Company is illustrated by the following:

STATEMENT BY DECENNAL PERIODS

Year.	Income.	Assets.	Paid to Policyholders.	Business in Force.
1875	\$ 29,593	\$ 53,681	\$ 4,625	\$ 1,177,085
1885	270,697	750,344	115,669	8,259,361
1895	735,079	3,123,575	328,829	19,312,477
1905	1,956,519	9,296,092	526,914	44,177,954
1915	4,972,782	26,894,524	2,035,814	101,092,030

A full report of the proceedings of the Annual Meeting and the detailed financial statement will be mailed to every policyholder in due course.

GEO. WEGENAST,

Managing Director.

E. P. CLEMENT,

President.

160

GRANTS TO EXHIBITIONS.

The grants to many of the larger fairs throughout the Dominion were substantially increased. For the coming year they will be as follows:

Ontario.	Grant Increase
Toronto (National)	\$300 850
Ottawa	150 50
London	75
Quebec.	
Ormatown	\$100
Sherbrooke	100 500
Quebec	50
Three Rivers	50
Valleyfield	50
Maritime Provinces.	
Halifax75 825
Fredericton	50
Charlottetown	50

(In case a fair is held at St. John, instead of at these two places a grant of \$75 is made.)

Manitoba.

Brandon	\$ 50
Saskatchewan	
Regina	50
Saskatoon	50
Prince Albert	25 825
North Battleford	25 25
Alberta	
Calgary75 825
Edmonton	25 25
Red Deer	25 25

British Columbia

The exhibitions in New Westminster and Victoria being cancelled, \$50 was granted to Vancouver exhibition. Grants to Dairy Tests and Winter Shows — Amherst Winter Fair

Amherst Winter Fair	\$200
Guelph Winter Fair	200
Ottawa Winter Fair	200

At each of the above Winter Fairs an additional grant of \$100 is given for breeding classes of bulls.

Ottawa Dairy Test	825
Calgary Dairy Test	25

An additional grant of \$25 is given to each of those two fairs for mature class of bulls.

Jersey Breeders' Prosperous Year

YEAR by year for several years the attendance at the annual meetings of the Canadian Jersey Cattle Club has been increasing as well as the interest taken in the gathering and the bank balance of the club. This year was no exception. The annual meeting held in Toronto on Tuesday last week was the best on record to date. Keen interest was taken in the discussion, particularly in the revision of the constitution and the election of officers. Practically a new constitution was adopted, the old one having been incomplete. Several new men were elected to the directorate.

Registrations

The report of the Record Office showed receipts from memberships, farm names, herd books and herd registers of \$2,114.37, interest \$43.81; total \$2,158.18. The expenditures were salaries \$650.70, refunds \$31.79, audit \$4.26. Total \$696.81.

There were 1,065 registrations, of which 964 were from Ontario, 102 Quebec, 69 Nova Scotia, 89 British Columbia, 52 Alberta, 50 Manitoba, 27 New Brunswick, 20 Saskatchewan, 11 Prince Edward Island. There were 887 transfers, and \$542 received from memberships.

Officers Elected

The following officers were elected: Pres.—F. L. Gacesu, Greenwood; 1st Vice-Pres.—D. O. Bull, Toronto; 2nd Vice-Pres.—H. A. Dolson, Alcoa; Sec.—Treas.—B. A. Bull, Brampton. Directors: R. J. Fleming, Toronto; John Pringle, London; Geo. Bagr, Edgely; J. M. Dolson, Alcoa; H. H. Gee, Hagersville.

Messrs. Pringle, Dolson, and Gee are new members of the executive.

Considerable interest was taken in the election of the secretary. Mr. Russell Fleming being nominated for the position. A vote by ballot resulted in the re-election of Mr. Bull, although Mr. J. Fleming had a considerable following.

Financial Statement—Receipts

Balance brought forward	\$1,264.33
Registration, farm names, herd books and herd registers	1,572.37
Memberships	642.00
Interest	43.81
Total	\$3,422.51

Expenditures

Office expenses	\$ 55.26
Printing	49.45
Live stock car	30.00
Record performance prizes, 1913 and 1914	350.00
C. N. Exhibition	30.00
Western Fair Association, special	35.00
Record Committee, 1914 registrations	394.45
Salaries, B. A. Bull, balance 1914	250.00
Record Committee on account, 1915	250.00
Directors' expenses	91.35
General expenses	32.45
Balance	1,964.55
Total	\$3,422.51

Hardy Jerseys

Mr. Duncan Marshall, Minister of Agriculture for Alberta, pleased the breeders by stating that on the seven experimental farms in Alberta, on each of which only one breed of pure-bred cattle is kept, a different breed being kept on each farm, the Jerseys have been the only breed that have not had a reactor to the tuberculin test, which is applied every six months. The thermometer sometimes drops to 50 degrees below zero. The Jersey herd is kept at Medicine Hat, where some excellent stock is now maintained.

A proposal that the association should appoint representatives to

join with representatives of the other live stock associations in consulting with the Union Stock Yards in regard to the establishment of a central office in Toronto, to be maintained to the interests of all the breeders for the dissemination of information, maintenance of a library, to provide rooms for meetings, etc., was referred to the board of directors for further consideration.

A suggestion that the association should hold an annual banquet as is done by several associations was not supported owing to the country being at war.

It was decided to give the usual

Receipt Stubs Lost

Some time ago one of our agents lost a suit case in which were the stubs of several Farm and Dairy receipt books. These stubs contained the names of a considerable number of new subscribers which our agent had recently secured.

We have been able to find the names of a number of these subscribers and to put them on the mailing list of Farm and Dairy. It is just possible, however, that there are still quite a number whose names we have not discovered. We should be glad of the co-operation of any of our folks in getting this matter straightened out and if any of them know of neighbors who have subscribed in Farm and Dairy but who have failed to receive any copies, we would esteem it a great favor if they would tell them to write us enclosing the receipt which they hold. We shall be glad to credit them with a subscription to Farm and Dairy for the time covered by the receipt.

RENEWALS.

Of late some of our Folks have been renewing through our traveling agents. We would much rather have them send their renewals direct to Farm and Dairy. We have complete facilities for handling the renewal business at this office and can guarantee our subscribers more prompt and satisfactory service if they renew direct. Send a postal note for a dollar, enclosing name and address. A glance at the label of your paper received and your subscription marked up for one year. It takes about two weeks to get the change about the office if the change is put through at this time kindly notify us and we will look into the matter.

grants to the various exhibitions, but to increase the grant to the Guelph Winter Fair to \$50, provided the cow winning the test is a Jersey.

The executive was authorized to spend such money as it deems best to advertise the Jersey breed in the public press.

Judges to Fairs

A motion was made by Mr. Fleming that the association should discontinue appointing or suggesting judges to the local fair boards in order that the local exhibitions would prefer to select their own judges was withdrawn when it was pointed out by Mr. Archibald that were the association not to select the judges the exhibition boards would be apt not to appoint a judge at all but to ask the judges of Ayrshires or Holsteins to judge the Jerseys also. The following judges were named for the exhibitions named:

- Toronto: Harry Jenkins, Cottage Grove, Ill.
- London: Hugh Clark, Norval.
- Ottawa: Jack L. Clark, Brampton.
- Halifax: H. A. Dolson, Cheltenham.
- Fredericton: H. G. Clark, Norval.
- New Westminster: G. D. Duncan, Todmorden.
- Sherbrooke and Quebec: Prof. Archibald, Ottawa.

It was decided to publish the second volume of the herd book. The cost will be about \$700 for 600 volumes. It will contain about 3,300 pedigrees, the Record of Performance tests, and index of animals and such other information as the directors may decide. Copies will be sent free to all members.

Representatives to Fairs

- Brimley, D. G. Bull: London, T. O'Brien, A. Little; Ottawa, F. L. Green, W. P. Hurdman; Halifax, Roy P. Pipes; Fredericton, C. Creighton; St. John, C. Creighton; Victoria, Gordon Burdell; New Westminster, Neptune Grimmer; Brandon and Regina, A. O. Pringle; Sherbrooke, E. O. Baldwin; Guelph, H. H. Gee.

A new constitution that had been prepared by a special committee for submission to the meeting was considered clause by clause and, with certain amendments, was approved. The members voted down a proposal that the president, vice president and secretary-treasurer should be elected by the directors from among themselves as they desired to retain this power in their own hands.

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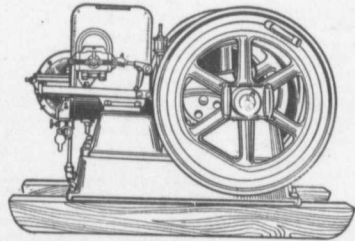
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The sworn detailed statements of circulation of the paper, showing its distribution by counties and provinces, will be mailed free on request.

OUR GUARANTEE

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

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

The Rural Publishing Company, Limited PETERBORO, ONT.

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

Good Roads and Bad Theories

OUTLINING the Ontario Government's good road policy before the annual meeting of the Ontario Experimental Union, Hon. Finley Macdormid, Minister of Public Works, stated that one of the benefits to be derived from the improvement of roads throughout the Province was that it would result in settling many more city men on the farms. It had been the experience everywhere, said the Minister, that good roads increased the value of farm land from five dollars to twenty-five dollars an acre. The building of railways had created a tendency for population to concentrate in cities, but it was hoped that the building of good roads would set up a tendency for population to flow in the opposite direction, and that this would result in a marked back to the country movement.

Just how a rise in the price of land would enable city men to buy more of it, the Minister did not state. In our towns and cities, "there are thousands of men who would gladly go back to the land but for the fact that this farming business requires capital, and they are short on that particular commodity. If they are to be assisted in their commendable endeavor to acquire a home in the country, it will never be by increasing the amount of capital needed for the purpose.

The only "back to the land" movement worth writing about that has occurred in recent years, was that experienced in Western Canada during the first twelve or fourteen years of this century. In some localities, as high as 60 per cent. of the homesteaders were genuine back-to-the-landers. The reason for the movement is not far to seek. Any one with a \$10 bill could establish his claim to 160 acres, and by carefully husbanding his earnings, he could, in three years' time, secure a clear title to the land. If there had existed a barrier of \$10 or \$20 an acre between them and the land, it would have been as inaccessible

to the majority of homesteaders as Paris or Calais is to the Huns at the present time.

By all means let us have as good roads and as many of them as possible, provided they are built with a view to assisting the farmer in getting his produce to market, rather than to allow the idle rich to travel in limousine luxury from one city to another. But do not let us indulge the folly of thinking that good roads will solve the rural problem. There are things that macadam will not do, and the creating of a tendency for population to flow back to the country is one of them.

Seed Grain Centres

IN Farm and Dairy last week, the North Gower Registered Banner Oats Centre, offered for sale 5,000 bushels of improved Banner oats and 3,000 bushels of registered Banner oats. Farm and Dairy draws attention to this advertisement, not as an advertisement, but as an indication of a great new development in the seed growing trade of the country. We believe that advertisements such as this will become more and more common as the years go by. In case there are any of Our Folks who have not followed the development of the seed centre idea, an explanation may be timely.

