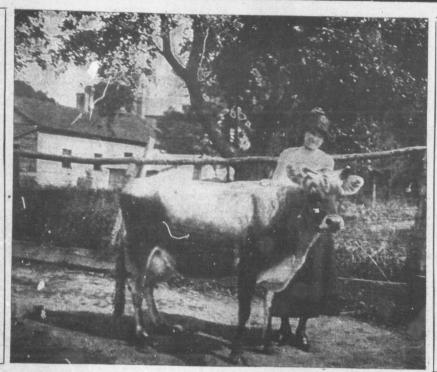
FARMAND DAIRY

The National of College Magazine



THE FAMILY COW

Cooperation in Live Stock Marketing
Saskatchewan Commission Suggests Cooperative Handling of Live Stock. (Page 3.)

The Internal Combustion Engine

Its Many Uses Around the Farm. (Page 4.)

Why Store Ice?
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The Winter Fair at Guelph
A Success and a Failure. (Page 5.)

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The Rural Publishing Co., Limited, Peterboro, Ont.

Eighty-Seven Cows on Test at Guelph

New High Records Established for Two Breeds. A Great Showing in Spite of Poor Accommodation

THE Dairy Test at the Ontario Provincial Winter Fair last Provincial Winter Fair last week established several new high records. The sweepstakes cow scored higher than any winner of previous years. The highest Ayr-shire cow established a new record snire cow estantiated a me record for her breed. The average produc-tion in several classes was higher than ever before. The number of en-tries was unprecedented. And the unsatisfactory conditions under which almost half the cows had to work were never before equalled, even at Guelph.

even at Guelph. The inequalities of conditions made a fair test impossible. Slightly over half the cows were housed under fairly good conditions in the dairy stable proper. In the annex were cows competing with the first ones under the worst conditions possible. There was no direct sunlight and less There was no direct sumight and less ventilation. The din made by other exhibits againing kept the cows uncass all the nights of the three-day test. As a final touch the cows were crowded so close together that spectators could not comfortably move

Arccommodation
around the stable, and conditions
were just about as ideal for the disemination of disease as they were
unsatisfactory for a dairy test.

A Hotstein of the stable of the stable
The stable of t exceeding the previous record of Sunbeam of Edgeley, the Jersey, by just a fraction of a point. The new score is, so far as we can determine, the highest ever credited to a cow anywhere in a three-day public test. The highest milk production in this The highest mink production in the pear, to any year, or any year, goes, however, to A. E. Hulet's cow. Fairview Posch, with a production of 280.5 ibs., but a test of only 2.85 p.c. fat. This cow. test of only 2.85 p.c. fat. This cow, however, was tested in the annex, and her test fell considerably below what

she had been doing at home.

An Ayrahire cow, Pearl of Balquido, exhibited by Harmon MacPherson, Copotown, Ont. made a new record for her brede, exceeding the score of Lady Jane, made last year, by eight points. She also gave the swep-stakes cow a run for the money ing second in general standing with Mr. Hulet's cow in third place. Set a beautiful cow in conformation and a splendid representative of her breed. she had been doing at hom

The highest Jersey this year was The highest Jersey this year was seventh in general standing. She was Frannie of Edgeley, exhibited by Alfred Bogg, Edgeley, Ont. In the three days she produced 160 be. of milk, testing 5.1 p.c., and scored 252.42. She, too, was a subendid individual as well as was a splendid individual as well as

producer. Dairy Shorthorns brought out seven Dairy Shorthorns brought out seven entries, two of which exceeded 118 lbs. of milk in the three days, and three of which failed to quality for a prize at all. They were, however, of the proper dual purpose type, producers and well deshed animals. "Just the kind, we writ," remprehed Prof. the kind we wrnt," remarked Prof. Geo. E. Day. "Our breed can't compete with the dairy breeds in milk, and we do well to aim at animals just such as these." such as these.

Bull Calves. Bull calves of the breeds were more numerous than ever this year, there being 39 of all breeds. The Holstein senior class was not a strictural vitoria on the Holstein senior class was not a strictural vitoria one. W. J. Bailey, Jarvis, had the pick of the bunch in Lindenwood B. B. Ormsby; 2nd, King Payne Segis Pontrae, Geo. Smith, Port Prince Mercena Beho. A. E. Cornwell, Norwich; 4th, Lowlands Count Klondyke, Chas. N. Hillier, Burgess-ville; 5th, Sir Finderno Ormsby, H. W. Parkinson, Hagersville was a fice lot as one could find in any ring. Elias Sayder of 'Burgesville was a comparatively easy firet with his Sir Bull calves of the breeds were more

comparatively easy first with his Sir Francy Netherland Abbekerk, junior champion at both Toronty and Lon-don. E. D. Hilliker of the same place don. E. D. Hilliker of the same place was second on a very dairy like look-ing bull, Capitala Snow Mechthilde; 3rd, King Paul Pontiac Echo, A. E. Hulet; 4th, Fairvlew Segis Alcartra, E. C. Chambers, Hatchfey Station; 5th, Riverside Sir Totilla Hartog, H. Dyment, Dundass. Awards placed by G. A. Brethen Norwood, One

Dyment, Dunnas. Awards placed by G. A. Brethen, Norwood, Ont. Ayrahire Calves. A. S. Turner & Son, Ryckman's Corners, had a well developed young-ster in Sir Hugh of Springbank, and got first in the senior class over a got first in the senior class over a very fine but smaller calf exhibited by H. MacPherson, Paymaster of Orkney. Turners had third with Springbank Countermark, a big fellow but lack-ing in quality. In the junior class ing in quality. In the junior class Turner had two beautiful calves for both first and second places, Robinboth first and second places, Mobil-hood of Springbank and Springbank Cavalier; 3rd, Scottle of Hickory Hill, N. Dyment & Sons, Brantford; 4th, Hover Blink of Menie, Wn. Stewart & Sons, Campbellford; 5th, Gay Lady Craiglelea, H. C. Hamill, Markham. Awards placed by Wm. Hunter, Freeman, Ont.

Jersey Calves. Jersey Calves.
Senior Jersey calves were a strong class. Brampton Bright from the buil herd was first, and Jas. Borz & Sons. Edgeley, had a good second in Sunbeam's Bright Gen; 3rd. Edgeley Fairy Boy, Alfred Bogs; 4th. Edgeley Bright King, Jas. Bogs The placing of Nerval occasioned same dissatisfaction. The placing, however, was the same as at Toronto. Buils were first on Brampton Bright.

Bulls were first on Brampton Bright, and Jas. Bogs & Sons second on Sunbeam's Bright Gem; 3rd, Edge-ley Butter Cup Boy, Alfred Bogs; 4th, Brampton Fallie's Heir, B. H.

The dairy test at Guelph has be-come too extensive for mention of more than the most outstanding animals. But competition was close in every class, and this year's showing was just a little stronger in good dairy type than in the past.



Brantford Kerosene Engines

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Brantford Kerosene Light Tractors

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-AND-

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LONDON, ONT, Wednesday and Thursday, January 15 and 16, 1919

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Pres., Sec., Tress.,
ATWOOD, ONT. LONDON, ONT.

Mention Farm and Dairy

DAIRY TEST RESULTS AT THE ONTARIO PROVINCIAL WINTER FAIR. 1 bs. P.c. P.c. solids Days Total milk fat. net fat. milking. score. 201.8 4.65 9.215 32 205.85 171.2 4.4 9.5 26 291.24 172.4 4.4 9.5 15 237.23 155.1 4.6 9.675 16 227.229 Ayrshires—Cow, 48 months and over.
Pearl of Balquido, H. Mascibersson, Capetown.
Scottle's Naney 2nd, J. McKee & Son, Norwich
Belle of Beschville, H. Mactherson
Scottle's Victoria, Jno. McKee & Son.
Springbank Speck, A. S. Turner & Sons, Ryckman's Corpuss 4. Scottle's Vesters, 150. stones de Sons. Hyele.
Springhauf bessel.
A. F. Thirmose 4th of Hickory Hill. N. Dynnent &
Sons. Bransford
Herry Street, 150. Stones and 150. Stone 9.525 18 204.203 31 176.657 208.618 208.514 159.318 157.6 Shorthorns-Cow, 48 months and over. Starley's Pride, S. W. Jackson, Woodstock. 120
Flora 2nd, Jacob Lerch, Prenton 116.2
Heiser, 36 months and under 48. 116.8
Butterfly Beloras, S. W. Jackson 116.2
Butterfly Beauty, S. W. Jackson 107.2 Holsteins—Cow, 48 months and over.

Payns Segis Pontiac. Geo. Smith. Port Perry.

Farriven Yasch. G. H. McCoornibe. Bargesswide

Farriven Yasch. G. H. McCoornibe. Bargesswide

Eindald Changeling Peart, A. E. Haiset. Norwich

Marconn. Canney Delko. H. L. Haley, Springswide

Marconn. Canney Delko. M. L. Haley, Springswide

Holder, 36 months and under 48.

Holy Payne Delko. M. L. Haley

Lady Tomosh. Marconn. E. D. 18Biker, Burgesswille

Lady Tomosh. Merconn. E. D. 18Biker, Burgesswille

Pontiac Burke Orusby, R. M. Heitby, Port

Perry Holsteins-Cow, 48 months and over. 9.275 220,728 211.5 Pontiac Burke Ormsby, R. M. Hoftby, Port.
Perry
Rose Teaks Houwig, E. D. Hilliker
Pontials D. Holliker
Pontials D. Hilliker
Darker Pet, G. P. Cartator, Weston.
Heider, under 36 montiss.
Heider, under 36 montiss.
Limwood Dalsy Payrie, J. W. Kelly
Larstie Belle Poseth, E. Huler
Shadelawn Gerbon Canary Queen, W. Lossing,
Dilay Valle Poseth, A. E. Hulet
Höße Dudoes, W. J. Balley
Topsy Mercena Hosti, J. B. Hammer
Maple Grove Rose, Elias Bayder, Burgeauville
Jerseys—Cow, 43 months and copies. 215.225 214.426 204.768 198.456 227.8 161.4 170.3 189.8 192.72 9.3 163.632 156.472 165.785 152.291 139.727 Jerseys—Cow, 48 months and over
Fannte of Edgeley, Afred Baug Edgeley 160
Whitemhas Violet, Barge & Sons, Bekenpton 181,6
Queen Strong & Sons, Bekenpton 181,6
Queen & Sons, Edgeley 122,6
Refer, 54 anoths and under 48.
Refer, 54 anoths and under 54.
Refer, 55 anoths and 56 anoths and 181,7
Remargion Preity Sultana, B. H. Bull & Son. 181,1
Refer, under 56 months.
Edgeley Strott Brain, Jan. Bauge & Sons. 103,
Remarker Denety Maid, Jan. Bauge & Sons. 104,
Remarker Brain, Maid, Jan. Bauge & Sons. 51,5
Remarkon Chief Lady, B. H. Bull & Son. 58,5
Remarkon Chief Lady, B. H. Bull & Son. 78,3 215.883 193.428 Grades-Cow, 48 months and over. 19 8.5

1. Spot. Geo. Smith, Port Perry 164.5 2.9 9.25

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Trade Inc. VOL. XX

Saskatchev

THE Royal the mark ducts has probably the i ing situation h ing equally un report of Sask of national rat from a few ser the recommend with interest a general appl stock marketin Cooperative Cr ed organization province. The of Hon. W. C. Hon. W. R. M. Dr. O. D. Skel Saskatchewa

well-estab whole of the serves Manitol plete plants in Prince Albert, in Saskatchew ince. The Con take care of th report, contrar in its criticism of their faults in supplying su marketing, cur The Commission of the following the followin

Packi 1. Local Ship sociations have economical age points. It is, th of encouraging

ing stock to ce encouraged. 2. Central M live stock exist at Winnipeg, C service in the continue to dra ince. Yet the industry in Sas ties, together w

be continued vi

market in Sask marketing cond It is recomm ment of public sary facilities f be given consid operative comp

3. Packing P local shipments give confidence try and to secu sible return for stock raisers still further ste by the operation 191R:

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were more e Holstein articularly arvis, had ayne Segis Perry; 3rd, E. Corn-nds Count r, Burgess-ermsby, H. E. ere as nice any ring

erk, junior same place y like look-Mechthilde; cho, A. E. is Alcartra, y Station; Hartog, H. placed by

Ryckman's ngbank, and lass over a exhibited by of Orkney. Springbank w but lack junior class l calves for aces, Robin-Springbank Brantford Menie, ellford; 5th, C. Hamill, ed by

were a strong from the Jas. Bogg & 3rd, Edgeley 4th, Edgeley & Sons.

nior class by
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The placing, as at Toronto mpton Bright, s second on a second on a second on the seco

uelph has be itstanding aniwas close in rear's showing nger in good e past.



We Welcome Practical Progressive I dea

The Recognized Exponent of Dairying in Canad

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

VOL. XXXVII.

TORONTO, ONT., DECEMBER 19, 1918.

NO. 51.

Cooperation in Live Stock Marketing

Saskatchewan Live Stock Commission Suggests Cooperative Handling of Live Stock and Meat Products from the Farm to the Consumer-Suggested Plans for Organi. ation and Finance

THE Royal Commission appointed to investigate the marketing of Sasl: itchewan live stock products has just completed an inquiry, which is probably the most thorough and exhaustive of its kind ever made in Canada. The live stock marketing statustion has never been entirely satisfactory to the gradually unamers. The same system is proving equally unamers. The same system is proving equally unamers. The same system is proving equally unamers. The same system is proving status of the same system is of national rather than proving status of the commission will be from a few sentences dealing with a carried will find a general application. The suggestion that live stock marketing be linked up with the Saskatchewan Cooperative Creameries, Limited, will be read with particular interest in Ontario in view of the suggestion of a similar dairy company in that of Hone, W. C. Sulmission, under the Chairmanship of Hone, W. C. Sulmission, under the Chairmanship of Hone, W. C. Sulmission, under the Chairmanship of Hone, W. R. Motherwell, W. J. G. Rutherford and proving status of the suggestion of the suggestion. The supplies of the supplies of

Dr. O. D. Skellon, with W. A. Wilson as Secretary.

Saskatchewan is peculiar in that there is no central well-established livestock market serving the
whole of the Province. Winnipeg. for example,
serves Manitoba. There as Winnipeg. for example,
serves Manitoba. There as Winnipeg. for example,
plete plants in operation at Moose Jav. fairly complete plants in operation at Moose Jav. fairly complete plants in operation at Moose Jav.

France Albert, but the bulk of our stock price and
Prince Albert, but the bulk of our stock price.

The Commissioners have in view the development of marketing facilities within the Province to
take care of their own production of live stock. The
report, contrary to custom, is not particularly severe
report, contrary to custom, is not particularly severe
report, contrary to custom, is not particularly severe
for their faults, he packing houses which, in spite
of their faults, have packing houses which, in spite
of their faults, have packing houses which, in spite
of their faults, and distribution facilities for the
marketing, curing and distribution west products.

The Commissioners' recommendations are express-

Packing and Marketing Facilities.

 Local Shipments. The cooperative shipping as-sociations have proved to be the most effective and economical agency for assembling shipments at local points. It is, therefore, recommended that the policy of encouraging the organization of such associations be continued vigorously, and the practice of consign-ing stock to central markets through this agency be

2. Central Market. No public central market for live stock exists within the province. The markets at Winnipes, Calgary and Edmonton have done good service in the past and in any case will doubtless continue to draw custom from sections of the prov-lice. Yet the actual development of the livestock industry in Sankatchewan and its greater potential-ties, together with the long haul to existing markets, will make it advisable to establish a public central will make it advisable to establish a public central marketing conditions warrant.

It is recommended, therefore, that the establishment of public stockyards, furnishing all the necessary facilities for handling and trading in live stock, be given consideration in the near future by any co-operative company organized and based upon these recommendations.

3. Packing Plant. It is not sufficient to organize local shipments and to provide a central market. To give confidence and stability to the live stock industry and to secure for the producer the largest possible return for his efforts, it is desirable that the stock raisers of the province should undertake a still further step in the marketing of their Product, by the operation of a packing plant. The establishment

ment of a modern packing plant, organized on a co-operative basis and operated in connection with the public stock yards, is the goal toward which, in the opinion of the Commission, the province and the live stock interests should work. As conditions war-live stock interests should work as conditions war-nat Governor in the approval of the Lieuten-ant Governor in the stock of the condi-tral organization might later be extremed to other points by establishing local packing or killing plants.

4. Cold Storage and Selling Facilities. To assist in the marketing of packing house products, and in some cases, of locally killed stock, it is recommended that cold storage warehouses be established as rapidly as possible at strategic points throughout the province. Among later steps in the extension of market facilities, the establishment of a chain of retail stores throughout Saskatchewan and an of retail stores throughout Saskatchewan and an or retail st

Cooperative Organization.

5. Organization. The question of the organization necessary to carry on these packing-house and allied activities is of special importance. There a doubt, in the opinion of the Commission, that a cooperative company, on nucl the same lines as the two existing Saskatchewan farmers' cooperative accieties, the Saskatchewan Cooperative Creameries, and the Saskatchewan Cooperative Creameries,



The Saskatchewan Method

The Saskatchewan Method

The Royal Commission, which recently
The Royal Commission, which recently
The State of the Investigations into
Investock marketing conditions in Saskatchewan, paid high tribute to the two
great cooperative companies now operating
in that province, the Saskatchewan Cooperative Elevator Company and the Saskatchewan
Avan Cooperative Greameries Limited. The
Commission suggests that the cattle men
can do no better than handle their products
on similar lines. It goes further. It suggests that the creamery company enjage
elis activities to include the handling of live
stock and dressed meat. stock and dressed meat.

stock and dressed meat.

Saskatchewan has developed agricultural cooperation as have few other countries. The Saskatchewan method has proved good under the acid test of use. This latest suggestion for the enlargement of cooperative activity reveals the vastness of the field that opens itself to cooperative endeavour. Octario, and Quebe dairy interests are now Ontario and Quebec dairy Interests are now Ontario and Quebec dairy interests are now asking why they, too, cannot control the marketing of their products. In true cooperative fashion. Plans are already of foot. All isant is needed is broad vision and faith in the ability of farmers to engage cooperatively and successfully in big business. The West seemens of the product of th ness. The West seems to have proved that this can be done.

Limited, is the type of organization best fitted for this purpose.

this purpose.

There is more room for question, on general grounds, as to whether a new and distinct company should be formed, or whether the machinery and experience of one of the existing cooperative societies could be utilized. In favor of the latter course it may be urged that a multiplicity of organizations distracts interest, brings danger of overlapping and friction, and makes a heavy call on the number of men, perhaps larger in Saskatchewan than in most communities, but yet limited, who have the judgment, experience and whole-hearted interest necessary to make one more large cooperative undertaining such as this succeed. On the other hand, it may be considered that consolidation is not desirable unless.

less the businesses in question have a wide field in common.

In view of the conditions actually existing in Saskatchewan, however, there seems little room for doubt that the best plan is to make use of existing machinery. The work of the Saskatchewan Cooperative Elevator Company, it is true, is so distinct from that of a packing company, that no material economy or increased efficiency would be likely to follow from an extension of its activities from the field in which it has scored such marked success into that of the live stock industry. The field of operations of the younger cooperative company, the Saskatchewan Cooperative Creameries, Limited, is a punch more cooperative company, the Saskatchewan Cooperative Creameries, Limited, is a punch more storage warehouse which a province modern and establishing throw this that of a packing plant. It is establishing throw this that of a packing plant. It is establishing throw this that of a packing plant is establishing throw the through the proposes of a packing coupany in no small mene proposes of a packing coupany in no small mene proposes of a packing coupany in no small mene proposes of a packing coupany in no small mene proposes of a packing coupany in no small mene proposes of a packing coupany in no small mene proposes of a packing coupany in no small mene proposes of a packing coupany in no small mene proposes of a packing coupany in no small mene proposes of a packing coupany in no small mene proposes of a packing coupany in no small mene proposes of a packing coupany in no small mene proposes of a packing coupany in no small mene proposes of a packing coupany in no small mene proposes of a packing coupany in no small mene proposes of a packing coupany in no small mene proposes of a packing coupany in fact, that a propose of a packing coupany in not the proposes of a packing coupany in fact, that a propose of a packing coupany in fact, that a propose of a packing coupany in the proposes of a packing coupany in the proposes of a packing coupany in the prop

Enlarge the Creamery Company.

Taking into account, then, this close connection in the field of operations and also the more transient financial and marketing conditions arising out of the war which make it advisable to enter upon the establishment of a packing plant with the business transient of the part of the plant of the part of the plant of the part of the plant of the part of

of live stock marketing in this province.

If this proposal should commend itself to the interests concerned, it would be necessary eventually to re-organize and enlarge the Creameries Company, with a fresh issue of capital and due representation of live stock men. The immediate field of activity of such a company would be the rapid extension of its cold storage facilities throughout the province, and the development of its selling machinery, leading as speeding as possible to the organization and establishment of one or more central live stock markets and packing plants.

If such an arrangement cannot be effected on satisfactory terms, it is recommended that a distinct organization, the Saskatchewan Cooperative Packing Company, be established, and that a demarca(Continued on page §).

(Continued on page 6.)

1444

Cooperative Ownership of Equipment

For Threshing and Silo Filling Samuel Armstrong, Peterboro Co., Ont.

Samuel Armstrong, Peterbore Ce., Ont.

FEW years ago there were several silo filling outflist in our district owned by private individuals and travelling from farm to farm filling silos. The properties of the outflie for the outflie for the owner of the outflie but in few cases, was the power used sufficient to run the blower satisfactorily. The syndicate with which I am connected was been sufficient to run the properties of the properties

The investment divided among the eight of us is nominal. Our corn binder cost us \$130, the blower

The investment divided among the eight of us is nominal. Our corn binder cost us \$130, the hower 1810, and the engine and threahing machine \$1,500, and the state of the purchase price and also divided the expenses equi between the eight mare polders. Since we have gotten the threahing out the weak had to adopt. fit we have had to adopt a different basis for it, as some men have 'wice as threshing others. We are now working on a scheme which is original with us others and which promises to be perfectly satisfactory. The man from whom we purchased the outfit did not require cash. that arrangement is that every man will pay \$20 a day for the use of the whe interest charge on the money is six per cent. Expenses for repairs and so forth are allotted according to the number of days that the machine is in use, the bills being rendered at the end of cent season. each season.

each season.

We have purchased this equipment for our own convenience. We thresh when we want to and we fill our slice when we want to. It is one of the rules adopted by the syndicate that the equipment will never be used outside of our own members. The only possible exception would be one of charity.

Internal Combustion Engine Its Many Uses Around the Farm

Its Many Uses Around the Farm
Prof. J. Evans, O. A. C., Guelph, Ont.

Saving labor in stable and home by the use of
machinery is one of the great economic problems engaged the attention of farmers to-day.
Through the use of machinery they can produce
was pleastful and tolerably cheap. Probably never
was pleastful and tolerably cheap.
The pleastful and the pleastful and the pleastful
farm by the use of machinery and by means of ample
mechanical power can accomplish as much as a
dozen men could with their unsided hands.
Just now efficient helpers for fare done is even
greater than in normal times. This demands strentous and increasing effort and the strength of the
scarce, but the amount of lab great one is even
greater than in normal times. This demands strentous and increasing effort and conceive engine
and increasing effort and probably by a person
with very title experience in caring for machinery.
Its moderners adoption and use will lighten the
labors of the farmer and his wife and relieve then
tabors of the farmer can put his farm engine is limited
only to his own ingenuity; and probably there is no
easier and more economical way to reduce the chore
work than to enlist the services of a gasolene engine. Prof. J. Evans, O. A. C., Guelph, Ont.

In the stable it can be employed to advantage in grinding feed for the stock. It can cut feed and ensilage—this use of the engine is so well known that I merely mention it in passing. It can pump water for the house and stable. To have a liberal supply of water on tap in house and stable. To have a liberal supply of water on tap in house and stable. To have a liberal suppleases; a hydrant on the stock yirds to which the house and the stock yirds to which the house of the stable and for other purposes is a source of much stitusfaction, pleasure and comfort.

By means of a line shaft a gas engine may operate many labor saving machines at the same time. It can run the grindstone, root pulper, fanning mill, cream soparator, churn, sheep shearer, horse phers, rotary curry comb and the milking milk, with which it is possible to milk the proper of the proper of refrigeration and for circulating milk, over a cooling surface— practical necessity.

Electrical Assistance.

Electrical Assistance.

The development of the gasolene engine has made possible the use of electricity on the farm by furnishing the source of power for driving an electric generator. The current thus generated can be distributed at will about the various buildings for light and ed at will about the various buildings for light and

power.

Every electrical device that has been invented for use on the farm has had in view the saving of time and labor and a reduction in the amount of hired help needed. The electric current may be



"Shorty" is a pure bred Shorthorn, bred and fed on the farm of T. A. Russell at Downsview, Ont. At the conclusion of the Toronto Show he was sold at auction for One of the Control of the Control of the Show he was sold at auction for One of the Control of the C

made to operate in the house the sewing machine, the washing machine, wringer, etc. When you de-cide to hand an electric power or light plant do not make the mistake of buying a plant that is not large make the mistake of buying a plant that is not large make the mistace of buying a phast that is not indeed enough should you desire to use your lights and at the same time several of the labor saving devices. The gasolene engine solves for the farmer the problems of comfort in the home, safety in the stables, and a great deal of drudgery generally.

Homes Retain the Best Labor Argument for the Tenant Cottage-By A. D.

Argument for the Tenant Cottage—By A. D.

HOMES are the great stabilizers of civilization. The more advanced industrial methods recognize the value of extending the heavy losses that result from cot his recognition many large industrial concerns provide neat and attractive houses, which they rent to their employees at reasonable rentals. Such cases are usually merely commercial propositions. Homes are provided because it is cheaper to do that than to suffer the location of the constant shifting of a more or business that is cheaper to do that than to suffer the location of the constant shifting of a more or business to the constant shifting of a more or business that is cheaper to do that than to suffer the location shows the constant shifting of a more or business that the constant shifting of a more or business. Herein lies one of the remedies for the employees of municipal shapes are surpassed all expectations.

Herein lies one of the remedies for the shurtage or single, whether employed permanently or temporarily, is, in most instances, depending on the conforts and decencies of life. between living and existing this giver desires a home where he can enjoy a reasonable measure of privacy and independence. Farmers would do well to learn from the experi-

ence of industrial leaders and provide simple but attractive and comfortable homes, which could be leased to hired he see a small rental, or simply be used as a small rental, or simply be used as a provide of farms. Unless such advantages are provided, it is useless to complain of the security of farm labor, for the best control of the security are sure to seek for employment where they have been such as the security of the se

Why Store Ice?

With Suggestions on Ice House Construction

With Suggestions on Ice House Construction

Nie Monday morning last summer while driving along a country road, I happened to meet a livering his milk. It was an exceedingly after the manner of the manner. I am going to put up ice and keep my milk in shape after milking. This morning I took down to the factory part of Saturday's milk, also Sunday's and this morning's milking, about 500 lbs. In all When I got it to the factory it was so southat the maker wouldn't take it. He said that it will milk in these cans that I will I have brought of milking the manner. I am going to put up ice and keep my milk in these cans that I will all his whole make. There is easily 30 lbs. This morning is milking, about 500 lbs. In all whole make. There is easily 30 lbs. This is not the first milk. I don't blame the maker. It wouldn't take it. He said that it will milk in these cans that I will I have brought home a can or two of and I am loaing money by it."

How many farmers keep ice? I doubt if there is one in ten. What is true of the farmers is, to some extent, true of the factories. Many of them do not put up ice for summer. During the hot weather it is about as difficult for makers to produce good cheese or butter without ice, as it is for the former to deliver good milk or cream at the factory. As a rule, ice can be had for the very from the milky ards. On the whole, Factorymen would find it to that up lee for their dairy. The milk or cream can be cooled off after milking or separating, and held at low temperature until taken to the factory. With all the milk or cream can be cooled off after milking or separating, and held as low temperature until taken to the factory. If started on its journey in a good cool condition, then factory. With all the milk or cream can be colled off after milking or separating, and held as low temperature until taken to the factory. If started on

Constructing an ice House.

The construction was simple. It was a building 12 feet square and 12 feet high and having a pitch roof. The framework consisted of five codar posts to a side. These posts were sunk in the ground four the plants spiked on the top of the plants of the plants of the posts. The rafter were 2x 48 are longly inch lumber nailed on the other were 2x 48 are longly inch lumber nailed on the outside manner. The stiding mass pough inch lumber nailed on the outside posts. Special care was taken to nail this lumber on securely enough so that the pressure of the sawdust from the inside would not cause a builging of the siding. The sheeting of the roof was also rough inch lumber, laid tight. A good grade of relit roofing was used. It was considered that a fire was not necessary, but several cedar posts of the siding of the roof was not necessary, but several cedar posts of the side Constructing an Ice House.

afford drainage. The frost is not yet so deep in the ground but that such a house could still be consultationally and the still be sufficient to the still be sufficient to meet the needs the permanent house to 250 blocks could be stored. This are words so the sufficient to meet the needs the permanent house to 250 blocks could be stored. This words are sufficient to meet the needs the permanent house for the Status than to build the permanent house for the Status than to build temporarily. About the arrount of labor expended. The temporary house will take practically the same amount of lumber. Although the material used in erecting the see house ered advisable to paint it. It is surprising the difference in the appearance of a rough considered advisable to paint it. It is surprising the difference in the appearance of a rough considered advisable to paint it. It is surprising the difference in the appearance of a rough comment and like was used for party color pleasing in appearance Such paint is cheep and could be used about the farm with wonderful results.—C. E. M. D.

A Success a

Wecember da;

for is our transfer in power," sa Commission ast week. "This stock. It must

The exhibits i cate that the livawake to the im as the greates breeder's art ev accommodation cases past the li venience. Comp ment. The qua trate the extent sary to state the dairy test. Othe the exhibit stand

fair in the histor But there wer play. On some d play. On some ded the placing of nessed by thous attendance. Wo had broken out pitals were full stables at the fafor the germ. Fi for the germ. Fi to estimate that been better in bled a hospital. fortunate that the was seriously ill But it sp of the greatest ju

The matter of strated the insuf more than the fa taxed the judgin Everywhere spec seems it must. expansion of acc

Started original hibits of beef consteadily for seven beef classes came years at leas Both breeding an breakers. Shorth inated in point o year's fair was t fords and Polled stakes for best stayed with the esting contest de gus breeds and crosses. T. A. I Ont., had along 'Shorty," which stakes at the To the previous week class. A younge same exhibitor, a the final compet mal, a short-legg way to the top. Clear the Way 2n

"Shorty" was once. The cham was a calf exhibi & Son, Palmerst Caledonia, had th his junior calf, I liott, Guelph, had heifer in Rose H junior yearlings. won first in senio ferd Belle, and Jo Weston, had first

In Herefords among all the reg among all the reg least a couple of head, Milton, had while L. O. Cliff O'Neil Bros., of I ribbons. In the reds were distribu St. Marys; John

The Ontario Provincial Winter Fair

A Success and a Failure—Ontario's Stock Breeders and Poultrymen Made a Record Showing in Almost all Departments -Influenza Reduced Attendance to a Minimum

66 T is our task to make Canada a first rate power," said E. S. Arkell, Federal Live Stock Commissioner, in an address at the Winter Fair ast week, "Thir must be done largely through live stock. It must be done in the next five years if at

is at week. This must be done largely through live stock. It must be done in the next five years if at all.

The exhibits in all classes of the fair would indicate that the live stock men of Ontario are fully awake to the importance of their industry. The drat "peace" fair after four shows held in years of war was the greatest exhibition of the products of the breeder's art ever seen at Guelph. Every inch of accommodation was crowded to the limit; in many exacement the limit established by comfort and convenience the limit established to the place of the part of the proportion. But there were five on hand to see the great display. On some days a mere handful of people watchiased by thousands. Influenza explained the slind the place of the would have been better in bed. The sleeping quarters resembled a hospital. From the first the exhibitors and their helpers began to drop off. On the last day it is safe to estimate that not more than 50 per cent of the original staff was left and many of them would have been better in bed. The sleeping quarters resembled a hospital. From this viewpoint perhaps it is fortunate that the crowd was not larger. The type does not commodation at Guelph is touching the place of the pla

The Beef Cattle.

Expansion of accommodation in every particular.

The Beef Cattle.

Started originally as a fat stock show, the exhibits of beef cattle at Guelph have lost ground steadily for several years. This year, however, the beef classes came back stronger than for a half dozen years at least. The quality was never excelled. Both breedings and butcher classes were record both breedings and butcher classes were record instead in point of numbers, but a feature present the product of the produc

"Shorty" was defeated more than once. The champion pure bred steer was a calf exhibited by J. K. Camphell & Son, Palmerston. Jas. Douglas, of Caledonia, bad the champion female in his junior calf, Jubilee Jilt. J. J. Eliott, Guelph, had the first twoycarcide beifer in Rose Hope 21st and first in junior yearlings. J. H. Watt, Elora, won first in senior yearlings with Gainferd Belle, and John Gardhouse & Sons, We ton, had first senior calf in Queen

of Weston.

In Herefords competition was keen among all the regular exhibitors and at least a couple of new ones. W. Readhead, Milton, had the champion steer, while L. O. Cilfford, of Oshawa, and O'Neil Bros., of Denfield, also won red of the breeding classes the couple of the coup

anth; O'Neil Bros.; Jas. Páge, Wallacetown, and L. O. Clifford. In fact a characteristic of the judging of these classes was the generous distribution of the

In Aberdeen-Angus, John Lowe, of Elora, was un-usually successful. He won first in every female class with animals of his own breeding, and the champion was his Middlebrook Pride 23rd. Jus. Bowchampion was his Middlebrook Pride 23rd. Jas. Bow-man & Sons, Guelbh. were strong in the bull calf classes, as was also Robt. McEwan, London. Other exhibitors were: J. W. Burt. & Sons, Hillsburg'. H. Falleigh, Forest; Geo. Davis & Sons, Erin; John Brown & Sons, Gult, and J. D. Maitland, Elora.

The Horses.

In spite of motor trucks, autos and tractors, the horse still holds an important place at our fairs and the classes at Guelph this year were well filled. In the classes at Guelph this year were well filled. In the classes of artist breading were more numerous than even before and some classes brught out a score of entries. And some classes brught out as some of entries. The contraction of the classes of Clyderdeles and good strength. Percherona were numerous and good strength. strength. Percherons were numerous and good Shire entries totalled only nine animals by four ex

hibitors.

"Irade," the great old stallion and champion of previous years in the Percheron classes, was first aged stallion this year. He is owned by T. D. Ellott, Bolton. T. H. Hassard, Markham, had the champion, however, in his two-year-old class with Right and the champion, however, in his two-year-old class with Right and the champion, however, in his two-year-old class with Right and the champion of the control of the champion of the cha

The Clydesdales.

The Clydesdales.

Had Graham Bros., of Claremont, who exhibited at Chicago the previous week, been able to reach Guelph as they had intended, the Clydesdale exhibit would have made history. As it was the showing was a great one. In the aged stallion class there were 10 horses. The award went finally to Baron's Court, exhibited by Jas. Torrance, of Markham. This was the horse selected last season for service in the Kemptville Breeders' Club. Smith & Richardson, Columbus, were second on Baron Arthur. In third place, T. A. Hassard, Markham, had The Count of Hillerest, an animal that with more size might have been almost as strong. Smith & Richardson won was been collected were as follows:

The chambion of decided were as follows:

The chambion of maniferent black horse, with white feet, the propension of the proposition of the chambion of the probably that has ever been shown at the Willeddale stallion that has ever been shown at Dunure Model, plon Canadian Clydesdale stallion that has ever been shown at Dunure Model,

a handsome brown horse, owned by Robert Cox & Sons. Todmorden. This horse was also awarded the Western Cox and a secendingly hand-ome piece of silverware donates acceedingly hand-ome piece of silverware donates. We stone of Westholm Mains, Vancouver, and the Watson of Westholm Mains, Vancouver, and the Cirdesdale stallion bred, born and raised in Canada, to be competed for yearly, the shield to be won three times in succession or five times non-consecutively before becoming the property of the owner. A ministure of the trophy was presented to the winner. A ministure of the trophy was presented to the winner, a special, a horse was also the winner of the Bridget Special, and the special was the winner. The champion Cirdesdale mare, Blink of Falcholde, is owned by A. G. Gormley, Unionville, which also won the Walker House Trophy to be given for the swon the Walker House Trophy to be given for the swon the Walker House Trophy to be given for the swon the Walker House Special, and champion Canadian-bred heavy draught two yet mines. A ministure of this cup was given to the winner.

Canadian-bred draft horses brought out nice strings. Light horses and ponies brought out the usual showing.

John Guardhouse & Sons, Weston, had the cham-pion shire stallion in Croton Forest King. J. M. Guardhouse had the champion mare.

In the Sheep Section.

In the Sheep Section.

"The showing of sheep at this fair, was never equalled before in numbers or quality," remarked a well known authority on sheep matters to an editor of Farm and Dairy. "I don't believe the Oxfords of Farm and Dairy." I don't believe the Oxfords we expected the property of the pro

now: D. R. McTavish, Shakespeare, and Jino Wright.
Cheeley.

12. Barbour & Sons had the best of the argument in the big Oxford display. Peter Arkell & Co. Teaswater, were also high winners. Peter Arkell & Sons; Adam Armstrong, Fergui; Johnson Bros., Appin, and others also had out considerable strings.

John R. Kelsey, Woodville, and John D. Larkin, Queenston, divided the reds in Shropshires with several of the other old time exhibitors; also in the money was W. H. Beattie, of Wilton Grove, and the strings of the work of the wore

Guelph.

Swine Were Good.

The swine pens were well filled. The quality was unsurpassed. In the bacen class there were 66 hogs entered, every one of which would have classed as No. 1 select on the market. The award for two bacon hogs went to J. E. Brethour & Nephews, Burford, with pure bred Yorkshires. P. W. McEwan won en dressed carcasses with a grade Yorkshires. P. W. McEwan won endressed carcasses with a grade Yorkshires. In the breeding classes there were as high as 16 entries in a section.

were as sign.

tion. Yorkshires, as usual, were most numForus. J. K. Featherston, Streetsville,
had the champion sow. Other exhibitors were John Dack, Port Credit;
Jacob Lerch, Preston; Percy De Kay.
Elmita, and others with a few entries.

(Continued on page 11.)



Fayne Segis Pontiac, Sweepstakes Cow at Guelph.

In the three days of the test she produced 264.7 lbs. of milk; testing 3.5 per cent fat, and scored 317.625 points. This exceeds the previous record of Sunbeam of Edgedey, the Jersey, by just a fraction of a point. Bred and owned by Geo: Smith, Port Perry, Ont., who exhibited this year for the first time.

n of the the best here they less comstruction le driving meet a after de-hot morn-ed that he

1-1918.

e but ac-

me: y anoth p my milk cook down Sunday's bs. in all. r that the th of milk the pigs.

the maker. if there is is, to some em do not t weather duce good the former

m the mil arm is not patrons to cream can actory. If lition, there eaching the ming in in out a pro-

ring ice on pensive ice one of the appealed to yman could well, which reight rods convenience building 12

a pitch roof.
r posts to a
and four feet. 2 x 6 inch The rafters d on the outthe pressure not cause a the roof was d that a floor oles were laid six inches to to deep in the still be con-

s of cakes, cut 18 inches all and a half of re any ice was sufficient to her words 200 dairy farmer. rmanent hous more to build About ly. About the fference in the mporary house the ice ho it was consid-ising the differ-building that a ement and milk house. It pro-in appearance. used about the L. D.

ABSORBINE

Reduce Bursal Enlargements, Thiques of, Swollen, Tissues, Curbs, Filled Tendons, Soreness from Bruises or Strains; stops Spavin Lameness, allays pain. Does not blister, remove the hair of lay up the horse, \$3.50 a bottle at drugsist or delivered. Book middle and the strains of the strains of the strains, the strains of the strains, the strains of the strains, the strains, the strains, the strains of the stra

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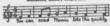
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Tractor Questions

As asked by the Department of Agricultury of the United States and answered by Manufacturers of Farm Tractors.

Tractor Cultivation

What is your opinion of the practicability of tractor cultivation of corn and other row crops?

Outropinion is that the motor cultivator is practical—that it is here to stay—that it is important to make tractor farming successful in the corn belt, and that it is absolutely necessary in connection with the tractor to take care of the work with the least number of horses in the corn belt. There is no argu-ment about this. The man who wants to argue in opposition to the motor cultivator is too near death to keep up his end of the argument. services are recommended for him .-

We do not think that the general purpose tractor is adapted to this work. We believe cultivation requires a special type of light weight tractor.—B. F. Avery & Sons.

Tractor cultivation of corn and other row crops does not appeal to us for the reason that this work is very light and can easily be done with horses and in a better way.— Brillion Iron Works.

P OWER corn cultivation will soon be common, but it must be common, but it must be a machine built specially for that purpose. There are a few two-row power cultivators now out in experimental stage, and must be as light as possible, as a heavy farm tractor will not do for such work.—Elgin Tractor Corporation.

Cultivation of corn and other row crops with the ordinary type of trac-tor, either of the wheel or crawler tor, either of the wheel or crawler design, is not generally practicable, and this proposition can best be solved by the use of a tractor culti-vator designed expressly for that purpose.—EmersoryBrantingham Co. . . .

The cultivation of row crops re-The cultivation of row crops requires a machine especially designed for that work. The general run of designs will not do it. A high framed machine with adjustable width of tread ought to do the work satisfactority, but such a machine would not serve efficiently as an all purpose trader—The Term Davison purpose tractor.—The Four Drive Tractor Co.

HERE is one great difficulty in using the tractor for cultivation of corn and other row crops Cultivation is necessarily done shallow, which requires a small amount of power. Requiring as it does a small amount of power, the tractor that is adapted for the heavy work, such as plowing, and can do this heavy work economically from the heavy work economically from will have more power than necessary to carry on the cultivation economically. In other words, the difference in the character of the work from plowing, discing and harvesting, for instance, to that of cultivating, is so. great that the tractor adapted for one is not economically adapted for the other.—International Harvester Co. . .

In our opinion it is impractical, as a rule, to cultivate row crops with a a rule, to cultivate row crops with a tractor. A tractor sufficiently heavy, strong and high powered for plowing and heavy belt work is naturally too heavy and of to wide a tread for the cultivation of row crops and other uses in light soil.—LaCrosse Tractor

E believe that there tractors built which are suitable for corn cultivation and at the same time suitable for general farm work. We believe that for work in row crops a special type of tractor is needed, and we do not deem it advisable to attempt to combine that type of work with such work as we have mentioned in the preceding question.—Minneapolis Steel & Machinery Co.

Tractors are being used economically and satisfactorily for cultivating corn and other row crops by farm-ers in all sections of the country. Numerous letters of recommendation have been written advising that the tractor cultivator does more work, faster work and more satisfactory work than can be done with horses under similar conditions; that the tractor can be kept going during the hot days, enabling one tractor and one cultivator to do as much or more work than two similar horse drawn cultivators can do in the same period. -Moline Plow Co.

The average tractor cannot be used y one man to cultivate corn successfully, due to the fact that it must be continually steered, so that the man cannot watch the crop. The average tractor is also too heavy to do this work economically and the clearance of the average tractor will not allow farmers to cultivate row crops as leng as it should be done.—Plant Tractor Company.