The Canadian Seed Growers' Association is the father of the scheme. The seed centre is a species of neighborhood cooperation. Districts are selected which are specially suited to the production of high-class seed of some one crop. Interested farmers get together and a variety is selected. All of the members of the seed centre agree that one variety and select their seed according to the rules of the Seed Growers' Association. The North Gower Centre, for instance, specializes in Banner oats, the Manvers Potato Centre on Green Mountain potatoes, and so on throughout the various centres, of which there are through the country. Having a score or more organized in Ontario. Having produced their seed cooperatively, these centres sell cooperatively. The scheme has all of the advantages of cooperative production and cooperative marketing, and its extension should result in great benefit both to seed growers and seed buyers.

Payment for Public Improvements

THIS is not a parable, but a parallel. Many many years ago the cultivated land in Egypt was confined to the borders of the Nile. British engineers conceived the idea of irrigation on an extensive scale to widen the land available for crop production. As a result, the Assuan Dam and other irrigation works in Egypt were constructed at a cost of about \$83,000,000. The increase in the value of the land in middle and lower Egypt and the Fayoum provinces, largely as a result of these irrigation schemes, was from \$95,000,000 to \$2,440,000,000. The total rent on this land has risen from \$82,000,000 to \$190,000,000. The increase in ground rent for one year would have paid more than double the entire cost of the dam and other irrigation works, but the Egyptian Government was not wise enough to appropriate this gift for such a purpose. Instead, it followed the Canadian method of issuing bonds to run for many years, and permitted private landlords to appropriate the increased values.

A few years ago good road enthusiasts of the touring car class conceived the idea of a cement highway from Toronto to Hamilton. Taxpayers objected, but in the end the motor owners had their way. The great highway is now under construction. The cost will be stupendous. Already the first estimates have been far exceeded, and in an effort to placate the people, the chairman of the Commission that has the work in charge told us the other day that the increase in

land values due to the construction of the road would be more than double the cost of the enterprise. This apologetic explanation will be small solace to the thousands of taxpayers who will have to pay for an undertaking that will enrich a few land owners who will not be called upon to make anything like a commensurate contribution to the cost of the scheme. Apparently, Egyptian darkness in political economy is quite equalled in density by our own.

The Seed Situation

THE seed situation in Canada is not a promising one. If there is not an actual scarcity of seed next spring, our information is already sufficiently authoritative to enable us to state definitely that there will be a decided scarcity of first-class seed. Farm and Dairy has already mentioned the small supplies of good clover and alfalfa seed available, and now it appears that the corn situation, taking the continent over, is even worse. Across the line in Michigan, the agricultural college there has been unable to find sufficient seed corn in the state to supply Michigan farmers next spring, and this scarcity is expected to cause serious trouble when planting time arrives.

As a result of this scarcity, much inferior seed will necessarily be used. There was never a season, therefore, when testing of all seed before seeding was more essential than it is this year. In many cases it may be necessary to seed half as heavily again to get the same number of plants per acre as has been the practice in the past. The first seed ordered will be the best seed delivered, as early orders always get the preference from seedsmen, but whether the seed is ordered early or late, it should be tested for germination.

Shade Tree Butchery

THE destruction or mutilation of shade trees by telegraph and telephone linemen has long been an aggravation to home owners in our towns and cities. There have been similar depredations in the rural districts, but these have not raised the same feeling of bitterness, probably because we have more trees to spare. Many cases have come to our notice, however, of where Our Folks have had valuable trees decapitated or one side cut completely away to suit the convenience of the linemen. This destructive work has been carried on with such an air of assurance, fortified by many specious claims, that people have hardly known just how far they could legally carry their objections. A recent circular from the Canadian Forestry Association settles the question for good and all.

According to the Attorney-General of Ontario, linemen and contractors have no authority whatever and cannot legally remove any part of a tree without the permission of the owner or the municipality, and any person destroying or injuring a tree is liable to a fine not to exceed twenty-five dollars and costs, or imprisonment for not more than thirty days. The next time a lineman comes for slaughter, we can meet his cocksure attitude with one of equal assurance, and "call his bluff."

"The back to the soil trend is a city movement. The real country life movement is a campaign for rural progress conducted mainly by rural people, not a paternalistic plan on the part of city folk for rural redemption. It is defined by one of the great rural leaders as the working out of the desire to make rural civilization as effective and satisfying as other civilizations, to make country life as satisfying as city life and country forces as effective as city forces."—G. Walter Fiske.

Ontario

Considering a motion laws of the Barrie. Mr. provided for executive of five members, the party should of the motion for the policy directed committee board of management work of the ment was discussion the pressed that composed of and that it over nine. be made at and the terms four years. Dr. A notice of given by Mr. presented it was considered trining director for re-election term of office. nized that the good feature it would result shareholders annual meeting vent the valuable should their able. It was firms com ers' Company hands by successful discussion not seconded put to the On motion was decided electing director was outlined ment mailed Address A feature splendid address the president Grain Compa largest and m business com in the world. our reporting this issue, but as a special at showed how ten years ago, sramber and de a paid-up capital earned profit has offices in m Its employees from the first the end of the its offices in W bushels of gra Mr. Crear many had made had endeavored mistakes. He portance of even if higher and stated fra the Ontario C do business on. Mr. Cre orable impress ized that he w perience, who carefully consid Office The election in the re-election E. C. Drury, election of a new son of Mr. B. Hastings county of the most suc tions in the pro

Ontario Farmers Do a Good Year's Business

(Continued from page 8)

Considerable discussion took place on a motion of amendment of the by-laws of the Company, which had been given by E. C. Drury, of Barrie. Mr. Drury's amendment provided for the appointment of an executive committee to be composed of five members, of which the president, the vice-president and secretary should be members. The object of the motion was to make it possible for the policy of the Company to be directed largely by the executive committee, subject to control of the board of directors. The office management would continue to rest in the hands of the manager. The amendment was carried. During its discussion the opinion was freely expressed that the board, which is now composed of 13 directors, is too large and that it should be reduced to not over nine. Such an amendment may be made at the next annual meeting and the term of office, which is now four years, may be reduced.

Directors' Terms.

A notice of motion which had been given by Mr. J. J. Morrison, who presented it at the request of others, was considered. It provided that retiring directors should not be eligible for re-election for one year after their term of office expired. It was recognized that this amendment had some good features, but it was feared that it would restrict the power of the shareholders to do as they like at annual meetings, and that it might prevent the election of particularly valuable men. The directors should their re-election seem desirable. It was pointed out that business firms competing with the Farmers' Company would not tie up their funds by such an amendment. After full discussion the amendment was not seconded and therefore was not put to the meeting.

On motion of Mr. W. C. Good, it was decided to amend the method of electing directors. The new method was outlined in the notice of amendment mailed to all the locals.

Address by Mr. Crerar.

A feature of the meeting was a splendid address by Mr. T. A. Crerar, the president of the Grain Growers' Grain Company, of Winnipeg, the largest and most successful farmers' business company in Canada, if not in the world. Lack of space prevents our reporting this address in full in this issue, but it will be published as a special article later. Mr. Crerar showed how his company was started ten years ago, with a manager, stenographer and desk, that now it has a paid-up capital of over \$400,000, its earned profits of over \$600,000 and has offices in many parts of the West. Its employees number over 500, and from the first of last September to the end of the year handed through its offices in Winnipeg over 28,000,000 bushels of grain.

Mr. Crerar stated that their Company had made many mistakes, but had endeavored to profit from their mistakes. He emphasized the importance of engaging competent men, even if higher salaries had to be paid, and stated frankly that he thought the Grain Growers' Company was trying to do business on too small a commission. Mr. Crerar made a most favorable impression. It was recognized that he was a man of wide experience, whose advice should be carefully considered.

Officers Elected.

The election of directors resulted in the re-election to the board of Mr. E. C. Drury, of Barrie, and in the election of a new member in the person of Mr. B. C. Tucker, of Harold, Hastings county, the secretary of one of the most successful local organizations in the province. At a subse-

quent meeting of the board officers were elected. The directorate is composed as follows:

President: John Pritchard, Gorrie, Ont.; Vice-President: C. W. Gurney, Paris, Ont.; Managing Director: Anson Groh; Secretaries: Treasurer: J. J. Morrison, Arthur, Ont.; Directors: E. C. Drury, Barrie, Ont.; C. F. Whitaker, Williamsburg, Ont.; Geo. Carlaw, Warkworth, Ont.; W. C. Good, Paris, Ont.; John Z. Fraser, Burford, Ont.; S. A. Beck, Cavuga, Ont.; L. Schurr, Shallow Lake, Ont.; B. C. Tucker, Harold, Ont.

Addresses.

A number of addresses bearing on the work of the Company were delivered at the meetings of the United Farmers of Ontario. The secretaries of several clubs reported that strenuous efforts were being made by various firms to injure the central company by offering the local clubs lower prices than were being quoted by the central. An outline of these addresses is given elsewhere in this issue.

The reports and addresses showed that the United Farmers' Cooperative Company has made splendid progress, that it has many difficulties to overcome; that opposition against it is certain to grow keener; that it is doing a splendid work for the farmers of the province, and that its future success is going to depend upon the loyalty shown towards it, not only by the local farmers' clubs, but by all their individual members.

The year 1915 has the central one in the history of the Company. This is because of the opposition already aroused. That the farmers present recognized the valuable work being accomplished by the Company and how important it is that it shall succeed was shown when upon an appeal being made for those present to purchase additional stock, some 23 farmers stood up and each purchased a share. Continued support of this character is all that is required to ensure the future great success of the Company.

Protection

(By a U. S. Free Trader)
Empire calls upon the Dominion for soldiers, machinery and munitions. Thus the very prosperity which war has peculiarly thrust upon Canada becomes a tax on her natural resources.

Whence shall come the replenishment, and from whom?

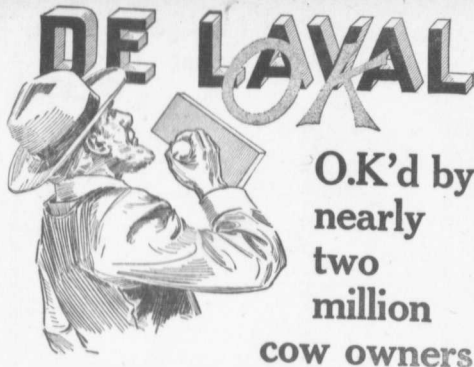
From whom but the farmer? Agriculture is the very basis of prosperity and national safety. Really, does it receive its due?

Food for your armies is free, yet food for your crops is taxed. War machinery is free, yet agricultural machinery is not. "Protection" you say. Then why not protect your makers of ammunition? Remember, your agriculture is more essential than your commissary.

Duties on commercial plant food, implements and tools are detrimental to Canada's interests. Few Canadians are "protected"—very many are harmed.

Give your farmers a chance to raise bigger crops at less cost and on smaller areas. Let them choose, in all markets, complete, well-balanced fertilizers and a greater variety of labor-saving machinery at reasonable prices.

Subordinate the interests of the individual to the interests of the State. Thus do your enemies win and thus only can you win. — H. H. Charles, New York.



MORE De Laval are being sold than all other makes combined—nearly 2,000,000 are now in use. Year by year an ever-increasing proportion of farm separator buyers reach the conclusion that the De Laval is the only cream separator they can afford to buy or use.

In fact, about the only excuse ever offered for buying any other Laval, is that its first cost is a little less than the De

But they soon find out the last cost of a cream separator is what really counts, and when they realize that the De Laval gives the most and best service for the money they buy a De Laval.

Over 40,000 users of inferior machines discarded them for De Laval during the past year in the United States and Canada alone. Better be right in the first place and start with a De Laval.

DE LAVAL DAIRY SUPPLY CO., Ltd.

LARGEST MANUFACTURERS OF DAIRY SUPPLIES IN CANADA
 Sole distributors in Canada of the famous De Laval Cream Separators and Alpha Gas Engines. Manufacturers of Ideal Green Feed Silos. Catalogues of any of our lines mailed upon request.

MONTREAL PETERBORO WINNIPEG VANCOUVER
 50,000 BRANCHES AND LOCAL AGENCIES THE WORLD OVER

He's had GARDINER'S CALF MEAL ever since he was weaned.

"I've never seen anything like it to take the place of my milk and keep calves going right ahead. I feed it first with sugar-corn milk, then with milk-and-water, and finally with water only as the calves grow older. I find it pays for itself several times over in better condition and faster growth."

Gardiner's Calf Meal is guaranteed to contain 19% total food value and its 100% digestibility, extending its success with young cattle, lambs and pigs as well as with calves.

Buy it in 25, 50 or 100 lb. bags. If your dealer hasn't it, write us for prices on 25, 50 and 100 lb. bags. Also, Star-Calf, Pig Meal, Crutman and Ontario Feeders' Cotton Seed Meal.

GARDINER BROS., Feed Specialists, SARNIA, Ont.

Get The Latest **Only 20c**
Modern Silage Methods

Tells you all there is to know about pres- ing—how to make silage. Gives reliable and un- biased facts on silage and feed- ing. (We do not sell silage) every silo built—home ma- chine, pump and concrete silo— all modifications. Also covers every top used for silage—44 of them. Here's an entirely new book—24 pages—better than former copy, and a cent less. 30¢ per page index. We send it for 20¢ coin or stamps. Send for this new copy today.

Silver's "Ohio" Silo Fillers

Write for catalog and four- cent poster which will show you our pocket silo fillers. Also 25¢ per copy of our new book "Modern Silage Methods" with silage.

The Silver Mfg. Co.
 301 Broadway, Salem, O.

Scratches and Stockings

—Are prevalent in cold weather (irregular work and crowded pens). Cause itching, sore and blood-purifying. Look for Fleming's Tonic and Heave Remedy.

Heave Remedy will prevent these troubles and when developed, with Fleming's Veterinary Healing Oil quickly cure them. For box \$1.00. Better testimonials.

FLEMING'S VEST POCKET VETERINARY ADVISOR
 Write for Free Copy

FLEMING BROS., Chemists
 524 Church St. Toronto

ADVERTISE in these popular col- umns, at rates so low that you can find an advertiser who will give you only \$1.68 an inch

Realize the Value of Your Farmyard Manure



Of course you use all your stable and stall manure—sometimes or other. But does it first lose its value by leaching and refrenging?

Everything Depends on How it is Used!

Bulletin 223, issued by the Ontario Department of Agriculture, proves the importance the Department places on farmyard manure, and how it is used.

There is a book published called "Helping Mother Nature, The Value of Manure and How to Utilize It." It's a revelation of how much a farmer can add each year to his profits. It will help every farmer who reads it. We have reprinted it (six chapters) for FREE distribution.

First thing you do, cut out the coupon below, fill in your name and address and mail to us. By return of mail you will receive a copy of the book that will make you see manure in a new and profitable light.

Mail the Coupon Today for this



NISCO

Spreaders

Earn Labour! Save You Money!

The Nisco has cut down the actual work of fertilizing to a minimum and insures a wide even spread of finely pulverized manure. Every turn of the wheels earns you money.

The New Idea Spreader Co. Limited

"Spreader Specialists"

GUELPH, Ont.

FREE BOOK

The NEW IDEA SPREADER CO., Limited GUELPH, ONTARIO

Please send me the book, "HELPING MOTHER NATURE."

Name

Address

RIDER AGENTS WANTED

In every locality to sell and exhibit a 1916 Spring Bicycle with same improvements.

10 DAYS' FREE TRIAL. Every bicycle bicycle is sold with the 10-day trial period. If you are not satisfied, you may return it to the dealer and get your money back.

DO NOT BUY A Bicycle, Tricycle or Sporting Goods until you see our latest catalogue and our prices.

TWO CENTS in all will cost to receive our latest catalogue. We will send Free, Postpaid, a beautiful 1916 Folder describing our complete line of Bicycles, Tricycles, and Sporting Goods, and our prices. This and sporting goods. Do not wait. Write to us today. **W.S.LOP BROTHERS, Limited Toronto, Ontario Dept. 5**

Mention Farm and Dairy when writing.

Get Frost & Wood Catalogue

Handsome New Catalogue just off the press. Full description of splendid, complete line of Frost & Wood and Cookshill farm implements. Write for a copy today.

THE FROST & WOOD CO., Limited Smith's Falls, Ont. (West St. John)

WELL DRILLING WELL PAYS

Own a machine of your own. Cash or easy terms. Many styles and sizes for all purposes.

Write for Circular **Williams Bros., 444 W. State St., Ithaca, N.Y.**

Holstein Breeders in Optimistic Mood

Increases in Membership, Registrations and Transfers Reported at the Annual Meeting Last Week.

OPTIMISM was the prevailing sentiment of the 33rd annual meeting of the Holstein-Friesian Association of Canada, held in Toronto on Thursday of last week. In spite of the disturbances caused by a world-wide war and the curtailment of the market of pure-bred cattle in some directions, due to the collapse of the real estate market, the Holstein Association has enjoyed a most prosperous year. The membership of the association has increased up to the 2,900 mark. The finances of the association showed a greater cash balance than for the year preceding. "As one of your retiring officers," said President D. C. Flatt, in his opening address, "I may be pardoned for saying that there never had a time in the history of your association when it was so necessary to select the best men possible to form your executive." And the necessity for the selection of the best men is attributable to the ever-widening range of its officers' responsibilities and the period of still greater prosperity which he predicted for the future.

As a member of the Markets Committee, President Flatt was sorry to report that the sale of 56 heifers shipped to British Columbia could not be considered a success, due possibly to the fact that it was a cash sale and money none too plentiful. At all of the fairs of the past year, the president avowed, the breed had never been so well represented. The number of cattle far exceeded that of any previous year and the number of new exhibitors was large. Much credit for the showing at Toronto he attributed to the Association's representative Mr. R. F. Hicks. Referring to the prize list at Toronto, however, Mr. Flatt said:

"When carefully examining the prize list of the Canadian National Exhibition, I was surprised to find that Toronto had given to our breed of cattle \$1,316, and to the Shorthorn \$1,956, or \$649 more to the Short-horn than to the Holsteins. Going a little further, I found that the Holstein entries this year exceeded those of the Shorthorns by 156." Two reasons were advanced as explaining this discrepancy. The Association's grant to the Canadian National is only one-quarter of the amount given to the Shorthorn Association, and secondly, on the board of that exhibition there are four Shorthorn men and not one Holstein breeder. The President's advice that the grant to the exhibition be increased was later acted upon.

As is usual in the presidential address, the superior merits of the Holstein breed received due consideration. Seven of the leading Holsteins and seven of the best cows of all other breeds, entered in the Guelph Dairy Test, were compared, and it was found that in the three days the Holsteins had given 343 pounds more milk and the average test of this milk was only a fraction under four per cent, and its value in excess of their competitors was \$7.28, which, if carried on for a year at the same rate, would put the Holsteins ahead of their seven nearest competitors \$682, or \$136 per cow. He closed by advising the association, because of the uncertainty of the future owing to war conditions, to go as cautiously as possible in the matter of expenditure.

The Secretary's Report. Secretary G. W. Clements had a record of progress to relate. The number of registrations has increased fully 20 per cent. over last year, and for the first time the association has reached the 10,000 mark. The num-

ber of transfers was larger, totalling 7,800. The number of new members was 322, a very gratifying increase, although slightly below that of last year. There was also a falling off in the amount of testing done, possibly due, to some extent, to the decreased amount of prize money offered by the association. During the year, certificates were issued for 674 tests made under Record of Merit rules and several new records have been made.

The new Canadian champions in the seven-day classes are: Belle Model Johanna 2nd, 37.01 pounds of butter; Johanna Pauline Hengerveld, sr., three-year-old, 31.78, and Belle Dekol Pietje, jr., two-year-old, 27.43. The new Canadian champions in the 30-day classes are: Belle Model Johanna 2nd, 148.4 pounds butter; May Echo Sylvia, sr., four-year-old, 141.31, and Belle Wayne, sr., three-year-old, 117.86, and Colantha Butter Girl, sr., two-year-old, 104.06. Miss Gussie Pontiac Kornydje, jr., four-year-old, is the only new champion in the eight months' class, having won with 18.09 pounds of butter. In the Record of Performance, 190 cows qualified, bringing the number up to 236, and six bulls, bringing the number up to 29.

The secretary reported that Volume 19 of the year book would be ready for distribution in May. Speaking for the literary committee, Mr. Clements stated that several thousand pamphlets in English had been distributed among likely buyers and that the same service had been carried to the French-Canadian farmers in their language. Special advertising by the association advertising had been appearing in the agricultural press. The Markets Committee, he stated, had been investigating the possibilities of Franco-Belgian markets for Holsteins after the war, but so far had found little encouragement in that direction. The dairy tests of the year in connection, with Winter Fairs had unfortunately yielded a Holstein champion. A detailed report of registrations and of the auditor's report follows:

Detailed Report of Registrations.

Total number of animals registered	10,000
Registry of animals under one year (members)	600
Registry of animals over one year (non-members)	1,363
Registry of animals over one year (members)	441
Registry of animals over one year (non-members)	147
Re-Registry of Canadian bred animals from A.H.F.B.	8
Duplicate certificates of origin	302
Certificates on new form	9
Import certificates (bulls)	1
Import certificates (cows)	7
Transfers for year	7,013
Transfers (members)	678
Transfers (non-members)	1,028
Transfers (penalty)	117
Laidlaw certificates transferred	2
Registrations of farm names	2

Auditors' Report for 1915.

Receipts.	
Balance on hand Dec. 31, 1914	\$ 1,000.17
Registry and transfer fees	1,579.13
Membership fees	561.00
Annual dues	1,033.00
Books sold	340.00
Over-payment	434.46
Interest on bank account	41.13
Interest on Fannie bonds	200.00
Interest on Kenora bonds	723.88
Interest on Waterloo bonds	204.75
Advertising in Vol. III, Year Book	1.48
	\$21,013.13
Disbursements.	
Printing accounts	\$6,613.86
Record of Merit prizes	1,510.00
Salaries, office staff and auditors	3,345.00
Grants to Fairs and Dairy Tests	4,050.00
Salaries, office staff and auditors	1,000.00
Postage	100.00
Expenses of Secretary	100.00
Rent	434.46
Office furniture and supplies	100.00
Expenses of various associations	100.00
Banquet expenses	150.00
Retests	400.00
Advertising	662.00

REVIEWS

PUREST-CLEANEST MOST RELIABLE GET CATALOGUE AT BEST DEALERS

OR DIRECT FROM REAL WINNIPEG - VANCOUVER.