The Price of Wheat

AS the Government of Canada been negligent in leaving Can-adian farmers in the dark as to the course that wheat prices are li-able to take in the year 1919? Such negligence has been attributed to the Government in many quarters, and in a recent press despatch from Ottawa the Department of Trade and Com-

Rats Are Big Eaters

XPERTS have estimated Left Table 1 have estimated that one rat will consume 40 to 50 pounds of food in a year. It has also been figured that it requires the continuous work of about 165,000 men with farms, agricultural implements, and other any manual to sunpile. and other equipments to supply foodstuffs destroyed annually by rate in the United States and Canada. In addition rats destroy other property, mainly of agri-cultural origin, the production of which requires the work of about 55,000 men. This gives a total of 220,000 men whose economic output is devoted solely to feeding and otherwise pro-viding for rats.—Conservation.

merce defines this attitude and tells what has been done. In this despatch the Government takes the ground that the signing of peace has created an entirely different set of conditions from those which prevailed when the United States Government fixed the United States Government believes that regulations for the flow and price of wheat for the use of Europe should be undertaken by the Allies at the Peace Conference if

In order that the interests of the Middle West should be well guarded the Canadian Council of Agriculture has been asked to name a representa tive to represent the wheat growers in Europe, and their choice has been H. W. Woods, President of the Coun-cil, and along with him will go Nor-man F. Lambert, the Secretary. The man F. Lambert, the necretary. The Council also suggested as a represent-ative of the live stock interests Wm. Dryden of Brooklyn. These men wil-investigate markets for Canadian farm products in Europe, and will also act in an advisery capacity to Sir

The Department Robert Borden. Robert Borden.

points out that if prices were fixed points out that if prices were fixed for 1919 in Canada and the United States at \$2.20, and the price in the States at \$2.20, and the price in the States at \$2.20. open market were to drop to \$1.50, it would involve a loss to the Canadian Government and people of \$200,000,

Hon. George Langley of Saskatchewan has expressed the opinion that the price of wheat for the Canadian crop of 1919 should be fixed at the American level of \$2.20 to avoid the discontent that would follow in Can-I this action were not taken.

Co-operation in Live Stock Marketing

(Continued from page 3.) tion of the field and a working ar-rangement as to use of cold storage facilities be effected with the Creameries Company.

Financing.—In financing this de-6. Financing—In mancing this de-velopment, your Commissioners are of the opinion that the method which has already been tried and proved successful in Saskatchewan, of seeksuccessful in Saskatchewan, of seek-ing from the farmers mainly concern-ed, subscriptions to the shares of a cooperative company, together with a company together with head to cover a definite proportion of eaplial outlay, would be most satisfactory. In view, trather, of the subscription of the company's ac-tivities in Jarse measure, at the certivities, in large measure, at the cen livities, in large measure, at the cen-tre where the stockyards and packing plant are established, it is recom-mended that substantial assistance, in the form of a stock subscription, should be sought from each muni-cipality. Assuming that an arrange should be sought from each attached painty. Assuming that an arrangement is effected with the Saskatchewan Cooperative Creameries, Limitwan Cooperative of the country of the ald given it by the province so as to provide for the opening of cold storage warehouses at the following centres, as rapidly as conditions warrant, in addition to the plants of this Comaddition to the plants of this Com-pany aircady in operation or under construction at Regina, Saskatoon, North Battleford and Vonda: Melfort, Vorkton, Prince Albert, Swift Cur-rent, Weyburn, Moose Jaw, Wadena, Melyllia, Capora, Livedwinniar, Esta-Melyllia, Capora, Livedwinniar, Estarent, Weyburn, Moose Jaw, Wadens, Melville, Canora, Lloydminster, Esto-van, Carlyle. As soon as the estab-lishment of the stockyards and pack-ing plant is found feasible, the Com-mission recommends that the vince should make a loan, at cost, and repayable on an amortization basis in 30 years, for an amount not to exceed two-thirds of the expendi-ture go incurred, and conditionally on to exceed two-thirds of the expendi-ture so incurred, and conditionally on the subscription of the requisite amount of stock by new and old shareholders in the Company.

The Farm Water Supply HE Farm Water Supply and Sewage Disposal" is the title of one of the best and most

practical bulletins that has yet come from the Ontario Agricultural College. It is issued under the joint authorship of Prof. W. H. Day and R. R. Graham of FTOL W. H. DSY AND R. R. Graham of the Department of Physics, Prof. Dan H. Jones of the Bacteriological Department, and H. L. Fuliner, Direc-tor in Chemistry. Different types of wells are discussed, and the numerwells are discussed, and the numerous types of hand and power pumps and the methods of harnessing pumps to power are made plain to the understanding of the reader by both dagrams and descriptions. The installation of water works in the farm home the control of water works in the farm home the control of water works in the farm home the control of water works in the farm home the control of the and in the outbuildings is also dis-cussed and filustrated. Finally, the cussed and illustrated. Pinally, the disposal of sewage through septie tanks and cesspools is dealt with a the same manner. This is a builetia that every farmer contemplating the inetallation of a water system should have on hand for reference purposes.

A city girl was taking a course ia an agricultural college. After a lecture on how to increase the milk flow she rose for a question.
"How long," she blushingly inquir

ed, "must one beat a cow before she will give whipped cream?"

December 19, 1 Orchard

Winter Protec OW can I from bein sunscald? This have been aske Last winter gird jured many ord terest is being protecting the t

Raking away

old fruit tree of the danger fr nests in the st rubbish that ma feed on the ba addition to this some kind may tied securely all pushed firmly a slightly under it vide ample prot tors will also prabbits. Wood tar paper or wi mesh are comm ists. These pro-least three fee gether with a st or stock from wood veneer or used they must spring. They a place for woolly sects to breed. used, however, t

In some secti much damage is sunscald, which Sunscald crack. ground is cover snow reflecting warm days the trees rises of that in the avera down the tempe to that of the a pansion and c splitting the bar natural conseque

This trouble, commonly appre vented to a large growers accompi boards against t trees. Wood ver if long enough, tecting trees from way is to give of lime sulphur, substance, which the winter. The not absorb the i uch less expan Damage from su to be done in th the sun gets ver dle of the day.

Stable Manu HE kinds of tions are manures a commercial plant manures exercise effect upon the soil, and, in chiefest val stable manures m same purpose as particularly if fall or early wint not sufficient to plantation, it show hardest and dr these spots shou noted the prev

rye will not catch

plications of barr in the use of fert to be as useful a cover crops. A silberal application partment fixed United \$1.50, it

1918.

\$200,000, askatche Canadian d at the avoid the v in Can-taken.

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g this de ers are of od which ad proved , of seeky concern-tares of a ther with al govern-portion of be most her, of the pany's acat the cenis recom-assistance, abscription, ach munin arrange-Saskatche-ies, Limit-mme sugof the aid as to prong centres, warrant, in this Com-n or under Saskatoon,

ia: Melfort, Swift Cur-w, Wadena, inster, Estethe estabs and pack-le, the Com-at the pro-an, at cost, amortization amount not the expendi ditionally on requisite w and old pany.

Supply Supply and est and most has yet come tural College. nt authorship R. R. Graham Physics, Prot. rulmer, Direc rent types of power pumps lessing pumps to the under The installahe farm home s is also dis-Finally, the hrough septic dealt with in s is a bulletin system should ence purposes.

g a course in the sease the milk testion. shingly inquir-low before she m?" Orchard and Garden

Winter Protection of Fruit Trees

H OW can I protect my frust trees from being girdled by mice and rabbits and injured by sunscald? This is a question we have been asked frequently of late

sunscald? This is a question we have been saked frequently of late Last winter girdling and sunscald injured many orchards, and more interest is being taken, therefore, in protecting the trees this winter. Raking away rubbish from young or old fruit trees will eliminate most or old fruit trees will eliminate most nests in the straw, woods or other nests in the straw, woods or other rubbish that may happen to be piled around the fruink, and on warm days around the trink, and on warm days around the trink, and on warm days around the trink, and on warm days around the fruink, and on the free trees. In addition to this a tree protector of the protection of the strain of the strain of the fruink of the strain of the stra least three feet high and test together with a string to prevent wind
or stock from dislocking them. It
wood veneer or paper protectors are
used they must be removed in the
spring. They afford an excellent
place for woolly aphids or other insects to breed. If wire screens are
used, however, they may be left for
a number of years without danger.
In some sections of the country
much damage is done as a result of

In some sections of the country much damage is done as a result of sunscald, which causes the bark to crack. Sunvaid comes when the ground is covered with snow, the snow reflecting the bright sunlight. On warm days the temperature of the trees rises to a surprising degree. It often becomes as high as that in the average house. After sundown the temperature quickly falls to that of the atmosphere. The expansion and contraction results in splitting the bark, which is quite a natural consequence.

pansion and contraction results in spillting the bark, which is quite A natural consequence.

This trouble, which causes much more damage than fruit growers commonly appreciate. can be prevented to a large extent. Many fruit growers accomplish this by tying boards against the south side of the trees. Wood veneer protectors, used axainst injury from mice and rabbits, if long enough, will also add in protecting trees from sunscald. Another way is to give the trunk a coating of lime sulphur, or some other white substance, which will last through the winter. The whitened bark does not absorb the heat; hence there is much less expansion and contraction. Damage from sunscald is more likely to be done in the early apping when the sun gets very warm in the middle of the day.

Stable Manure for Orchards

HE kinds of fertilizing applica tions are of two types, stable manures and concentrated or commercial plant-foods. The stable manures exercise a most important ct upon the physical features of soil, and, in fact, this is often r chiefest value. In this respect, their chiefest value. In this respect, stable manures may answer much the same purpose as green or cover crops, particularly if they are applied in fall or early winter. When manure is ast sufficient to cover the entire plantaion, it should be applied to the butlest and driest spics only, and butlest and driest spics only, and butlest and driest spics only and soled the prewhole way for the cover crops by liberal ap-plications of barn manures. Rotation in the use of fertilizers may be found to be as useful as it is in the case of cover crops. A soil which has had a liberal application of stable manure

one year, may profit more by some chemical fertilize the next year.

chemical fertilise: the next year.

In orchards which are thoroughly life orchards which are thoroughly life orchards which are thoroughly life, the use of barn manures should thid, the use of barn manures of the chief element of fertility in them—if they are not leached—is usually nitrogen. This advice is particularly applicable to vineyards, and all other fruits which run very strongly to fruits which run very strongly to reput the transport of the farm. The old, neglected apply the manures to the annual or apply the manures to the country, receive barn manures with safe of the farm. The old, neglected apply the manures to superior the property of the farm. The old of the country receive barn manures with safe of the property of the farm of the country of the farm of the country of the farm of the

Mulching a sod orchard with manure Mulening a son orchard with manuse often gives fairly good results in cases in which the land cannot be cultivat-ed; but better results in the way of fortilising and in freedom from weeds and insects can be obtained by pastur-ing closely with sheep or swinc.— Fourt Repark Circuits. Fruit Branch Circular.

Deputy Minister of Agriculture

THE vacancy created by the resignation of Mr. W. R. Reek, in the Agricultural Department, New Srunswick, has again been filled. Mr. If. P. Bratt has received the appearance of the production of the production. For the production of the production

tive of the Ontario Department of Agriculture for the counties of Dun-das and West Stormont. He leaves to take up his new duties about Jan.

The Longest Day

THEY tell me the longest day
Comes 'way along in Juro,
But they are all mistaken
Because it's coming soon.

For you can't make me believe, No matter what you say, That there is any longer day than that Just-before-Christmas day.

-Winifred A. Hoag,



About Sugar Beet Meal!

If you have any doubt as to the value of Sugar Beet Meal for feeding your beef and dairy cattle, write to the Directors of Experimental Farms, or the Professors of Animal Husbandry in the Agricultural Colleges.

They will tell you that

They will tell you that

(1) The great value of this Meal lies
in its Net energy. In this respect, it is
equal to wheat flour midds, and is 27%
superior to standard wheat midds, and
41% better than wheat bran. It
possesses approximately the same
value in milk production as fresh June grass.

(2) Either fed alone, or as a part of any other ration, Sugar Beet Meal will shorten the feeding period for your Beef Steers, and increase the quantity and quality of milk from your dairy

(3) Cattle really enjoy Sugar Beet Meal. It is succulent and palatable, and its laxative qualities make it a valuable aid to digestion.

valuable aid to digestion:

(4) Henry and Morrison, in their book on "Feeds and Feeding," have this to say of Sugar Beet Meal: "Breeders of pure-bred Dairy stock recommend dried beet pulp for cows on official test, which are receiving heavy concentrate allowances, as it has a tendency to keep the bowels open, and is not apt to cause digestive disturbance."

(5) The Guaranteed Apalents.

(5) The Guaranteed Analysis of Sugar Beet Meal is:

In former years, we sold a large quantity of our Sugar Beet Meal in the United States, where farmers have learned to appreciate it highly. We have been offered as high as \$45.00 ere for the fit (f.o.b. Chatham), and we could easily dispose of our entire output at the price. But, in order to introduce this valuable type of feed to the farm to the safe when the decided to fix the price at the extremely low figure of the first the price at the ton (f.o.b. Factory), the containers to be returned to us.

We are anxious to see all in Canada, to conform to the wishes of the Canada Food Board, by whom are informed that cattle feed is badly needed

Write for our new booklet, which is fully descriptive of the value of Sugar Beet Meal, and which will explain how to obtain it and how to use it.

The Dominion Sugar Company, Limited Head Office: CHATHAM, ONTARIO

Spply now to attend one or more-





FARMERS AND FARMERS' SONS FROM EVERY COUNTY—(a) attending the live stock judging classes; (b) in the seed-judging class-room. At very small expense, they acquired practical information that has added many dollars to their incomes.

These Valuable Agricultural Short Courses Are Held for the Special Benefit of Farmers and Farmers' Sons by

They are entirely free-no fees, no books, no examinations re

They are entirely free—no fees, no books, no examinations required, while railway fare may be secured at reduced rates. Sudvibis calendar carefully, decide which courses will be most valuable to you, then make plans to attend. You are outling invited to present at as many as you can, at a season when it is most convenient for you to get away for a short period.

venient for you to get away for a short period.

Factory Dairy: January 2nd to March 21st, 3 months.

This prepares young men to become managers of cheese tactories and creameries. The college dairy is furnished with all modern appliances and a fratediass dairy herd is maintained. There is a steady demand for men, at good salaries, with the knowledge and gractice this course sives.

and practice this course gives.

Stock and Seed Judging: January 14th to 25th, 2 weeks.

For farmers engaged in mixed farming, this course is especially valuable. The best up-to-date instruction is given in the judging, teeding and management of all kinds of live stock; the purity, feeding and cleaning, varieties and best cultural methods of all control field crops; and the identification and evadication of weeds. The college has the finest equipment for this work, and the course is among the most popular and profitable of all.

Paulty Raising: January 14th to February 8th, 4 weeks.

Poultry Raising: January 14th to February 8th, 4 weeks. Poultry Raising: January 14th to February 8th, 4 weeks.

Both men and women attend this course. All problems of the poultry raiser are considered, and the student gets practical instruction in building poultry houses, feeding laying hens, fattening and dressing, operating incubators, candiling eggs, principles of breeding, indiging, hatching and rearing, profitable feeding, etc. Accommodation for this class is limited, and applications should be made early.

· Bee-keeping: January 14th to foth, 2 weeks. Instruction gives. In this course includes: Management of bees during every season, bee diseases, required preparation of supplies, was rendering, and every other possible phase of the industrial every control of the instruction cannot be given efficiently in the winter. A some of the instruction cannot be given efficiently in the winter course is also held the second week in June. As been excepting is an especially profitable industry these courses are receiving an ever-widening recognition.

Drainage and Drainage Surveying: January 14th to 25th, 2 weeks. Drainage and Drainage Surveying: January 14th to 20th, 2 weeks.

This course trains any farmer to do his own surveying, ditching and laying of tile. An especially strong feature is the complete acurse of instruction given in operating the traction ditcher and other ditching machinery. As hundreds of thousands of acree of low-lying land in this province may be made immensely more productive and profitable by underdrainage, this course has attracted much attention and is well attended.

much attention and is well attended. Horticulture Courses: January 27th to February 8th, 6 weeks.

A re-organization of this short course has now made it among the most efficient of any given on this continent. During the first two weeks, a complete course in fruit growing is given, during the second two vegetable growing is treated, and during the last two landscape gradening is given needla attention. Every practical phase of each gradening is given special attention. gardening is given special attention. Every practical phase of each

question is thoroughly discussed. the young fruitgrower than at this course.

Farm Power: January 28th to February 8th, 2 weeks Farm Fewer: January zent to represent out, a weeks, there is a special and urgent demand now for men who can diciently operate farm tractors. This course is instituted to train such operators. Thorough instruction is given in farm tractors, as electric motors and farm machinery generally. No farmer contemplating the purchase of a tractor can affect to miss this course.

This course.

Farm Dairying: January 27th to February 21st.

Dairying is a highly specialized branch of farming and requires special knowledge. This course treats thoroughly the science and practice of this important industry. A total of \$125 in cash is given in scholarships at the dairy short courses. As the course of instruction begins just as the stock and seed judging course ends, students may take advantage of both. Those who cannot remain the full period are invited to sitted as long as they can. Convessing and Convessions.

Cow-testing and Cow-feeding: March 24th to April 4th, 10 days. This important course gives complete instruction in the testing of cows for records, and in the scientific feeding of dairy cows. Good positions are available to those who complete the course

loe Cream and Soft Cheese Making: March 24th to 29th, 1 week.

These two courses, each a week in duration, quality students as specialists in the manufacture of these dairy products. All incrested are requested to write for more complete information.

During the two weeks when the Stock and Seed Judging Course and other classes are at the college—January 14th to 25th—accourse of lectures on farm management eigen in the evening. All short course students at the college at that time will have an opportunity to attend these locations. Farm bookkeeping howing and selling, and all plonding to be considered in the business management of the farm will be decisioned. These courses have been instituted to increase efficiency in farm

management of the farm will be discussed.

"hese courses have been instituted to increase efficiency in farm management. A study of the foregoing schedule will satisfy you that practical and valuable information may be secured at them

The best varieties of grains and roots.

The most profitable breeds of cattle, sheep, swine and poultry.

The manufacture of highest quality butter and cheese.

Best orchard methods.

Production of finest honey. Farm tractors, gasoline engines and motors. Reclaiming land by underdrainage.

Business management on the farm.
Making the vegetable garden pay.
Plan now for next season's crops. Every British citizen will do

For an illustrated short-course calendar explaining all details of each short course, write the Secretary, Ontario Agriculture College, Guelph

ONTARIO DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, Parliament Bldgs., Toronto

HON. G. S. HENRY

DR. GEO. C. CREELMAN Commissioner of Agriculture



December 19

Feed Sprout By G.

HE poultr part of th not only depr most valueble duction, but is of his best op the cost of fee keep only sma quicker to real feeding sproute farmers, yet the who should be food value and reasonably be ed oats, becaus to the poultrym

the dairyman. A few poultr oats sprouters having found s excellent feed and growing sto profitably not have free r part of the year of natural gree vantage in fee that it provides sprouted form st or wasted tender green s hulls. Every add an oats spre It is just anoth that is needed means only a

Pointers Th T is always b tured stock, male side. yearlings should ina is desired.

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Feed Sprouted Oats to Poultry By G. D. McClaskey

HE poultry raiser who has not yet shopted sprouted oats as a yet adopted sprouted oats as a part of the hen's bill of fare, especially during the winter months, is not only depriving his hens of feed that would be reliahed and which is most valueble in feeding for egg production, but is also overlooking one of his best opportunities to save on this best opportunities to save on the best opportunities to save on keep only small flocks under the product of the best of the department o who should be arst to understand the food value and the results that might reasonably be expected from sprout-ed oats, because the oats sprouter is to the poultryman what the silo is to the dairyman.

A few poultry raisers operate their

A few poultry raisers operate their oats sprouters the year around, they having found sprouted oats to be an excellent feed for both laying hens and growing stock. This can be done very profitably when the chickens do not have free range, but is not necessary with the farm flock during that just of the year when there is plenty of natural green feed. The real advantage in feeding sprouted oats is that it provides succulent green feed. that it provides succulent green feed when none other is available. In the sprouted form, none of the grain is lost or wasted. The hens eat all the tender green sprouts, roots and soft hulls. Every poultry raiser should add an oats sprouter to his equipment. that is needed in order to make the poultry equipment complete. It means only a small investment, but

Pointers That Mean Success

T is always best to breed from ma-tured stock, especially on the fe-male side. Nothing younger than yearlings should be used, where stamina is desired.

The great secret of success lies in the word "comfort." It begins with the chick and continues right through

In setting hens, as well as in quartering broods, protection should be the order—shielding from storms and hot sups. More chicks are lost annually from exposure to driving rains, damp weather, hot burning suns, and close, poorly ventilated coops at night, than

poorly vehillated coops at man, the from any other cause.

One must not be led by every new breed. Stick to the original choice, providing, of course, that it meets the providing, of course, that it meets the market requirements. Improve it. There is a lot of room for improve-ment in every breed. The man who sicks to a single breed is better able to get all the good out of it, more so than the man who handles a half dozthan the man who handles a half doz-en or more varieties. A man who is cortinually changing breeds is never satisfied, and never succeeds. There is much good in all breeds. Give the selected variety the proper care and it will pay a good profit. That precoulty and growth are an-tazonistic, there can be no doubt. The pullet that keys very early in life, pullet that keys very early in life, in the profit of the property of the profit of the by being forced with highly-stimulat-ling foot, ecomes stanted in growth.

ing food, becomes stunted in growth, and does not become the finely developed bird so desirable to either keep as a stock bird, or to sell as a table fowl.

This is a matter-that should be care fully considered in feeding the young. It may be a wise move to force the pullets to early and hard laying, when it is not intended to breed from those birds the following season. I have in mind a farm that buys, each year, a lot of pullets that are on the verge of laying. These are then forced for heavy egg production. At the end of their first laying period they are dressed and shipped to market, and a new lot of pullets installed in their

There may be a profit in that method, but I do not approve of it, believing that better and more satisfactory business can be done by holding the birds two years, using them as breeders after they become yearlings.

as breeders after they become yearings.