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Expenses of R. O. Sale	459.40
Grant to Dominion Cattle Breeders' Association	100.00
Sundries	215.05
Bal. on hand Dec. 31, 1915	1597.94
Total	\$2172.39

Statement of Assets and Liabilities		
Balance on hand		\$1597.94
Kenora bonds	4317.29	
Flint Hills bonds	9965.73	
Waterloo bonds	4095.20	
Canadian Agricultural Bank	400.00	
Office equipment	755.00	
Vault	600.00	
herd books and Year books	3000.00	
Total	\$16996.13	

Liabilities—None.

General Business

The business of the day was expedited by two rulings of the president. First, that no man should take the floor more than once on one subject, and secondly, that he should announce his name as soon as he got up. The minutes of an executive meeting held on September 3rd, 1915, were read, at which the secretary was empowered to file export certificates, this at the request of the South African association; "which makes it look as if they might want our cows," remarked the secretary. The executive meeting held the previous afternoon was then reported on. At that meeting a committee consisting of R. F. Hicks, M. L. Haley, B. Mallory and D. C. Flatt, was appointed to work for increased representation for the association on fair boards. The following motions were recommended for adoption: An increase of the grant to the Canadian National for \$1,000, the grant to other fairs remaining the same; that the salaries paid by the association remain the same; that no breeder get over \$25 prize money from the association in 1916, and that after March 1st, 1916, no breeder who has got money in the past should get more money. The notices of motions changing the color requirements of the breed and rules on retests were recommended for adoption.

Mr. R. F. Hicks moved the adoption of the resolution granting \$1,000 to the C.N.E., a condition being attached that the moneys granted by the fair board should be equal to the money given to any other breed. He pointed out that Holsteins at Toronto last year exceeded the entries of all beef breeds combined, and lacked only 19 of equalling all other dairy breeds combined. They had one-third of the cattle exhibited, and got only one-sixth of the prize money. Short-horns received \$2,950 in prize money, or \$25 per entry, while the Holsteins received \$15,71, or \$5 per entry. As a result 180 odd cattle went home from Toronto last year without a cent of prize money. As the value of type is now being considered by Holstein men as well as records, Mr. Hicks considered it wise that the grant be increased, and that in addition to the regular prize money, there be additional awards of "commended" and "highly commended." Mr. Geo. Laidlaw supported the motion, stating that the breeders who went to Toronto "did more to advertise the breed than those who stayed at home, and deserved some reward. Mr. R. M. Holby suggested prizes to amateur exhibitors, as a means of bringing out new men. Mr. R. I. Kelly gave notice that next year he would move that greater grants be given to Ottawa and London, as well as Toronto. He regarded the motion before the meeting as unduly discriminating. H. H. Craig, Deputy Minister of Agriculture for Alberta, described a system to be adopted by Alberta fairs, whereby the number of prizes and their size is regulated according to the number of entries in each class. After some further discussion, the motion carried. Then Dr. English moved, and J. W. Richardson seconded the motion, that all other fair grants remain the same.

The executive's recommendation of a change in the method of distributing Record of Merit prize money did not meet with so favorable a reception by the meeting. Among those objecting were R. Kelly, J. M. Holby, Dr. Farewell, and A. C. Hardy. The change was urged on the ground of retrenching. The speakers mentioned pointed out that the finances of the fair were in good condition, and that it was test work above all other things that had given the Holstein breed its popularity. Both Mr. Hardy and Mr. Lipsett considered it unwise to reduce the fees for testing, while at the same time the grants to fairs were being increased. Said Mr. A. C. Hardy: "It is putting the cart before the horse." A few notable G. A. Brethen, B. Mallory, M. L. Haley, and A. C. Hallman, took the ground that those who had received prize money from the past did not continue to test, because they now realized its value, and they considered that the executive's motion, which would cut off all grants to previous winners after March 1st, 1916, could not have a noticeably detrimental effect on testing, and it would still offer encouragement to beginners in the work. An amendment was first moved by Dr. Farewell, that \$25 be awarded to a new man on his first cow and \$5 on others. This amendment failed to receive a second, Mr. Burnaby of Toronto moved that the ruling remain as it was in the past, which amendment was seconded by W. H. Cherry, and carried.

The proposal that salaries remain the same was favored by the meeting, and in lieu of the usual increase, Secretary Clemons received an expression of appreciation of his services from the members present.

Expenses of the B. G. Sale
Among the items of expenditure was one of \$420.46, the expense of the British Columbia sale. One member, who did not follow the president's ruling of announcing his name, took strong objection to this item on the ground that the sale had been entered into, not so much by the Association as by individual members of the Association who had hoped to profit by the venture. The objection had turned out unprofitable instead of profitable, he thought that they should bear their own loss instead of saddling part of it on the Association. He demanded to know where the executive committee had got their authority to spend over \$400 on cataloging the entries and paying the expenses of one man to the sale. Secretary Clemons traced the authority of the Association in the matter to a somewhat loosely worded resolution at the last annual meeting, giving the Markets Committee authority to look up new markets, and the shipment of heifers to British Columbia was viewed in the light of a new market. This was in reply to W. H. Cherry, who said he understood that the consignors had to pay their own costs. Mr. Geo. Laidlaw, one of the consignors to the sale, said that their net receipts on six fine heifers, heavy with calves, had been only \$667.

Dr. Tormie, speaking for British Columbia, said that he considered the advertising value of the sale to the association would not be \$400, but \$4,000, as the heifers had been good ones and had done much to confute an idea that Ontario Holsteins were not of the best quality, which previous shipments of cull Holsteins to that province had incultated in the minds of British Columbia farmers. The action of the executive was finally approved, and an additional grant was made of \$200 to Messrs. Brock & Laidlaw to compensate them for cattle that had been accidentally killed before the sale. The favorable reception of the executive's action along this line was due to the

prevailing feeling that the men who had consigned heifers had not done so with hope of profit, but had taken a long risk for the benefit of their breed.

At the afternoon session, H. H. Craig and S. J. Carlyle of Alberta were given a few minutes to speak for their province and bring to the parent Association the greetings of the Alberta breeders of black and whites. Both men expected that in the long run, Alberta will be one of the greatest dairy provinces of the Dominion. At the present time, however, much open land for grazing makes the dual purpose cow very popular, and the demand for Holsteins, though increasing, has been held back because of the great number of cull Holsteins that were shipped into the province in the last few years. For these two reasons Mr. Carlyle did not expect that there would be a very great demand for pure-bred Holstein stock for a few years. Mr. Craig reported splendid results from Alberta in making silage composed of corn with green oats or alfalfa. The adoption of these as silage crops may do much to overcome the trouble they have had in the past of providing suitable food for dairy cattle.

Mr. J. W. Richardson moved a change in the constitution whereby animals with the following markings

should not be accepted for registry: (1) Solid black; (2) solid white; (3) black switch; (4) solid black with white on belly only; (5) black on legs beginning at feet and extending to knees and hocks. Four legs so marked will debar from registry. (6) Black on legs beginning at feet and extending to knees and hocks with white interspersed. One leg so marked will debar from registry. (7) Gray, or mixed black and white, generally prevailing; (8) patches of other colors than black and white; red, brown, dun, etc.; (9) red and red. This motion is not as radical as it sounds. In the past many good animals, undoubtedly pure-bred, have been debarred from registry by some minor defect in marking, as, for instance, a spot of black the size of a copper between the knees and hock. Mr. Richardson's motion would block the registration of such an animal. The motion was seconded by Dr. Tormie of British Columbia, and passed by the meeting.

Retests Left With Secretary
Mr. F. R. Mallory had a resolution which was to the effect that decisions as to the necessity of a retest should be left with the secretary, thus expediting the work and reducing expenses. According to this motion, records above the following may be subject to retest:
(Concluded on page 19)



A Real Spreader— Not Merely an Unloader.

The Massey-Harris No. 4 Low-Down Spreader spreads the load uniformly to a width of seven feet although the Bed measures only half that width. The Divided Upper Beater is the explanation.

Low-Down—Easy to Load.

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The Upward Look

Travel Series—No. 19

The Inanimate Strength of Christ

"The Lord is the strength of my life." Psalm 17, 1.

Two features particularly enjoyed at the San Francisco Exposition were the graceful, intricate carving and the strong, expressive statuary. Among the latter, the general favorite was "The End of the Trail," representing an Indian and his pony. One could but wonder how so much feeling, such utter weariness and exhaustion could be expressed in inanimate material. Some claimed this piece of statuary was typical of the last of the Indian race; others that it meant failure to realize one's own highest ideals.

But my own favorite was one of Christ, which I happened upon one day in a corner behind the Italian building as I was trying to find my way to our own Canadian building. I was so spell-bound with the characteristics depicted in expression and attitude, that I forgot all about the closing hour, and so had to leave our exhibit until the next day.

In that Christ-face there is infinite sorrow, infinite pity, infinite love, but what impressed me more than all of these was the infinite strength. It seems very strange to me, but this was the first time I had found "strength" in the representations of our Saviour. In the memory of this has been already, and will always be, a source of help.

We are so accustomed to think of the loving side of Christ's nature, that not nearly enough are the strong, manly, virile characteristics presented. We need the thought of the strength in the face of physical weakness. He knows, He understands. He endured those long days in the wilderness. We need that strength in the hour of mental and spiritual weakness, of despondency and depression, of doubting despair, of great temptation.

A celebrated artist once brought a picture he had painted of Christ, to a friend to ask his opinion of it. The latter's only remark was, "You cannot love your Saviour." The sculptor of that Christ statue must have loved his Master, or he would not have conceived and executed that great, inspiring work.—I.H.N.



The Meadowlark

THE eastern meadowlark is a common and well-known bird occurring from the Atlantic coast to the Great Plains, where it gives way to the closely related western species, which extends thence westward to the Pacific. It winters from our southern border as far north as the district of Columbia, southern Illinois, and occasionally Iowa. The western form winters somewhat farther north. Although it is a bird of the plains, and finds its most congenial haunts in the prairies of the West, it is at home wherever there is level or undulating land covered with grass or weeds, with plenty of water at hand.

In the 1,514 stomachs examined, animal food (practically all insects) constituted 74 per cent of the contents, and vegetable matter, 26 per cent. As would naturally be supposed, the insects were ground particles, as beetles, grasshoppers and caterpillars, with a few flies, wasps and spiders. A number of the stomachs were collected when the ground was covered with snow, and even these contained a large percentage of insects, showing the bird's skill in finding proper food under adverse circumstances.