It is not a wise step to stimulate layers. It is not the right road to travel in building up a hardy strain of profitable blids. Pure grains, green food, and the proper proportion of meat, is a diet that will build up the tissues and furnish material for manufacturing according to the statement of the st

start he strain first was under the standard. That will make better poultry sand that it makes the standard. That will make the standard. The standard that was the standard that was made up to the standard that was made up of the standard. That will make better poultry; and that is the true American

poultry; and that is the true American

Clean Quarters

F you do not believe that a clean poultry house, sweet smelling and sanitary quarters, will pay hand-somely, just observe two flocks, one that is kept in such a house and under such conditions and another that is kept in a house that is seldom cleaned and as a consecutation. ed and as a consequence is filthy and filled with foul odors. Note the difference in plumage, activity and general appearance of the two flocks and the number of eggs received. That alone will convince you of the absolute necessity of clean, comfortable

solute necessity of clean, comfortable quarters for hens.

The poultry house needs a good, thorough cleansing before real cold weather. Brush down the walls and ceiling, remove the old litter from the ceiling, remove the old litter from the nests and floor. Whitewash or spray walls, ceiling and fittings. Fresh, dry earth or clean, dry sand or sift ed gravel makes the most comfort-able floors to be had when covered with a litter of straw—rye straw pre-ferred. Do not put in all the straw necessary at once, as the hens can-not stir so much: add a little exernot stir so much; add a little every day or two as long as desirable When these requirements are fulfilled, and not until then, can the hens their winter's work -A. C

Hens Need Charcoal

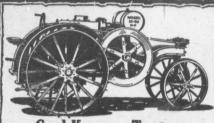
S HOULD charcoal be kept before the hens all the time? While not a food, charcoal is a great disinfectant and hens like to eat it. it is a blood purifier. It corrects the errors of feeding and keeps the digestive tract in a healthy state by absorbing naisonous sas

sorbing poisonous gas.

A fresh supply of charcoal should be placed in the hoppers each day. If any quantity of it is left in the poultry house too long, it becomes unfit for feed. Charcoal absorbs odors and becomes impregnated with foul and disassecarrying at any thus he. and disease-carrying air and thus beand disease-carrying air and thus becomes a menace instead of a benefit
to the hens, Damp, foul, charcoaican be purified by placing it in a hos,
oven. The heat drives off the foul
air and makes it brittle and as good
as it was in the first place.
If charcoal is hard to procure, a
good grade can be made by charring
corn cobs or soft wood. While perhaps not as good as charcoal, coalcinders will answer the nursose Cincinders will answer the nursose Cin-

cinders will answer the purpose. Cinders and charcoal should be reduced to the size of a pea before being placed before the hens. When it is too finely pulverized, fowl do not seem to relish it and will eat an insufficient quantity.

—R. A. J.



Good Kerosene Tractors

THE tractor is a real help to Canadian farmers now, and it is fast replacing

horses for all heavy farm power work.

Kerosene is the best, as it certainly is the cheapest, tractor incl. Therefore, our Megul 10-20-h. p. and International 15-30-h. p. tractors are designed and built to operate successfully on this cheap plentiful fuel.

These are three bard and fast rules our tractors must live up.

They must cover a fuel to the cheapest fuel farmers can be set.

These are three hard and fast rules our tractors must live up to: They must operate on the cheapest fuel farmers can buy; they must be so simple that any farmer can learn to handle them; and they must do enough good work in the field and we solicit your order. The field and the solicit your order for flower in the field and we solicit your order. There is such a great demand for these machines that we cannot promise as early delivery as you may desire. Send for catalogues now, make your decision, and send in your order as soon as you can if you want an International Harvester kerosene tractor without delay. Address the nearest house lined below.

International Harvester Company of Canada, Limited BRANCH HOUSES

WEST — Brandon, Man., Calgary, Alta., Edmonton, Alta., Estevan, Sask., Lethbridge, Alta., N. Battleford, Sask., Regins, Sask., Saskatoon, Sask., Winniper, Man., Yorkton, Sask. Winnipeg, Man., Yorkton, Sask.

EAST.—Hamilton, Ont., London, Ont., Montreal, Que., Ottawn, Ont., Quebec, Que.,
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WE WANT TO DEMON-STRATE ON YOUR FARM

We will send a Gilson Engine, any size, without charge, to any respon-sible farmer in Canada to try out on his own farm, at his own work. Write for further particulars of free trial offer, catalogue, and special introductory

Gilson Mfg. Co.

Limited 267 York St., Guelph, Ont.

Ottawa Winter Fair OTTAWA, ONT.

January 14, 15, 16, 17, 1919

Entries Close January 3rd. Write the Secretary for Prize List.

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



The O

Hastings

teams of t year, wer 2,095 points 4th, Essex 1,991; 6th, Fox, York stone Shaw swine, and

capacity. S clovers. A the prize wing Field outrong feats section H. won first o winning ov Wm. Nasmi P. McKinle

In the or and in the ber. Wm. I first in spri and Jas. I was first in Charing Crostore in this s

19, 1918.

The Ontario Provincial Winter Fair (Continued from page 5.)

Elemira, and others with a few en Eminis, and others with a few en-tries. W. W. Brownridge, George-town, had the champion Berkelhire sew. Other exhibitors in the noise ware G. A. Dewar, Wyomian Dolson & Son; Adam Thompson, Brestford; Jno. S. Cowan, Atwood; P. J. McKlewa and E. Brien & Song. Birettord; Jno. S. Cowan, Atwood, F. J. McEwan and E. Brien & Sons. In Tamworths, D. Dougeas & Son, Mitchell, had competition this year from 8. Dolson & Son and Jas. Stark Georgetown. Competition in Chester Whites was limited to Henry Capes, Wyoming, and W. E. Wright & Sou Hastings Bros., Guelph, had out a nice string of Hampshires. Cecil Stobba string of Hampshires. Cecil Stobbs Sad Poiand Chinas and Gowan Malott, Learnington, had Duroc Jerseys.

Inter-county Judging Competition. Eighteen counties of Ontario sent teams of three men to compete in the inter-county judging competition.

These teams were trained by the disbrict representatives of these counties and competition was keen for all of the first eight places. Durham county in the east had the best team county in the east mad the best learn with a score of 2,139 out of a pos-sible 3,000 points. The members of this team were W. E. Snowden, Bow-manwille, Reginald Falls, Millbroke and Roy Ferguson, Blackstock. York county team, from which county came the champions of Ontario last came the champions of Ontario last year, were second this year with 2,095 points; Oxford third with 2,087; 1,991; 6th. Nordbalt, 1,972; 7th. Vic-toria, 1,965; 8th. Peel, 1,963. Oscar Pox, York county, was the high man in dairy cattle and heavy horses. Gladstone Shaw of Peel in beef cattle and swine, and W. E. Snowden of Durham

The Seed Exhibit.

The seed exhibit this year filled the lecture hall of the civic buildings to capacity. Seed corn was a record ex-hibit and all other classes were full with the exception of red and alfalfa clovers. As usual the exhibits from the prize winning fields in the Standing Field Crop Competition were a strong feature of the show. In this section H. L. Goltz, Bardsville, Ont., won first on ests, A. W. Vansickle, Onondaga, on barley and R. S. Frisby & Son, Unionville, on spring wheat.
Mr. Goftz also had first on potatoes,
winning over the older exhibitor,
Wen. Nasmith of Falkenburg. In corn. McKinley of Tecumseh was first dent and A. S. Maynard, Chatham,

In the open sections, where com-petition was unrestricted, P. J. Mcm, Wyoming, won first in white wheat with Dawson Golden Chaff Ewen. and in the section for red or amber fall wheat, W. Winer and Sons, Guelph, were first with Imperial Amber. Wm. Nasmith, Falkenburg, was first in spring wheat with Marquis and Jas. McLean, Richmond Hill, and Jas. McLean, Richmond Hill, was first in the special section for goose wheat. Among the winners in the various sections for outs were S. W. Bingham & Sons, Hillsburg, W. Winer & Sons, B. Toben, Guelph, and Wm. A. McCutcheon, Glencoe. First in six-rowed barley fell to R. J. Wilson, Charing Cross. Add of the 17 exhibi-tors in this section had O.A.C. No. 21. A. S. Maynard, Chatham, won the sweepstake prize for Flint corn with Saiser's North Dakota, this constituting his fourth successive win with fint. B. R. Cohoe, South Woodslee, Ont., secured the dent sweepstakes for the third time in succession with

Wisconsin No. 7.
At the auction sale of the seed exhibits no consistent prices were runlised. A buyer from the United Shakes, C. B. Hamsilton, of Chanxy, N.Y., purchased considerable quantities and said good prices. The two bushels of first price spring wheat realized \$3.50. Goose wheat sold up to \$8.75 for a two bushels then; Danner outs at \$5 and \$4; CAAC, No. 72 cats, \$4 and \$5.75. The first prize bag of Early

Alaska sold for \$3.76 and the second prize O.A.C. No. 3, for \$3.75. rowed bariey brought \$4 to \$6.75 for rowel parsey orouga \$1. Red two bushels and beans up to \$7. Red clover sold at \$29, alsike, \$19 to \$20, alfalfa, \$19 to \$35. Timothy realized \$8 in two cases. The Dent corn sold at \$3.50 to \$50. Tamothy realized \$8 in two cases. The Dent corn sold at \$3.50 to \$5 per bushel of each which is equivalent to 35 \$bs. of seed. Potatoes sold at \$1.50 to \$2.26. The two bushels of sweepstakes field peas sold

The Poultry Show.

Guelph this year again succeeded in staging the most extensive poultry show on the continent. Entries were well up in the thousands with every breed of every species of fowl well represented. The common utility breeds, however, took preference both in numbers and the interest that they attracted. The laying competition, in augurated for the first time last year was continued again this year will 11 pens entered. Barred Rocks suc-ceeded in capturing the first three awards. A pen entered by J. R. Stork, St. Catharines, Ont., was first with 21 eggs. Another by the same exhibitor was second with 18 eggs, winning this award on weight, as the third pen, entered by Fred B. Hun, Georgetown, laid 19 eggs. Fourth place went to J. C. Evans, Guelph, with White Wyandottes and 17 eggs; fifth, A. G. Burns, Paris, Blue Orpingtons 15 eggs; sixth, Barred Rocks, 14 eggs; White Leghorns, 10 eggs From this the production ran down to one pen which did not lay an egg. Space forbids further mention of

numerous and splendid exhibits the numerous and spienand exhibits which helped to make this fair a record breaker, both from the standpoint of quality and number of entries. Such continued growth as was seen this year should, in a few more seasons, make the Ontario Provincial Winter Fair equal to the greatest events of its kind on the continent. In some sections, indeed, it already holds that place. The greater is the necessity, therefore, for providing adequate accommodation for exhibits, and spectators. where this accommodation is to be is a question that must be decided for

the fair of 1920.

The Fat Stock Show

P URE bred Shorthorn steer, ex-Phibted by T. A. Russell, Downs-view, Ont., was grand champion at the Toronto Fat Stock Show held two weeks ago. "Shorty" is a pure bred Shorthorn. His weight is about 1,600 lbs. He was exhibited at Guelph. The sweepstakes prize for 15 deformed steers, weighing from 1,000 to 1,300 lbs., was won by Jas. Roy, R.R. No. 5, Mitchell, Ont. J. D. Ferguson & Sons, St. Thomas, Ont., were first on the carload of steers weighing 1,300 lbs. or over As usual Jas. Leask & Sons, Seagrave, Ont., were heavy winners with grade and crossbred steers, winning the championship in section.

The entries shown altogether were only about half the number of last year, as helfers were barred from the this in consideration of a request of the Dominion Government to eliminate the slaughter of female animale All animals shown at the Toronto Fat Stock Show must be sold auction for Christmas beef. quality, however, compares well with ntries on previous occasions, and this was especially true of the lambs, entries in this section collipsing all previous exhibits at the show. Meggs, Paris, Ont., had the best car-load of 50 lambs of the long wool types, and Scott and Kyle, Drumbo, had the best car of short wools The hog exhibits were not numerous, but in quality would compare with but in quanty would compare what the best of other years. Among win-ning exhibitors were John Duck, Port Credit; J. K. Featherstone, Streetsville; Oscar Lerch, Preston; J. E Brethour and Nephews, Burford Chas. D. Boynton, Dollar, and others well known on the Canadian show cirLive Stock Men Meet With the Commissioner

Important Points Dealing With the Future Development of the Live Stock Industry in Canada are Discussed at a Special Meeting in Toronto, Called by the Live Stock Commissioner, H. S. Arkell.

"R esolved that this meeting of representatives from the live stock associations of Cantive stock as a stoc ESOLVED that this meeting ada strongly urge upon the Govern-ment of Canada that a representative of the live stock industry should be sent immediately to Great Britain to look up avenues of trade for surplus live stock products and that the naming of such representative or represen tatives be placed in the hands of the Live Stock Commissioner."

In this resolution is embodied the only definite conclusion arrived at by a representative guthering of live stock men which gathered in the Carls-Rite Hotel, Toronto, on Friday last at the request of Live Stock Commissioner H. S. Arkell. The gathering was composed of members of executives of the various stock associations. Ontario was most storic associations. Cautario was most largely represented but in addition there was Dr. Tomile of British Col-umbia and Mr. Neil Sangster of Quebec. The meeting was called tog to discuss ways and means of furthering the interests of the Canadian live stock industry, particularly as it concerns the export trade. In open-ing the meeting Mr. Arkell suggested that the efforts of all the interests involved should be co-ordinated to push the live stock business. He believed that the transportation com panies and the banking interests should both be working in cooperation with the live stock interests and a discussion of transportation and banking problems took up consider-

Just how necessary is immediate, decisive action was proven by Mr. Arkell when he stated that the ordinary run of beef coming from the gentine is just as good as the Christmas beef produced in Canada. United States beef also is of higher finish and quality. "Unless we feed high class stuff to a full finish, we will never be able to compete on the ex-port market," said he. Emphasis was said on the necessity of breeding better beef cattle and to this end it was suggested that breeders set themselves to develop their best market for breeding stock right here in Canada. "Keep the best at home," advised Mr. Arkell. "We will never get anywhere as long as we send all of our best breeding stock out of the country."

Mr. Hamer of the Live Stock Branch told of the results of their policy of distributing pure bred sires throughout Canada. Since the inception of the distribution policy five years ago, over 2,000 pure bred sires have been placed throughout the country. As a means of encouraging the retention of the best sires in Canada Mr. Hamer suggested that a premium policy be adopted through which premiums would be given on good sires, not at a central exhibition but on the breeders' own farms. It was suggested that this question be taken up by the National Live Stock Coun-A little later in the meeting friction developed on just this point Mr. F. R. Mallory of Frankford men tioned the possible great market for pure bred cattle in the Old Country and Mr. Arkell stated emphatically that it was the policy of his depart-ment to see that this kind of cattle stayed in Camada. D. O. Bull of Brampton, immediately wanted to know if restrictions were contem-plated on the export of registered animals thus imiting the market of the breeder and J. E. Brethour, Burford, also expressed himself as being absolutely opposed to any such restric-tions. Mr. Arkell hastened to assure the meeting that his department did not contemplate restrictive orders but merely the development of such a market at home that expert would be

Banks and Live Stock.

"One bank in Canada has \$100,000," 000 on deposit," stated Mr. Arkell. 'What an opportunity for the live stock industry to get that capital be-hind our business!" The speaker then described the cattle banks of the United States which consider cattle paper the best they can hold and are doing much to encourage the industry there. Dr. Tolmie stated that he would prefer to see the banking done through the present chartered banks through the present observered banks and intimated that the cattle banks of the United States might be con-irolled by the packers. F. R. Mallory summed up the improvements necessary in present banking regulations as a substantial increase in the loan limit so that more of a feeding enter-prise, for instance, may be handled on bank credit; longer term notes so as to cover a full feeding period; and more reasonable rate of interest. "Notes now carry seven per cent to eight per cent discount," said Mr. Mallory, "which is equivalent to eight or nine per cent interest." A banking committee consisting of Geo. E. Day, D. O. Bull and Dr. Tolmie was then appointed to draw up suggestions along this line to be submitted to the National Live Stock Council for consideration

European Representation.

The meeting was fully of the opin ion that the live stock interests should be represented overseas. Some lieved, however, that an immediate appointment should be made of a permanent overseas representative, while others favored the appoint ment of a small commission to go overseas immediately, investigate the skuation and make their report, the appointment of a permanent rep resentative to be deferred until conditions had been investigated. Here, too. there was misunderstanding, a portion of the meeting believing that this representative would take care of the foreign market for registered breeding stock, while others regarded him only in a light of a trade commissioner. This latter view was fin-ally adopted when Wm. Dryden of Brooklin, called the meeting back to its first purpose which was the development of markets for live stock veropment of market sor hive store products. "The market for my pure bred bulls," said he, "depends on a good steer market; that is, an assured ready outlet for all that we can produce." After considerable discusproduce." After considerable discussion the resolution already quoted was approved.

Transportation problems were discussed at length with Mr. Geo. Pepper along to make things interesting but no definite action was taken. The most valuable result of the meeting was the emphasis placed on the necessity of both better breeding and better feeding of live stock with the production of greater volume for export if Canadian live stock products are to hold an important place on the export market. Mr. Arkeil's suggestion that the banking and transportation interests should be allied with the live stock interests in getting the nec essary government action was also received with very general approvai.
Towards the close of the afternoon session, Jno. McKee, Norwich, asked session, and ackee, worken, asked a somewhat embarrassing question when he said: "Did we not appoint a Live Stock Council to take care of just such subjects as these?" This feeling was present in the minds of many who attended the Toronto meeting, that they were really dealing with subjects which could be more properly taken up by the more rep-resentative live stock council which has authority to speak for the asso-ciations it represented.

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*The Farm Paper for the farmer who milks cows."
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The Winter Fair

The Winter Fair

The outreast of a second epidemic of influenza in Guelph marred the success of what promined to be the most successful fair in the thirty-flee years since its establishment. The exhibitation of the property of a high order throughout. In many seem that the showing could not have been excellent the showing could not have been excellent the largest on the continent. The postificial pens were full. The horse continent. The postificial pens were full. The horse number of cows entered in the dairy test was a record breaker. Sheep were never before shown in such numbers or quality. This great showing demonstrated two points conclusively: the vigor in the future. in the future.

The housing was inadequate and unsatisfactory throughout. Sanitary conditions alone were enough to cause strong dissatisfaction. The close, moist atmosphere was iteal for the dissemination of such dangerous diseases as tuberculosis. Close crowding, particularly in the dairy annex, was enough to make the slightest trace of abortion a measce of all other stock in the immediate neighborhood. There was little accommodation for judging outside the main ring and even there some of the classes were too crowded. The accommodation for speciators in the galleries is sufficient for only a fraction of the crowds that might be expected to patronus such an event as the Ontario Provincial Winter Fair. Further additions to the present buildings are The housing was inadequate and unsatisfactory

crowds that might be expected of whater early event as the Ontario Provides as the Marker Fair. Further additions to the present buildings are neither advisable nor no the lack of accommodation for visit on the city is another handicap. On the whole would seem that the fair of 1920 must be supported in the proposed international Live must be supported in the proposed international Live Farm and Dairy would dislike, in many ways, to see the show moved away from Guelph. Thirty-dive years of continuous showing in that old city has given the fair and its place on the map strong listorical and sentimental connections. But the good of the live stock industry must be given from the continuous showing in that of the support of the continuous showing in the continuous showing in the stock industry must be given from the continuous showing in the c sideration and its development unhindered. The show of 1920 will be held, probably, in either Toronto

The Proposed Dairy Company

The Proposed Dairy Company

THE proposal to establish a cooperative dairy
company in Ontario to take over and operate
a large number of the content of the content of the
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western companies were organized. In the grain trade in the west the elevators were largely in the hands of big interests which were able to extort an unfair toll from the grain growers. As far as the operation of the cheese factories in Ontario is con-cerned this is not the case. Instead, our cheese fac-tories are operated so economically in many in-stances as to be prejudicial, in the case of many fac-tories, to the best interests of the industry. This is a condition that has an important bearing on the situatice.

situation. One great benefit that has followed the organiza-

tion of the farmers' companies in western Canada is that it has led the farmers to take a greater and more intelligent interest in their work and calling as farmintelligent interest in their work and calling as farmers. It has enabled them allowed the subsciness affairs who raw, with the ablest business affairs who raw, with the ablest business men of the web conditions with the ablest business men of the web conditions under which their produces are sold and thereby have been able to eliminate many abuses which formerly were a constant source of triction and reorimination between the growers and the grain operators. Growing out of their success the farmers have taken a deep pride in their business enterprises and have established their local elevators and factories on a basis that is a credit to them. There can be little doubt that were ten to 2,000 of our dairy farmers in Ontario to unite in a large cooperative company and take ever some hundreds of our dairy farmers in Ontario to unite in a large coopera-tive company and take over some hundreds of our local factories, it would lead in time to the factories being improved in many ways and to the elimination of weaknesses in the dairy industry that under exist-ing conditions seemed almost unsurmountable. Dur-ing the next few weeks dairymen should be consid-ering this matter from every angle in order that it may be frankly and fully discussed at the dairymen's conventions in January.

Hogs and Prices

Hogs and Prices

WHAT place is hog production to take in Canada
during the reconstruction period? Will we be
wise to breed as many sows this fall as last,
or, in view of changed conditions, should the number be reduced or increased? These are very pertinent questions now that the breeding season is
upon us and the question has to be deefded within
the next month or six weeks, if at all.
Farm and Dairy believes the state of the property of the
phasis must be be current of wheat and more emphasis must be be current of wheat and coarse grains
to be downward, very strongly downward,
from now on. The drop in prices is not even dependent on the production of another crop; it will
start as soon as transportation facilities make possible the movement of the stored up crops of the
Southern Hensisphere. During the war crops of the
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Hensisphere outlines that will yield the
The litters from sows bred now will be finished
on the coarse grains of next season's crops. These
grains may be comparatively cheap. In any case
they will be marketed to better advantage in finishing, hogs right on the farm than in any other way
We believe that a continued heavy produced Easterra Canada whiters until next year's crop is available. In Western Canada a partial crop failure
makes a heavy stocking up with logs unwise at the
present time, but there, too, a goodly number of hogs
will case the grain marketing problem in the fall of
1919, and as many sows as can be carried should be
berd this fall. So far as the hog market is count the 1919, and as many sows as can be carried should be bred this fall. So far as the hog market is concernbred this rail. So tar as the nog market is concerned its stability seems to be much surer than the grain market, and even 1920 may still see a good outlet for hog products. The stabilizing of this market should be the immediate concern of the Federal Department of Agriculture.

Farm and Dairy's New Serial

Farm and Dairy's New Scrial

Next week Farm and Dairy will publish the
first installment of "The Homesteaders," our
in amounting our purchase of serial rights in this
story, in that it is an all Canadian story by a Canadian author, Robert J. C. Stead. Mr. Stead is also
well known as the author of "The Cow Funcher,"
which, in its sales, leads all other novels published
in Canada this year, and a volume of poems
titled "stuchener: and Other Foems." Ones
the is also known as an occasions pontributor to
Farm and Dairy on western subjects, particularly ir
rigation farmine.

"The The State of the State of the State
interest the struggle of Frank Harris and his bride
to make a home for themselves on the prairies, of
the material success that crowned their efforts andbut we must not tell the story here. In
the story here. In the story here, and
the story here. The Homesteaders" will appear the other
ten appreciation of the was for their profit as well as
their ontertaining our readers one of the maetic
Canadian stories ever written.

Alfalfa and Silage

HE feeding problem of the past three years has been responsible for many of the grey hairs in the heads of dairy farmers. As a rule the problem is most intensive where suitable roughage has not been grown on the farm. Recently, Hoard's Dairymen gave some excellent advice and held out an ideal for the feeder, in the following:

an ideal for the feeder, in the following:

"Dairy farmers well supplied with affaffs hay and
corn slings can provide a most admirable ration for
their cows. They are in position to utilise the feeds
which can be purchased most reasonable. Afaifs
hay not only supplies an adequate amount of protein, from which the cow manufactures the casela
of milk, but also supplies mineral matter which is
highly essential to proper growth as thealth. There
are no two feeds which supplement and the completely than afaifs and slings. The slings furnishes the carbohydrates, the carbohydrates, the
bulk which is so highly desirable for dairy cows.
Wheet the sliage lacks, the afaifs supplements.
"To gain the best results, some grain should be

What the sliage lacks, the affairs supplements.
"To gain the best results, some grain should be fed with these two excellent roughages. At times when the prices of feeds are relatively higher than dairy products the feeder may well confine hit cows to nothing but affair hay and sliage. At present, the prices of feeds and dairy products are shout in the same proportion as they have been in other years.

years.

"Since it is well not only from a production stand-point, but from the standpoint of keeping the cows in good spiced condition, austaining their milk in producing, strong, healthy calves, we profer to use at least three kinds of feeds if they can be obtained at reasonable prices. This provides good variety and at the same time assures the feed-er of supplying the animals with all the elements of er of supplying the animals with all the elements of nutrition necessary for the manufacture of hilk, for nutrition necessary for the manufacture of allik, for the growing of this form, and for keeping them in good physical station. There would be no objection to using som reeds rich in protein, but a pound or two per day per animal would be all that is neces-ary, which may be termed carbonaccous feeds, in order to supply the proper nourishment for a cow to do good work."

Boiled down in its example this means that pro-

to de good work."

Boiled down to its easence this means that preBoiled down to its easence this means that preBoile feeding is now virtually impossible without
good, home grown roughage. Profidelie milk pregood feeding presences good farming. Good farming
means presences good farming. Good farming
means for have the feeding of the presence o dairying.

Wage Earners All

WHEE CHILIFIC ALL

With the great problem of reconstruction looming shead, the common people of Canasie must keep a firm graap of this principle that the city wage carner and the farmer have all fundamental intercets in common. What is do the advantage of the will ultimately work to the advantage of the other. What is detrimental to the other what is detrimental to the other than the common which is a very real sonee, we are wage carners all. This fact was stated forcefully by Mr. John Kennedy of the United Grain Growers' Limited, in a recent article in the Grain Growers' Guide. One paragraph from that article is as follows:—

"We are the same people; we all work for a

rikiele is as follows:—

"We are the same people; we all work for a living. One cannot live without the other. Legislation that its pool for one is good for the other. Legislation that is bed for one is good for the other. Legislation hat is bed for one is bad for the other; sumain as a class by themselves and for the other; sumain as a class by themselves and for the other in the class by themselves, neither caring for the other's interests, neither will be able over to combat the power of the big interests. That is just what the 'power at the 'are working for, and in the past they have ing interests. That is just what the 'powers that be' are working for, and in the past they have been successful. It does not take much to beat us fit we are divided, but no power can beat us if we are not divided. Then let him that labors stand by his brother for justice and liberty."

Hiberty."
This is the case in a nutshell. Mr. Kennedy's forceful words carry us back to the last annual convention of the United Farmers of Cotario, which was held in the Toronto Farmers. Temple, and during the course of which the carbon of the city exception of the country of the construction, there will be made to try the patience of both rural and city workers. There will be many times when the interests of one will seem diametrically opposed to the interests of the other. This will be only when fundamentals are ignored, but conditions may develop the will call for a large exercise of chartry and soft control on the part of both chasses of workers.

Cana schen centl count actly, "In with

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the n certai daylig they their were and with a day two h prepar friend he wil posed caused oursel have | any ot in this In our lanterz milk o always an hou mer. and wi

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minute goes to he bec enced t ation,

A T ano rels won Stock E champion Knight," Angus st Purdue I animal w sold at a high record for "Merr of the bea been offer France fo delegates. In car breed scor of yearling Illinois wi steers that plouship h

The disp Angus and In the Sho ree years has grey hairs in a rule the s a rule the able roughage ently, Hoard's and held out

Ifalfa hay and able ration for mably. Alfalfa res the casein atter which is health. There ach other more 'he silage furaand the or dairy cows.

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possible without fitable milk pro Good farming s is true of the But war makes ry to profitable

All construction loomrinciple—that the have all fundst is to the advanto the advantage to the well being other. In a very agraph from that

e all work for a nout the other. more important, by themselves, he power of the the 'powers that e past they have power can beat nen let him that for justice and

11. Mr. Kennedy's the last annual con of Ontario, which Temple, and during ars of the city exwith their brethren this friendly spirit the difficult period action, there will be both rural and city be only when fundaone may develop that of charity and seif-

Letters to the Editor

"Daylight Saving"

Daylight Saving Dirror, Farm and Dairy—I see Lists if George Foster is highly pleased with the reception that Canadian people have given to his pet scheme of daylight saving. He is recently quoted as saying that it has girm the greatest of satisfaction the control of the cont

acuty, ne said:
"In Canada, from what we can
gather, nearly everybody is satisfied
with the experiment just completed
and will welcome the reenactment of the measure next session objection appears to be limited to certain farm papers."

certain farm papers,"
The farm papers have objected to
daylight saving all right, but in this
they merely volced the opinions of
their readers. If Sir George Foster
were to get away from his street cars
and coment sidewalks and minete were to get away from his street cars and coment sidewalks and mingte with the people back on the land or a day or two, he might find one or two here and there who have no objections to daylight awaing, but I am prepared to guarantee that for every friend he will find for his measure, be will find to his measure, be will find to whom it has possed to it and many for whom it has posed to it and many for whom it has caused serious inconvenience. We caused serious inconvenience. We that belong to the class that have probly been hit harder than the probly been hit harder than any other case who milk shippers, in our own case why milk shippers, in our own case why milk shippers, in our own case with milk to make the cown every morning this cannot be cown every morning this cannot be come and the cown of the come which we have an hour carlier than usual this summer. Farmers who do not ship milk and who are not dependent on hired help, have probably had little cause minute a farmer hires a man or even minute a farmer hires as man or even help when the comment of the shelp when the comment of the shelp when the comment of the shelp when the class is the class of the class caused serious inconvenience. he becomes more or less inconveni-enced by this piece of city-made legis-

It is a common weakness to think It is a common weakness to think that the opinions expressed by those with whom we associate express the feelings of people generally. Traveling in his little circle of golf playing acquaintances Sir George has evidently been led to believe that daylors are supported by the common support of the common supp light saving is acceptable. It is time light saving is acceptable. It is time that farmers, individually and through their clubs, instructed him to the contrary, and I trust that the United Farmers of Ontario at their coming convention will put themselves strongly on record as opposed to the re-cancton of this childish piece of lexislation. We say, all hall to the farm papers for cheir sturdy opposition to daylight saving.—E. A., Halton Co., Ont.

At the International

THE Angus breed of cattle added another sweepstakes to their aiready long list of similar laurels won at the International Live Stock Expoettion at Chicago. The champion this year was "Fyfey Knight." 21 months old, a pure bred Angus steer fed for the event at the Purche University. The sweepstakes, animal weighed 1,350 lbs., and was sold at auction for \$2.50 a. lb., since the condition of \$2.50 a. lb., and the light second over the \$2.10 a. lb., paid for "Merry Monarch" last year. Part of the best from "Fyfey Knight" has been offered to President Poincare of Faunce for his dinner to the peace delegates. HE Angus breed of cattle added

delegates.
In car lots of steers the Hereford breed scored a notable triumph, a load of yearlings for in Texas and fed in Illinois winning over our lots of Angus steers that would have carried championship honors in any other year.

The display in the breeding classes were excelled, Shorthorns, Augus and Hereforde all being strong. Is the Shorthern classes, Gerrie Bros.

In the Shorthern classes, Gerrie Bros.

FARM AND DAIRY

yearling bulls, with Gainford Match-less. Hon. Duncan Marshall of Al-berta expressed the opinion that a perta expressed the opinion that a yearling class of similar strength had yearling class of similar strength had never before been seen on the continent. J. J. Billiott of Gueiph got seventh place with Newton Loyalist, and sixth place out of a class of 25 with Newton Perfection. When it is considered that some animals coering over \$1,700 did not get in the prize money at all, this is a good showing. In Herefords, Frank College, Frank Co

gary won fifth on his bull.

In horses, compellion from Canada was limited to Graham Bros. of
Claremont, Ont., with their Clydesdales. They had the junior champion stallion in their "Roselanta's Choice."
and the reserve junior champion staland the reserve junior champion stallion with "Glennifer Star." With this

latter animal they won the title of reserve champion stallion bred in

America.

Canadian exhibitors are always strong in sheep, but this year transportation difficulties and the "fill" in terfered with exhibits. However, the Ontario breeders were along with some fine Leicesters, Southdowns and

The win that pleased Canadian visitors to the fair most, however, was made by the Ontario Agricultural Colmade by the Ontario Agricultural Col-lege in the Judging competition. The O.A.C. boys succeeded in capturing the bronze bull, the gold medal for high man, blue ribbon for high man, the silver cup for high man in bogs, three bronze medals for high college fin all classes and sheep and swine, together with having the high man in cattle, second and third man in sheep and first, second, third, sixth and

and first, second, third, sixth and eighth man in hogs.

Among prominent Canadians present were then. George T. Henry, Milaister of Agriculture for Ontario; Bran Duncan Marshall, Minister of Agriculture for Alberta; H. S. Arkesl, Liys Stock Commissioner for Canada; De puty Minister of Agriculture Gristale, Dr. Rutherford of Calgary, Prof. George E. Day, Wm. A. Dryden, E. W. Wade, Secy. of Omtario's Winter Fair, and Kenneth McGregor of Brandon.

"When a man has a rip in his coat and only three buttons on his vest," wrote a Western sage, "he should do one of two things: either get mar-ried or get divorced."





A WOUND given by a word, is often harder to be cured, than one made by a sword.

The Little Peacemaker

By Eben E. Rexford, I, Rexford.

the old man mixed, looking payried,

"You haven't not a kind forcing for

Mr. Bynec," newered Met?, "I
heard you tell Grandma, forther dey,
that you wouldn't lift a shaper for do
him a favor, if he not right down on
his knees and hegged you to, swides
ne owned up that he was wrong about
something, and said he mas copy;"

"Bless the dear little heart" said
Grandma Dorn. "Shie goo the right
idea about good will, Jaren't You can't
cel right on Christians, as looking you

ARK, Grandma! D hear bells ringing?"
Mary went to the Don't you Mary went to the window and looked toward the village from which the sound came. What are they ringing for? It isn't Sunday, is

"They're ringing because it's Christ-mas." answered Grandma Dorn. "What's Christmas?" asked little

Mary, wonderingly.

"Bless the dear little thing! I forgot she didn't know," said Grandma
Dorn to her husband. "If it hadn't Dorn to her nusbanu. It is hadn't been that her folks died as they did, and she'd grown up out there in the West, she'd have been a real heathen." Then, turning to Mary; "Christmas is the birthday of Christ."

The little girl had come only a short time before to live with her grandparents, from a rough western town where she had been born, and where her father and mother had died, leaving her alone in a place where Christmas had no meaning for anyone. She went to her grandmother's side and

Tell me about it, Grandma."

Then the grandmother took the child on her lap and told her the story of the Christ child born in the Bethlehem manger, and how, on the morning of His birthday anniversary the ling of His birinday anniversary ine-bells are rung in honor and remem-brance of the One who came to earth to win the love and save the souls of men. Mary listened to the tender story with breathless interest. Set has never heard anything like it in the wild, lawless town where her life had had its beginning.
"Read her the chapter that tells

Christ's birth, Father," Mrs. Dorn.

So Mary's grandfather took down the well-worn old Bible from its place on the mantel shelt and read to his little granddaughter the story of the Christ child's coming to earth, and as he read the dear old story over, his heart was softened to an unwonted degree by the tender influence that required to manate from the sarred the well-worn old Bible from its place seemed to emanate from the sacred page, and his voice was not quite steady when he came to the part that tells how the herald angels sang of "Peace on Earth, Good Will to Men." For a little time the child was

what does peace on earth mean, Grandpa? And good will? Tell me,

Grandpa.

grandfather, began why, began her grandialher, 'I don't know's I can just make it clear to you, but I'll try. Peace means—it means—why, it means that everybody ought to be on great to the state of the state good terms with everybody else, as near's I can express it. That there near's I can express it. That there shouldn't be any quarreling, and—well.—" here her grandfather hesitated again, at a loss for words to fittingly express the thought he had in mind—"good will means that every-body ought to have a kind feeling for everybody, I guess."
"But you haven't got that kind of "But you haven't got that kind of

a feeling, have you, Grandpa?" said the child, looking gravely up into her

grandfather's face.
"Why, what do you mean by that?"

haymow and did a good deal of hard thinking.

The fact was, his conscience was preaching him a sermon whose text was little Mary's idea of good will. It was a sermon that did not spare the man to whom it was being preached. It made clear to him the inconsistency It made clear to him the inconsistency between his profession as a Christian, and his fractice as a man who allow-himself to be governed by uncertainty prejudice. It was a sermon their cast to the quick, and one that left the hearer without a word to offer in the open defense. wis own defense.

But, while obliged to admit the justice of the accusation of unchristian conduct which his conscience brought against him, the old, hard, stubborn price rose up in rebellion. Could be go price rose up in repetition. Could be go
to John Spencer and say, "Let's forget the past. Let's be friends for the
few years of life that are left to us.
He shrank from the test. It was asking more of him than he felt willing
to for.

He came to the barn door, and stood there looking up the hill to the stood there looking up the hill to the old church standing in the midst of the city of the dead. He saw the man with whom he had been at enmity so long bending down to spread some evergreen branches over a grave, as if, by it, he hoped to convey to the dead a message of the love and the folded hands and the attill heart. There was something inexpressibly pathetic in the sight of that lonely was standing by the grave in which patnetic in the sight of that lonely man standing by the grave in which the wife of his old age had recently found a meeting place. Alone in the world, an seeding friends so much stand Dorn's heart responded to the softening influence of the day,

safe borns near respect to the day, and the sight of that old man seeking for comfort in his loneliness from

the bells, which came, now and them, across the wide white fields, heard a step beside him, and turned to face the man with whom he had been at

enmity so long.
"John," Mr. Dorn cried, "I've come "John," Mr. Dorn cried, "I've come to tell you that I want to be on friendly terms with you again. Can't we forget the old grudge? Can't we bury the past so deep, to-day, that I'll never see the light again?"
"Oh, Jared!"

N. Sared!"

N. Sared! "As Mr. Sanner said.

"Oh, Jared!"
That was all that Mr. Spencer said.
It was all that he could say, before his
voice broke and tears came to choke voice broke and tears came to choose back the words that struggled up for utterance from a heart that was hungry for love and sympathy. But he seached not his hand, blindly, to meet the hand that was held out to him across a grave, and in that grasp there was assumething too days. there was something too deep, too sacred for words.

there was something too deep, too sacred for words.

"They're coming away together from the place where they bury folks," little Mary June 1988. They are coming here, it was to be the coming here, it was to be coming here, it was not done to the coming here, it was not do the sunshine of val. The cried, with outstretched hands, to give welcome to the man whose face was almost as bright as her own, but on which there was still the trace of lately shed tears. "Oh, John, you don't know, you can't know, how glad I am to day!"
"And I'm glad, too," said little Mary, all unconscious of the fact that she had been, in Gore hands, an instrument for bringing about he reconciliation of the know, had to have been spoken long ago. "I'm so glad, for I like you, and I wanted you to come and see me," and whe held up her rosy face for a kiss. "Bless her dear heart!" cried randma Dorn, "she's a little peace maker, if there ever was only man he held up her rosy face for a kiss. "Bless her dear heart!" cried randma Dorn, "she's a little peace maker, if there ever was only man he held up her rosy face for a kiss. "Bless her dear heart!" cried randma Dorn, "she's a little peace maker, if there ever was only man in the content in Mr. Spence. It it was heart in a glad and merry peal the hother in a cross bells in the village become of to yole again the village of on Earth, Good Will to Ment"—Farm and Home.

CANADIAN THROUGH AND

THE BLANK WHAT THE STATE Merry Christmas Greetinge and Best Mistres to Gur Folks for u Map u Christmas and a Prosperous New Year KYMYMYMMXX those who could make no response to you get over there, and here to face

you get over there, and here to face each other with such a thought from the arts as has been there an deese years. How'll you establish 15 to you think it'll be over-looked, when, you come to the Day of statement. Mr. Dorn sain onthing in early indeed, he hardly seemed to have heard—he

feel right on Christmes, as long's you and John Spencer hold to that foorish old grudge. It all happened so long ago that I don't believe that either

ago that I don't believe these enterer of you remembers has haid. We wan about. You're both growing old, said it won't be long before you have 66 go, and it does seem as 14 you could afford to drop the matter and live m petce the rest of your days. A 70% to know what you're going to do when

was thinking, thinking -, "I like Mr. Spencer/" said Mary "He let me ride with him the other day, and he told me how he used to know my mother, and how he said you know my mother, sale how he seed to used to go to school degetter, seed what good times you sade of what good times you sade of what good times you sade of what good times you sale of which was not been as the times of the same of the

Dorn.

'Oh see, there he goes now!" eried On see, there he goes nown cried mary, pointing to a men who was going up the hill road. "More going to the place where they bury form; I guess. Grandma seys he goes there real often. I'm serry for when, 'eases he's so lonesome."

he's so lonesome"
Grandiather Boys blessed the fittle
girl as he put her off this takes. Then
he put his hat and sene out to the
harn. When he was there he det not
busy himself about shows chores a
tend, he ast down on the edge of the

his plea.

"It's a hard thing to do, but—I'll
do it!" he cried. "I ought to have
done it long ago.

Maybe he won't
listen to me, but if he doesn't I'll have the satisfaction of knowing that I've done my part in trying to set things

With Jared Dorn to think was to set, when his mind was fully made up to a thing, and instead of stopping at the house when he came from the barn, he went up the road toward the cemetery.

"Where's Grandpa going?" asked Mille Mary.

"if don't know," answered Grandma porn. "It looks almost as it—" and then she paused, for the thought of what her husband's errand might be fairly took her breath away. Could it be that what she had hoped and prayed for so long was about to be real-

"Oh, it must be!" she cried, strain "Oh, it must be!" she cried, straining her eyes that were almost blind with tears. "He's atopping at the cemetry, isn't he, Mary? He's going straight to the Spencer lot! He's saying something to Mr. Spencer, inn't he, Mary? Oh, I hope. I hope—'and then Grandmother Dorn sat down and cried with he saying has a strain the saying th cried, with her arms about the child.

John Spencer, standing by his wife's grave in the loneliness that seemed to be emphasized by the glad-ness that was voiced in the music of

CANADIAN THROUGH AND

THROUGH.

X ES, we have located a "reality truly" Canadian story as our next serial, and we believe the serial and we serial the serial and we serial the serial truly and the serial truly to serial truly was serial truly we seri

much of the action of the story
The name of the story ''''
The name of the story' ''''
The homestaders''. And who is the
author who hall have the later
to be story'. Robert
of the grain's.'' He was bern on
a boulder-run Ontario
and boulder-run Ontario
the west.
Our Folks will not want to miss a
single instalment or ''''The Homesteaders''.

The story of the story of the story of the
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The U

December

The Divi

"Instead of the fir tree, shall come up av. 13.

T HESE W places o fir comes up place that wa The myrtle makes its ho brier. And so God crowds o and the first i spirit exclude gives a vision He plants a miserable vic how the Lord is the wonder Dr. Chalmers phrase. "The new affection.'

And so it i try to create a merely pulling this counsel in "Pull up one for clearance ther of the year!" and there will at the close of place, who kno vices really a which the Bil sumptuous." because they there are other cribes as "sec place is as int ren. "Who ca Who can tell ju

And, as a s way of this co mine the order deadly, drunked which shall go the more insidi envy? Which jealousy or co shall we first li of uprooting? sumptuous sin. more secret? more serious th

And there is How may we leadly uprooted, cate fibre of it has been remov quite sure that to form the growth? Who i clean and wh and brier has surely very bad clean our hearts

There is noth There is noth over the thorny. Lord. "Here is life! I surren holy and gracio good Lord accedesert. The first renew the soil the properties of ing energies of lies He plants His plants the vigoro and the thorns are smothered in parts His own pe tion, and there is of Ill-temper and gives His own jo discontent cannot the briers of mo ness pass away. secret of the train It is our part to Gardener, and He garden.—British

If a garment dampen it slightly bright sun and t 1

eard a face een at

come

come can't n't we that

or said. choke up for as hun-sut he

to meet grasp ep, too

ogether y folks," randpa's

here. I g here, so glad! he good dma?" I Grand-

the door.
ne threst with a
sunshine

stretched the man

was still ars. "Oh, n't know,

id little ds, an in-

men who long ago.
ou, and I
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r a kiss.
t!" cried
ttle peace

ne." and the e Mary led ld. And as he village

y peal that old, old Earth, Good Home.