Of the various insects eaten, crickets and grasshoppers are the most important, constituting 30 per cent of the food of the year and 72 per cent of the food in August. It is scarcely necessary to mention the beneficial effect of a number of these birds on a field of grass in the height of the grasshopper season. Of the 1,514 stomachs collected at all seasons of the year, 778, or more than half, contained remains of grasshoppers, and one was filled with fragments of 37 of these insects. This seems to show conclusively that grasshoppers are preferred, and are eaten whenever they can be found.

Next to grasshoppers, beetles make up the most important item of the meadowlark's food, amounting to 26 per cent, about one-half of which are predacious ground beetles. The others are all harmful species.



Forty-two individuals of different kinds of May beetles were found in the stomachs of meadowlarks, and there were probably many more which were past recognition. To this form and several closely allied ones belong the grasshoppers, beetles, which are among the worst enemies to many cultivated crops, notably grasses and grains, and to a less extent strawberries and garden vegetables.

Among the weevils found in the stomachs the most important economically are the cotton-boll weevil and the recently introduced alfalfa weevil of Utah.

Caterpillars form a very constant element of the food, and in May constitute over 24 per cent of the whole. May is the month when the dreaded cutworm begins its deadly career, and then the lark does some of its best work. Most of these caterpillars are ground feeders, and overlooked by birds which habitually frequent trees, but the meadowlark finds and devours them by thousands. The remainder of the insect food is made up of ants, wasps and spiders, with grain and weed and other hard seeds, some bugs, including chinch bugs, and a few scales.

The vegetable food consists of grain in general amounts to 11 per cent and weed and other seeds to seven per cent.

Briefly stated, more than half of the meadowlark's food consists of harmful insects; its vegetable food is composed either of noxious weeds or waste grain, and the remainder is made up of useful beetles or neutral insects and spiders. A strong point is made up of useful beetles or neutral insects and spiders. A strong point in the bird's favor is that, although naturally an insect eater, it is able to subsist on vegetable food, and consequently is not forced to migrate in cold weather farther than is necessary to find ground free from snow.

A Score Card for Bread

It would be a good plan for housekeepers to score their bread, suggests Miss Nola K. Fromme, of the State College home economics department. Following a score card would soon bring up the standard. The following card is recommended by her:

Flavor	35
Lightness	15
Grain and texture	20
Crust—color, depth, texture	10
Crumb—color, moisture	10
Shape and size	10

Total

Flavor is most important, for the value of bread depends largely upon its taste.

The bread should be light throughout, determined largely by use of the proper amount of yeast, and allowing bread to rise the proper length of time (until it just doubles its bulk).

Grain and texture are decided largely by the kneading which evenly distributes the yeast, thus ensuring a fine even grain.

The crumb should be creamy white, not dingy and grey, and should be moist and elastic, with no doughiness.

The crust should be thin, golden brown and flaky.

The loaf should not be too large to bake well in the centre. A moderately stiff dough in an oven neither too hot nor too slow should give good results.



Some people with very delicate stomachs cannot eat eggs, but it is the yolk which disagrees, so they can use the white without harm.

Fertilizer Quality

When you buy fertilizer remember you are buying what is in the goods and not merely a weight of two thousand pounds.

When a smelter buys gold ore he buys not merely two thousand pounds but he insists on knowing how much gold is in the ore, and you should know the amount of active nitrogen, which is the gold of the fertilizer.

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(This seed grades No. 1 for Purity)	
" 2 Timothy	5.00
White Blossom Sweet Clover	12.50

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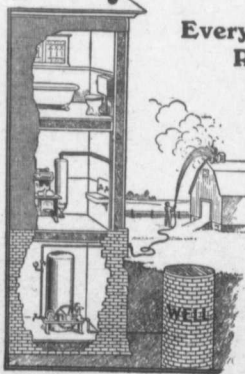
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OUR HOME CLUB

The Lighting of the Home

MY father was one of the first to install an acetylene lighting system in our neighborhood. Acetylene lighting was then a new thing and the plans were crude and never gave entire satisfaction. The old folks were still worrying over it when I married and moved to town, where the electric lights never gave my father or my husband, however, is a country bred man, and we both soon tired of the artificiality of city life. Soon after we decided to move back to the country, we found a farm to suit us with a house on it substantially built but lacking in every modern convenience. It had to be remodelled.

We first installed running water and bathroom conveniences. That was simple. There are several good and improved systems on the market suitable to the farm. It was the lighting of our home that worried me. I did not want to go back to coal oil lamps and I never gave acetylene a thought on account of the difficulties that we had had with it in the old home. When my neighbor a few weeks after our removal to the farm, however, we got our eyes opened to the acetylene system as it is to-day.

The system in our neighbor had it installed and as we now have it, lacks nothing in convenience as compared with the electric light. The turning on of the light in a room requires nothing more than the pushing of a button in the wall. We can turn on the lights upstairs by a button on the lower landing. Similarly we can light the cellar ahead of a light on the front porch. It is switched on from a button in the front hall. The ignition of the acetylene gas is made not with a match, but by an electric spark generated by dry batteries. We found our system somewhat expensive to install, but for convenience and satisfaction the best electric lighting system cannot excel it.—"A Farmeress."

Domestic Martyrs

ASUBJECT that never seems to grow old in the farm magazines is the one which deals with the hard life of the farmer's wife. Writers was eloquent as they expound on the thoughtfulness of the husband and boys of the family in allowing the wife and mother to go on year after year, using inconvenient articles with which to do her housework, working in a poorly laid-out house, etc., etc. I don't know how to enjoy reading such tales of woe, but for my part, I grow rather weary over them.

I may be wrong in my conclusions, and if so would be glad if someone would set me right, but I am strongly inclined to believe that half of the tribulations of the farm wife are really centred in herself. We hear much about care of farm stock, implements, crops and everything that pertains to the money-making end of the farm. The wife is quite as desirous of being careful of the farm equipment as is her husband, but when it comes to being careful of herself, she seems to forget that she is of more value than all the farm equipment put together.

Recently I came across some incidents in a periodical which I picked up that illustrate my point admirably, so I will mention one or two here. A misguided woman actually boasted that she tried out all the lard from six fat hogs on the kitchen stove, getting done in exactly one week. They could have rented

kettles from a neighbor, but the neighbor charged for them, so to save that money she did the work single-handed in the kitchen. And yet these people owned 400 acres of land.

Another instance was that of a family who had two old-fashioned pumps exactly alike, one at the barn and one at the house. The handle of the barn pump got broken, so the man took the handle from the other pump. For years the wife walked to the barn for that pump handle every time she wanted a pail of water and then returned to the house in order to save the men's time.

Another woman made all the sausage at butchering time with a little old hand grinder. It was such a crude machine that by hard work it was possible to make 10 or 15 pounds of sausage in an afternoon. To save hiring an up-to-date outfit, the work was done with woman power in the kitchen.

It seems to me that if we women are not careful of ourselves and that we cannot expect the men to be either, for so long as we continue to do our work uncomplainingly, the men-folk as a rule do not realize under what unsatisfactory conditions we are struggling along. Would it not be far better for us to assert our rights, but of course in a tactful way, talk the matter over intelligently, and in the majority of cases, I believe, "hubby" will see our point of view. I claim that it doesn't pay to be "domestic martyrs." What do other Home Club members think about it?—"Aunt Flossie."

Pork on the Bill of Fare

NOW is the time of year when pork appears on our menu frequently. As pork is usually eaten heartily by almost all members of the family, and as it is a meat that is rather hard to digest, especially if improperly cooked, a recent bulletin on the subject of cooking pork should prove valuable to all members of the family. The information contained in this bulletin is as follows:

"There is always the possibility that illness may follow the eating of pork that is raw or not thoroughly cooked. The danger is greatest at this season of the year when many people's food products that are customarily eaten without cooking. More of these home-made products are prepared at hog-killing time on the farm than at any other time.

"American people as a rule prefer cooked pork, but there are many who, perhaps unknowingly, consume pork in an uncooked condition, either in the form of raw ham or chops. This is true in many localities considerable amounts of these products are made up and consumed at home, or at the farm. Large quantities of pork hood. Large quantities of pork hood. The disease known as trichinosis which may result from eating raw pork, is caused by certain roundworms, called trichinae. These are microscopic in size and infest the flesh of hogs.

"To avoid trichinosis, no form of pork in the raw state, including dried or smoked sausages and hams, should be eaten. All pork used as food should be cooked thoroughly. If this is done the value and wholesomeness of the meat for food purposes is not impaired by the fact that the parasites were present in it.

"A practical rule for cooking pork is to cook it until it has lost its red color throughout all portions, or if a trace of this color is still present, at least until the fluids of the meat have become more or less jellied."

The Far

called attention to the war in the form of food stuffs in the home. The content of the patriotic a duty of every farmer of Canada to do his part to the extent of his ability. In this connection, the efforts of the farmer to increase production and to save the expense of increased profits is a part to the extent of his ability. In this connection, the efforts of the farmer to increase production and to save the expense of increased profits is a part to the extent of his ability. In this connection, the efforts of the farmer to increase production and to save the expense of increased profits is a part to the extent of his ability.

Mr. Halbert of the excellent work of the United Farmers' Association said that the higher ideal in merly making their place on a level with the hands of the trusts, and shut and padlock to those of

Sec. J. J. Moore, in spite of many years' hard work during the organizations has list, 60 of which U.F.O., and 30 others' clubs and farmers' clubs (taken stock in Company.

The U.F.O. organizations, valued 5,000 more there were 32 individuals that The United Farmers' Club with the cooperation present not tied either through

"There are," "over 500 rural stations in Ontario) are willing to pay a capitation tax of the industry. We give freely to the trichinosis, and see accomplished. Our widened. Suspi- rowness, and pa- the curse of the only be overcome influences of org-

"After the nat- destruction and the unity is embodied in part is agriculture. We going to subside den of taxation follow and will be loaded upon our present system. We can large loading of this

The Farmers of Ontario are Well United

(Continued from page 5)

called attention to the fact that owing to the war in Europe the production of food stuffs has been greatly curtailed. He contended that many of the farmers of Canada can perform as patriotic a duty in staying by their farms as they would were they to enlist. This is true, however, he warned farmers not to over-reach in their efforts to produce more, as increased production would mean increased expense, and might not mean increased profits. He was due in part to the exactions of middlemen, who take every opportunity to bleed the farmer. Farmers do not need to lose their business sense in order to be patriotic.

Attention was called to the fact that it is not always the men who shout patriotism the loudest who are the most patriotic. Industries of minor importance have been helped to the front, spoon fed, and protected at the expense of agriculture, and with the present outlook for higher taxation, increased tariff protection for the metals never will be satisfied until they place the profession of agriculture on a level with all other professions. The farmers need men to-day whose hands are not tied by parties or clubs, and whose motives are not shut and padlocked by interests inimical to those of the farmer.

Mr. Halbert cooperated with pride to the excellent work being done by the United Farmers' Cooperative Co., but said that the farmers should have a higher ideal in uniting together than merely making dollars and cents. They should never be satisfied until they place the profession of agriculture on a level with all other professions. The farmers need men to-day whose hands are not tied by parties or clubs, and whose motives are not shut and padlocked by interests inimical to those of the farmer.