AND

a "really, my as our e believe ated with th. It is a sone "ait trin how it divulge a cory was ditors for e so enead to the tof a day, pse of the instead of age of its

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them to vards, this marriage, in 25 years changing jon at last. owever, is the story; ough to in-eration of

them that

ry? "The who is the en this in-ry? Robert, "the poet was born on farm and ith his par-vilderness of

The Heme-nence in our Watch for

The Upward Look

The Divine Ministry of Displacement

"Instead of the thorn shall come up the fir tree, and instead of the brier shall come up the myrtle tree."—Isa.

small come up the myrtle tree."—isa.

I HESE words unveil one of the
great ways of our God. He displaces one thing by another. The
fir comes up in strength and fills the
place that was occupied by the thorn.
The myrtle appears in vigour and
the myrtle appears in vigour and
the myrtle appears in vigour and
the state of the state of the
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mark His one thing by another
and the first ang withers away. He
spirit excludes the ort, and the new
spirit excludes the ort, and the new
spirit excludes the ort, and the
spirit excludes the ort, and the
mark His one of the state of the
miserable vice disappears. This
how the Lord makes His gardens. It
is the wonderful process described in
Dr. Chalmers' famous and familiar
phrase, "The expulsive power of a
new affection."

Dr. Chammer's tamous and familiar phrase, "The expulsive power of a new affection."

And so it becomes clear what a harrowingly disappointing way it is to try to create a garden in the spirit by the create a garden in the spirit by the create a garden in the spirit by the create a spirit of devotion: a clearance there will be a clearance there will be a clearance there will be no end of heart place, who knows what his faults and vices reality are? There are some which the Bible describes as "presumptuous." Anybody can see them because they are so glaring. But there are others which the Bible describes as "secret," and their hiding-place and the control of th

more secret? A furtive cancer is more serious than an external rash. And there is still another question

And there is still another question. How may we know that a vice is really uprooted, and that the last delicate fibre of its most secret rootlet has been removed? How may we be quite sure that there is nothing left to form the beginning of a new growth? Who is to say when the soil is clean and when away bit of there.

to form the beginning of a new growth? Who it say when the soil is clean and when can be to of thorn and brief has been can be to discount to the same that the surely very bad counsel to urge us to surely very bad counsel to urge us to clean our hearts by weeding.

There is nothing for it but to hand over the thorny, briery easer to the Lord. "Here is the wilderness of my life! I surrender it to Thee, most holy and gracious Lord!" And the good Lord accepts the surrendered desert. The first thing He does is to renew the soil by the mighty enriching energies of His grace. And then he plants the vigorous word of His truth, and the thorns and briers of falsity are smothered in its presence. He impacts the surely surely and the thorns and briers of the surely and the thorns and the total the briers of moreoseness and bitterness pass away. That is the great secret of the transformed wilderness. It is our part to ablde in the grade. —Histin Weekly.

If a garment has been scorched, dampen it slightly and hang out in the bright sun and the stain will disap-

"Putting One Over" on Biddy

was persistent, our friend was equally so. In fact, she had made up her mind that the hen was going to come out second best. Finally, she con-ceived a plan which worked out beau-iffully.

out second best. Finally, she conceived a plan which worked out beautifully.

An alarm clock was brought from the bouse and Bilddy was chased out the bouse and Bilddy was chased out the bouse and Bilddy was chased out the bouse and beautifully beautiful to the bouse and beautiful to the bouse could be a surface of the bouse could be a surface of the bouse could be a surface out from the bouse could be a surface out to the bouse of the bous the nest, flow from the benhouse and out into the barnyard, squarking most feroclously. Our friend watchet the hen making her exit and as fea as she could be seen, Biddy was going at breakneck speed. Needes to say, she did not come back to that nest

And did our friend enjoy the joke?
Well, rather. Who says a woman
hasn't a sense of humor?—R. M. M.

Despair By Lydia M. Dunham O'Neil.

HEN unexpected company comes in at dinner time.

And when there's only just

enough for two. I can smile in manner pleasant—I can keep my mental poise— As almost all other matrons, too,

can do. I can put my hat on backward, and can laugh at my mistake,

But there's one thing that my tem-

per sorely tries:
It isn't earthquake shock, nor the stopping of the clock—
It's simply when the bread sponge falls to rise.

I can stand it when the clothes-line takes a tumble in the mud, I can stand it when my nice new dress gets torn,
I can stand it when the baby spills the

ink upon the rug,
When the cow gets in the field and
eats the corn.

can even smile serenely when it rains on baseball day,
And there's not a drop of moisture

in my eyes
'Cause I can't be in the grand-stand;
but there's one thing that I
can't stand—

It's simply when the bread sponge fails to rise.

Oh, it makes me feel like weeping. and it makes me feel like creeping
In a knot-hole, till the memory of

In a knot-now, with the second of the second



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Peterboro



A Little Christmas Message By Jewell Mayes.

ECEMBER, the 25th-and the exciting day before, Christmas
Eve, precious occasion, blessed
time it is (or should be, wherever there is a home with a mother in it). a glad time, a joyful occasion, a season a giad time, a joyful decasion, a season of happiness and heart sunshine, commemorative of the birthday hour of the Saviour of the world!

Christmas eve is the one time when all (even those in a home bereft of the madonna) should fondly and merwelcome the link that binds the world to heavenly land.

The memory of the Christ-child re minds us in unanswerable tones that but for Christmas eve those who went away were blotted out forever and for all time to come.

The birth, life, death and sacrifice The birth, life, death and activities of Jesus Christ, His resurrection and intercession, robs the grave of its mightlest horrors and forms a bridge of hope and faith reviving anew the angelic chorus on that first Christmas eve in the land of Bethlehem!

To all who personally know the continued communion of the spirit there is glorious gladness for the saddest soul's Christmas, bounteous blessing in the deepest sorrow to all who truly trust in the God of Christmas-tide!

Christmas Eve

M EANWHILE the fog and darkness thickened so that people
ran about with flaring links, proffering their services to go before horses in carriages and conduct them on their way. The ancient tower of a church, whose gruff old bell was always peeping silly down at Scrooge out of a gothic window in the wall, beout of a gothic window in the wall, be-came invisible and struck the hours and quarters in the clouds with tremulous vibrations afterwards, as if its teeth were chattering in its frozen head up there. The cold be-came intense. In the main creet, at the corner of the court, some laborers warp ranging the machines and had were repairing the gas-pipes and had lighted a great fire in a brazier, round lighted a great fire in a brazier, round which a party of ragged men and boys were gathered, warming their hands and winking their eyes before the laze in rapture. The water-plug being left in solitude, its overflowings sulprain compagning and impraed to missullenly congealed and turned to mis anthropic ice.

anthropic ice.

The brightness of the shops, where holly sprigs and berries crackled in the lamp heat of the windows, made heat of the windows, made heat faces ruddy as they passed. Poulterers' and grocers' trates heat of the passed of the Lord Mayor's household should; and even the little tailor, whom he had fined five shillings on the previous Monday for being drunk and bloodthirsty in the streets, stirred up tothirsty in the streets, surred up to-morrow's pudding in his garret, while his lean wife and the baby sallied out to buy the beef.—From "A Christmas Carol." by Charles Dickens.

A Suggestion for Christmas By Claudius Clear.

By Claudius Clear.

WHEN Christmas approaches we all think about presents. Many of us have not very much to give Many do not care for presents of the ordinary kind. We are more than the state of the ordinary kind. We are without the state of the ordinary kind. We are that the state of the s a hard battle and tell him what you think of his constancy. Write to the sick friend who fancies herself of no use in the world and tell her that her use in the world and ten nor that her life matters much to you. Write to the author whose book you have liked. Send no advice—there is a great deal too much advice in the world—send encouragement, words of recognition, of gratitude, of affection, of admiration, and send such words especially to those who are living through a time of great stress and trial. Your letter may decide the issue of the

When we die, I suppose most of us will be found to have cherished a very few things. When the desk is opened the possessions that have perhaps mattered most will be discover-

hear aches and lives of slavery for generations to come. We call to mind generations to come. We call to mind what the Bible teaches about loving enemies, and we find it hard to ik even kindly of at least most think even kindly of at least most of the German soldiers. Surely Ger-man women, however, have felt the awfulness of the war long, long ago, and our hearts ache for them in their lonely hours.

So let us pray that, although the Germans are still our enemies, we may deal with them with that freemay deal with them with that free-dom, justice and right spirit, for which the British Empire and all other right-thinking nations have al-ways stood.—"The Dr.'s Wife."

BOYS AND GIRLS

The Evolution of Santa Claus

used to be, quite long ago, Old Santa walked from door to door.

He carried his pack upon his back and gave alike to rich and poor; So many asked that he would call there was no end to it, 'twould

seem. His presents, therefore, he must haul each Christmas with a reindeer

It used to be, quite lony ago, Old
Santa had his good reindeer.
With curling whip and jingling bells
and old-time sleigh, so quaint-

and queer world mofed on at such a pace;

ed. Then there will be surprises. In the life of Hugh Price Hughes we are the life of Hugh Price Hughes we are told that he kept very few letters, but in searching through his desk his wife came un one from Dr. Jenkins. Wife the life of of the costly gifts he received and deserved. If I were to covet any deserved. If I were to covet any honor of authorship it would be this —that some letters of mine might be found in the desks of my friends found in the desks of my friends when their life struggle is ended.

The Sound of the Joy Bells 1ne Sound of the joy Dens

1 CTORY! Victory! Victory!

Was what the bells and

whistles seemed to say on

Nov. 11th, 1918, and we listened to

all the joyful sounds of both youth

and age on the street. We also look
and say on the street. We also look
and say on the street we may some and age on the street. We also look-ed at the faces of those we met. Some were joyful and bright at the thought of prospective peace, while on other faces a silent tear was seen to steal down the sad and careworn cheek.

down the sad and careworn check. Our thoughts go out in prayer that those who have lost loved ones will always be comforted in the thought his wonders to perform. Then we think what the worder our enemies. And what must our enemies feel like at the present time? They had apparently been so sure of victory or the right of the poor of the property of the proof of the p

the dear old man watched from afar. And knew he'd one day lose the race

unless he got a motor car. It used to be, quite long ago, Old Santa thought his car quite swell.

But things were changing, so you see Old Santa had to change, as well. 'Twas for the best 'twas cast aside-'twill ne'er be used by him

again. very modern now-he For Santa's travels in an aeroplane.

A Visit to Wide-Awake Land OME, Freddie, time you were in bed long ago," said mamma.

want to go," cried Fred "Don't "Wish I never had to go to bed.

But in a few moments Fred was nugly tucked away. Everything grew dim and Fred's eyes began to close. Very soon he heard a little voice from somewhere. Perched on his knee was the queerest little man he had ever seen. In one hand he held a long pin, and this he often thrust into Fred. What are you doing that for?" ask-

ed Fred. "To keep awake," said the little dwarf, "You are in Wide-Awake Land

and no one goes to sleep here." Fred sat up in bed and looked abou Was it really Wide-Awake Land Needn't he ever go to bed again? "Oh, I am so glad!" he said. There were many other boys and girls in this queer land and most of them, looked

"What is the matter?" asked Fred "What is the matter" asked Fred of a little boy who was crying hard. "Im tired and sleepy," sohed the boy. "Why don't you go to sleep then" asked Fred. "Humph! I guess you haven't been here long or you'd know," replied the little boy. "No, I've just come; I think it's site."

nice."
"Wait till you get sleepy," said the
boy. "I used to think Wide-Awake
Land would be nice. I believe Sleepy
Land would be nicer now."
"Yes," added Fred, "but why can't
"you go to sleen?"

you go to sleep?"
"Because the little men that you

"Because the little men that you see everywhere carry pins. They pick us when we try to sleep. Oh, I wish I had no come!"
And the boy began to cry again. Pred though he was very silly and an off to find some other newcomer. Night. cama at last. Big lamps were bung on the trees and made the place as light as day. The little men were string, and the sleep the sleep ones awar men to nod. A little man thrust a bar of the place in the place in the sleep ones awar in the place in the sleep ones awar in the place awake. Fred go step and the step and to nod. A little man thrust a big pin into him. "You must keep awake," he said. Fred tried hard, but his eyes would shut and then would come the wicked pin. At last he screamed aloud.

Why, Fred! what is the trouble?" and he looked up. There was mamma "I don't like Wide-Awake Land," cried Fred. "I will go to sleep when you want me to after this."

"I think you are dreaming, Fred," replied mamma.

'I was but I am awake now. "Well, dear, you are in Sleepy Land now. So good night and pleasant

Freddie turned over in his bed, and what think you he saw this time? Why, Santa Claus himself, standing in the middle of the room. And then what a time the sleeping boy did have what a time the sleeping noy did have. Away he went in the sleigh bebild the reindeer to the shop of Santa Claus. And the tunny people and the many lovely things he saw, there Freddie never forgot. All the next day he was telling his dream to his mamma and he wast of the family. And such and the rest of the family. And each one of them thought and said that it was truly a most wonderful adven-

Has Anyone a "Sure Cure" to

PROBABLY one of the most aggra-PROBABLY one of the most aggra-vating aliments which go along with winter weather, is that of "chilblains." Only those who have been troubled with chilblains can truly, sympathise with their feilow sufferers. Most chilblain sufferers do not dealty symmathy as much not desire sympathy as much as they do the discovery of some treatment which will bring relief from the terwhich will bring relief from the ter-rible irritation and pain which follow in the wake of this cold weather trouble. Just a few days ago we re-ceived a letter from one of Our Women Folk asking for suggestions, and we pass her letter along. She writes:

"Do you suppose any readers of the household department have an 'honest-to-goodness' cure, or radical relief, for chilblains': I would apprerelief, for chilblains: I would spire clate it very much if you would put the question to 'em. We are a no-torious bunch for chilblains. Even my baby had them last week and truly I thought the lad would take convulsions over them He acted like something crazy. His whole foot was swollen to the ankle and blazing red and he suffered agonies blazing red and he suffered agonies for two or three days, so you can understand how vereller. I have tried dozens of sealled cures, but maybe the right seal of the right sea

cure, or even something which will relieve chilbiains, will you send it along at once?

December Young

Conducte The Sp

Nor who Who gives h feeds the Himself, his Me."

It is just 3 all the young Dairy, "Merry time flies! I In the 365 have have fallen, by ness have trit wonderful y nations. I true great blessing would be in v days have been every day som don't look back

for the New Y I'm very su some destination in the second backwards, wor turally keep keep lace where w live from step year keep our us rejoice wit and keep the o cheer to rule of cheer to rule of of long ago. Money Not

We all make

we all make wishing away d the wealth of l realize Christm think if we on many people we Money is not ev cannot give cos Life is not a que cents altogether that because we we have nothin not care to por richer than we were known, we for which some the hustle and p mas we often things which give you have a there never was history when so broken and only heal the wound. sympathy to som make friends eas longing to be so every community stranger. Look you always find life; many find overcast. Turn sunshine. We may not h

are without some others would car share our blessing just when to say it firmly and kin has given up in lack of the encou The spirit of C mean to go down town store, crush crowds in order

presents than you and then give the ingly to your frier tation of receiving In doing this we is of the Christ Child During Christ

Ever since the war, hospitality h wane, but with the we should begin to hospitality in our

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Young People's Forum Conducted by Marion Dallas.

The Spirit of Christmas OT what we give, but what we share,

Share,
For the gift without the giver is bare.
Who gives himself with his aims feeds three;
Himself, his hungry neighbor, and Me."

-Lowell.

It is just 365 days since, I wished all the young people of Parm and Dairy. "Merry Christian My, how time files! It seems but yesterday, the seems have fallen, but Trut and Righteousness have fallen, but Trut and Righteousness have triumphed and once again peace has been declared. It has been year of national and the seems of th It is just 365 days since I wished

Money Not Everything in Life.

Money Not Everything in Life.
We all make ourselves unhappy
whehing away down in our hearts for
the wealth of King Midas, when we
realize Christmas is so near. We
think if we only had money, how
many people we could make happy
many people we could make happy
and the second of the s there never was a time in the world's history when so many hearts were broken and only human sympathy can heal the wound. Give freely of your sympathy to some of these. Can you make friends easily? How many are longing to be some one's friend. In avery community there is some lonely. over community there is some lonely stranger. Look these up. Perhaps you always find sunshine in your life; many find their sky forever overcast. Turn on the light of your sunshine.

We may not have money, but few are without some good books, which others would care to read. Let us share our blessings. Maybe you know just when to say the right word; say it firmly and kindly. Many a man has given up in despair just for the lack of the accompanies.

has given up in despair just for the lack of the encouraging word.

The spirit of Christmas does not mean to go down to the village or town store, crush angrily through the crowds in order to purchase more preents than your means will allow asd then give these presents gradge and the give these presents gradge help to your friends, with the expectaging the wind the property of th

During Christmas Holidays.

During Christmas Holidays.
Ever since the beginning of the
war hospitality has been on the
war hospitality has been on the
we should begin to practise the art of
hospitality in our homes and our
durches.

Here is an idea of a Hospitality Week, which was tried out lately and proved yearceaseful. Letters were seen to lately anceaseful. Letters were seen to lately and proved yearceaseful. Letters were seen to lately and here of the church asking them to cooperate and explaining how well be done. As prayer meeting was a lately and the prayer meeting was prayer meeting was a talk on "True Hospitality." The members of the church lity." The members of the church were asked to go by two's to call on old members, shut-ins and all strangers near them' and take with them a greeting from the church (no financial appeal). The men called on other men at their business, or took lunch together. Here is an idea of a Hospitality lunch together.

Other men at their business, or took library and the second of the various parts of the town where of in various parts of the town where the control of the various parts of the town when the control of the various of

A Christmas Musicale.

A Christmas Musicale.

A Christmas Musicale is a very pleasant form of entertainment for holiday season as all of one's friends may one of the control of th

will be appreciated. Refreshments might also be served.

Might also be served.

Sing Christmas Carols?

Sing Christmas carols is so old that even the diman carols is so old that even the form of the word is in doubt. Many of the dimension of the control of the

will be sung in many a rural community as never before.

Keep Lid on Sugar Bowl

F Canada's sugar is husbanded care fully there will be enough. strictions have been enforced attictions have been enforced on manufacturers, candy makers, public eating places and the large users, but the Food Board in the host state of the places and the large users a more frustal use in the host state of two pounds per places as month, which works out at safe a limit of two pounds per places as the large day something the place when a ration would check the second a poonful that now takes up at least appoint of the place what the second spoonful that now takes up at least groups and the place what the place what it is necessary to save.—Canada Food Board. Board.

There is more heat in hickory wood

than in any other kind.

To fry fish properly they should be put into boiling fat.





to sell your herd before the year is out. Dairymen have written Burrell B.L.K

Milker

GOOD FOR

THE HERD

that they had intended sell-ing their herds because of labor trouble and low profits in hand-milking; that started using Burrell Milkers as a last resort and have since increased their herds.

chances are you will want

If you request it we will send these dairymen's state-ments with the illustrated booklet showing how Burrell Milkers increase milk profits, reduce dairy troubles and do this year after year.

D. DERBYSHIRE CO., LTD., Brockville, Ont.



You'll Find the Advertisers in FARM AND DARRY are reliable. They are where you saw the Ad. When writing them don't forget to tell them you saw the Ad. in FARM AND DARRY.

When The Factory Closes

In a few weeks scores of the Cheese and Butter Factories over Ontario and Quebes will be closing for the season. At that time hundreds of the patrons will desire to form new connections for the shipping of their per cream. The following list of firms are in a position to handle large quantities. We suggest that you patronize them.

MILK WANTED

The Orillia Dairy will pay Toronto prices, supply cans, also pay express

ORILLIA, ONT. R. T. HILL

CREAM WANTED

Ship yours to us, as we must have it to supply our well-established trade with good quality butter. Therefore, we are privated to pay you a higher price than any other creamery. We turnish cans and pay express charges. References any bank

MUTUAL DAIRY & CREAMERY CO. 743 King St. W.

DAIRYMEN

We solicit shipments of Churning Cream from all points by Canadian Northern, Dominion or Canadian Express.

We supply cans, pay Express Charges and pay highest prices by Money Order every two weeks. Our books show a large increase yearly in patronage.

Write Us-It will pay you.

Cobourg City Dairy - CREAMERY - COBOURG, Ont.

The Makers' Corner

Butter and Cheese Makers are vited to send contributions to t department, to ask questions matters relating to cheese making and to suggest subjects for disc

Canada Kept Britain in Butter Two Months

THE dairy industry throughout Canada will rejoice to learn, says a Food Board statement, that its patriotic service, rendered in the recent supply of butter for expert to Geat Britain to meet a present to Geat Britain to meet a present to greater there, has met with ing emergency there, has met with the most cordial appreciation from the British authorities and the people generally.

It is entirely due to Canada that

It is entirely due to Canada that the British butter ration, small though it was, was maintained in the last two months of war. The infor-mation is conveyed in a cablegram addressed to the Canada Food Board from Dr. James W. Robertsen, of Ot-tawa, who is now in London.

It reads:

"The following minute was passed by the Imports Board of the British Ministry of Food: The Chairman ex-pressed the board's appreciation of the way in which Canada and the Canada Food Board had saved the butter situation is the United King-dom by requisitioning butter in the Domesion. This was strongly en. dom by requisitioning butter in the Dominion. This was strongly endorsed by Mr. Metcalfe, Chairman of the butter section, on behalf of that section. He stated that it was entirely due to Canada that the weekly

one-ounce ration of butter per per-

one-ounce ration of butter per per-son had been maintained."
The actual quantity of butter from the Dominion made available this fall for shipment under the special measures taken to meet the unex-pected shortage that developed in Great Britain through having to ship troops across the Atlantic, was over six and a half million pounds. Most of this has already gone forward.

The British butter ration was reduced from two ounces a week per person to one ounce on October 20.
far, though almost a month
elapsed since the armistice far, though aimost a rmistice was signed, there is no indication that the British food regulations have been modified, and rigid rations in all foods still remain in force.

Pasteurization and Foreign

PASTEURIZATION is now common in Manitoba, but not ASTEURIZATION is now common in Manitobs, but not all of the cartesian are yet practising cartesians. The subject was thoroughly discussed at the last convention of the Manitobs Dairymen's Association. Mr. Inc. Donald, of the Russell Creamery, made a strong point for pasteurization when he talked of the coming competition for foreign markets. He said: "When we take into consideration

"When we take into consideration the fact that we were an importing province only a few years ago, and now an exporting one, then it is up to us to find out where this butter is go ing to and the competition that it will meet on these outside markets. We meet on these outside markets. We find that some of our make is finding its way to the British Columbia market, and is there being placed alongide the make of Alberta and Sakatchewan, and I understand that our sister mouthers are markenished. sister provinces are pasteurizing the If we hope to most of their make. keep our make on the same plane as theirs, then we must pasteurize ours to give it the same keeping qualities. We must do more; we must educate our patrons to more improved methods

our patrons to more innovoed methods of caring for their cream.

"We also find that some of our make is goli to the "satern market, and from there has been stimed to the British market, and is being placed alongside the Eastern make, the make from New Zealand, and as the make from New Zealand, and as soon as the war is over we will again find the world-famous Danish butter on the British market.

"To understand what it means to come into competition with the butter made in some of these older countries, where dairying is the staple means of farming, we must study unmeans of farming, we must study un-der what conditions their butter is produced. We find that the climate is more suitable for the growing of the succulent feeds required by dairy the succilient feeds required by daily cows, and that the growing season is much longer and con-equently the cows are a shorter time stable fat. Then the sanitary laws that are in force are such that all dairy buildings have to come up to a certain standard of excellence, and the actual work of the succession of the sanitary is applicated. the farm is subject to sanitary in spection. We have no such laws here, spection. spection. We have no such has here, and we cannot "spect to have them for a long time to come, but we can teast pasteurize and make our batter a safe article of food and educate our patrons to the necessity of table better care of their milk and cream.

"The British market is ours at the present time, and we ought to see that we use the beast of care, as far as the manipulation in our creameries is concerned, to insure that nothing set to this market that will have a durimental effect on the saie of our Mast toba butter, and I think that the princial dairy staff are doing their grin watching this part of the business but they cannot do awthine in the way of improving the butter size made and sold, as "they could see yent a firm from shipping our heits to the British market a long as I conforms to the existing laws." "The British market is ours at the



Increase Your Dairy Profits

HEALTHY cows mean good flow of milk—and you know how important it is to the health of the animals that their housing shall be warm, dry and sanitary. Concrete is the only material that fully answers these requirements. Concrete is the only material that affords proper sanitation and cleanliness.

In our book, "What the Farmer can do with Concrete," a section is devoted to floors of

Concrete.

Such improvements of Concrete as you can easily make on your farm will help materially to improve the value of your property. Moreover, you will be able to "vout" your farm with less effort and greater profit when your worsh buildings have given place to control to build the things of concrete which are of tilly and dearly described in it,

Think, too, of the ease with which a concrete

CANADA CEMENT COMPANY LIMITED

502 HERALD BUILDING, MONTREAL

Sales Offices at entreal, Toronto Winnipeg, Calgary



December 19

Churnin NDER usi found ne ing ten p run into colder fat will be har as readily as ti and summer. ized the churni slightly lower at least this shi best results if fixed by the vat

Churning ten degrees to 54 circumstances, winter they wi rather than un est guide to th perature is in takes to churn. Sorensen, in "The correct

is that at whice midway between ule and the flake, and will a 35 to 45 min. be so regulated cream breaks a til the granule be less than thr minutes. Wh three minutes i the cream was temperature, a temperature wa too thin for ch prevent the bu fine-shot granul churn thin er higher than rich will, of course, of time than a lar a somewhat lo "When thin c low a temperate sary to continu cream breaks, granules large

moisture. This very difficult to of being so inti Cooperative (

milk can be dra friction of the other and also and the sides acquires a sale and often holds

OOPERATI Copperation cheese is advocate a structors of I whom an edito was chatting remany years," a stated that the creameries sho farmers. With the factories wi better equipped courage too mu will allow the compensation for too that cooper loyal to their olden days an along, put up a would get the for less and gua factories would in debt every ; tary and inspec troduced, these that they could was hard for the situation a monetary interesting end of the owned their fac the need, increa and make all th

sary. The proc tively owned fa r per perilable this the special the unex-eveloped in ing to ship c, was over unds. Most e forward. was reduc-bek per per-ber 20. So month has was tion that the have been tions in all

19, 1918.

Foreign

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an importing ears ago, and hen it is up to is butter is goion that it will markets. make is finding Columbia marplaced along-berta and Sas-rstand that our asteurizing the If we hope to same plane as pasteurize ours e must educate proved methods am. t some of our

wastern market, been sh and is being Eastern make Zealand, and as we will again s Danish butter hat it means to with the butter ese older coun-

ig is the staple e must study untheir that the climate the growing of required by dairy growing season is time stable fed. taws that are in all dairy buildings a certain standard no actual work on t to sanitary inect to have them come, but we can and make our butfood and educate ecessity of taking milk and cream.

ket is ours at the e ought to see that care, as far as the care, as far as the our creameries is be that nothing gets t will have a detr-e sale of our Man-think that the pro-are doing their part art of the business, to anything in the the butter after it. the butter after it shipping our butter arket as long as it cisting laws.

Churning Temperatures

NDER usual conditions it will be found necessary to raise churning tea peratures slightly as we run into colder weather. The butterfat will be harder and will not churn as readily as the softer fats of spring and summer. If the cream is pasteurand summer. If the cream is pasteur-ized the churning temperature will be slightly lower than with raw cream; at least this should be the case for the best results if the cream is pasteurazed by the vat method.

seed by the vat method.

Churning temperatures run from 48 degrees to 54 degrees, according to electromatances, and during the fall and winter they will usually average over rather than under 50 degrees F. The rather than under 50 degrees F. The proper churning temperature is the proper churning temperature in the proper churning temperature is the proper churning temperature in the proper churning temperature is the proper churning temperature in the proper churning temperature is the proper churning temperature in the property of the

"The correct churning temperature The correct churning temperature is that at which the butter will come midway between the hard-shot granule and the soft, slushy, irregular flake, and will churn in approximately 35 to 45 min. The temperature should be so regulated that from the time the be so regulated that from the time the cream breaks away from the glass un-til the granules are large enough to draw the buttermilk readily will not be less than three nor more than eight minutes. When it takes less than three minutes it is an indication that three minutes it is an indication that the cream was churned at too high a temperature, and when it requires more than eight minutes the churning temperature was too low, or the cream too thin for churning. In order to prevent the butter from coming in fine-shot granules, it is necessary to churn thin cream several degrees higher than rich cream. A small load will, of course, churn in somewhat less time than a large one, and usually at a somewhat lower temperature.

"When thin cream is churned at too."

"When thin cream is churned at too low a temperature, it is usually neceslow a temperature, it is usually neces-sary to continue the churning process from ten to thirty minutes after the cream breaks, in order to have the granules large enough so that buttermilk can be drawn. Due to prolonged friction of the granules against each other and also against the buttermilk and the sides of the churn, the fat and the sides of the churn, the lat-acquires a salvy or fallowy texture and often holds 20 per cent or more moisture. This surplus moisture is very difficult to work out on account of being so intimately mixed with the

Cooperative Ownership of Factories

OOPERATIVE ownership COPERATIVE ownership of cheese factories has a strong advocate in one of the dairy instructors of Eastern Outario with whom an editor of Farm and Dairy was chatting recently. "It is a good many years," said he, "since I first stated that the cheese factories and stated that the cheese tractories and creameries should be owned by the farmers. With cooperative ownership the factories will be a little larger and better equipped. Farmers will not en-curage too much competition if they own their factories and this in turn will allow the wakers a little content. own their factories and this in turn will allow the makers a little greater compensation for making. I believe too that cooperative patrons are more loyal to their own factories. In the olden days any maker could come along put up a cheap factory and he would get the business if he worked for loss and unconstead the ratio. The for less and guaranteed the price. The factories would run down and get more in debt every year. When the sanitary and inspection legislation was in-troduced, these makers were so poor that they could not improve and it was hard for farmers to appreciate the situation as they had no direct monetary interest in the manufactur-ing end of the business. If farmers owned their factories, they would see the need, increase the size of factories and make all the improvements necesary. The proof of my contention is that they have done it. The cooperatively owned factories are bigger than the privately owned factories and, as

a rule, they have the best makers because they can pay more.

"Please don't misunderstand me.

our instructor friend hastened to add.
"I am not knocking private enterprise.
What I believe is that the dairy business belongs to the farmers of this what I believe is that the dairy business belongs to the farmers of this country. Dairy manufacturing is not a safe investment for private enters of the safe investment for private enters of the safe investment of the safe investment of the safe investment of the safe time of the safe time of the safe time of the safe time the men who benefitted by the higher price realized elsewhere would be also the ones to lose if the cheese factory had to close its doors. At the present lot of the safe time the men who benefitted by the higher price realized elsewhere would be also the ones to lose if the cheese factory had to close its doors. At the present lot of the safe time is doors, and the safe time the safe time is safe to safe the safe time in the safe time in the safe time is the safe time in the safe time in the safe time is the safe time in the safe time in the safe time is the safe time in the safe time in the safe time is the safe time in the safe time in the safe time is the safe time in the safe time in the safe time is the safe time in the safe time in the safe time is the safe time in the safe time in the safe time in the safe time is the safe time in the safe time in the safe time in the safe time is the safe time in the safe time in the safe time is the safe time in the safe time in the safe time is the safe time in the safe time in the safe time in the safe time is not the safe time in the safe time in the safe time is not the safe time in the safe time in the safe time in the safe time is not the safe time in the safe time in the safe time in the safe time is not the safe time in the s

Quebec Milkmen Losing Money

A RECENT press despatch from Quebec reads as follows:

"At the first meeting of the Fair Price Committee, appointed here to look into the increase in the cost of milk from 12 to 14 cents a quart, a management of the price of the cost statement was presented by the milk-

men.
"A number of milkmen were heard
under oath and testified that at the
present time, even with the price of
milk at 14 cents a quart, they are
losing \$12.54 a day, and that to meet
expenses and make a small profit they
would have to sell milk at more than
23 cents, acted. would have to sell milk at more than 23 cents a quart or at about 28 cents. They affirmed that the daily cost of operating a herd of 20 cows was \$23.28, while the daily revenue from the production of these cows was only \$19.74. It is likely that experts will be appointed to look into these figures."

Storing the Tractor

HE high cost of tractors makes it advisable to store them for the winter with care.

Be sure all water is drained from

the cooling system and all fuel from the fuel tanks,

The last time the tractor is run, use heavy oil so as to coat the cylinders and pistons—a little oil might be poured through the priming cocks. This will prevent rusting of the cylinders and pistons

Where the exhaust pipe is vertical. with the exhaust end up, cover to keep water out.

Clean grease and dirt off engine and all moving parts, and inspect whole tractor for breakage.

All new parts should be ordered at once on account of the difficulty in obtaining them. This applies to all ma-

New Live Stock Commissioner

HE Federal Live Stock Branch Ottawa, has been fortunate in securing the services of Mr. W. A securing the services of Mr. W. R. Reek as Assistant Live Stock Commissioner. Mr. Reek has, in the past, held some of the most prominent public positions. He resigns the office of Deputy Minister of Agriculture for New Brunswick to go to the Live Stock Branch. He is a real live stock-many has had a very valuable exman and has had a very valuable ex-perience, which the Department of Agriculture will be able to use to great advantage

Dog's Wonderful Pile.

"What has become of the grey-hound you had?"-"Killed himself."

"Really?"

"Yes, tried to catch a fly on the small of his back and miscalculated. Bit himself in two."

IN UNION THERE IS STRENGTH

The Proposed Farmers' Dairy

Company
THE proposal outlined in last
week's issue of Farm and Dairy
to form a great cooperative dairy company among the dairy farmers of Ontarko, to take over and operate many of the cheese factories and creameries in the province, is arousing much interest among the dairy farmers and dairymen of the province. Already it has been discussed at a number of local meetings where indications have not been wanting that the suggestion is likely to meet with favor among many dairy farmers. Not long since it was discussed at a meeting of the Warsaw Farmers' Club at which officers were present from several adjacent farmers' clubs. The cheesemaker of the local factory, Mr. Foster, was also in attendance. After quite a little discussion a show or hands was taken and it was found that the meeting was unanimously in favor of the proposal.

In Saskatchewan the provincial govermment has been very liberal in its treatment, both of the Saskatchewan Cooperative Elevator Company Ltd... and of the Saskatchewan Cooperative Creameries Ltd. The government has not made any direct grants to either company, but has made them both substantial loans. In the case of new creameries that it is desired by the company to erect, the government has to be consulted first. If it approves of the proposal it advances 75 per of the proposal it advances 75 per cent of the cost of erecting the cream-ery and takes a mortgage on the property at a low rate of interest. The farmers have the privilege of paying off this advance in 20 annual payments. A similar arrangement has been in effect with the Sustanchewan Elevator Company in capments of the property of the property in the property of the property of the property of the property in the property of the property in the property of the property of the property in the property of Elevator Company in connection with the erection of local elevators. Up to date both the elevator company and the creamery company have met every payment to the government as they have come due.

Operating Funds.
In the case of the Saskatchewan Cooperative Creameries, the government also makes a loan to the com pany to cover its operating expenses, this loan amounting to several hun-dred thousand dollars. The company dred thousand dolmars. The company in turn gives as security the products it handles and such other securities as the government requires. Thus the only assistance the government has given the companies has been loans at reasonable rates of interest, these loans being guaranteed by adequate security. In Ontario, if it is decided to proceed with the organization of

to proceed wat the organization of such a company, somewhat similar as-sistance will probably be asked for from the Ontario government. Better Organization Needed, A striking example of how lacking the dairy farmers of Ontario are in proper business organization was proper business organization, was shown last winter when the dairymen desired to induce the government to appoint a dairy farmer to the Mon-treal Cheese Commission. The situa tica was only met by the calling of a big convention at Ottawa. This con-vention was composed of representative dairymen and succeeded in its mission. But few of these men knew each other and it was generally re-cognized that the dairymen needed a strong, permanent, central organiza-tion of some kind. Were there to be established in Ontario such a dairy company as is proposed, representing hundreds of cheese factories and possibly creameries, it would be able to speak with authority on behalf of the speak with authority on behalf of the dairy farmers of the province and to watch their interests in matter, of government legislation in the way no organization existing at present in On-tario is able to do.

In Western Canada the provincial

and Dominion governments make it a and Dominion governments make it a point to discuss important matters re-lating to the grain trade with the rep-resentatives of the farmers' compan-ies before definite action in regard to them is taken. One of the leading government dairy officials in Canada when asked recently to express his when asked recently to express his views in regard to the proposed dairy company, replied that he had often wondered what the next forward move in the dairy industry in Ontario would be, and had thought that it would probably be in the line of forming jute such a big commercial company as is now proposed. Already a week known proprietwestern Ontaio has written Farm and Dairy indicuting his willingness to negotiate with the proposed company and the tarmers in his district for the the tarmers in his district for the purchase of his factories. We have heard also of some joint-stock fac-tories that are favorable to the proposal. This week the matter is to be discussed at the annual convention of the United Farmers of Ontario.

Stock Shipping in Peterboro

NTEREST in the cooperative shipping of live stock is growing apace in Peterboro County. About a month ago Mr. Hoover, who so successfully organized the live stock shipping of the Minto Club several years ago, addressed a meeting at Keene carbiate in the control of the country plaining the ins and outs of coopera-tive live stock shipping. As a result of this meeting another meeting was held last week at Keene, composed of held last week at Kreene, composed of three representatives from the Sixth Line Club, three from Mather's Cor-ners Club and three from Villiers, where a club is to be organized, who formed themselves into a Live Stock Shipping Board of the U.F.O. from Keene. They engaged a salesman and arranged to cover all the territory from Keene to Campbellford, inclusive, along the Grand Trunk railway. Mr. Samuel Armatrung, who is one of the Samuel Armstrong, who is one of the board, informs as that they hope to be in a position to thoroughly organize in the near future. They will start live stock shipments at Keene next week and from there the movement will be expanded to other shipping points along the line.

Additional Resolutions

N addition to the resolutions re-ported in last week's issue of Farm and Dairy, the following were approved by the Council of Ag-

were approved by the Council of Ag-riculture at Winnipeg:
Moved by Thos. Sales, seconded by R. W. E. Burnaby, that this Council places itself on record as opposed to the Covernment of Canada entering into any agreement with any class of immigrants relieving them from any of the necessary duties of citi-

Moved by J. L. Brown, seconded by G. F. Chipman, that this Council recognize the great importance of such an educational system as will train the rising generation in the highest ideal of citizenship, and that we cooperate with those who are promoting a national congress on edu

Moved by C. Rice-Jones, seconded Moved by C. Rice-Jones, seconded by J. Paynter, that this Council ap-prove strongly of the work done by the laboratory in Winnipeg and urge upon the Dominion Government the elaboration and extension of the sys-tem of laboratories for making ac-curate milling and baking tests of Canadian where the Canadian wheat, in order to secure more nearly the intrinsic value of the wheat upon the market.

Moved by G. F. Chipman, seconded by Rice Shephard, that this Council

Books

-FOR-

Xmas Gifts

or Winter Reading

The following is a List of some of the finest recent books published

\$1.50 The Cow Puncher

By Robert J. C. Stead This story of love and devotion is a purely Canadian production. It is the story of a boy, born in the cowpunching country, who sets out to make a place in the world for hismself, and the girl who won his affections.

The Chivalry of Keith

\$1.50 Leicester By Robert Alison Hood. A ro-

My Brave and Gallant Gentleman - \$1.50 \$1.50 By Robert Watson.

Old Days on the Farm \$1.50 By A. C. Wood. An Hlustrated account of pioneer life on an old-fusible or an old-

On Active Service - \$1.50 Un Active Dervice - \$1.50 Edited by Hon. Oapt, Alex. Ket-terson. The unique gift book of the year. The golden thoughts of 760 Carachian officers. Contains "in Flanders Fields," with a fac-samile of Col. McCrae's entograph.

The Fighting Men of Canada cloth ,- \$1.25

Lambskin, boxed - \$1.50 By Douglas Leader Durkin (the anadlan Elpling). Verse with a

The Unknown Wrestler \$1.40 By H. A. Cody, author of "Under lealed Orders," etc.

Elizabeth's Campaign \$1.50
By Mrn. Humphry Ward. All
who read 'Missing' will be pleased
with this book.

The Zeppelin's Pass-

\$1.50 enger By E. Piritipe Opporation. Another spy story, written in the usual thritising style that only this author can attain.

THE BEST NEW BOOKS FOR CHILDREN

The Brownies and Prince

Florimel - - \$1.50 Pioriffel 31.30

By Pakmer Cox, author of "The Brownnea." It is all in prose this time, and it is a detailed, connected story, with a beginning, a maddle and an end.

Happy Jack -- \$1.25 Happy Jack — 31.20
By Thornton W. Burgess, author of the Beddinne Story-books, etc. Eight éliustrations in codor; large tout. The valume is larger than the author's other works, and will be lighten the duil winter days of all children fortunate enough to receive a copy from Santa. Claus.

The Little Mother

- \$1.00 " \$1.00

Wiscor Similar, and many line drawings in the text. The eite and shape make a novel book and any work fillustrated by this gifted prove an education and attention and

Any of the above books will be mailed to your address prepaid on receipt of Price. For quick delivery address

BOOK DEPARTMENT FARM & DAIRY PETERBORO.

expresses its cordial sympathy with labor in its demand for organized economic justice, and that we encourage the various organizations af-filiated with this Council to become better acquainted with the habor or-ganizations and the labor problems of Canada with the purpose in view of finding a common ground for mutual

Moved by J. L. Brown, seconded by A. G. Hawkes, that the Executive take steps to investigate the conditions surrounding the marketing of stock, particularly the various items of expense that are charged against shipments.

Moved by Thos Sales, seconded by W. E. Burnaby, that the past discharge allowance to returned sol-dlers be increased to cover a period of six months instead of three months, which we understand is the to returned solpractice at present.

Moved by John Kennedy, seconded by J. Paynter, that the executive be instructed to deal with the matter of arranging conferences, between the Canadian Council of Agriculture and labor organizations.

Moved by C. Rice-Jones, seconded by P. Baker, that the executive be given authority to take action in con-nection with any movement towards national standardization of text-books in the schools of Canada.

Moved by J. B. Musselman, seconded by R. McKenzle, that the platform be submitted to provincial ganizations for submission to their members in accordance with their reganizations spective methods of government.

spective methods of government.

PHILANTHROPHY AND BUSINESS.
THE successful business man, in matter in what me man, in m

ment. This is true in all lines of experiditure, advertising included. For business reture, and reture re

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RIVERSIDE NOTES.

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G. AND EARLE KITCHEN'S SALE. 8. G. AND EARLE KITCHEN'S SALE.

A LID total receipts from the 40 head or

18. 197.50, or on average of 315.04.

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FRED ROWE'S SALE OF HOLSTEINS

PRED ROWE'S SALE OF HOLSTEINS.

NES of the most successful asile of underset files of market was 'puller' of at Currie's Station, when the success of the contract of the contract of the contract of the success of the success of the success of the contract of t

exhibitor at considerate and state of the noted show bull, Prince Abbisters of the noted show bull, Prince Abbisters Mercena. This undoubtedly had considerable to de with the success, both as to attracting buyers and in encouraging bidding on the part of those who were

The total receipts for 40 head, including a dozen or no calves under a year cid. were \$6.457.50, or an average of \$10.65 pc head. The highest price was \$400, pad by John Lamaden, Of Chum, for based Mercora Cansury the second of \$10.65 pc and the price was \$400, pad by John Lamaden, Of Chum, for based Mercora Cansury the second of the se

bousiels two others. Pedros Coharths.