Secretary's Report

Sec. J. J. Morrison reported that in spite of many difficulties much progress had been made by the Association during the year. Eighty-two new organizations had been added to the list, 60 of which were branches of the U. F. O. and 30 were affiliated farmers' clubs and stranges. Thirty-two farmers' clubs not yet affiliated had taken stock in The United Farmers' Company.

The U. F. O. was composed of 196 organizations, representing approximately 5,000 members. Besides these there were 32 farmers' clubs and 40 individuals that had taken stock in The United Farmers' Cooperative Company. There were also over 100 farmers' clubs doing business with the cooperative company, but at present not tied to them in any way except through friendly intercourse.

"There are," said Mr. Morrison, "over 600 rural organizations in Ontario, yet only one-fifth of them are willing to pay 50c per year capitation tax toward the uplift of the industry. Why should this be so of agriculture? All other industries give freely to their unions and associations, and see what they have accomplished. Our viewpoint must be widened. Suspicion, jealousy, narrowness, and partizan tendencies are the curse of the rural people, and can only be overcome by the enlightening influences of organization.

"After the nations become tired of destruction and the war ceases, when such is the enhanced cost more, what part is agriculture going to play? Are we going to submit to the great burden of taxation that inevitably must be laid upon our industry under our present system? Through cooperation we can largely prevent the unloading of this burden upon those

who are already carrying too great a load."

Financial Statement

Balance on hand January 1st, 1915	\$ 57 75
Dues collected during 1915	680 90
Balance adjustment U. F. Coop. Co., Limited	550 00

Total receipts \$1283 65

Disbursements:	
Directors' expenses	165 40
Delegates' expenses, 1915	216 25
Convention expenses, 1915	62 25
Stationery, printing, etc.	12 60
Organization expenses	644 33
Balance on hand	182 73

Total \$1283 65

Assets:	
Balance on hand	\$ 182 73
Estimated dues unpaid, December 31, 1915	524 50
	\$ 707 23

Liabilities:

Directors' expenses unpaid	\$ 406 68
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Net worth \$ 866 68

Election of Officers

The election of officers resulted as follows: President, R. H. Halbert, Melancthon; 1st Vice-Pres., J. Reynolds, Solina; 2nd Vice-Pres., W. C. Good, Paris; Directors: W. H. Hunter, Varney; E. C. Drury, Barrie; L. H. Blatchford, Embro; E. A. Van Allan, Aultsville; J. Z. Fraser, Burford.

Opening Proceedings

The Wednesday morning session was occupied with the appointment of committees and the discussion of proposed amendments to the constitution. Mr. J. J. Morrison moved that the constitution be amended so as to lessen the time required for submitting reports to the branch associations. The constitution required that all reports should be mailed to the branch associations not later than one month prior to the opening of the convention, and should give a detailed statement of the receipts and disbursements, assets and liabilities. Mr. Morrison explained that many of the locals were slow in making their returns to the central, and as the books of the central could not be closed until the reports were made, it took time to audit them, it was going to be necessary, unless his amendment was adopted, to hold the annual meeting late in February. On motion of Mr. B. C. Tucker, of Harold, seconded by Mr. J. H. Scott, of Dundalk, it was decided to amend the constitution so that the reports will have to be sent out only two weeks before the meeting, and to amend instead of one month as formerly.

Delegates From Locals

The auditor of the Association, Mr. A. J. Reynolds, of Solina, moved an amendment to the constitution which had for its object the restriction of the number of delegates that could be sent to the convention by the locals. Hitherto, every local whose membership fees were paid to the central has been the privilege of sending one delegate for the first 10 or more members, and an additional delegate for every 20 or major portion of 20 over the first 20 members. Thus a club with from 10 to 30 members could send one delegate, from 30 to 50 delegates, two members, and so on in the same proportion, the railway fares of whom would be paid by the central. As auditor he feared that if many of the locals situated at points distant from Toronto were to send delegates, the central would not be able to meet the expense involved from the fees accrued. The amendment was referred to a special com-

mittee, which later brought in a report recommending that the constitution be amended to provide that hereafter one delegate shall be appointed by each club having from 10 to 50 members, and that an extra delegate may be appointed for each additional 50 members. This amendment was adopted. Unfortunately, it was not given the careful consideration it deserved. It now appears that a mistake was made in a manner not brought out at the convention. It is possible that April 1st, instead of revising this amendment before the next annual meeting, and leave it for the convention to ratify their action.

Time of Meeting

A proposed amendment to the constitution, moved by Mr. W. C. Good, which had for its object the giving to the directors of power to hold the annual convention at any time before December 1 and April 1, instead of between December 1 and March 1, as at present, was not approved by the convention.

Methods of Election

An amendment moved by Mr. Good providing for the method of electing officers and directors already explained in this report, was adopted and put into practice at the convention.

Carload Orders

* At the afternoon session, Wednesday, Mr. Anson Groh, the president of the United Farmers' Cooperative Co., Ltd., urged the local farmers' clubs to place carload orders for goods whenever possible. In some localities it would be possible for several clubs to unite in order that this might be done. The larger the order placed, the better the terms that could be obtained and the lower the freight rate. Generally, the freight rates when goods were shipped in carload lots were only about half or less of those that were when smaller shipments were sent. In many lines, the freight rates are practically prohibi-

Public Issues as Viewed by Ontario Farmers

(Continued from page 2.)

That said committee shall concisely report its findings and recommendations to the central not later than the first day of October, 1916. That said central office shall have a sufficient number of copies of such report printed as shall be necessary to supply each branch with one copy, and that such report shall be taken up for consideration by this body at its next annual convention. (Carried.)

The Juvenile Membership

7. We desire to direct the attention of the officers of all branches of the U. F. O. to the great many advantages of encouraging the young people to become members, and to urge them to do everything within their power to secure and maintain this juvenile membership. (Carried.)

Other Resolutions

The following resolutions were submitted, but owing to lack of time preventing their proper consideration it was decided best not to adopt them until their provisions could be more fully discussed.

1. Whereas, since the war started, the national debt of Canada has practically doubled; and whereas, should the war continue another year, the debt will approximate one billion dollars; and whereas, this will involve a tremendous increase of taxation in the future; and whereas, the methods of taxation which have been employed in the past have not only resulted in a crippling of our primary industries, but are totally inadequate to meet the requirements of the future; therefore, be it resolved, that we direct the attention of our Government to the imperative necessity of devising other and radically different methods

tive when less than carload shipments are made. This is true of goods cheap in price and sold by the ton, such as cement and agricultural lime. When 50 automobiles can be shipped into a district it is not so easy to get them at a very low rate. Unless that number can be ordered, they cannot be purchased at all.

Agricultural implements can be purchased at a great reduction when orders can be massed. If the United Farmers' Company could fill one-third of the orders given in the province each year for agricultural implements it would be able to cut the price of these implements in half. When the company sends small shipments its commission is little or no greater than that of the local agents, and when these agents cut their price it leaves the company little or no margin. If sugar could be sold in carload lots it could be shipped directly from the refineries. Our industry gains the weight of the benefits of ordering in large quantities.

Taking Orders by Clubs

A thoroughly practical address was given by Mr. H. Blatchford, of Embro, the secretary of a successful farmers' club in Oxford county. Mr. Blatchford pointed out that the best way for a club to gain orders from its members was by gaining their confidence. One poor shipment might create dissatisfaction that it would take months to overcome. A low price on a good article always draws business. Mr. Blatchford urged efforts that had been made by wholesale firms to draw the business away from the central association in Toronto and emphasized the necessity for the locals standing by the central and recognizing that it is their company. Further reference to this address will be published later.

Financing the Locals

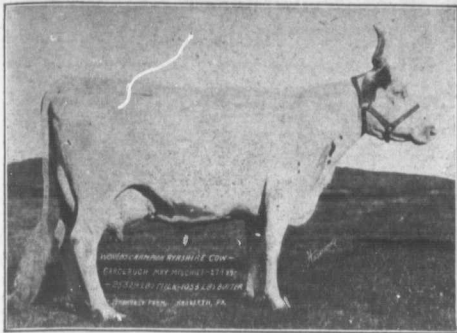
Much interest was taken in an address on how the local organizations (Concluded on page 20)

from those hitherto employed. (Submitted, but not adopted.)

2. Whereas, a large proportion of our water powers have been practically given away by the state, and have passed into the hands of corporations and private parties, who, in anticipation of the requirements of the public are now demanding exorbitant, and in some cases, fabulous prices for their use.

Therefore, be it resolved, that we hereby request the Government to require those in control of these water powers to appraise them under the requirement that a bona fide offer, through the Government, of a 10 per cent. increase over the said appraisal shall ensure the sale of such water powers at the price offered, and that these powers be taxed on the said valuation in such manner as shall ensure their use for the benefit of the public, or their return to the state. (Submitted, but not adopted.)

3. Whereas, the increasing depopulation of our rural districts has made it difficult for them to maintain in the highest state of efficiency rural schools and other social institutions; and whereas, the tremendous increase of land values in our large urban centres has been one of the effects of the shifting of population from country to city; and whereas, the threatened deterioration of tax-paying is a grave menace to our whole nation; therefore, be it resolved, that a uniform tax be placed by the province upon all land values, including railway rights of way, mining and timber lands, water powers, and all public franchises, and that the money so collected be used for educational purposes. (Submitted, but not adopted.)



DOMINION BREEDING STATION
 CATTLE BREEDING STATION
 15700-15800 ST. JAMES ST.
 EDMONTON, ALTA.

Garclaugh May Mischief, the First 25,000-lb. Ayrshire Cow.

665 lbs. beet pulp at \$36 per ton	8 69	Cost of feed	177 46
11200 lbs. corn silage at \$3 per ton	16 87	Profit	\$699 34
22233 lbs. beets at \$4 per ton	44 47	My Mischief was born February 1906, bred by Andrew M. Baird, and imported in 1910 by Mr. Percival Roberts, Jr. She has produced three others and one bull since her importation.	
1874 lbs. alfalfa hay at \$24 per ton	22 49	What higher recommendation can we give for a dairy cow than that at 10 years old she gave in one year over 25,000 pounds of milk, is due to freshen in a little over two months, and at the time of drying off was giving 60 pounds of milk daily.	
906 lbs. mixed hay at \$18 per ton	6 80		
Green feed	4 53		
	\$177 46		
25328 lbs. milk, equals 11780 cts. sold wholesale at 6 cts. per qt.	\$708 80		

Holstein Breeders in Optimistic Mood

(Continued from page 13.)

Records of more than 15 lbs. of butter-fat by junior two-year-olds, 17 lbs. by senior two-year-olds, 18 lbs. by junior three-year-olds, 30 lbs. by senior three-year-olds, 31 lbs. by junior four-year-olds, 22 lbs. by senior four-year-olds, and 24 lbs. by mature cows.

The motion in full was published in Farm and Dairy, January 13th. It was seconded by F. E. Came, and carried.

A. C. Hardy had given notice to the secretary of a motion whereby the acceptance of a cow for advanced registry should be left altogether with the executive, who at present apparently have no power to refuse recognition to any cow. Although this notice had been given within the requisite 30 days, it had not been possible to have it printed for notification to the members, and Mr. Hardy agreed to let his motion remain over for another year. Dr. Fareswell asked that in case of the death of a member, the transfer of his cattle to his legal heirs should be made without charge. As this, too, involved a change in the constitution, the meeting decided that it had better remain over for another year.