The 1808, and Miss Mercens. anorther daughter of Prince Abbricerit Mercens. Language and the state of the other
prices and burvers of the state of the other
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prices and the state of the other
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Mercens. 180 R. W. Bedford. Challant,
Mine Delice Ornside, the Canary, 110,
Architecture, 180, Ceo., the Canary, 1

Ayr

December's

GILBERT Me

tioularly tipe St. duced more than possibly size, outside home in Scotla dairy show at class for exhibiting the state in American Measrs. R. R. I representing the were easy with were easy wir could be produ of the America

The Neutonal as recognized as allows in American and the Neutonal and American and

Possibly the grader herds was in the Jean, was in the where about an execution above as second and four class, and first junder year-lines protect with the control with possible to the c

MR. NESS

IT is a question that the benedity of the bene cross and co Show at Co ceased in winning prizes. Mr. Ness h which is an open many farmers—whe (3 yr.),

1914

OLSTEINS

Ayrshire News

GILBERT MOMILLAN'S AYRSHIRES.

GILBERT MoMILLAN'S AYRSHIRES.

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Mr. Modefilan also won forced on Senterbuil calf.

Possibly the greatest win for the Quibuil calf.

Possibly the greatest win for the Quibuilded of the mature cow class

for the greatest wind the greatest way.

Jean, was in third place, between Newf

actics above and below. He also won

Jean, was in third place, between Newf

actics and first in the

Low of the greatest way.

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Low Joan, Another notable wit was

that of third place is mustre herds and

This is the first lime that Mr. Mc
Milan extilibrated at the National Dairy

Milan extilibrated at the National Dairy

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lary considering the small nearboar of

arivenia which he had entered. He has a

breeder who powe strict attending to a

show ring appearance, but also to the

production of his hered. He believes in
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on still true to the show ring Ayrshire

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MR. NESS' AVRSHIRES.

MR. NESS' AVRSHIRES.

IT is a quersion whether in our special Breederm' Number of December 5th, there will be any offine, whether 5th, there will be any office, whether 5th, there will be any office, and the first search of the search of

there in the show ring he did not allow that part of the business to underect with the more important part, the part of the business to underect with the more important part, the property of the part of the business to underect with the more important part, the property of the part of the property of the part of the

THE POINTS OF AN AYRSHIRE

T life points of the Ayrahire cow are briefly and accurately described in the following listes, which were chronicled in an old document published by the Ayrahire Agricultural Association, of New Zealand.

of New Zoaland.

Would you know how to judge a good

Attraitive cow,

Attend to the lesson you'll hear from

the man how,

the new should be short, and her

musale good also,

ther nose should be the between muzale
and syes. Her mose simulate gross sizes, and the property of the propert the measure account he thin where the measure account of the compile of the compi

And when viewed from the side they will have at each end As much of the udder as 'tween them Is prenned. Her legs should be short, and the bones and clean,
The most of the latter being quite firm and the sand the sand the latter being quite firm and the sand the sand the latter being quite firm and the sand the latter being quite firm and the sand the

The points of the latter being quite firm and keen; Skin soft and clastic as the cushion of

air,
And covered all over with short woolly
hair; The colors preferred are confined to a few,
Either white and red, red and white,
brown and white, or all brown will

weight of the animal leaving the stall build be about five or six hundred sinking offel.

THE RIVERS' PIONEER HERD

THE RIVERS PIONEER HERD

A REPRESSIONALITYE OF Purm and
Daily recordly pads visit to the
Done of Mr. Walburn Rivers of
Incornell and was muturally increased,
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in a Hoisteine, Mr. Rivers has been making a nonefactly of yearly work, but while
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Mr. Rivers has two rull
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Coming Fall Sales

DECEMBER 1971H.—J. W. Johnstone, R. R. No. 2, Hawkenburr, Ostario, Holsteins.
JANUARY 15, 1919.—Geo. J. Barshidan, January 15, 1919.—Geo. J. Barshidan, January 19714. — Dispersion mile of the heard of Holstein cattle of the late A. C. Hallman, Bresslau, Ont.

Mr. Rivers have considerable of the credit of his success to his choice of the credit of his success to his choice of the direct size. His present size is a formal of the control of surveyer, the dam of the control of surveyers, the dam of the control of the control of surveyers, the dam of the control of

in one day and \$44, the life in the work.

Mr. River is through with his size and is consigning him to the Oxford and is consigning one of the oxford and is a fire blooky. Mr. Rivers and an oxford and is a 18 b. daughter of the former herd sire. Prizer Angels Mochan is a 18 b. daughter of the former herd sire. Prizer Angels Mochan is a 18 b. daughter of the former herd sire. Prizer Angels Mochan is a 18 b. daughter of the former herd sire. Prizer and his is a different prizer of the former herd sire. Prizer and his is a data has a 28 b. record and he is a half brother to the \$4,000 b. own which has half brother to the \$4,000 b. own which has a prizer work. Calculations in the local consistency of the former work. Calculations in the local content of the size of th

REGISTERED HOLSTEINS

FOR SALE, Our Herd Sire King of the Tensens

LYNN RIVER STOCK FARM

TYPEWRITTEN PEDIGREES 4 GENERATIONS

4 GENERATIONS
1 copy\$1.00
(Printer's copy for sale catalogues)
2 copies\$1.10
3 copies1.20

The Canadian Heistein Sales Co., Simcee Ontario.

Peck, Kerr & McElderry 415 Water St., Peterborough E. A. Peck F. D. Kerr V. J. McElderry

STORM WINDOWS FOR SALE,-Get our price list showing cost of windows glazed complete, any size. Halliday Company, Box 61, Hamilton.

MONEY TO LOAN. \$200,000 to lend on farms. Reynolds, 77 Vactoria St., Toronto.

270 Acres \$4900, with 12 Cows, Pr. Horses and

Bull, 2 hoffore, stears, pouttry, 50 toes, grain, long list machinery, tools, wagenes, dey stove wood included, 2½ miles town. Productive deart loans rander-west fields, edited and to the state of the E. A. STROUT FARM AGENCY,

DEPT. 9. 150 Nassau St., New York.

Stopping an advertisement to save money is like stopping a clock to save time. Advertising is an insurance policy against forgetfulness - it compels people to think of you

AVONDALE FARM

Special Offerings

We have a magnificent young bull ten months eld, sired by CHAMPION ECHO SYLVIA PONTIAC, May Echo Sylvia's great son and the call's dam is a cow with two records over 30 hs. We have three daughters at Avondale which we intend to keep. We want call this bull in Canada and are going to make such terms that you cannot afford to miss it. He will have to go into a heard where regular testing is done and good records made, because we will take all or part of this price out in calves if necessary. Do not enquire about this bull unless you have been doing regular testing and have some good record cows.

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

A. C. HARDY, Prop.

Avondale Farm

Brockville, Ont.

H. LYNN, Herd Supt.

We have for sale some due Holstein bull calves from one to whit months sale, breeding of E. H. Dollar, Heevition, Nr.; Byssens Brue; Mark H. Piper, Michigan and J. W. Richardson, Chledenik, Onl. Also some females, all ages.

Everything at a very low price.
R.R. No. 3, PROTON STATION, ONT.

-Get This Blood-

Two pure bred Holatein cows for sais, 4 and 7 years old. One of them in R.O.M. both in calf to King Seris Alcartra Spofford (imported by Leavens & Purielle), the 32,000 son of the 50,000 buil. Both guaranteed absolutely right in every respect. Price 335 sech.

For particulars, write,

CLARENGE MALLORY

BLOOMFIELD. ORL.

CLARENCE MALLORY

heiter calves from heavy producing daza, aired by a richly bred son of King Segis
Pieterick. For description and price swite
W. B. NICHOL.

\$300 BUYS THESE TWO

No. 1.—A five-year-old cow due in March to a son of May Boho Prince, nire of a 29.68-7b. Jr. three-year-old, and a brother to May Boho Bytria (west

champion).

No. 2.—An eighteen months old granddaughter of Prince, bred to a grandNo. 2.—An eighteen months old granddaughter of Prince, bred to a grandNo of Rag Apple Korndyke Stb, out of a 31-ib, dam dast sold for \$3,000.

We have also a obolec pair of pure-bred Torkshire sows, 3½ months edd,
for salt.

HARRY I. SEYMOUR - R.R. No. 5 - Peterboro, Ont.

=HIGHFIELD AYRSHIRES=

Two bull calves, rising, 8 months, from R.O.P. dams. Also heifers and heifer culves for sale. Herd sixed by Springsank Scottish Thistle, son of Canadian champion three-year-old, R.O.P., 14,407 lbs. milk. R. R. NO. 3 W. LEEMING

Herd Sire—Glenhurst Torre Master, sired by Lesneasnock Comet.

Slock for tale all ages, at reasonable prices, 75 head to pick from. Some good may be sufficient to the state of the state o SANDILAND BROTHERS

PLEASANT YIEW AYRSHIRES—
Young calves, either sex; several from R. O. P. cows. It will pay to come and see write for prices if wanting anything in choice Ayrshires.

A. HENDERSON

CLOVERSIDE AYRSHIRES -

We are offering for sale, at a bargain, no herd size, Imporial Beauty of Springhank, so on of the champion Breeny 2nd of Springhank, with a R.O.P. record of 14.131 lbs. of milk, 500 lbs. and the control of 14.131 lbs. of milk, 500 lbs. are breeder. Weight about 1,500 lbs. in breeding condition. For porticulars and price apply for M. J. 978ELS.

Herd headed by Imported Champion Rower,

THE WOODVIEW FARM Winner of first prize with five of his denghisers on the island of Jersey, in 1914, exceed an 1914, and again first in 1915. We are now offering for his more controlled built and from record of persons. Directly prize winning come. Also some cover controlled built and from record of persons. Directly prize winning come. Also some cover controlled built and from record of persons. Directly prize winning come. Also some cover cove

Write us about your next herd sire. We now have some of our present herd sire. We now have some of our present herd sire. Edgeley's Bright Princs, who have no canada's champion butter cow, Sunbeam of Edgeley is not the only high record cow we have. We are proof to show our herd at all times.

AMMED BADG & SONS (Woodbridge, C.P.R., Concord, G.T.R.), EDGBLET, ONTI

Choice stock for sale, all ages. Sowe bred and ready to breds, both access from suckers up. Good growthy fellows of good for the varieties Tarkers, Geese, Ducks, Chickens. 100 yearling. B. C. White Leghors heas. Write for prices.

T. A. Kibb.

MARKET REVIEW AND FORECAST

T ORGOPYO, Dec. 14 — The Westterm grain market whored,
term grain market who we to
provered somewhat. The volume of
becoming hearter. With the
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The coarse grain smarket is quiet with cath, corn and bariey wasker; hay is source and high; eggs, positry and butter gaining more strength with well fried onesite from.

Trade in Ordario wheat at the present time is quiet and this is true too of Western wheat. However, the movement of both Ordario and Western wheat has been a little greater than during the week previous. Fixed prices are as followed.

week previous Fisce proce as or of the process of t

to 13.17. Mo. 2 serine. 18.06 to 18.14; No. 2 serine. 18.38 to 23.19.

COARSE GRAINS.

The merkeds for coarse grains weakened during the week. This was expeciently are seried to the control of the week. This was expeciently are seried to the correct of the week. This was expeciently are seried to the correct of the week. But toward, the last R. Became somewhat firmer that was due to the correct as the correct of the control of the control of the week of the correct of the seried of the seried of the seried of the correct of t

There is a strong demand for hay. The movement to the market is not sufficient on the desired of the sufficient of the desired of the sufficient of the suff

more Quotasions here, trust-ve, carlots, 131 to 134: mirred, 130 to 131: straw, carlots, 131 to 131: straw, carlots, 131 to 131: straw, carlots, 131 to 131: straw, carlots, 131:

the demand is or's moderate. In Alborta regions point to a heavy marketing from a proportion of the property of the property of public and hears. Feed shortage is causing farmers to market chickens that should be carried over next year and the heart of the content spring. Quotations:

Henn, 4½ bit. 200 to 200 to 200 to 000 Repring chickens 180 to 000 250 to 000 Repring chickens 250 to 000 250 to 000 Repring. Should be content to the content spring the content spring chickens 250 to 000 250 to 000 Repring chickens 250 to 000 250 to 000 Turkeys 300 to 32 Se to 350 Turkeys 300 to 32 Se to 350 DAIRY PRODUCT.

Beef hides, green 16c; part cared, 15c to 19c; cured, 15c to 19c; cured, 15c to 19c; cured, 15c to 19c; descensive or bob cas. 1, 31 to 32.75; horse-hiddes, country take-coff. No. 1, \$8.56 to 17; No. 2, \$5.50 to \$6.50; No. 1 sheepeskins, \$12.50 to \$5.50; No. 1 sheepeskins, \$12.50 to \$5.50; No. 2 sheepeskins, \$25.50 to \$6.50; No. 2 sheepeskins, \$25.50 t

LIVE STOCK.

A baser perentiage of good, rattle ware offered for sale hast week than for some weeks greenously, and for anything of choice quality prices were advanced on the second of the second o

57 to 37 per numered. The hog market was a little easier, and prices declined during the week to \$18.25 per hundred, askee being made at \$18.75, \$18.50 and \$18.25 per hundred for selects, fed and watered. The market closed at the lower level.

Live weight. Dressed.
Quotations:—
extra choice buby

	Extra choice bloy	
	heaven \$ 16.00 to 5	20.90
		13.50
		12.00
	do good 10.00 to	10.75
	do. good	9.00
		8.00
	Butchers' cows, choice, 10.00 to	11.00
	do exord 8,50 to	9.50
	do. medium 7.75 to	8.5
	do. common 6.00 to	7.0
	do. common 6.00 to do. canners 4.25 to Butchers' bulls, choice 10.25 to	4.7
	Butchers' bulls, choice 10.25 to	11.2
	do. good 2,00 to	9.5
	do. medium 7.25 to	7.5
	do common 6.50 to Feeders, best 9.60 to	7.6
	Feeders, bast 9.00 to	9.3
	Strockers, best 2.09 to	9.2
	Milkers and springers,	
	choice	185.6
	do com to medium, 65.00 to	110,0
	Calves, choice 15.00 to	17.1
	do. medium 12.00 to	13,6
	80. common 8.00 to	10.
1	do, grass 5.50 to	7.5
٠		15.
٠	Sheen, choice handy . 9.00 to do.heavy and fat bucks 5.00 to Hogs, fed and watered 18.25 to	10.
	do.heavy and fat bucks 5.00 to	nn.
2	Hogs, fed and watered 18.20 to	110,
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9		78; I¢
0	\$3 to \$3.50 on sows; less \$5 on stag	(8.
	And the second second	

Driol: Firm and Dairy.—The electhy basiles of the Directors
of the Holatein-Piessen Association of Canada for the yakstate of the Popular of the Particles of the Particle

Saskotcheway
val, Sark,
Albaria—Mr. Joseph H. Laycock, Oketoks, Alta.
Brilish Columb's—Dr. S. F. Tolmis,
M.P., Victoria, B.C.,
W. A. CLEMONS,
Secretary,

Michael berege

A VISIT WITH

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16c: part 19c to 21c; \$2.75; horse-1. \$6.50 to \$7; sheepskins, rs' stock, 20c

good nattle reek than for for anything see advanced ndred. Quits eves were on these prices sundred. For a the inquiry hard to move

tie easier, and week to \$18.25 ande at \$18.75, and for selects, rket closed at

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16.00 to \$ 20.00 14.00 to 15.00 12.50 to 13.50

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40.00 to 185.56
65.00 to 181.00
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12.00 to 00.00
18.55 to 00.00

\$5 on stage for the year noes other than completed. The elected: ngster, Ormstown, Lachine Rapids,

A. CLEMONS, Secretary,

A VISIT WITH J. G. CURRIE & SON.

Willie in the neighborhood of inperParm smally a representative of Parm smally a representative of the Parm smally a representative of the Parm small and the Parm small

ROYCROFT NOTES.

ACUGACT NOTES.

AKING it for granted that our road, ers are interested in what is point on on, in the herds of the larger breaden, we take bessure in running the following of the larger breaden, we have bessure in running the following of the larger breaden, which was to be a support of the larger breaden and the larger breaden and the larger and th

with 29.95 Be. as a k. tyo year-oid. Also Het Loo Wayne, 77 Be. A. a k. tyo year-oid. Also Het Loo Dinka, a 21 Be. dr. appeared, and Het Loo Dinka, a 21 Be. dr. appeared, and Het Loo Dinka, a 21 Be. dr. appeared, and Het Loo Binka, a 17 Be. as a 18 Be. as a

year. An obeing the only one of year. The converse to have a buil calf this year. Other good ones in the berd are Countess Seats Walker, for which Mr. Shaw and \$190, at the Belleville sale has the counter of the coun

MR. J. W. MOOTE'S HERD.

MR. J. W. MOOTE'S MERO.

NR. J. W. MOOTE'S MERO.

NE of the breeders who has been making a rather supply rise discussion. The making a rather supply rise discussion of the past couple of years is J. W. large herd with the past couple of years is J. W. large herd with the past couple of years is J. W. large herd with the past of the business in a systematic manner into the business in a systematic manner into the business in a systematic manner of the business of the windows and the systematic manner of the business of the bu

Sunnybrook Farms

HOLSTEIN BULLS at the right price and with excellent official record, as calves or ready for heavy service.

JOSEPH KILGOUR -Eglinton P.O., North Toronto

LLENROC STOCK FARM

Herd Sire SUPERBA KING RAG APPLE

Rag Apple Korndyke Sth, sire of only 42-b, 3-year-old and only 24 mos. 30-b, hefer. His sons bring tremendous prices.

His Dam. Orchard Grove Auburn Sogis. Cremendous prices.

Record: 18,53, 4 y, 10 mos.; 32.41. 2, 32 mos.; 25.45, 2 y, 10 mos.; 21.35, 24 mos.

His calves are just coming. How's this one? Make—born October 7, that American State and a fine individual. Dann—a 19.71 Jr. 2-year-old that averaged over 60 lbs. milk for 30 days. Her dem is a 19.72 Jr. 2-year-old with the state of the st

W. C. HOUCK - R.R. 1 - CHIPPAWA, ONT.

ON THE BOULEVARD OF THE BEAUTIFUL NIAGARA RIVER

-Sunnyside Stock Farm Holsteins-

ECHO SEGIS FAYNE.—Our hard sire is by a brother of the worlds only 50 ib. butter cow. Segis Fayne Johanna. He is a grand built in every say and is selected to the second built in every say and is selected by the second built in every say and is selected by the second built in every say and is selected by the second built of the second built of

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

— His 2 Nearest Dams Average 38.82 —

His dam, sire's dam, grand sire's dam and great grand sire's dam, average 38.50 m, sire's dam, grand sire's dam and great grand sire's dam, which is not equalled been moved days, and over 112 lbs. milk in one day, which is not equalled been moved days, AND SUKES, His services may be hired to BULLY with a local to bim for sale. If you need a HOLSTEIN BULL, with a local to bim for sale.

R. R. No. 4, PORT PERRY, Ont.

"Premier" Holsteins

Premier Pontias Hengerveid, No. 2184; bore July 13, 1918. He is truly a wonderful cell in breeding, individuality, size and as for color he as the property of the property of

tess, 31.45 lbs., 1. Queen and, 39.16 lbs.
WHAT MORE COULD BE DESIRED IN 30 AND 40 LB. BLOOD.
He is priced to sell.—Don't be sorry.—Write at once to
OAK PARK STOCK FARM

H. H. BALLEY, MGR.
The only place you can
cross of Canada's only two 40 lb. cows.

-CLOVER BAR STOCK FARM OFFERS-

A few choice young buils for sale, from heavy producing dams, sired by a son of Francy 3rd. Write now for description, photo and price.

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R. R. NO. 3.

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

The "O'Reilly Stock Farm" Holsteins

27,231 lbs. milk and 1,060 lbs. butter in 1 year is average for the two nearest dams of a beautiful bull we are offering at the present time. His dam is our 25,000-lb. cow. Calamity Johanna Nig. and bis sire's dam is the

He is about three months old, an Al individual and nicely marked. This line of breeding is hard to excel. Write us at once. HE IS PRICED REASONABLE.

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

THREE SONS OF

READY FOR SERVICE

MAY ECHO JOHANNA

No. 1—From a 28 lb. sister of Lulu Keyes. Price \$309. No. 2—From a 17 lb. sister of Lulu Keyes. Price \$200. No. 3—From a good daughter of Pontial Hermes. Price \$150. lbs. 200 bushels of Gold Vine Peas. Guaranteed free of bugs. Price \$3.50 per bus. Prices F.O.B. Belleville.

WRITE OR PHONE

E. B. MALLORY

- R.R. 3 -

Belleville, Ont.



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You are now facing the problem of winter feeding, and it is one worthy of great consideration, if you value the health of your stock and hope to keep them in proper condition until the spring.

the health of your stock and hope to keep them in proper condition until the spring.

Once the animals are tied up for the winter they are immediately deprived of exercise, green grass and various herbs, which heve have been accustomed to during the spring, summer and fall while on the free range—and which act as natural tonics to the digestive organs, thus helping the animals to assimilate the food they eat. Stall feeding is entirely different, and if not properly carried out will uncondition any stock. Dry or winter feed even of the best, if not mixed with ingredients to promote digestion, soon causes stomach troubles, and your leaders to the three three three transfers of being depleted. Don't risk having unfit stock. depleted. Don't risk having unfit stock.

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Reeps your horses thrifty and healthy with nice, glossy coats. If you have a horse that is hide-bound, rough, of its end of a run-down condition, use INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD TONIC. The remarkably quick results obtained will be evident in the improved all-round condition and appearance of the

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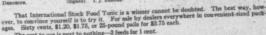
READ THESE LETTERS:

Terra Cotta, Ont., Oct. 31st.

Pailer, Ont., R.R. No. 3.
Kindly ship me at once by freight.
Not there were the control of the c

DOUTH Mellori, Sask., Dec. 6th.

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it is just as good as you .ay it is.
(Signed) F. KENNEDY



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