Officers Elected

The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows: President, M. L. Haley, Springfield; first vice-president, J. W. Richardson, Caledonia; second vice-president, Norman Michener, Red Deer, Alta.; third vice-president, Neil Sangster, Ormstown, Que.; fourth vice-president, Dr. Tolmie, Victoria, B.C.; Directors: F. R. Mallory, Bramford; R. J. Kay, Culloden; Arthur Dickie, Central Ormstown, N.S.; and G. A. Brethen, Norwood. The old auditors, B. Mallory of Frankford and A. C. Hallman of Breslau were reappointed. Later it was discovered that officially at least the Association was without a secretary. G. O. Clemons was reappointed, and at

the same time received the vote of appreciation mentioned before.

The Holstein Banquet

The annual banquet, "family gathering," President at Platt characterized it, held on Wednesday evening, was as usual an unqualified success. The Ayrshire breeders held their banquet at the same time in another room of the Carls-Rite Hotel, and greetings were exchanged during the evening. Dr. Macdonald of the Toronto Globe responded to the toast, "Canada." The great tribute that he paid to Canada was that she without war had risen to a position of national independence within the Empire. All the other self-governing Dominions had been patterned after Canada, and it was our example that had made possible an Empire more strongly knit together than the Empires of the past that had depended on an imperialism sustained by force. "Liberty," said the speaker, "is never the mother of treason."

A toast, "The Cow," was responded to by Prof. Dean. After eulogizing the cow as the best friend of the human race, Prof. Dean advised the black and white breeders to stay close with the fundamental idea that the Holstein is the large producer of milk and not to get crazy over the fat idea. Finally, to sustain his reputation for originality, Prof. Dean suggested that the funds of the Association be used to provide a large black and white flag for every breeder, and, as the president of the Association had a lot of hard work to do, without financial recompense, he should be given the largest flag of them all.

Mr. Bailey, Assistant Deputy Minister of Agriculture for Ontario, spoke of the work that his Department is doing for the boys and girls on the farm, and traced the development of the rural school fair movement which in the last year reached

48,886 children, the agricultural courses, in which thousands are now enrolled, the Junior Farmers' Improvement Associations, and the Acre Profit Competitions, through the latter of which 80 boys received their expenses to a short course at Guelph this winter.

Prof. Geo. E. Day of Guelph characterized agriculture as the only business in which a man can thrive upon the losses which he incurs. He bitterly resented the attitude of certain classes in Canada toward farmers, stating that in the Old Country agriculture is a favorite occupation with the leading people of the land, and that Queen Victoria herself always took a lively interest in the working of her farms. "There is enough in stock breeding," said Prof. Day, "for the best effort of the best brains in this country."

Progress in Alberta

H. H. Craig, Deputy Minister of Agriculture for Alberta, illustrated the progress of dairying in his province by reference to the creamery output of 7,400,000 lbs. of butter in 1915 and a total sale of dairy products of \$11,000,000. To emphasize the improvement that is being made in live stock, he said that 10 years ago he had difficulty in getting three unimproved Holsteins and an equal number of Ayrshires for demonstration purposes. Now he could get good specimens of both breeds in 15 Ayrshire and 20 Holstein herds.

Dr. Tolmie also spoke for the far West. The Holstein cow, said he, is the premier cow of British Columbia. Prices for grade cows are not so great as a year ago, as the demand for milk for city consumption is not so large. As a result of this the market is becoming discriminating, and more attention must be paid to the fat content of Holstein milk, in his fat content of Holstein milk, from the East, spoke as president of the Quebec branch of the Association. He had one notable illustration of the wonderful progress of test work in the breed—the first 30-lb. cow of Canada is still standing in his stable. The addresses were interspersed with musical selections, and a most enjoyable time was spent.

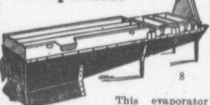
Tap Your Maple Trees

They will earn big profits for you at that season of the year when other work is slack.

There is an increased demand for pure maple products and the present supply is exhausted. This means high prices and quick sale.

Get ready now to tap in the spring. Write for circulars describing

The Champion Evaporator

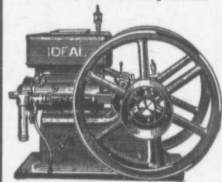


This evaporator will produce the highest quality of sugar and syrup at a lower cost and in a shorter time than by any other method. Send for particulars to-day.

Grimm Manufacturing Co., Limited
 80 Wellington St., MONTREAL.

GASOLINE ENGINES

1 1/2 to 80 H.P.
 Stationary Mounted and Traction



WINDMILLS

Grain Grinders, Water Boxes, Steel Saw Frames, Pumps, Tanks, Etc.

GOOLD, SHAPLEY & MUIR CO., LTD.
 Brantford Winnipeg Regina Calgary

Mention Farm and Dairy when writing.

THE COMPLETE LINE

Harab-Davies FERTILIZERS
 Grow Bigger Crops

Notwithstanding scarcity of all fertilizer materials and the very high cost of same as compared with other years, we are offering again this year a most complete line of Harab-Davies Fertilizers at very reasonable prices. We can supply you with brands containing up to 3% Potash.

Write for our 1916 Booklet. We will mail it to you promptly, free of charge, and will have our local agent in your locality call and give you further particulars and prices. Now is the time to figure out your requirements for this coming season. Write us to-day.

MADE IN CANADA BY

The Ontario Fertilizers Limited
 West Toronto, Ontario

Our Next Competition

What use have you made of commercial fertilizers in your farming operations and what results have you noticed in your crops?

For the best answer to this query received on or before February 19th, we will extend the writer's subscription to Farm and Dairy for one year. Writers of all other letters published will receive a six-month's subscription. Address all replies to "Question Editor," Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, Ont.

Mr. W. E. Smith, of British Columbia, won first place in the Inquiry Meeting of this week. We received so many replies that only a few could be published in this issue, and many excellent letters are being held over for future issues

Indoor Preservation in N.S.

(Continued from page 4.)

the windows behind the cattle and allowed to accumulate in a pile against the barn, while the urine went directly through the plank floor into the ground beneath. This was bad for both the barn and the manure, particularly the manure, for since the barns were naturally built on rising ground to secure drainage, it followed that the manure pile would be drained two-thirds of three-fourths of its value. Then men began to build concrete manure cellars underneath their stables. And now most of the new barns have the stable in the concrete basement, from which the manure is carried daily either to a shed or directly to the field.

Our own barn belongs to the middle type. The horse stalls and cow stable are separated by a partition and at this point it is easy to scatter the horse dung and litter in the gutter behind the cows. This mixes the two manures perfectly, and each improves the consistency of the other. This manure, by itself, will heat and lose a good deal of nitrogen in the ammonia gas. Cow manure is so wet and so sticky that the pigs will not root it well alone.

This brings me to the pigs. Fourteen shoats and two brood sows are getting a large part of their living just now from my manure pile. They are not only get a lot of food that would otherwise be wasted, but by rooting and tramping, they work up all the bedding, manure, and urine into a solid uniform pile of fertility, which has lost nothing by leaching, nothing by heating, has all the liquid saved by the concrete floor, and which may be hauled at my convenience.

Handling Winter Manure in N.B.

"Eastern Subscriber," York Co., N.B.

WE have found that the best way of handling manure in winter in this climate is to have all our stock in a low along one side of barn, with manure carrier running the full length of the stable, and emptying into a manure shed at one end, which is 10 to 20 feet from the building is set on concrete walls one foot and a half higher than the floor, which is also of concrete. This makes a water-tight pit.

A door is cut in the centre of one side of this building, through which a wagon or sleigh can be backed in order to haul the manure out. This is done about once a month, spreading it on the land until the snow comes, which is on our farm is on a hillside) it is put into iron circular piles of about 10 loads each and not more than two feet deep. These piles are tramped by hauling each load on to the top and dumping it over the side, then turning the team and driv-

ing over it again on the way back. This is hardly necessary with us, as the weather is usually cold enough to freeze the piles solid. These piles are placed one in the centre of each acre for oats, and from two to four per acre for roots or corn, and are spread in the spring as soon as the land dries enough to carry a team.

Although there is a little extra work to this system, we would rather do it than spread the manure on too much snow or dig it out of a steaming manure shed in warm weather.

Winter Cattle Feeding

R. T. Tamblin, Victoria Co., Ont.

NOTICING Mr. Wm. Squire's inquiry as to feeding cattle problem, I will try and relate my experience with fattening cattle in winter time.

First that cattle that are to do well in winter months should be established between October 1st and 15th. After this date, night frosts and cold winds take the nurture out of the grass. The cold winds and chilly nights are all hard on the cattle.

After cattle have been stabled they should be started on about one-third silage and two-thirds cut straw or oat sheaves, with pulped turnips. This we feed morning and night. At noon we feed all the clover hay they can eat. The silage should be increased until two-thirds silage and one-third of straw or oat sheaves are fed. This rate of feeding can be kept up about the middle of February. Then we start at feeding grain, light at first, until about five quarts is reached, which is continued until May 1st or thereabouts. When my cattle sold last year, 85c/cts, was paid May 15th. Good feeders fed in this way should gain from 450 to 525 pounds each.

Handling Cross Bull

Wm. Ellery, Victoria Co., Ont.

FEED the cross bull regularly, and have clean, fresh water with in his reach at all times. Never let him out at large, except in a well-fenced pasture, and have a pen close behind the pasture, into which summer service. Lead the cow into this pen from the yard or lane when she is to be served. Have a gate or door leading from the pasture to the pen, with rope attached to the lock bolt leading to the outside of pen, that you can open and close without staying inside. Or have a slide door at the corner. Either will be satisfactory.

To remove the cow when desired, draw your pasture door open, and watch your chance. It will soon come. When either animal wants to go through, shut the door when only one has passed out. To get the bull to come into the pen will be easy after he has been there a few times.

Winter Handling

Place him into a good roomy box stall, well ventilated and lighted. Try and have your summer pen convenient so that you can use it at all times with a lead to the stable or box stall. When separating the animals, either can pass through this passage and you have them as in summer time.

Don't tease or allow any person to torment him, and the chances are the cross bull will grow less vicious as he gets accustomed to his surroundings.

In the report of the Ottawa Winter Fair Dairy Test, F. H. McCullough & Son, Navan, Ont., is credited with having a heifer in the Holstein class, 36 months and under 48. This heifer was entered, but at the last minute, Mr. McCullough found that he could not take her to Ottawa. Just why his heifer could not be included in report handed out by the Winter Fair officials, which was published in Farm and Dairy, we do not know.

NEW COAL LIGHT

Beats Electric or Gasoline

WEN WITH RIGS OR AUTOS MAKE \$300 A MONTH

No Money Needed

We furnish capital. Without any sales experience, you can get into this business. We will pay you the proceeds by placing the Aladdin on trial. If you have a rig or auto, we will pay you with our liberal credit plan.

Every house wants and needs this wonderful light, that from half the amount of fuel, gives out 100 times as much brighter, more uniform light obtainable. Hundreds of men are making \$100 to \$200 a month. Here are two letters just this December we receive:

"Out of eight cents I sold six. Then ordered in four dozen, five and sold five dozen more. My patron all say they are most after the new Aladdin. I have sold 100 since my first sale. I sold Feb. 1st, 1916, 275 lbs. of coal. I have sold 100 since my first sale. I sold Feb. 1st, 1916, 275 lbs. of coal. I have sold 100 since my first sale."

Get One FREE We want one user in each locality to whom we can refer our new coal light. You get your own FREE one. We will pay you \$10.00 for advertising it to a few neighbors and sending in their orders. Write for our beautiful illustrated FREE Book and get full particulars. Address nearest office.

MANTLE LAMP COMPANY, 1305 Aladdin Building
Largest Coal Oil Mantle Lamp House in the World
Montreal or Winnipeg

THIS ACTUALLY HAPPENED

Here's positive proof of the strength of Peerless Fencing. This actually happened. We don't ask you to take our word for it. Read what the owner says. Here's his letter:

Dear Sirs: I am writing a testimonial as to the strength of your Peerless Junior Chicken Fencing. Mine is four feet high. It turned two horses, each weighing 1400 pounds. They ran full tilt into the fencing about 2 rods from each other at the same time. The result was that they turned a somewhat over the fence, alighting on their heads and necks, scratching them up some, but the fence remained intact.

Joe Boothroyd, Surrey County, B. C.

Think of it! A dead weight of nearly a ton and a half coming with violent force against our poultry fencing—no lead fencing—and yet

Our PEERLESS Junior Poultry Fencing Sold

What greater test can you ask? We build it stronger than is necessary under ordinary circumstances. We build it of Open Hearth steel wire with all the impurities burned out and all the strength and toughness left. Well galvanized. Every intersection is locked together with a Peerless Lock. Top and bottom wires of Peerless Poultry Fencing are heavy—extra strong. Conspicuously, fewer posts are required. Peerless fencing can't sag—can't get out of shape—can't help giving absolute satisfaction.

Catalog giving details on request. Describes our poultry, farm and ornamental fencing, also livestock farm gates.

Agencies almost everywhere. Agents wanted in all unassigned territory.

The Banwell-Hoxie Wire Fence Co., Ltd.
Winnipeg, Manitoba
Hamilton, Ont.



Backed By

WORLD'S RECORDS

On Both Sides

To-day we are offering several sons and daughters of **HILLCREST ORMSBY COUNTRY**

One of the best sons of Canada's Champion Milk and Butter Cow—

RAUWERD COUNT DE KOL

29,017 lbs. milk and 113.25 lbs. butter in a year. Hillcrest O. Count is sired by Sir Admiral Ormsby, the champion bull who produced Johnny Boneross Ormsby, with 31.60 lbs. and 20 lbs. for 5 successive years—a world's record.

The dams of our offering are sired by Waldor Pontiac De Kol, a 26.65 lb. bull and a grandson of old Pontiac Korndyke. Could you ask for better backing?

If you need a young sire or foundation stock for a record herd, don't pass this opportunity. They are priced for quick cash sale.

Ridwan R.R. 4
John Willoughby, Stock Farm Bell Phone Smith's Falls, Ont.

AVONDALE HOLSTEINS

We are running our first batch in of Social tests and daughters of King Pontiac Artie Canada. The Best is making 33 lbs. on a 2-yr-old and five others over 19 to over 20 lbs. and have twenty more to freshen. We have a dozen splendidly bred young bulls of all ages and all prices, all with officially tested dams, some as high as over 30 lbs. We need the more and are offering these at bargain prices. As example: One 19 month old bull from daughter of May Echo Sylvia, the World's Champion, and sired by the famous 4 lb. bull, Ansonifer from a 2-yr-old and Prince Henservet PRILE, with a Jr. 2-yr-old record of 27.45 lbs., the second best of her class in America. All bulls (except the one) sired by King Pontiac Artie Canada and our 33 lb. bull, Woodcrest Six Cide. Address all correspondence to— H. LYNN, R.R. No. 3, Brockville, Ont. A. C. HARDY, Proprietor.

MAPLE FRONT FARM

offers for sale a grand young sire to his only herd, the dam a 23 lb. 4-yr-old; the sire, Orville Sir Teake Colantha, his dam, a 23 lb. 4-yr-old. Priced right by applying to Wm. J. BALD, R.R. 2, MITCHELL, Ont.

SUNNYSIDE AYRSHIRES

Imported and Home Bred. Are of the choicest breeding of good type and have been selected for production. THREE Young Bulls dropped this fall, sired by "Nether Hall Good-time" - 2644 (Imp.), as well as a few females of various ages, all whom you have all seen. J. W. LOGAN, Howick Station, P.Q. (Phone in house). 1-61

TANGLEWYLD AYRSHIRES

The Leading R. O. P. Herd Large Cows, Large Teats, Large Records, High Testers. Choice Young Bulls and Bull Calves and a few Cows for sale. WOODSIDE BROS., R. R. No. 1, MIDDLETOWN, ONT.

PEACH BLOW AYRSHIRES

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

Head Your Herd With This Breeding

We are offering a male calf, nine months old, well-bred, well-marked, well-grown, of good type and conformation. His dam gave 1960 lb. milk in one year. She is a half-sister of May Echo Verbeke, 287 lb. butter in seven days. His sire is from the same sire as May Echo Sylvia, the world's greatest milk producer giving an average of 113 lb. milk per day for 120 days. His sire's dam is a half-sister of Victoria Burks, 36.5 lb. butter in seven days.

If blood counts, here it is, backed up by championship records. Address enquiries to JOHN DURRAN - R.R. No. 1 - CAMPBELLFORD, ONT.

4 HOLSTEIN BULLS FOR SALE

Sired by Sir Johanna Pontiac Korndyke. Dams are daughters and grand daughters of Sir Hartwick Pontiac, U.S. A. O. dam; 18.4 lb. 2-yr-old daughter of 25, lb. cow, and the \$10,000 bull. The Milk and Butter King, 15.18 lb. 2-yr. 1-mo. daughter of Lewis Prilly Double Hartog, a daughter of Inka Sylvia Beece Poach. The sire of May Echo Sylvia, 33 lb. milk in 1 day. A daughter of Roxie Posch, winner at Guelph, 1914. Fourteen cows and heifers due in March or April. Seven bulls fit for service. R. R. 1, SCOTLAND, ONT.

SALE DATES CLAIMED.

Norfolk Breeders' Sale, Simcoe, Feb. 16-W. A. 3. J. J. Secor, Secy. Sale of entire breeding herd of Holstein-Friesians.—V. O. Prouse, Tillsonburg, Feb. 16. James Kettle, Norwich, dispersion sale of Holsteins by auction, Feb. 20. H. Engelson, Monpola, dispersion sale, pure bred and grade Holsteins, registered Cuydes and Berkshire, March 1. T. L. Dunkin, Norwich, dispersion sale of registered Holsteins, Feb. 20. Oxford District Holstein Breeders' Club, March 16-W. E. Thompson, Woodstock, Secy. Complete dispersion sale of 100 head of pure bred Holsteins.—W. O. Stevens, Phillipsville, May. Auction sale of Registered Holstein Cattle, Grange Stock Farm, Listowel, W. S. Shearer, Feb. 12. Brockville District Club, sale of Holsteins, about 75 head, May 18-G. A. Gilroy, secretary.

B.F. DELEGATES AND JUDGES.

DELEGATES to Fairs were appointed by the Holstein Breeders' Association of Canada as follows: Toronto, H. F. Hicks; London, E. J. Kelly, L. H. Lipsit; Ottawa, M. L. Haley, H. Dowler; Sherbrooke, P. J. Salley; J. L. Hicks; Quebec, N. Sangster; St. John, R. F. J. Baboo; Halifax, H. A. Logan, A. E. Dieke; Charlottetown, W. M. Lee, William Gibson; Brandon, J. D. McGregor, F. W. Smith; Regina, A. B. Potter, E. H. Thomson; Calgary, Thos. Laycock, P. Palmontien; Vancouver, H. Smith; George Beavington; Red Deer, E. W. Bjorkland; Arthur Rogers; New Westminster, Thomas Leung; Vancouver, H. Smith; J. W. Berry; Victoria, Dr. S. F. Tolmie, F. J. Baboo; Ontario Winter Fair, D. C. Platt, W. H. Cherry; Eastern Ontario Winter Fair, E. Dowler, W. A. Spratt; Amherst Winter Fair, W. E. Harding, Alex Fowler. Judges Recommended Toronto, A. C. Hallman, Prof. E. S. Archibald; London, Prof. Archibald, R. F. Hicks; Ottawa, D. C. Platt, G. A. Laidlaw; Sherbrooke, J. W. Richardson, Prof. H. Barton, Ormston, F. E. Mallory, M. L. Haley; Quebec, G. A. Brethen; St. John, James Bettle, F. E. Mallory; Halifax and Charlottetown, M. L. Haley; James Bettle; Ontario Winter Fair, R. S. Stevenson; Amherst Winter Fair, G. H. Manhard, Jas. Thomas Leung; Eastern Ontario Winter Fair, Prof. Archibald.

AUCTION SALE OF REGISTERED 22 HEAD OF REGISTERED 22 HOLSTEINS 22 FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 18

The Herd of WM. S. SHEARER, R.R. No. 2, LISTOWEL, Ont.

The offering comprises cows fresh and some to freshen, 2-yr-olds bred to calve in March and April, and heifer calves. In this herd are descendants of "KING SEGIS," "HOMESTEAD COLANTHA SIR ABBEKER 2ND," VICTOR BUTTER BARON." The catalogue also gives particulars of two bull calves of exceptional good breeding. If you are looking for Holstein investments you cannot afford to miss this sale.

TERMS.—Eight months' credit without interest and a discount of five per cent per annum for cash.

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Sale will be held under cover if necessary and will be over before evening trains leave. L. H. LIPSIT Sales Manager W. S. SHEARER Proprietor



GLENDALE STOCK FARM

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GET KORNDYKE-PONTIAC BLOOD

READY FOR SERVICE King Segis Pontiac Adirondack—rising 3 years old—a perfect type of show bull—chunk full of quality—kind and sure. His 25-lb. 4-yr-old dam has never been beaten in the show ring. She is by a son of Belle Korndyke, the foundation his dam, a daughter of the great King of the Pontiacs. There's breeding for you. Write early if you want a chance on this sire. We have also some very fine young sires from record dams. They are sired by Artmann's King Segis Pontiac Alcastra. King Segis Alcastra, Spoford, the son service but they are open to your purchase if you are seeking the best in Holstein blood. JAMES A. CASKEY, MADC, Ont.

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FEB. 15, 1916

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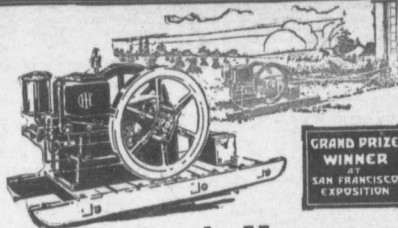
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